Daily Globe.

Dakota Edition.

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DAY'S SPLENDID FIGHT

The Democratic Candidate for Delegate Only About 15,000 Votes Behind His Competitor.

Magnificent Gains Made, Especially in the Northern Portion of the Territory.

Mr. Day Expected to Have More Weight at Washington Than Ever.

The Vote an Indication of the Feeling of the People on Division.

The Ballot in Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Nov. 5.—It will be some days before even a reliable statement can be made of the relative vote of Day and Gifford for delegate to congress, but that Mr. Day has pulled the bottom out of the 55,000 majority of two years ago is evident. He may lack 15,000 or 20,000 of wiping it out, but there will be found in the land no instance where Democrats have made equal gains. Had the campaign been two months longer, the magnificent work done by Mr. Day and the central committee, with their co-workers, would have been rewarded by complete success. At least this is the judgment of those most capable of reaching correct conclusions. Credit is due for the almost phenomenal result attained, to a great number of energetic and faithful workers, but it is only just to specify particularly Mr. Day and L. G. Johnson, the latter at the head of the committee. They did not have time to cover the territory, but the score or more of counties redeemed and the diminished Republican majority in nearly all the others, reveal their handiwork. Untiring, shrewd and familiar with local sentiment and political methods, there was very little lost effort. The election returns are the evidence of their efficiency. One of the chief embarrassments that met them was the

LACK OF ORGANIZATION

extending to precincts and school districts, and in several counties local contests in which party lines were lost sight of and which absorbed the entire attention. A conspicuous illustration of this was had in Cass county. There was an intensely fierce contest with the nominees of the Republican county convention, under the guise of a farmers' movement. There was no Democratic ticket in the field, but the leading candidates on the ticket were Democrats. Nothing was said by them of national politics. The overthrow of an alleged county ring, controlled chiefly by the Republican sheriff, was the only issue made, and by which they carried the county. The organ of this movement, the Sun, was opposed to Mr. Day, and advised Democrats not to vote for him. In pursuance of this advice the committee left their tickets blank for congress, and the position was given the go-by. Mr. Ryan had a good many thousand tickets printed with the name of Mr. Day on them, but they were not recognized by the Democrats leading in the successful local movement. As a consequence 362 Democrats in Fargo put in blank ballots on delegate and only 243 wrote Mr. Day's name. Had all who claim to be leading Democrats given him their active support, Day would have had nearly as many votes in Cass county as Gifford, instead of being 1,500 or more behind. The situation was, perhaps, somewhat exceptional in Cass, as it had

A REJECTED DELEGATION

at Aberdeen, but mixed local politics embarrassed the friends of Mr. Day to quite a serious extent. On the whole, Mr. Day may regard the splendid vote he received as a personal indorsement, and he may go to Washington as the accredited exponent of the Democracy of Dakota. His voice will be there the most potent that is heard in behalf of the great territory. His swollen vote is an evidence of eagerness for statehood. It was urged and widely accepted as the fact that he could do more than Mr. Gifford to advance admission. His vote, too, may fairly be taken as indicative of growing opposition to division. In some of the northern counties which were carried by Mr. Day the party legends were such as "Day and admission as one state." There was no compromise of Mr. Day's personal preference for division, but he was pledged to oppose any movement that did not allow a vote of the people on the question, and this is construed as admission as a whole, as few believe that a majority of the popular vote could be had for division. The unpopularity of Commissioner Sparks was one of the weights Mr. Day had to carry, although he denounced the administration of that office by Sparks. Still he has brought the Democratic party up to good fighting ground, and with early admission the Democrats may hopefully contend for control of the new state or states.

Elected in Barnes County.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Nov. 5.—The following is a list of the successful candidates at the late election: District attorney, Rose, Dem.; sheriff, McKechnie, Ind.; register, Miner, Rep.; auditor, McMillan, Rep.; treasurer, McGinnis, Dem.; assessor, Flint, Dem., probably elected, but it will take official count to determine; probate judge, Farrell, Dem.; superintendent of schools, Foley, Ind.; surveyor, Branch, Rep.; coroner, Therold, Dem.; commissioner, Eddy, Rep. The victory of the Democrats is largely due to the efforts of the Young Men's Democratic club. W. E. Dodge, Republican candidate for the council, received 150 majority in this county and a majority of 1,500 in the district.

