ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT TO-NIGHT

Patsy Cardiff, of Chicago, and Barney Smith, of St. Paul---Description of the Men.

The athletic tournament at Market Hall to-night has assumed proportions not originally contemplated by its promoters. Athletics have taken a great boom of late, especially in the pugilistic line, and aspirants for fistic honors are as plenty as can be desired by the most ardent admirer of the manly art. Thus it is that the managers of the coming entertainment not only have no difficulty in securing the necessary talent, but are actually embarrassed by the number of applications from noted athletes and sparrers, thus gaining the selection of the fittest and best for this affair, which, it is now assured, will be the greatest and most important event of its kind which has yet taken place in any part of the northwest. Of course the great feature of the evening will be the knock-out contest between Peter Cardiff, of Chicago, and Barney Smith, of this city. Cardiff has, so far, never lowered his color to any pugilistic whom he has met, and he has faced some of the best and heaviest hitters in the country. By many he is regarded as the coming champion, the equal or superior of Dominick McCaffrey, who lately bested Charley Mitchell. In spite of this, however, Barney Smith is looked upon here as fully as good a man, physically and fistically as the pulasant Cardiff, and money will be freely wagered that the Chicago man will come for wool and go home shorn. Barney has been trained and taught the mysteries of hit, stop and get away by Prof. Barnes up to the present time, and is now also receiving the experienced coaching of C. A. C. Smith, the champion colored heavy weight pugilist of the werld.

In addition to the contest between Barney and the Chicago wonder there will be set-tos by the best of all the talent now in the northwest some of which has lately arrived from the east and much of which has been so long resident here as to have become regarded as the peculiar possession of the twin cities. Besides the pugilistic displays there will be gymnastic and athletic exercises by the combined talent of Minneapolis and St. Paul. As a pointer regarding the great meeting between Smith and Cardiff we will say that Barney Smith now weighs 180 pounds, is in the perfection of health and pink of condition. His well known pluck, resolution and cast iron stamina give his friends great hopes of his success in the coming match, one thing is certain Cardiff will have no walk-over, and a desperate battle is sure to result.

Patsy Cardiff, the athlete and pugilist, who is to spar Barney Smith at Market hall to-night, arrived from Chicago yesterday and is at the Merchants hotel. Cardiff is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, being tall and well proportioned, with the address and manner of a gentleman. He is only twenty-two years of age, weighs 183 pounds when disrobed, and although young in years he has been victor of several contests. Barney Smith, who is to stand up with him, is a St. Paul boy and he is possessed of undoubted physical prowess of a high order. He has been in active training for some weeks and weighs 170 pounds.

THE STANDARD CLUB.

Opening Reception at the Elegant New Club Rooms Last Evening.

The opening reception of the new Standard club rooms took place last night at the new and elegant quarters located at the corner of Ninth and Jackson streets. The new club rooms are beyond doubt the most elaborate both in point of dimensions and sumptuous apartments of anything of the kind in the Northwest. The quarters occupied by the club consist of the two upper floors of the building named, and they combine every comfort and convenience. The second floor is divided into a reception room and parlor, a spacious dining room, a reading room, billiard room with pool and billiard tables, a really spacious and elegant kitchen, coat rooms, toilet rooms, etc.

These are fitted up with great taste and elegance, the upholstery being a marvel of neatness and beauty. The third floor consists of a large and magnificent hall, being the most spacious in the city.

In dimensions the hall is 120 by 60 feet, the floor being as polished and almost as smooth as glass. A large and elegant stage occupies the west end of the hall, the appointments of which are adapted to theatrical and other representations.

The rooms last night were in a literal blaze of light and beauty. About 200 invitations were sent out and they were all honored. The grand entree to the hall took place at a quarter to 10 o'clock. The column formed at the reception room and marched to the hall, headed by Mr. Louis Haas, the master of ceremonies. As the guests entered, Seibert's orchestra struck up the Grand march, the sight being beautiful and entrancing in the extreme. On entering each lady was presented with an elegant souvenier in the form of a book, the outside cover bearing flowers of embossed silk. Dancing held sway until 12 o'clock, when a sumptuous supper was served by Mehl, the caterer of the club. The entire affair was one of the most elegant social events of this or any other season.

The officers of the club are: M. H. Flarsheim, president; J. Morganstern, vice president; Leo Guiterman, recording secretary; M. Levy, financial secretary, and L. Goodkind, treasurer.

The reception last night was in charge of the following gentlemen: Master of ceremonies, Lou H. Haas; reception committee, Wm. Goodkind, Doug Engel, A. Kery, Sig. Greve and H. Kahn; floor committee, Gus Morganstern, B. L. Goodkind and Ike Saloman.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Michael Strogoff.

