# Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

TERMS.

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☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.
Address all letters and telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1885.

☞ THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET.

☞ THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 11 TIMES BUILDING.

☞ THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 257 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

☞ THE STILLWATER OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 215½ SOUTH MAIN STREET.


## DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 10 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

| Stations. | Ther. | W'th'r | Stations. | Ther. | W'th'r |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 50 | Clear | Vicksburg | 67 | Fair |
| La Crosse | 52 | Clear | Galveston | 82 | Clear |
| Bismarck | 49 | Clear | NewOrleans | 73 | Lt.rain |
| Ft. Garry | 41 | Clear | Shreveport | 60 | Clear |
| Minnedosa | 42 | Clear | Cincinnati | 71 | Lt.rain |
| Moorhead | 46 | Clear | Memphis | 70 | Fair |
| Qu'Appelle | .. | ....... | Nashville | 68 | Fair |
| St. Vincent | 47 | Clear | Cleveland | 58 | Cloudy |
| Ft. Assin'bn. | 56 | Cloudy | Chicago | 57 | Clear |
| Ft. Buford | 48 | Clear | Des Moines | 51 | Clear |
| Ft. Custer | 50 | Cloudy | St. Louis | 61 | Clear |
| Helena | 44 | Cloudy | Montreal | 50 | Clear |
| Huron | 55 | Cloudy | Quebec | 44 | Fair |
| Med. Hat | .. | ....... | New York | 57 | Clear |
| Duluth | 46 | Clear | Boston | 59 | Cloudy |
| Albany | 51 | Clear | Washington | 60 | Cloudy |

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 30.18; thermometer, 49; relative humidity, 78.0; wind, northwest; weather, clear; amount of rainfall, .0; maximum thermometer, 61.0; minimum thermometer, 36.0; daily range, 25.0. River—Observed height, 3.0; fall in twenty-four hours, 0.0.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region, continued cool and clear weather and variable winds. For the upper Mississippi valley, continued cool and clear weather, variable winds, becoming generally southerly, lower barometer. For the Missouri valley, fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and in northern portion local rains, variable winds, generally southerly, slight rise in temperature and lower barometer.

## THE PRICES.

The stock market was dull, somewhat irregular and more or less feverish. It opened weak and lower, and declined for half an hour, when the decline was checked, and the market became unusually dull. Afterwards there was an advance, Union Pacific leading. St. Paul was down ¾ and Manitoba 1¼. Wheat was lower all around.

## NUB OF THE NEWS.

Pacific coast business is picking up.

The St. Paul schools will open to-morrow.

The president is expected at the capital Monday.

The shipments from Chicago last week increased 3,720 tons.

The fall meeting at Washington park has been a great success.

The state fair will be opened to-morrow. The grounds are ready.

Hoadly opened the Ohio campaign for the Democrats at Hamilton.

Frosts have done additional damage to corn in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa.

The First Baptist church has given a call to Rev. Dr. Frisbie of Belvidere, Ill.

The delegates to the river convention visited Stillwater and were banqueted.

An Ohio farmer riddled with bullets three boys in his melon patch. One will die.

G. A. R. posts in Minneapolis gave a reception banquet to Congressman Warner.

Minneapolis people are satisfied with what they got from the waterways convention.

Commodore Kittson's Albia was only beaten by a neck in the New York handicap race.

There is a prospect for the United States Central being built from Ogden to San Francisco.

The Canadian Pacific will not require transfers to be made at the boundary line hereafter.

Irishmen of St. Paul are taking steps to organize a branch of the National league in this city.

The Transcontinental meeting in St. Paul this week will be a general one of freight and passenger agent.

Minneapolis men are considering a scheme for obtaining water from some point in the river above the city.

Charles Bronson is accused of helping to bind and gag an alleged confidence man in the St. Paul union depot.

A murderer taken from the jail at Knoxville was handled very roughly by a mob until he was finally killed.

Chief Engineer Palmer of the Ohio coal dock, Duluth, was caught in the hoisting machinery and seriously injured.

The probabilities are increasing that several territories may be admitted as states at the coming session of congress.

The excitement in Madrid is increasing over the Caroline islands affair. The German embassy was attacked by a mob and the coat-of-arms torn down and destroyed. The trouble with Germany is apparently a very serious one.