In the Yankton Neighborhood.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 5.—The Republicans elected a full county ticket with the exception of register of deeds. The whole Republican legislative ticket was also elected by an overwhelming majority. Bon Homme county Democrats elect one-half their ticket. Day has a small majority in Bon Homme county. Hutchinson county gave 800 Republican majority for the legislative ticket and 1,400 majority for Gifford.

Took Poison.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 5.—Miss Dora Simerson, who has been attending school in Yankton, took a dose of poison while en route home yesterday and is reported beyond recovery. No cause is assigned. She resided at Parker with her parents.

Jamestown

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Nov. 5.—The Northern Pacific Elevator company, on account of the drouth making feed very scarce in this county, has announced that it will exchange oats at cost to farmers for wheat at the market price....The work of putting steam heating apparatus in the Northern Pacific headquarters has been completed....The entertainment given by the Ladies' Relief society Thursday evening for the benefit of the poor was a decided success, netting about $150. The prizes offered to the most popular candidates were awarded for sheriff, a diamond pin, to E. S. Miller; for district attorney, a gold-headed cane, to Roderick Rose....Clare Smith has been very sick with pleurisy.... Rev. J. H. Battleman, the newly-appointed Methodist minister for the Jamestown circuit, has arrived with his wife and child....Eight members of an organization calling themselve the Praying Band arrived in the city Saturday and will remain here some time. Their work will be something in the Salvation army line. Their advent has attracted considerable curiosity....President E. P. Wells has returned from Ordway and Aberdeen, where he has let a number of contracts on the new road to Bismarck, of which he is manager. He expects to complete forty or fifty miles of grading this year....Capt. Wade has received a carload of potatoes from the East. This is the first season that the farmers have failed to raise enough for the home consumption of the county, and is one result of the long drouth....A. H. Russell, of this city, and Miss Helen Walker, of Valley City, were married last week at Valley City at the the bride's home. They will reside in Jamestown..... For the accommodation of the traveling public a new sleeper will hereafter be attached to the 9 o'clock train at this point.

Sioux Falls.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Nov. 5.—The packing house of Jackson, Smith & Co., which was burned Saturday afternoon, will be rebuilt and in active operation within thirty days. A corporation is being organized under the name of the Dakota Packing company, and, with an ample capital, it is proposed to make the business a still greater success. This will be hailed with delight by the citizens of Sioux Falls and the farmers of Minnehaha county. The industry will give employment to about sixty men, and distribute many thousand dollars among the farmers. During the year ending Oct. 1, nearly $90,000 was paid the farmers of this county and those who took advantage of the Sioux Falls market. Messrs. Jackson & Smith deserve great credit for their determination to rebuild after such a serious loss, and the city is to be congratulated that the industry is retained. ....Messrs. Allen & Blair have a directory of the city in press, and it will prove quite a gratifying surprise, even to the citizens, when it makes its appearance. It will contain 2,000 names of business men and heads of families, and, upon the basis adopted by Eastern cities, would indicate a population of 10,000. These gentlemen say that Sioux Falls has 8,000 people within her limits; that there isn't a vacant store in the city, and scarcely any vacant tenements ...A libel suit is one of the results of the recent campaign. R. J. Welles has brought suit against Irving Booth, of the Minnehaha Mail, claiming $10,000 damages for an article that appeared in the issue of last week to the effect that Welles had "snared" depositors into the late First National bank which is now in the hands of the receiver.