This successful play is having an unprecedent run at the Grand this week, and last night was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. The spectacular effect and scenery of this piece are far above the standard. Mr. Chas. Haswin gives satisfaction as Michael Strogoff and is an excellent actor. The play will run the balance of the week with a Saturday matinee. Seats can be secured any time during the day for any performance.

Lawrence Barrett.

This eminent tragedian will appear at the Grand Opera house for one week's engagement, commencing Monday, November 10. Mr. Barrett, fresh from his London laurels won last summer, with a strong and carefully selected dramatic company will give us the following brilliant repertoire in the order named: Monday night, Francesca Da Rimini will be given with entire new scenery and costumes. It ran nine weeks at the Star theatre, New York, last season to a tremendous business. It is considered one of Mr. Barrett's strongest plays, Thursday night *Yorick's Love* will be done, having been just produced by this famous actor during his London engagement. Wednesday night *Richelieu*, one of his greatest characters. Thursday, *Hamlet*. Friday he will give a double bill, appearing himself in both *Merchant of Venice* and *David Garrick*. Saturday matinee, *Francisca da Rimini* will be repeated, and Saturday night the artiste will appear as Cassius in *Julius Cæsar* the part enacted by him at the recent Cincinnati dramatic festival. The principal and interesting scene in Francisca Da Rimini will be remembered by a great many of our people as having been exhibited in advance of Margaret Mather's engagement last season, by a $10,000 oil painting. The sale of seats for this eventful engagement will begin next Friday morning at the Opera house box office.

Advantages of Early Training.

A teacher in the Webster school called upon her class to frame a sentence in which the words chose or chosen should be made a part of it. Mr. Thos. Cochran's son was the first and he said "Blaine has been chosen president."

A son of the late Geo. L. Otis at once replied "and they chose the wrong man." The honored father of latter the though dead yet speaketh through his promising son.

A Small Blaze Last Evening.

At 11:45 last evening an alarm of fire came in on box 76, the new box put in on the corner of Fourteenth and Canada streets on Wednesday by Supt. Jenkins. Its origin was in a small shed owned by Jerry Carroll, between Tenth and Canada streets, which was burned to the ground. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, and the loss was trifling.

Terrible Dynamite Explosion.

READING, Penn., Nov. 6.—The dynamite works of H. M. Stump & Co., three-quarters of a mile from Stoutsburg, a village of five hundred inhabitants, blew up this afternoon, shaking up the country for a distance of twenty miles. The works consisted of five frame buildings, the timbers of which were sent flying in all directions, nothing remaining but the foundations. All the men in the buildings were killed. The cause of the explosion will never be known. The names of the killed are Frank Stotz, married, aged thirty; Frank Kapp, twenty-one, single, and Joseph Krans, age twenty five, single. Windows were broken in many houses in Stouchsburg, people were knocked off their feet and mirrors and pictures shaken from the walls of the church, and several houses blown to atoms. At Robesonia, ten miles from Stouchsburg, a number of masons were working at the bottom of Ferguson & Co's furnace stack, ceiling it with fire brick. The stack was probably 100 feet high and the work nearly completed. Ten, some say, fifteen men were in the stack, some at the bottom and others on the scaffolding above. Just as the shock of the explosion was felt the stack quivered, there was a rumbling, noise followed immediately by a great deluge of bricks completely burying six men in the bottom of the stack.

A Mob After Father Chiniquy.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—The celebrated ex-priest, Rev. Father Chiniquy, lectured in Russell hall last night. The hall was packed by an audience mostly his opponents. Outside the hall a mob of about 2,000 gathered. The proceedings were constantly interrupted and soon after the lecture commenced the audience refused to let him proceed. Men stood on seats and window sills, howling derisively and yelling whenever the speaker attempted to make himself heard. Lamps and benches were broken and the broken glass was soon scattered over the hall. A strong force of police present were unable to preserve order. The lecturer appealed to the police to clear the hall, which they finally accomplished. A few of Chiniqui's friends remained to protect him. The mob then commenced throwing stones through the windows, and a good deal of damage was done. Several were injured. The lights were turned out, and the mob fired at random and threatenedto kill Chiniquy. Carriages were summoned, and while the police beat back the crowd with their batons, Chiniquy and friends entered them and rapidly drove away.

WASECA.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

WASECA, Nov. 5.—Election yesterday passed off very quietly, not much excitement. Cold rain and wind blowing kept many away from the polls, the full vote of the county was not polled.

The returns as far as in, give the county to the Republicans by a heavy majority.