## THE SCHOOL PROBLEM.

This is the season when the children's vacation draws to a close and arrangements are made for the opening of the schools. To-morrow the public schools and many of the private schools in our city will begin their fall sessions. The boys and girls will bid a long farewell to the happy days of the summer vacation, and will again enter the school room to wrestle with the perplexing problems of grammar, geography and arithmetic. Nor will the minds of the heads of families be less sorely perplexed. The perplexities of where and how to educate our children are uppermost in the minds of parents. Where can the boys be brought under proper restraint, in order to thoroughly equip them for a college course or for the practical requirements of business life? Where can the girls receive not only a sound course of instruction, but also be taught special accomplishments that will at once promote their chances of achieving social success and possibly give them resources for supporting themselves in a work-a-day world? These are the perplexing questions which fill the minds of those who are responsible for the future of the young people. And then, too, the parent naturally feels anxiety relating to the physical comfort of the child during the school term. We naturally feel an anxiety to have our children at a school where the construction of the building is favorable to warmth and good ventilation. We want to see the children provided with comfortable desks and all the appointments which will render their school days pleasant and comfortable, and not to have them come out of the school-room with their little forms bent and their health impaired by being crowded together like sheep in an illy-ventilated apartment, where they have been pressed in between straight and narrow benches day after day for ten months. The interior arrangements of a school-room have a great deal to do with the education of a child. The mind which is developing gathers its inspiration from the surroundings. Both discipline and instruction are helped by the environments of a school. As has been truthfully said, "in the world of souls, as in the domain of sense, action and reaction are equal." Those who have made it a study agree in the opinion that a good deal of the rough and vicious life of college boys has intimate relations with the sort of place, the type of professor and the boarding house surroundings amid which they are expected to strive for the ideal manhood. Where there is any air of refinement in the surroundings, there must be corresponding impressions made upon the mind of the child. Where the reverse conditions exist it is the most natural thing in the world for a child to quit the school room with the inclinations and manners of the boor. The money expended in the construction of school buildings and their furnishings with reference to architectural beauty and to comfort and convenience is money well spent. It is soul furniture that we are providing for our children. The education of our children depends on the type of school house and master. If the school house resembles a barn, and the master, no matter how scholarly he may be, has the temper of a ruffian and the manners of a boor, the education which comes of such conditions is demoralizing and makes barbarous manners. It is all the more gratifying to find such views as we have enunciated sustained by a no less eminent authority on educational subjects than the Boston Journal of Education. It says: "Certainly there comes a time to every child, in palace or hovel, when the sovereign act of will alone determines the intellectual and moral habit. But so hard is it for the majority of children to make that solemn choice and persist in the effort to attain wisdom and righteousness, that all possible helps and inducements should be offered along the tiresome way. We detest the snobbery that declaims against such helps in the school-room as tending to make the children of the poor 'discontented with their sphere in life.' The most hopeful sign in our country is the growing discontent of several millions of young Americans with the poverty, discomfort, ugliness, brutality and ignorance that for ages have been the lot of the toiling masses in the old world. The most hopeless feature in the life of the Southern negroes is that so many of them are still content to herd like cattle in a shanty, eat the table refuse and wear the ragged, cast-off clothes of their betters, and go on in the old, dismal way of poverty, shiftlessness and sin. If every poor man's child in America could be put, to-morrow, into an attractive school house, in charge of a well-dressed, well-mannered and high-souled teacher, and treated for five years as if nobody expected anything but a worthy manhood or womanhood in after life, there would be a revival of healthy discontent with low living and an awakening of aspiration for better things which would tell in every region of society, from the trades union to the White house." It is also gratifying to observe that the working out of this ideal of a fit school-house interior is engaging the attention of those who have the construction of school buildings in charge. It is so here in St. Paul. The interest manifested by our board of education is most commendable. But while great progress has been made in this direction there is much yet to do. Too much importance cannot be attached to the fact that mental effort in childhood requires a peaceful atmosphere and harmonious surroundings. We want to fashion the school-room after the similitude of a restful home. As has been said by some one, a single year of inharmonious surroundings may plant in a five-year-old child a disgust for the whole business of education, which thirty years later may make him the opponent of the public school in the legislature. "And the man or woman who can best follow the divine example of pouring around all the strength and permanency of the universe an infinite variety of changeful splendor and beauty—new every morning and fresh every evening—will find the great reward."

## THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY.

In an article in the New York Sun of a recent date Mr. RUFUS HATCH says that for the first time since 1881, the farmer is to-day the master of the situation and it is his own fault if he does not make the most of it. Mr. HATCH says if the farmer will hold his wheat at $1 at the station he will get his price. The reason assigned as the basis for this statement is the short crop and is stated as follows: "The winter wheat is not more than half a crop and the spring wheat is reported as damaged one-third. The government report for July, which does not include the damage to spring wheat (it having taken place to a large extent since the report was prepared), places the entire yield of the United States for 1885 at 357,000,000 bushels. In 1884 the government report placed the yield at 512,000,000, with 40,000,000 on hand from the crop of 1883. Add these amounts together and we will learn the total amount of wheat that this country has had during the last two years:

| | |
|---|---|
| From old crop, at the beginning of the harvest of 1884 | 40,000,000 |
| Total yield of 1884 | 512,000,000 |
| Total yield of 1885 (deducting nothing for spring wheat damage) | 357,000,000 |
| Total for two years | 909,000,000 |

Deduct from this total of 909,000,000 the amount required for home consumption and for seed, namely 700,000,000 for two years, and the 132,000,000 exported last year, and we have remaining for export and for carrying over but 77,000,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| For home consumption, 1884 | 300,000,000 |
| For seed, 1884 | 50,000,000 |
| Exported | 132,000,000 |
| For home consumption, 1885 | 300,000,000 |
| For seed, 1885 | 50,000,000 |
| Total | 832,000,000 |
| Total amount of wheat for 1884 and 1885 | 909,000,000 |
| Consumption, seed and export | 832,000,000 |
| For export and to carry over, 1885 | 77,000,000 |

Therefore, is is argued by Mr. HATCH, if we export half as much wheat as we did last year, we shall not have a bushel left at the beginning of the harvest in 1886, and should the crop of 1886 be no larger than the crop of 1885 we should be importing wheat within eighteen months and it would be selling at famine prices, just as it did in 1881, when wheat sold at $1.60 in New York and $1.40 in Chicago, or in 1865, when it sold at $4 in New York. Mr. HATCH is confident that the foreign demand will be increased from the fact that there is no country in the world that has a full average crop and many countries fall far below the average. England's acreage falls nearly 20,000,000 bushels below the yield of 1884 and 1885, while France falls off 35,000,000. Both of these countries have turned their wheat fields into pasturage for sheep and cattle. Besides the decrease of acreage the Mark Lane Express of July 25 says:

"Broadly speaking, nothing is good now that had not obtained a good start before May set in, whether the land is good, bad or indifferent. Each district appears to have had a season of its own, but the really punishing drought seems to have been confined to the southwestern districts." On Aug. 3 the same paper says: "As the crops ripen, reports on the probable yield become less and less hopeful. Then the wheat crop has suffered by the severity of the drought and hot sun. Even from Essex and other counties where the crops were supposed to be splendid the later reports are less and less favorable than the earlier ones have been. The wheat is said to be badly blighted, and the barley also. The harvests will not be as good by 30 per cent. as they were supposed to be a month ago. The wheat is causing doubts to growers; much of the spring-sown grain is absolutely perishing from drought." Referring to the forcing weather for crops, the same London paper says: "This very rapid maturing of the wheat crop has been attended by a great deal of waste in its apparent weight, and, while some districts are still reported favorable to an unusual degree, there is a growing opinion that it will on the whole fall far short of the general expectation. The weather for July was exceptionably favorable for the normal requirements of wheat in that month, but the mischief done in May and June was to an extent not then realized, but is now becoming apparent."

Referring to the condition of the wheat crop in France, the Mark Lane Express says: "Further advices from the southwestern part of France mention that threshing reveals unexpected deficiency in the wheat, attributed to great growth of weeds and an unfavorable season. Even in some parts of the Garonne basin the yield is said to be one-fourth below that of 1884. In the east the farmers appear satisfied with the results of the threshing, but in the northeast a deficiency of an eighth is reported. The center is under average, and the west and northwest better."

The London Miller estimates Russia's shortage by blight and drought at from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000. The loss of crops in Russia has advanced gold to a premium of 15 to 20 per cent. already. The rye crop of Russia, Germany, Austria and Prussia is fearfully damaged. In Russia and Germany rye forms the staple food as wheat does in this country. In view of the fact of this shortage in foreign countries, Mr. HATCH concludes that it would be very poor policy for the American farmer to part with his wheat at the prevailing low prices, when there is certain to be a scarcity of wheat within twelve months. The 40,000,000 bushels now in sight is the bugbear to frighten both farmers and speculators. They are urged to remember that notwithstanding the 40,000,000 in sight there is not enough to go around, and that no more can be produced for twelve months, and that they should be in no hurry to part with their present supply at low prices. In conclusion Mr. HATCH says: "Of all the farmer's possessions to-day not one promises so great and speedy a return as his wheat. He can sell his farm and buy it back next year for the same or less money. He can sell his cattle, hogs or horses and replace them next spring for perhaps less money. His wheat will never be worth any less until at least two large crops in succession have been harvested, and before that time it is likely to greatly increase in value. It is for our spring wheat farmers to make the prices for the world's wheat market. The winter wheat farmers have none to spare. This is especially true of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, whose crops are disastrous, except in the northern portions of Ohio and Indiana. Michigan and Oregon are the only winter wheat states that have raised good crops this year. This is the 'golden egg' year for the farmer of those sections, for he will be likely to make up the losses he sustained last year by holding his present crop for later delivery at good prices. During the last fortnight Indiana has shipped wheat to St. Louis and Baltimore, Md., Pennsylvania, and Ohio for milling purposes. The short crop of wheat is a greater calamity to this country than is yet realized. If the shortage approaches the figures that the state statisticians give, namely, 200,000,000 bushels, it means $200,000,000 loss to the United States, considering wheat at but $1 per bushel. Throughout the foregoing I have adopted the government figures, although they are not always infallible. They varied their wheat report 40,000,000 last year, and their estimates of the corn crop of 1881 varied 400,000,000 between June and December. It is probable that when they understand the damage to the spring wheat crop they will lower their estimate for the wheat yield from 357,000,000 to nearer 300,000,000. Of the large crop of 1884 the visible supply in the United States increased 28,000,000 from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, or at the rate of 1,280,000 per week.

The receipts of winter wheat at all the principal seaboard and interior points from July 1 to Aug. 15, 1885, as compared with 1884, are as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| July, 1884 | 13,634,000 |
| Aug. 1 to 15, 1884 | 11,441,000 |
| Total | 25,075,000 |
| July, 1885 | 5,420,000 |
| Aug. 1 to 15, 1885 | 5,010,000 |
| Total | 10,430,000 |
| 1884, total | 25,075,000 |
| 1885, total | 10,430,000 |
| Decrease | 14,645,000 |

These are figures that the farmer would do well to ponder over. There cannot be an overproduction of what man and beast require for food. If the farmer has more than he can sell profitably one year, if he will keep it in store another year will create a demand for it either by home or foreign shortage."