Fargo.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 5.—The ladies at the Headquarters hotel gave their annual ball Thursday night, which was largely attended by the society elite and much enjoyed.... Marshal Maratta has moved his family to Fargo and occupied one of the larger dwellings in Island park, the Beacon Hill of Fargo. ....The election excitement has pretty much absorbed local interest the past week. The victors had a grand jubilee over the county result—parading with music and torches, supplemented by oratorical pyrotechnics. Some of the defeated allege unfairness in that the ladies were induced to hold a prayer meeting during the voting to affect the result....Plymouth church had a pleasant musical festival Thursday night....The charity fair netted near $500 for the benefit of the Sisters' hospital....A large number of voters refused to try to vote Tuesday, as it was a tedious matter, there being but two voting places for 1,060 votes.

TERRITORIAL TIDBITS.

News Notes of Interest to the People of Dakota.

Sully county, having no jail, has sent its prisoners to Hughes for custody, and the sheriff charges 75 cents a day for their board, over which there was a lawsuit. The Sheriff made oath that he fed the five prisoners—three of them children—for their daily fare each for six months 2½ pounds of beef, 6 pounds of potatoes, 2 loaves of bread and all the incidents and concomitants. Even a tramp could make a pretty square meal out of about a dozen pounds of provisions a day. But wonderful appetites are said to be developed in Dakota. If it should get out that this is the regular fare of Dakota jails there will be many trying to get there.

The ladies in one of the sections suffering for lack of rain petitioned the governor to appoint a day of fasting and prayer for rain. Gov. Pierce is not a devout man, and seems to lack faith in the discriminating powers of the rain authorities, and declined to comply with the request on the ground that while it was much needed in some localities, in others there had been abundant precipitation. He advised that the local churches take the matter in hand, as they would better regulate the effort as the aquous effusion was produced. Very little rain has followed so far.

There will no doubt be much less of the sectional distinctions in the new legislature than ever before. Heretofore the 46th parallel was the dividing line. The interests may now be better divided, as the North has 9 councilmen and 18 house members; the Center 4 councilmen, 8 representatives; the Southeast 9 in council, 19 in house; the Black Hills 2 councilmen and 3 in the house.

Cass county has never had anybody but John Haggart for sheriff, as Burleigh has only had Alexander McKenzie. Both have served twelve or more years, and both now retire, McKenzie voluntarily and Haggart by force of the ballot box. Several other old stayers in the North have been laid aside.

Some horticulturists in the North are domesticating the native wild small fruits, such as plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries, and believe by culture they can be made useful and palatable. They are iron-clad, and some of them have positive merits.

Mr. Hutchinson, the former receiver at the Aberdeen land office, with his son, has gone to Europe to make a winter tour. Most of the land officials who held under the old open policy are able to make pleasure trips now.

All but about twenty-five of the eighty-six organized counties produced more or less flax this year, quite a number of them north, and the results compare favorably with any other crop.

Valley City is not enthusiastic at the prospect of having a line of the Manitoba parallel with the Forthern Pacific only ten miles north of them. They propose, if it is built, to try to secure a branck to it, giving them competing lines.

The recent local campaigns were so hot in some localities that no regard was paid to what Col. Plummer defines as the unwritten law of Dakota—never to look after a record made before coming to the territory. A good deal of unsavory biography was imported, much to the disgust of candidates and people.

A tenderfoot named Whitbech remained at Ipswich long enough to acquire about $1,500 from the chattel money loaners, and departed, leaving them in financial grief, to work pastures new.

Trying to Head Off a Bad Nigger.

Detroit Free Press.

"Kin I get a hundred ossifers to be on hand at our church next Sunday night?" asked a perturbed appearing colored man at police headquarters the other day. "For what?" "Gwine to be trouble up dar, sah." "Of what sort?" "Wall, maybe you know Julius Darby? Julius was one of de ushers up dar; he got de bounce kase he was short on collecshuns. He's boun' to hev revenge, an' he says he'll make trouble." "What's his scheme?" "He's gwine to walk in an' sot down on a front seat wid a chestnut bell on his west, an' ebery time de preacher says de whale swallowed Jonah Julius am gwine to ring the bell on him." "And that will create trouble, eh?" "Sartin it will, captain; de preacher won't stand it, nor the congregashun wont stand it, an' Julius will git broke in two an' dat chestnut bell jammed into his ear. Better send a hundred ossifers up to rescue de corpse."