Total vote as heard from is as follows: Collester, Republican for county auditor 1,040, Shearer, Democratic 622, Wakefield Republican for congress 784, Thornton Democratic 552, Thompson, Prohibition 136, Swanson, Republican for county auditor 1,128, San Gallie, Dem. 700, Blaine 985, Cleveland 668. These figures only represent what vote there is in St. Mary and Ioseo, two strong Democratic towns, will increase the Democratic vote 250: Vivian, a Republican town not in will make not much difference as the parties are equally divided. The vote as it stands gives the county to the Republicans, and the general result will not be changed from the present outlook by returns from the other towns. This county is a Democratic too, but when the same practice is followed as this fall, the main stay of the party, old line Democrats will kick and fight to buy the men who took the leading part in the transaction. The people arise in their might and set down on the county ticket bad.

The leading Republicans and Democrats united together and hired hall of the G. A. R. boys, where arrangements had been made to receive dispatches every one-half hour. The Republicans felt awful good over the news as they came on the wires in their returns from the east. When the news came that New York had gone Republican, their enthusiasm new no bounds. We Cleveland men took a back seat, while the band discoursed sweet music for the crowd. A great many bets were made on both sides on the general results.

MONTEVIDEO.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 5.—Returns from all but two towns, Chippewa county gives Donnelly a small majority.

Montevideo city gave him 10 majority. Towns adjacent all gave majorities for Donnelly. East Granite Falls and Leenthrop an adjacent town reduced his majority 79 votes. were it not for this we would have given him a good majority, considering the great effort made for the major and his hirelings, also the necessary expense incurred, and that this is a noted Republican stronghold we feel very well satisfied with the result.

A Norwegian, named Sven Follison tried to commit suicide by cutting three gashes across his throat. He lay down on a sack and inflicted the wounds. When found he had two jack knives in his pocket, neither of them were bloody. Dr. Lea Murphy, sewed up the gashes, but there is no hope of his recovery. Insanity is supposed to be the cause.

Election passed off very quietly for several days it has been a still fight. Something like the last hour in a fight between two bull dogs. No noise about it no torches or music.

Do Shakopee bank checks pass at par or is there a discount on them. Queer reports nowadays concerning new converts. Odd isn't it.

The Season at Nice.

[London World.]

I hear from Nice that there is hope of a fairly good winter season after all, as regular visitors are beginning to take heart of grace from the fact of the cholera having almost entirely abated at Toulon and Marseilles, and also from the knowledge that inquiries are being made by several notables for suitable residences or apartments. Among others who will take up their abode at Nice for the winter is the King of Wurtemburg, and I hear that his agents are already trying to secure him a villa by November, and there is also talk of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain spending some time there. The Prince Souwatoff and Prince Comittini, as well as Gen. Melikoff, have already arrived, and it is stated that the Russian colony will be very large this year. The Countess of Caithness will also, I understand, be a certain visitor.

Blunders of the Telegraphers.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Many blunder occur in the transmission of telegraph messages. The mistakes, as a rule, occur with the operator who receives the message, and it is generally on a busy wire over which two or three hundred messages are received daily. The wires between this city and New York do the heaviest work. Some of the errors quoted at the main office of the Western Union company yesterday, read as follows: "William Gill & Pie," for "William Gillespie;" "Do not send the money," for "Do not send testimony;" "Meet me with hearse and carriage," which should have read, "Meet me with horse and carriage;" "Dr. A. Wing, room car conductor," istead of "Drawing-room car conductor;" "Pancake, Belts & Co.," for "Hancock Beals & Co;" "Reserve me a room in Astor House," read "Reserve me a room in storehouse."

AMONG THE TRADERS

Legitimate Board of Trade Business Discarded for Political Discussion.

Very Little Betting Owing to the Belief that Cleveland is Eleeted.

Wheat Persistently Refuses to Make Any Material Advance and Corn Follows Suit.

Oats Moving Along in the Even Tenor of Their Way and Provisions About as Usual.

Rate Cutting. Election Excitement and the General Dullness Cause Weakness in Wall Street.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Interest on 'Change still centers in the election returns, which were being discussed everywhere to the neglect of other business. Trading was light and everything was lower, with the feeling weak. Wheat closed ¼c lower for December at 75⅛c. The corn pit was deserted and values about 1c lower, November closing at 41⅛c and year at 38c. Oats were ¼c lower sympathetically and closed at 29c for May. Provisions were easier, January closing 15c lower at $11.47½. December lard was 15c lower at $6.80 and January ribs 7½c lower at $5.95.