## THE GALLOWS ROUTE.

The Rev. Mr. MCCLARY, who is a presiding elder in the M. E. church, writes to the GLOBE a letter in which he enters a vigorous protest against the gallows being used as a short cut to glory. Mr. MCCLARY makes his protest in the name of Christianity and common morality. His argument is that the encouragement of the doctrine that these murderous villains always go direct from the gallows to heaven, is to encourage the vicious to go ahead in their criminal pursuits, feeling assured that when the end does come there will be a lightning express ready to transport them to the celestial bowers. Mr. MCCLARY makes a good point in this regard, whether viewed from a religious or secular standpoint. Whatever encourages crime is baneful to society, and consequently must be in opposition to the cardinal principles of Christian faith. As our correspondent suggests, the religion of Christ is intended to encourage good and to abate evil. Speaking of the incident of the thief on the cross who was promised an entrance to paradise some one has said that there was one instance of pardon in the dying hour that none might despair, and but one, that none might presume. In consideration of the fact that only those in whom the Christ life is revealed are admitted to heaven, and without any purpose of limiting the mercy of God, our clerical correspondent cautions his brethern in the ministry who are called upon to act as spiritual advisers to condemned murderers, not to hold out to them a too positive hope for an eternal salvation. He thinks that if heaven is to be made up of murderers and scoundrels, decent people would prefer to stay out.

A VIRGINIA farmer in the Shenandoah valley gave a strange woman $500 to show him where $30,000 in gold was buried on his farm. The woman was called away by a telegram as soon as she got the cash, and the impatient farmer, growing tired of waiting for her return, has dug up his eighty-acre farm without finding the hidden treasure.

THE Omaha Herald says that for gentlemen who get left regularly, the Hennepin canal workers are possessed of a very robust zeal. It so happened that their well-directed zeal counted in the waterway convention, and its success is now assured beyond all peradventure.

DR. TALMAGE authorizes the announcement that he will not run as the Prohibition candidate for governor in New York. He thinks that he can preach temperance from the pulpit with better grace than he could from the stump.

THE cattlemen do not seem to have much confidence in their lawyer. While Gen. BUTLER is making a big blow about his intention to sue the president, the cattle barons, with their herds, are quietly evacuating the Indian Territory. They evidently have more confidence in the president's ability to eject them than they have in BUTLER'S ability to defend them.

THE English Statistical Society Journal shows that the mean duration of life in England has increased during the last fifty years. In males it has arisen from 39.9 to 41.9, and in females from 41.9 to 45.3 years.

IN the new fine house of Mr. GEORGE SLATER at Norwich, Conn., the legend of Hiawatha, as told by LONGFELLOW in words, is being carved into wood by WINTHROP PIERCE, an artist of some repute.

AS THE echoes of our great waterways convention die away and our people have opportunity to give its work a more careful examination, the more satisfactory do its results appear.

CAPT. EADS has gone to Brazil. If he will kindly consent to remain there until the improvements on our waterways are completed the country will feel grateful to him.

THE completed census returns from Nebraska show an increase in population of 288,203 since 1880.

### The Best Democracy.

Detroit Surprise:

The Minneapolis Journal note book man, in summing up the whys and wherefores of a new Democratic paper, says:

But for all that the Democracy hopes to capture the city next spring, may conclude that it stands a show in the congressional race next fall, and wants to be on hand for the next presidential contest, and it claims to want something at its back that is nearer Bourbonism than its present organ, the St. Paul GLOBE.

We are sorry for Minneapolis Democrats if they are yet so near Bourbonism, in this day of civilization, as to be hankering for that kind of journalism. The St. Paul GLOBE is to-day a paper that does credit to the party, it discusses the Democratic principles in such classical style and civilized manner that will do the Democracy more good in one year than ten Bourbon organs could do in ten years. Get a few Bourbon organs into the state and the Republican party will grow stronger every day they turn out their publications. But the intelligent and suasive manner of the GLOBE will win for itself and the Democracy many friends.

### The Globe a Rustler.

Ashland (Wis.) News.

The enterprise of the St. Paul GLOBE was well shown on Monday morning, when it published in full Dr. Talmage's sermon delivered the day before in Edinburgh, Scotland. And to cap the climax, the sermon was illustrated by several expressive wood cuts. The GLOBE is a rustler.

## ADDITIONAL MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

### THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

#### Annual Meeting--Coming Convention--Election of Officers.

The Minneapolis Woman Suffrage society holds its third annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Swedenborgian church. There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm. The officers made their annual reports, giving a review of the work during the past year. The president, Mrs. Martha A. Dorsett, presided. Delegates were elected to the state convention, to be held in this city Oct. 16. Mrs. M. A. Dorsett was elected chairman of the committee on entertainment for the coming convention of the American Woman Suffrage association, to be held in Minneapolis Oct. 13, 14 and 15, in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Second avenue south and Eighth street. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Hon. W. D. Foulke of Indiana, Maj. Pickler of Dakota and others. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Martha A. Dorsett; vice president, Mrs. Laura Howe Carpenter; recording secretary, Mrs. A. W. Lawrence; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. S. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. D. H. Wright; librarian, Mrs. N. H. Wheelock; executive committee; Mrs. H. E. Gallinger, Dr. M. G. Ripley.

### A Cowboy Horse-thief.

Yesterday morning in response to a telegram received by Chief West from the sheriff at Miles City, Mont., Detectives Gleason and Caswell stationed themselves at the union depot and awaited the eastern-bound train. As it steamed into the depot a full-fledged cowboy was seen standing on the platform, quietly puffing a cigar. He was easily distinguished by his broad brimmed hat, always worn by the herdsmen of the plains and mountains of the West. As he stepped from the car the detectives coolly tapped him on the shoulder, with the words: "You are under arrest; come with us." At first he manifested considerable consternation, but he quickly controlled himself and was marched to the First precinct station and placed behind the bars. He is charged with stealing ten horses and selling them. His defense, as he outlined it to a reporter, will be that the horses were placed in his hands by the owner for him to sell at market value. He says he sold the string, and that before he reached home he was attacked by roadmen and robbed of every cent. The sheriff has been telegraphed and will come on at once for the prisoner whose name is Frank Baxter.