Let Others Exercise and Work.

Chicago Herald.

Wallace P. Reed, of the Atlanta Constitution, says that if you will sit down and stay down you will live forever. He practices what he preaches. The Constitution says that for twelve hours every day he sits at his desk; four hours he sits at home. It takes twelve minutes to walk 300 yards four times each day. He sleeps seven and a half hours. His health is perfect. His appetite is keen, his brain clear and his capacity for work remarkable. He is never sick a day or an hour or a minute. He is genial, fresh, bright and does not age a shade. His knowledge of men and things is unusual. The only character in books that perplexes him is "the Wandering Jew." "I cannot understand," he says, "how he lived so long when he was continually moving about."

Do the policemen stand around the beer saloons to keep order? No, my son, they stand there to keep full of beer.—New Orleans Picayune.

PIERCE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Next Governor of Dakota, it is Said, Will Be Either Mr. Ziebach or Mr. Day.

Col. Lamont Talks Upon the Situation—Cleveland Waiting for Unanimity.

Congressman Hill Preparing to Vigorously Push His Dakota Admission Bill.

The Sioux Reservation Bill--Lamar Not Afraid of the Northern Pacific.

Day or Ziebach.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—An official of the interior department says:

There are no less than thirty candidates for the governorship of Dakota. Col. Benton at one time was selected for the appointment by the president. The appointment was withheld upon the strong and eloquent protest of Mr. Day. At one time Barney Caulfield was selected; and, I believe that this appointment was promised to both Mr. Springer and Col. Morrison, of Illinois. But the appointment was not made. The secretary, Mr. Lamar, has always been in favor of F. M. Ziebach. I have never seen Mr. Ziebach, but, I can tell you, he has enough of indorsements of a superior kind to get him the presidency if it were to be given upon good recommendations. He has always been indorsed by Mr. Day. In fact, that gentleman would never listen to any other candidacy than that of Mr. Ziebach. There was one day made out an appointment for Mr. Day. It was tendered to him, but he indignantly declined it, saying: 'I want no office. I am here in the interest of Ziebach. The Democrats want him, and they do not want me, and I will not have it.' At no time have any others had any shows of appointment, and their papers might as well have been withdrawn. It has always laid between Benton and Ziebach, except the one occasion when Caulfield came near getting it. But it is practically settled now who will be appointed. There will be no more delays."

"Will you give me the name of the lucky man?"

"No. I want to. But I also want to retain my place here in the department. News of that kind I cannot give you."

"Where can I find it out for the GLOBE?"

"If you will ask Mr. Day he may name the man to you. He is not in office and can talk. He can tell you if he will."

From the above intelligence, coming from one who knows, it is fair to presume that Gov. Ziebach will soon take the place of the Mugwump who now hangs on to the governorship. If he is not appointed, Mr. Day will be. For it is settled that there will be a Democratic governor of Dakota before congress meets. And it seems also to be pretty well settled that he will be named by Mr. Day, or that gentleman will have to accept the office himself.

What Lamont Thinks.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—When approached upon the subject of the Dakota governorship Col. Lamont said:

Is that matter coming up again? Of course there should be a Democratic governor for that territory. I believe that the president would so consider the subject. But the only question, or any rate the main question, has been whom to appoint. It is wrong to suppose that the president is indifferent to Dakota. I believe that he is greatly interested. But because of the superiority of that country, it is the more important that no mistakes be made. I cannot say what the president will do nor what he contemplates, for I know nothing about it. But he has often spoken in terms of admiration for the territory and the men who have come here upon various errands. They compare favorably with the leading men of any of the states. The trouble seems to have been the lack of unanimity. I suppose that when the wishes of the Democrats of Dakota are definitely known, the president will do something for them.