The wheat market opened ¼c off, and went down ⅜c more under the offering of holders and the hammering of the bears. The feeling was weak from many causes. Receipts were quite heavy and have been all all the week while the export demand is light. Our visible supply is now larger than the highest amount in store last year, and bids fair to go right on increasing in size for some time yet. The future is uncertain in many respects and the probability is that captial will be more conservative than ever. As in stocks, so with wheat. The prevailing low prices are about all that keep the market from going lower still. Liverpool was quiet but steady and Mark Lane depressed. The decrease of wheat and flour now on passage to the United kingdom from the amount reported last week is about 100,000 quarters. New York and St. Louis early were both lower on wheat though not to the same extend as with us. The New York visible supply of wheat is about 800,000 bushels less than our last statement and in corn the decrease is less, but as everyone knows what causes the difference between these two statements no attention is paid to the matter. November sold at 73@73¾c and closed at 73⅜c. December opened at 75⅝c, sold at 76c, back to 75⅛c and closed at 75⅛c. January opened at 76⅛c, sold at 76⅞c, down to 76c and closed at 76¼c.

No. 2 spring in car lots was weak, selling at 73⅛@74⅝c. Cash No. 3 closed ½c lower at 59½c. No. 2 red winter closed at 75c and No. 3 at 73@74c.

A. M. Wright & Co. say: "So long as the arrivals continue to approached anywhere near current figures without a corresponding outward movement to consuming points, it seems useless to hope for a healthy and stiong upward movement. In fact such a contingency can only be brought about by some agency at present hidden, and we advise customers who may be inclined to buy or sell to operate on a basis of small losses or profits."

G. S. Everingham & Co. say: "We expected this decline in wheat, and it may go still lower, but we feel confident that purchases made on breaks will prove profitable. The great rush of wheat will soon be over, and when receipts decrease we doubt if we can buy wheat at present low prices. Advices from a large shipper say that the elevators and warehouses in Iowa and Minnesota are not yet full of wheat, as has been represented."

Corn was also heavy owing to fine weather and an increase of receipts and the certainty of seeing a much larger inflow when the new crop once gets hard and dry enough to grade No. 2 November, which was quite firm for a while yesterday, weakened to-day, and dropped ⅝c from the opening, while year was off 1c and other options to a lesser degree. There is very little hope or chance for any more flurries in the corn market for a long time to come. For the past two years the rapid and violent fluctuations in the price of corn have far surpassed those of wheat, but now, as one extreme usually follows another, we may look for an equally long time of quiet unless the future has more poor crops in store for us. New York and St. Louis early were both lower on corn. November opened at 42⅜c, receded to 41⅛c, and, after fluctuating between that and 42c, closed at the lowest figure. December sold at 38⅛@39¼c, and closed at 38¼c. Year sold at 38@39⅛c, and closed at 38c.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "The supply is beginning to show slightly in excess of the demand, and if receipts increase materially country shippers must expect to realize less prices on their shipments of new corn. With a few days of liberal receipts new mixed and rejected corn might easily sell off to 35c, and country buyers will do well to bear this in mind and make their purchases accordingly."

Oats were dull, speculative orders being light and all trading of a local character. November ruled at 75¼c all day, ¼c below yesterday's close. May ranged between 28⅞@29¼c, closing at 29c, ¼c below yesterday.

In provisions the feeling was unsettled and prices ruled irregular and generally lower. The decline was quite sharp early in the day, but stiffened up somewhat later. January pork opened at $11.57½, fell to $11.40 and closed at $11.47½, against $11.62½ yesterday. February pork opened at $11.67½, reached $11.70, fell to $11.50, and closed at $11.60. Lard was lower, but ruled with more steadiness. November opened at yesterday's close, $7.02½, fell 2½c and closed at $7. December opened 2½c lower at $6.92½, sold down and closed at $6.80. Short ribs were dull and weak. January fell 7½c from yesterday's close and closed at $7.95, and February sold at $6.02½.

The corn market was rather slow. The export trade is in about as low a condition as for any time since 1876. Nearly every one concerned has lost money this season, and it is quite evident many of them are "tired" and ready to "lie down." American shipments to British markets have dwindled down to small proportions. Range stock and Texas, especially low grades, are quoted lower, yet good Texas sold as high as $3.70@4.30, and during the week the best Wyoming and Westerns have sold at from $4.70@5.50.