### A MURDERER MOBBED.

#### Masked Vigilantes Torture a Prisoner.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Last night about 10:30 o'clock a large body of masked men passed down Gray street in the direction of the jail. They were joined at various points along the street by at least 200 citizens. The mob approached the jail in perfect order, except the firing of pistols. The jailor surrendered the keys to the main entrance and the crowd broke through the door of the cell containing Lee Sellers, the young man charged with the murder and robbery of Edgar Maines, one mile east of this city. Sellers had a knife in his possession, and when one of the vigilantes went into the cell to adjust the handcuffs, he gave him two or three serious stabs. Both doors were soon battered down, and masked vigilantes shot at Sellers twice without inflicting serious wounds. Seizing Sellers, the mob poured out of the jail yard, and proceeded to the middle of the high bridge over the Tennessee river. A rope was placed around

THE CRIMINAL'S NECK

while he was in the corridor of the jail. He stood with arms folded and never flinched while the knot was being arranged. He called for a drink of water before leaving for the bridge. His wishes were complied with. After reaching the middle of the bridge the mob halted and demanded a confession. Sellars refused to say a word and the rope was placed over the cross-beam about twenty-two feet above the floor, and he was swung off. He was not handcuffed, and as soon as the noose began to tighten, he climbed up hand-over-hand, and gained the top. He crawled along the cross-beams to one side of the bridge. While he was crossing, at least fifty shots were fired, none of them with fatal effect. He rose to his feet and yelled at the top of his voice: "My friends, come to me; I'm murdered. Come quick." The wounded man then lay down on a sleeper, and several more shots were fired, but none of them could hit him in a vital part. Runners were sent to the city for a ladder and another rope.

THE CROWD WAS ORDERLY,

and but few people outside of those implicated knew anything about it. Young men at a ball left dancing and followed the masked men. After the ladders were brought two men climbed up to the top of the stringer to readjust the rope. Sellers had taken the rope from around his neck, and begged the crowd to kill him and end his sufferings. The men started out to take him down, when he lost his held and fell in the edge of the water eighty feet below. He has not been found yet. At the very last he protested his innocence. Maines was a traveling salesman for a wholesale house of this city, and was found murdered one mile east of this city Sept. 1 He was known to have a large sum of money on his person, and it was shown very conclusively that he had been beguiled by Sellars to a remote spot and killed. Maines was very popular and was engaged to be married.

## ABOUT AMUSEMENTS.

### The Last Week at the Grand Devoted to Tragedy, With One Evening of Comedy.

### Attractions for Fair Week--Roland Reed in Burlesque, and a New Dime Museum.

#### Mary Anderson's New Advertising Dodge--The Two Dromios No Longer Alike.

#### A Varied Assortment of Notes of the Play House and Concert Room.

### A Season of Barrett.

The week of Mr. Barrett at the St. Paul Grand has more than justified all that was expected of it. It was the first appearance of his present company together, and it was expected the performances would be marred by little mistakes and slips in business that are regarded as necessary accompaniments of all first nights. There was so little of of this, however, as to be almost imperceptible, and not at all noticeable to any but severe critics. Such were not present, however, as the charm of the acting of the star would seem able to blind anybody to any but the most glaring imperfections of the support. The performances were singularly smooth and free from hitch or interruption. Mr. Barrett's popularity has in no wise diminished, but rather gained, on the contrary, and his every appearance has called forth the most lavish applause from all portions of the house, gallery and parquet being equally effusive.

All the plays he produced are familiar to American audiences, except those of Friday night, when he introduced the innovation of giving a double bill of comedy, the Wonder and the King's Pleasure, the former being an old English play, and the latter an adaptation from the French. Both of them were capital exponents of the genuine and legitimate comedy, something of which we have too little in these days of howling burlesque.

Mr. Barrett has gathered around him a splendid support, Mr. James and Miss Wainwright, his leading people, are actors of great merit, and the other members of the company do all that is required of them.

This company will play in Minneapolis during fair week.

### This Week.

Mr. Roland Reed and his excellent company will be the attraction at the St. Paul Grand for the entire week of the state fair. No better attraction could have been secured for the holiday week, and hundreds of strangers, as well as our own dramatic patrons, will no doubt be afforded great enjoyment. The bills of the week will consist of "Cheek" and "Humbug." "Cheek" is already well known here, and has won a substantial reputation. "Humbug" is a new play here, but it has everywhere else met with signal success and is considered even better than "Cheek." the role of Jack Luster being pronounced Mr. Reed's best and most amusing assumption. In both plays the talented young comedian will introduce many of his most popular songs, including several new ones. Also will be given incidental to the plays several numbers from Gilbert & Sullivan's latest success, "The Mikado." In "Cheek" one entire scene of this opera will be interpolated.

### A Family Museum.

To-morrow night a family museum will be opened in Exposition block. The exhibit consists, according to announcement, of a zoological department, a long list of curiosities and freaks, a salamander who is billed to eat all kinds of fire, and an electric man, Mr. Harry Jackson, the rival of Lulu Hurst.