The receipts of hogs showed up rather stronger than anticipated, while the quality was the best for any day this week. Sellers seemed to anticipate a decline and shaped matters accordingly, the average sales showing a strong 5c decline, while in many instances 10c would no more than cover the loss as compared with yesterday. The market closed weak, with the speculator loaded with as many as they could cary over.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—General business at the banks was rather quiet, no one doing more than was necessary to meet current obligations. New York exchange was still quoted at 70@75c premium, though the feeling was easier and the outside demand only fair. Orders for currency shipments to the country were moderate in volume. Sterling exchange was higher at $4.81@4.85½. The Bank of Eugland again raised its rate of discount 1 per cent from 4 to 5. Government bonds are ⅛@¼c lower. Bank clearings were $8,542,000 against $10,748,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—There were evidences of weakness as soon as the exchange opened and before the first four passed the market was in a state of semi-panic. Union Pacific was sold right and left, declining from about 52 to 48 without a rally. Northern Pacific preferred comes next with sales from 42 to 41. The balance were more or less affected, but not so seriously. Pullman was below 110 and Western Union dropped to 58. Stocks were offered by the bears at several points below the quotations on seller sixty day option. It was well into the middle of the day before the market regained its equilibrium and values steadied. Union Pacific rallied to 50, and several others picked up about 1 per cent. The big bears have returned to the street again, and are free sellers of stocks all round. They have been taking an active stand in politics, and are one and all convinced of Cleveland's election. The election break, they say, is not yet over. The principal reason for selling is that there will be nobody to buy until the change of administration is fairly made and under way. The New York Central announces a further cut of $1.50 and $2 on western railroad rates to-day, and the first knowledge of this brought out some selling, but supporting orders came in for it. Vanderbilt brokers and the big bears, Woerishoffer, Commack etc., have a distinct understanding that when the latter have acquired a big line of cheap stock prices will be set up again. There were a good many ups and downs during the last hour and the feeling became weak again as the day drew to a close. The final sales were at about the lowest and the market looked rather ragged at the finish. It is pretty well understood that Mr. Gould marketed a good many stocks to-day, and the advance on yesterday was probably engineered to enable him to do so. The Pennsylvania railroad is cutting passenger rates with the rest. Manhattan Elevated touched 70. It closed last evening at 73.

THE IDEAL SHAKERS.

Their Industries, Entertainments, and Religious Forms—How the People Live.

It was early in the month of October that my friend Hermia and I made our long anticipated pilgrimage to the Canterbury Shakers.

We did not arrive at the settlement till after dark, and our rap at the great door of what is called the "office," where strangers were received, was rather a timid one. It was opened hospitably wide, however, by a woman who gave us kindly welcome, and conducted us through the hall to a cosy sitting room, where she bade us "make ourselves to-home."

It was to this sister's special care that we were committed during our stay. They called her Sister Elizabeth. She was dressed like all the others, in a gray pongee gown, cut with a plain round waist, loosely fitting the figure, on which the full skirt was plaited in small uniform kilt plaits. A large white herchief was folded about ther neck and across her breast in some marvelous way that we have tried in vain to imitate. A little close lace lap, like the milliher's bonnet frame, covered her rather blond hair, which was combed straight back from the forehead and fastened in a flat knot behind.

The Shaker dress, though ugly in itself, makes now and then a woman wonder of quaint lovliness. It was so with sister Elizabeth; it suited her quiet eyes, her gentle smiling mouth and calm repose of manner; also, the somewhat severe but graceful lines of her slender figure.

They wear a hoop of some contrivance which extends the skirt with a strait and gradual slope from waist to hem, and gives a stately look to the wearer.

Later on, when I saw the sisters all together, I decided that this dress was remarkably well suited to the majority—seeming to belong to them in very fitness, and they to it. They are all, with rare exceptions, thin and pale, with a sober, if not severe, expression of countenance when in repose. There are no plump, merry faces; even the children look old and staid, until they speak, and then there seems to be an intangible something—a representation, perhaps,—that sets them a little apart from our full sympathy.

The society at Canterbury, N. H., consists of three families, who live and are governed separately, but worship together in the same church except in winter, when as a matter of convenience they occupy halls in their own separate buildings. The family with whom we visited was the first or church family.

There are various buildings belonging to it; homes, a school house, workshops—one for the men, one for the women, and another for the children—a printing office, an infirmary where an elder sister presides over a full equipment of drugs and medicines, to which are added their own peculiar remedies—Shaker bitters, etc.

I can testify to this good sister's skill, for she dispelled my wretched headache in a trice with a magical dose from a dainty little glass.

Of course their main support and income is the farm, which is large and under a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with cattle and horses, but they do not raise either. Pigs they have none, and pork is interdicted as an article of food.

Some of the horses are magnificent creatures, and so intelligent that they come and go at the call of their keepers and do many wonderful tricks. One of a span of iron grays has a trick of walking through the barn and displacing with his teeth and throwing about every article he can find. Very disorderly for a Shaker horse.

The house in which we were entertained was large and square, with wide halls and staircases—two sets—one for men and one for women; they were on opposides of the house, but so confusing that we felt in disgrace half the time from blundering up the wrong stairs or into the wrong rooms. The floors were of dark wood, stained and polished till they were slippery as glass, and the doors and casings were everywhere stained a peculiar æsthetic yellow, which, with the quaint surroundings, was very effective.

Nothing anywhere is poor or mean, though all is severely simple. Our room was a picture—the yellow stained doors and shutters, the polished floor, over whish were scattered large, handsome rugs of Shaker manufacture; these are woven of soft wool, and closely resemble Smyrna rugs; the two white beds in opposite corners, the little cast iron stove, perfectly plain and smooth, and about as big as a good sized loaf of bread, in which a fire crackled cheerfully. These stoves are in every room alike; no larger in office or dining room. How do they keep warm in winter there?

But most dainty and delightful of all were the curtains, which nearly drove dear, æsthetic Hermia wild. They were of white linen, and suspended by brass rings on a brass rod. Theo were starched very stiffly, and where every ring was sewed were ironed to hang in a fold from top to bottom. When drawn back they formed a flat mass of folds, and were confined high up at the side of the wide, small-paned window by a brass fixture, like an inverted shepherd's crook—well, "like a Shaker etherealized," as Hermia aptly said. These were the curtains everywhere; we saw no others.

At the head of each staircase was a tall, old fashioned clock, as old as the house itself, which was built over a hundred years ago. These sentinel-like clocks seemed part and parcel of the place, and we heard them at midnight calling to each other in solemn sweetness, keeping their faithful watch while others slept.

It is the custom to serve meals to guests in a room and at a table by themselves, which, perhaps, seems hardly hospitable, but the fact that the Shakers eat in perfect silence somewhat alters the aspect of the case. The brothers and sisters sit together, on opposite sides of the table, but they speak only to the waiters in attendance.

The elder explained to us that this was for physiological reasons, but it does seem to make the matter of eating merely one of feeding, does it not?

But I wish to say right here that these people are far from being coarse or ignorant. They are notably otherwise—the women in particular remarkably refined and intellectual.

The sisters outnumber the brethren as five to one in every family, and this advantage alone would perhaps keep the men rather in the background; but I am strongly inclined to the opinion that, while the elders and a few others are naturally intelligent and well educated, the majority are in all respects inferior to the women. As Sister Elizabeth remarked with a twinkle in her eye, "It is woman's day here."

They are extremely kind and courteous to the brethren, however, and they never fail to acknowledge the slightest service with a gentle "Thank you kindly, brother." They look after their wants, too, with motherly care, each of the elder sisters having the clothes and general well being of one or two brothers in her special charge.

According to the scripture injunction their nay is nay, but their yea is not yea, but ye; and I was told by one of the sisters that it was not her habit to even write the "a," but I think that does not prevail.

Their schools must be excellent, for the children are well advanced in every branch. Particular attention is given to music. I am sure I could not in any city school pick out a proportionate number of boys and girls who can sing as well as those children did. And there is no singing by note; even the little ones read music readily. The piano and other instruments are also taught.

The proficiency in music is mainly owing to the fact that the teachers themselves have had the best musical instruction that could be obtained in our cities, and they have for years drilled the whole family two half-hours daily. All sing, with very few exceptions, and it is remarkable how many really fine voices there are.

Their anthems and hymns for church use are written entirely by Shakers, and are, of course, peculiar. Most of the later are choral, which they sing with great spirit. There is much repetition both of music and words, which seems a necessity when we consider that the greater part of their service is singing.

It is wonderful that they have the physical strength to sing as they do. They sit and sing, they march and sing, the kneel and sing endless verses, and the last note is as loud and clear as the first. Most of their hymns have a ring of triumph and victory about them, though some are exceedingly sweet and tender. No one who hears the Shakers can doubt that with them singing is indeed worship.

We attended the regular church services Sunday. Aside from the singing it consisted of a short scripture reading, a short sermon or address by the minister, "Elder Henry," they called him, and remarks by several members.

Elder Henry Blinn, whose goodness shines in every feature of his frank and noble face, is the spiritual head of the family. His manners are cultivated and agreeable, and he certainly posesses the art of conversation in a high degree.

His sermon was interesting and scriptural; in fact, we heard nothing peculiar or new, only that great prominence was given to the necessity of a pure life.

The women left their bonnets outside and marched in with their heads uncovered, except for the lace caps before referred to.

All remained standing through the first part of the service, and they made a very striking appearance. After the serman they marched about in a sort of figure, singing and waving or "shaking" their hands with palms upward.