The zoological department embraces a varied collection of animals from forest and stream and a series of illustrative views. There is also a group of trained canary birds, said to be valued at $5,000. There is also the great illusion Narcisse, which cost $10,000 when first brought out. The family of little folks is also among the list of attractions. The building has been especially arranged for the collection of curiosities and their exhibition to good advantage. It will be conducted in a manner satisfactory to the most fastidious. Ladies are especially invited and especial engagements have been made for their every accomodation, whether with or without escorts.

### Mary at Stratford.

Whether it was the brilliant genius of Miss Mary Anderson herself, or that of Mr. Abbey, or Mr. Copleston, or Mr. Abud that suggested the idea of the only Juliet going down the Eastern Counties railroad, as far as Stratford, to play Rosalind under the shade of the leafy screens which presumably once sheltered the immortal bard from the summer sun, it was certainly a very clever notion. All London was agog at the idea, and the railroad company made a pretty penny by taking the devotees of Mary and William down to the latter's former dwelling place. It was a great "picnic," to which all theatrical and much of literary London rushed. Mr. Abbey provided all hands with "fizz," when they arrived, and Mr. Copleston and Mr. Abud pointed out to the worshipers the "realism" of the whole affair. The forest was real, and the trees and the houses round about, and this was truly the very same Stratford where the poet had actually lived and written, and got drunk, and stolen deer, and had been "had up before the beak." Even down to the "mangel wurzel" that was provided for Audrey (Mrs. Billington) to eat was taken (without leave?) from the garden of the cottage in which Anne Hathaway had lived, and the dead deer brought on in the forest scene was the stuffed remains of the animal killed and presented to the theater by the owner of Charlecote park, whence the bard's alleged deer stealing occurred, and the keeper and the dogs ending the procession of the deer came from the demesne associated with the history of the poet's early life. Of the reality of Miss Anderson herself, and also of Mr. Abbey's champagne, there was, of course, no doubt whatever; and the entire affair, while it was naturally most inspiring to the lovely and accomplished actress, will unquestionably enhance the desire of her compatriots to witness her performances when she shortly returns to her native land.—Newsletter.

### Lean and Fat Dromios.

Mr. William H. Crane is much perturbed by his recent increase in adiposity. He weighs 192 pounds and has an abdominal expansion that would fill an alderman's soul with envy. "I really don't know what I shall do," he said mournfully the other night. "In our forthcoming production of 'The Comedy of Errors' it is necessary that Robson and I should be of a size. But as I have increased he has shriveled up until the difference between us is greater than ever. I have been swinging clubs and punching a sandbag in order to reduce, but the effect is not appreciable. On the other hand Robson has been eating everything that makes fat, but his success has been no more marked than mine. The difficulty is embarrassing and I can see but one way out of it: Robson will have to pad."—New York World.

### Amusement Notes.

The St. Paul amateur orchestra have organized on a broad and thorough basis for the coming season. Prof. Muehlenbruch is director, and over twenty of the city's most gifted amateur musicians compose the membership, representing nearly every instrument used in full orchestra. The work at present under way consists of standard overtures and classical works. Every Wednesday evening the orchestra rehearses in the new German American bank building, and any competent musician may find congenial society and work by joining them.

Gus Williams and his company in "Oh, what a Night," did good business at Comstock's opera house, Columbus, Ohio, last week.

Mme. Fry's concert company, that gave such an unusually good exhibition of musical ability at the Market hall last week, will give another concert for the benefit of Acker post on the evening of the 10th, at Market hall. The company embraces four ladies, Mme. Fry, Lulu, Eugenia and Alta Fry, all of whom show a great degree of skill with several musical instruments, and give an entertainment of unusual merit,

The opening week at the Olympic has been a satisfactory one to the management, the business having been more than double that of the corresponding week last year. This week, McGlone & Mason's "Muldoon's Picnic Party" will hold the boards, the company being supplemented by the gymnasts, Mr. Searles, and Zoe Zeonetti, and Little May Neal, a song and dance artist.

Miss Rose Coghlan returned from the White Mountains last week, to begin the rehearsals of her repertoire for the season. Her company will include Messrs. Frazer, Coulter, B. R. Graham, Charles McManus, Luke Martin, George Robinson, George Deyo, and Misses Florence Robinson and Clara Flagg Price.

Miss Minnie Palmer opened her English season last Monday night in "My Sweetheart," at Mr. Wilson Barrett's theater in Hull.

"Mikado," Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera, is having a great run in two New York theaters.

Miss Clara Morris played in Chicago last week.

Gerster's last baby has been christened Berta.

## ADDITIONAL ST. PAUL NEWS.

### BOUND AND GAGGED.

#### A Queer Way to Put a Stop to Confidence Games.

Monroe Madison, a Dakota man, was confidentially touched the other day, in the union depot, for what loose cash he carried, amounting to about $17. He complained to the depot authorities, who notified the police on Friday. The offense was charged to Dave Barrett and John Conway, for whose arrest instructions were issued on Friday night. Yesterday, Barrett hearing he was charged with the offense, went to the police headquarters and thence to the union depot, where Charles Brunson, the man in charge, cast his eagle eye over him, and after sizing him up generally, concluded he was the wrong man. Later in the day Brunson and Officer Cook were in the office of the chief of police when Conway was brought in. Brunson said he could not identify him there, but wanted Conway to go down to the union depot, in charge of Officer Cook. Chief Clark allowed him to go. At the depot they all entered a room, when Bronson sent Officer Cook down in the yard to bring up a switchman who could identify him. Cook went, leaving Conway in charge of Brunson and two railway employes. As soon as the officer went out, it is alleged, Brunson locked the door, when the three of them threw Conway on the floor, gagged him, took off his clothes, thumped him around and otherwise maltreated him. While these exercises were at their height Officer Cook returned. After kicking on the door a while it was opened, when he found his prisoner as above described. He at once unloosed him, saying that it was an outrage to use a man that way even if he were a prisoner. When the news of the matter was spread around there was a good deal of indignation expressed on all sides, and particularly among Conway's friends. The latter decided to push the matter for all it is worth. The services of two prominent lawyers have been secured. Warrants were procured for the arrest of Brunson and his two associates. They will be executed on Monday.