This "shaking" was not at all what I expected to see. There is in all their service nothing ludicrous or undignified. Their fervor seems like true exhaltation of spirit—not at all like rant or excitement—and seems to find full expression in their singing and in their faces, which are—especially those of the women—spiritual in the extreme.

As the procession filed past us we were struck by the extraordinary appearance of one woman whom we had not seen before. She was an elderly woman, but brilliantly handsome still, and of most queenly presence. She was dressed in the regulation Shaker garb, except that her grey gown was of richer material, and to the regular close cap wes added a large lace veil which crowned her regal head and fell gracefully upon her shoulders. Her kerchief was of white satin, whose creamy folds contrasted well with her dark eyes and hair. It was Elderess Dorothy.

We learned her history afterward. She came to the settlement when only eight years old, and for the past thirty years had been their queen and head—more than all their mother

She addressed a few remarks to them before the meeting closed, in which she called them her chilren—her treasure. "A mother's children are her treasures the world over," she said, "and you are mine. Did I not bring you forth into the heavenly light with throes of more than heavenly light with throes of more than mortal agony? All your lives I have borne your sins and sorrows on my heart; your burdens have been mine. You are indeed my children, and your goodness and happiness are my crown and reward."

She spoke with wonderful dignity and tenderness, touching our hearts, strangers though we were, with a feeling of reverence for her beautiful motherhood. After all had she not known maternity in its highest sense? Several of the young sisters "testified" as they were moved. The first to speak was a young girl not more than sixteen years of age. Nothing could be more tenderly beautiful than her face. Her large dark eyes were soft with tears, and her full, red lips trembled as she spoke. She was very much in earnest, and in a voice broken with sobs declared her love for a holy life, and her determination to persevere in it. She concluded in the softest, sweetest of girlish accents: "I do love the virgin life, and I do love you, dear brothers and sisters!" As she sat down an elder sister rose, and with gracious simplicity responded: "And we love you." Such responses are not unusual, and seem to answer somewhat to the amens of the Methodists.

In closing they sang a hymn, repeating the one verse many times; then kneeling, and singing still, they repeated it yet again and again.

Finally, closing their eyes as in prayer, they sang it very softly and for the last time. I shall never forget the looks of exaltation in the pale faces of those women, or the strange feeling of awe that came over me as I held my breath to catch the last faint whisper of the hymn. These were the words:

Watching and praying I find you,
O my beloved, my own;
Trusting a Father's rich promise,
"I will not leave you alone,
I will not leave you alone.
Though through the desert I lead,
Or apart in the mountain ye pray
For strength in the hour of need;
I never will answer ye nay—
I never will answer ye nay."

A Boston Fashion.

[From a Boston Letter.]

Boston families have a fashion of converting their basements into semi-restaurants, while apparently maintaining above the integrity of their private households. In the basement window they hang a card bearing the words, "Table Board. Gentlemen, $4 weekly. Ladies, $3.50." Or, "Gentlemen, $3.50; ladies, $2.75," Boston ladies are supposed to eat less than the gentlemen. This assumption is not always satisfactorily proven. I am told that ladies at a boarding house table attract gentlemen. Hence the reduction in price. I notice that the curtains of these family dining-rooms are generally so arranged as to give the street public a full view of the table, the viands and the company assembled. There seems in this a superior and subtle sort of management for advertising not only the fare but thh quality of the fairer sex assembled at those tables.

Chopping Human Flesh.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINNEPEG, Man., Nov. 6.—About midnight a half breed named Richard Spencer attacked his wife and mother-in-law with an axe and cut their heads open. Their recovery is doubtful. The man was drunk. The police are now after him but so far he has not been captured.

POSTSCRIPT.

5 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST REPORTS.

But No Change from the Stubborn Fact that Cleveland Has Carried New York.

Explanation of How There Came to be Such a Sudden Change From Blaine to Cleveland in the Returns.

The Republican Committee Put out Their Stereotyped Claim but it Don't Count this Time.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 3 a. m.—Returns received from county clerks are what suddenly changed to Cleveland a plurality, for Blaine in this state, which election district returns earlier used had given him. The county clerk's returns thus far give to Cleveland 1,000 plurality.

THE TRIBUNE'S LAST GASP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Tribune claims 1,000 plurality for Blaine in New York state.

THE REPUBLICANS STILL HANG ON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 3 a. m.—The Republican state committee has issued the following:

In view of the claims made as to the result of the election in New York the Republican state committee deem it their duty to announce that while the vote is very close, the returns and estimates from the most authentic sources justify the belief that a plurality has been cast in favor of the Republican candidates. We have received copies of the official returns as filed in the several county clerks' offices, in all except eleven counties. Besides this we have caused a careful re-examination to be made of the returns forwarded to police headquarters in New York and Kings counties. From the remaining nine counties we have procured direct information from the most reliable sources and feel justified in asserting that the state has gone Republican. The result thus arrived at is confirmed by an entirely different investigation, based upon the returns collected directly from every election district in the state.

[Signed] JAMES D. WARREN, Chairman.

THIS SETTLES NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Full returns from every county in the state give Cleveland a plurality of 2,519. The state senate is Republican by one majority, and the house Republican by ten majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7, 3 a. m.—The latest returns to the daily *News* indicate the election of ten Republican congressmen, nine Democrats, one doubtful. In the state legislature it says that in joint ballot the Democrats will have 102, Republicans 100, Independent 1, doubtful 1.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7, 2 a. m.—The Democrats are as happy as can be at the present writing. They are parading the streets, shouting for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Officer Kennedy was overpowered by a crazy mob of Blaineites at 10 o'clock, but at 2 o'clock there was not a Blaineite to be found on the streets, every body was shouting for Cleveland.

American Securities Steady.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The steadiness of American securities on the stock exchange, under the election excitement, is the subject of comment by the press. The Pall Mall *Gazette* holds this steadiness is a striking illustration of the stability of Democratic institutions. A similar crisis in any other country would convulse prices. A nation of fifty million people decides the fate of of its government in a closely contested election, which is concluded with wild excitement from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, with less effect upon the stock market than a report that King Alfonso had a cold in his head would effect the Spanish course.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

President Solomon, of Hayti, in the fifth anniversary of his taking the presidential chair, granted a full and complete amnesty to all political offenders.

At London, England, there is continued excitement manifested in relation to the presidential contest in the United States. The result is anxiously awaited.

A fire at Silver Plume, Colarado, yesterday evening consumed the greater portion of the business part of town, causing a loss of $150,000.

Butler's political manager was summoned to New York last night.

Railway Picknickers.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—The directors of the Sault Ste Marie Railway company will have a picnic to-day. They will go over the new line, and Jacob Barge has furntshed the supplies for the commissionary department, and a happy time is anticipated.

Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

In all only ten known Chilian craters can be pronounced with certainty to be now active volcanoes. Obviously the neighborhood of those subterranean furnaces can not be regarded as belonging to the quiet regions of the earth. No part of the earth's surface is so prolific of earthquakes as the western half of South America, and here they are more frequent and severe on the Pacific coast than on the eastern side of the Andes. On this coast they are often accompanied with scenes of horror and woe that surpass description. To the direct consequences in the loss of life and the destruction of buildings are frequently added the ravages of fire breaking out in the ruins and consuming all that has not been already crushed. The seaport towns are exposed to a still further danger of destruction by the rushing tidal wave which follows the extraordinary retreat of the waters with which the earthquake phenomena are usually accompanied. These evils and more were suffered in their worst form during and after the earthquakes of March 1881, with which Mendoza was visited in August, 1868, which laid waste a considerable stretch of coast, with many towns. With these volcanic and seismic phenomena is associated a steady elevation of the Chilian coast, which has amounted, according to the indications of the shore terraces, to from six metres at Cape Three Mountains, to three hundred and ninety-seven metres at Conception, within the present geological period. Darwin has averaged the rate at about seventeen centimetres a year. The Island of Santa Maria, in the northwest of the Bay of Arauco, rose three metres during the earthquake of 1835, but afterward sank to its old level. Depressions also seem to have taken place in former periods. The elevating force is more intensive in the Chilian Andes than in the neighboring countries, and, as it is still in operation, it is destined probably to carry the loftiest peaks of the Cordilleras to a still greater height. The frequent occurrence of the ending huapi—Indian for island—in the names of promontories, indicates that many former islands are now connected with the mainland. The islands of Imeleb and Quehui, in Chiloe, are at present separated only at high water, and appear to be approaching a permanent union. *Popular Science Monthly.*

WHEN, as in St. Louis, members of the ladies' benevolent society get into a row over the payment of a "sick benefit," and batter one another over the head with books and umbrellas, we must not be too severe in denouncing our political system simply because men have an occasional knock-down at the polls

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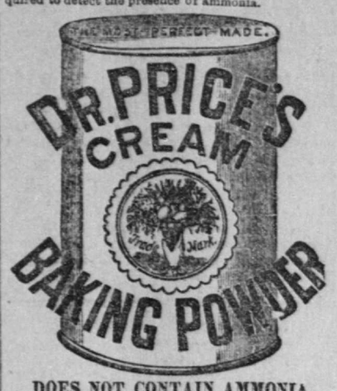

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