To a GLOBE reporter Mr. Brunson said the above was correct. They had decided to sit down on confidence men and concluded this was the best way to do it. The officer unfortunately returned too soon or they would have had the man hung up with a card around his neck branded "a d—m thief." He would have been flogged, only he put in the plea of ill-health.

### THE SONS OF ERIN.

#### A Movement to Form a Branch of the Irish National League.

A meeting was held last night at Hibernian hall for the purpose of organizing a St. Paul branch of the Irish National league. The meeting was called to order by James Ryan, and Mr. M. J. O'Connor was elected as chairman and Mr. M. J. Bell secretary.

Mr. T. T. Fontelrory being called upon addressed the meeting in an interesting manner. He rejoiced that there seemed to be an opportunity for the Irish people. England was in a bad condition and the people of Ireland ought to take advantage of the circumstance. He painted the wrongs of Ireland in vivid colors, and claimed that the English government for years had treated the Irish in a cruel manner. He hoped that all Irishmen in this country would put their shoulders to the wheel and help their countrymen. Every other country in the world has its own courts, judges and juries. That is necessary for any country to have or it has no government. We have, or ought to have, the right to govern ourselves in our own country, and until we can have it we can have no government.

Some question was here raised as to whether an organization should be perfected last night or postponed, and Mr. C. M. MacCarthy strongly urged that it be completed at once by the selection of permanent officers. Considerable talk followed as to whether the land league was in existence or not, when Mr. J. G. Donnelly called the attention of those present to the fact that the meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a branch of the national league and favored a postponement of the matter for one week, and on the motion being put, it was carried.

Some changes were made in the committee on permanent organization, and finally the committee was settled upon as follows: James Ryan, William O'Gorman, Mat Breen, M. J. Bell, M. J. O'Connor, L. Fahey, William Louis Kelley. This committee will report next Saturday night. The meeting then adjourned.

### Is It a Swindle?

Yesterday's GLOBE stated that the saloon of Nicholas Untine and Daniel Young, at 351 Robert street, was closed by the sheriff on an attachment gotten out by E. J. Garrison & Co. The facts in the case as related by Mr. Untine yesterday are that they made a contract with Garrison & Co. to exchange their saloon for real estate in Anoka, which was represented to be very valuable. The contract was conditioned on the land being as represented. Examination showed the land to be of only nominal value, however, and Untine & Young repudiated the contract; whereupon the attachment was issued, but the owners of the saloon promptly replevined the property and are again in possession. He asserts his firm is solvent and owes no debts.

This savors of a swindling scheme gotten up by certain Minneapolis real estate men, which was ventilated about two months ago. They bought a parcel of land near Anoka for about $15 per acre, platted it into lots, gave it the name of Riverside Plat No. 7, and commenced selling it to suckers at $50 or $100 per lot. It is said that a good deal of the land has been disposed of this way, and that a number of St. Paul and Minneapolis people are victims of the device.

### The New Orleans Delegation.

The New Orleans delegates to the convention, headed by Capt. B. D. Wood, chairman of the permanent committee on the improvement of Western waterways, left the city for home last evening. Capt. Woods said, just before his departure, that himself and the entire Southern visitors, so far as he knew, were immensely pleased with the country they had seen and the action of the convention. Whatever he could do to persuade the South to recognize and favor the demands of the Northwest he should gladly do. He believed the South was more in unison with the North than it was usually credited with being, and that it would insist that the requests of the North be supported by its representatives in congress. He thought the convention had been a success, from every point of view.

### The First Teacher Meeting.

The first meeting of teachers in the St. Paul schools this year was held at the high school yesterday morning, when Supt. Wright delivered an address. He called the teachers' attention to the action of the chamber of commerce on the propriety of paying more attention to the physical training of pupils and their instruction in the principles of hygiene. He urged the teachers to give this matter their attention. He also announced the list of teachers and their assignments, substantially the same as were published in the GLOBE some time ago. The schools will open Monday, and after two days' session close to allow pupils an opportunity to visit the state fair. The superintendent announced that teachers' meetings would be held this year on the same plan as last year.

### Mostly Referred.

The board of public works met yesterday in special session and referred the matter of the Sixth street paving to the city attorney to draw a contract, which the president was ordered to execute.

The following proposed improvements were referred to the engineer for plans and estimates of cost: Grading Division street, Thomas street, curbing Olive street, grading High street, Hague avenue change of grade, Collins street sewer, Grace street grading, Locust street grading, extending Eleventh street to Westwood avenue, Selby avenue change of grade, Dale street grading, Point Douglas street, grading East Third street, grading Front street, Third street sewer, grading Van Buren street and Mendota street, opening Prosperity avenue, grading Jeanne avenue, Prior avenue, Grove street, Bradley street, Williams street. The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for grading Margaret street, between Arcade and the east city limits. The matter of grading Case street was referred back to the council with an adverse report.

### Police for the Fair.

Chief Clark has already arranged the disposition of the police force for the extra protection of the city during fair week. Special policemen will take the places of the regulars who are detailed for service elsewhere. The arrangements are as follows: At the fair ground depot will be stationed Officers Swertzer, Leyda, Getchell and McDonough; on the grounds, Officers Veverka, Lawton, Fahey, Rose, Gruber, Galvin and Palmer. Four of the mounted officers will be placed on the streets leading to the grounds and two in the grounds. At the hotels the officers will be on duty as follows: Windsor, Brosseau; Merchants, Schaeffer and Feise; Ryan, Detectives Keneally and Daley.

### LIKE VISITING A FRIEND.

#### Such is the First Impression of What is Described Below.

There are occasionally moments when the flintiest of strong-minded females will feel their hearts warm towards the inferior sex and when they will even go so far as to admit that perhaps man was not wholly created in vain.

Mr. C. A. Dibble, who has opened on the southeast corner of Third and Cedar streets a new store, in which he announces that leading gentlemen's and children's furnishing goods can be found in endless variety, seems not only to have outdone his competitors but to have eclipsed himself; and our lady shoppers will doubtless show their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf by a generous patronage. Upon entering you are immediately struck with the home-like, cozy effect of the room; indeed you don't at first realize that you are in a store, but feel as if you had dropped in upon a friend for a neighborly call. A wood fire is crackling and snapping in the polished andirons, mirrors abound, before the grate is spread a warm, richly tinted rug, and pretty wicker chairs are scattered conveniently about. Everything is flooded with light, there being absolutely not a dark corner in the place. The counters and stools are of the lightest of woods, polished to the last degree of brightness, and the show-cases are of the clearest cut plate glass and so low that the pretty things contained therein are fully exposed to view. Change is made accurately and rapidly by means of the rapid service store railway, one of the latest patented inventions for that purpose. Mr. Dibble's old friends will need no lengthy description of the stock of goods with which he has filled his cheery little store. Abandon hope, all ye who enter here, of getting away with unloosened purse strings, and especially is to be found everything particularly dear to the feminine soul. Undergarments in infinite variety, from the plainest to the most elaborate; ribbons in all the hues of the rainbow and all the new shades; laces of all textures, from the filmiest to the finest duchesse to the richest of creamy yak; hosiery in all its attractiveness; handkerchiefs, lingerie, perfumeries, toilet articles of all descriptions, and gloves especially precious to the heart of woman. At the glove counter, which is beautifully arranged, are found extra facilities for fitting the Foster kid, Mr. Dibble making a specialty of the sale of this glove. The blessed babies have not been forgotten, a large line of infants' clothing being kept in stock. All the materials for art embroidery, plushes, felts, crewels, chenilles and embroidery silks, also all varieties of Kensington work, are profusely displayed. Bustles, corsets and all that mysterious paraphernalia so essential to the well-being of the modern maiden can not only be found on due inquiry, but are palpably present, much to the mystification and amazement of the gentlemen who may find their way into these precincts. But, after all, the great novelty of this store and what will be most highly appreciated by all its lady visitors is the light, airy and convenient dressing-room which opens at the rear. Water, soap, towels, whisk-broom! What blessings will be showered upon Mr. Dibble's head by the dusty, the weary and the oppressed.

### The Cause of the Delay.

There has been some comment on the delay in the signing of the papers of Col. John Farrington as collector of customs at this port of entry, and it has been suggested that there was a possibility, if not probability, of the appointment being reconsidered. Those best informed, however, do not anticipate any such outcome. Mr. Farrington said last night that he presumed the delay was occasioned by the absence of Secretary Manning. His papers had gone forward some time ago, and doubtless the documents would be attended to as soon as the secretary of the treasury had got fairly down to business again, after his vacation. Mr. Farrington supplemented this opinion, however, with the remark that he knew nothing about the matter.

### The County Board:

A meeting of the county commissioners was held last evening, at which the plans of the almshouse were altered in some of the minor details. The architect reported that the work was progressing favorably and would be completed in time for the cold weather. The board passed a resolution that if the city refused to sprinkle Como and University avenues during fair week or failed to do the same, that the work would be done at the county's expense. The meeting then adjourned.

### STREET SAYINGS.

Ald. Petsch was hurrying out of his office yesterday afternoon, when he stumbled against a poor inebriate leaning against the jamb of the door. "Please tell me what time it is," said the intruder. "Two o'clock," answered the alderman. "Will you please, then, wake me up at 4," was the polite rejoinder.

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An eminent delegate to the river convention, who attended the reception Friday night, was so forcibly struck by a champagne cork that the efforts of several friends were necessary to keep him in an upright position. "Boys," he murmured apologetically, "this isn't right. I ought not to do this. I'm a member of the church, whoop!"

### Arrest of the Druggist.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—Dr. Charles G. Amende, the Hoboken druggist, whose blunder in compounding morphine or quinine resulted in the death of Gretchen and Ella Holtz, was arrested at his residence, on complaint of Charles F. Holtz, the father of the young ladies. Amende was in bed when the arrest was made. He gave bail in $2,500. Amende obtained a morning paper containing an account of Ella Holtz's death, of which he thus heard for the first time. He was much affected.