Day Will Get It Through.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Friends of the Dawes bill for the opening of the Sioux reservation express the hope that there will be little difficulty in securing the early action of the house upon that measure. A gentleman who was actively engaged with Messrs. McManima and McClure last winter says positively that the only obstacle was the attitude of an apopleptic congressman; and that the only obstacle at the coming session will be the same phlegmatic greatness. One man stands in the way of that great and beneficent measure. Means will be taken to either awaken that gentleman to action or to ride over him. If Dakota had had a live delegate in congress something would have been done last winter. Gifford could get only one idea through his head, and that was "re-nomination." The welfare of the thousands of people along the Missouri river, and in all South Dakota, was too small an atom of intelligence to find secure lodgement in his brain. He believed in the Dawes bill, and was frankly and openly in favor of it; but he didn't strain, much less break, a trace in trying to pull it through. The matter will now rest with Mr. Day principally. The Democratic house will listen to him and act.

Praise for Mr. Day.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The appointment clerk for Dakota, in the postoffice department, Mr. H. A. Drury, said this morning:

The splendid run of Mr. Day is gratifying to all who know him here. His nomination was the result of effective organized work on his part. We were pleased with it. His canvass was watched by us all, and with great pleasure. He is a rustler, as they say out West, and deserves success. He is now the foremost man in his party in the territory. Whatever he wants done for her good the administration will probably grant. He is not likely to ask unadvisable things, nor to look for unwise measures to be granted. He is conservative and earnest. I have known him well, and have known that he accomplished a great deal for Dakota, despite much opposition. There were good Democrats here who opposed everything which he advocated. They probably believed they were right; and they made others believe the same thing. As a result, Mr. Day was hampered and embarrassed. Now he has the entire Democracy of the territory at his back, and can accomplish much that will be beneficial for the entire people.

To be Vigorously Pushed.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Congressman Hill, of Ohio, will be here by the middle of the month. It is likely that there will be several important conferences between that gentleman and Mr. Day before congress meets, which will bear fruit some time in January, if not sooner. Congress does but little before the holidays, even in the short session, and the Hill bill for the division of the territory, after submission to popular vote, will be vigorously pushed. There can be no question of the sincerity and earnestness of the Ohio congressman and chairman of the committee on territories. If the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, was as wide awake to the great interests committed to his care, the Dawes bill would be similarly pushed.

Lamar Not Afraid.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Lamar says that the statement of an "under-official" as to the intended action of the interior department concerning the Northern Pacific is a canard. There is no "under-official" such as the intelligent New York correspondent referred to. The secretary does not consider himself an under-official, and says that no one else, not even the assistant secretary, knows what the policy of the department will be towards that gigantic corporation. He ventures the remark, however, that "whatever action is taken, if any, will not be influenced by any fear which the government may have of the power of that railroad or any other railroad."

Earning Their Money.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The general land office has several thousand cases for Dakota, which cannot be considered by the board of review for the next two months. The trouble is that there is an inadequate force to consider all matters promptly since the reversal of the famous Sparks order. The entire clerical strength of the office has been employed in getting even with Sparks' mistake. They have practically accomplished that. But the current work is now behind. There is no branch of the government service where the employers are so nearly earning their money as in the general land office. You might travel all through the other departments at night and seek for industrious clerks who might be working by gaslight, but discover none. Yet, in the land office there are several men of great ability and knowledge of details and laws who are burning gas at the rate of sixty miles an hour, or like lightning expresses, pushing their way through mountains of papers of all sorts and of every degree of merit and demerit.

With Harmony and Respect.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Chief Clerk Tweedale, of the war department, denies the rumor that there is any controversy between the interior department and the secretary of war concerning the management of the Indian bureau by Commissioner Atkins. There are no new features in common about which there could arise a controversy. There is some doubt at the war department about the scheme which the Indian bureau is advocating for the education of the Indians, but it is a matter with which the war department has absolutely nothing to do. The Indian agents have been giving satisfaction not only to the interior department under which they come, but the army officers at the frontier posts speak in terms of praise and commendation of all of those officers who have been appointed by this administration. The removal of McGillicuddy is considered one of the best things that could have happened the service. It is so with the other changes which have been made. They are for the betterment of the service. The two departments are conducting their dual duties with perfect harmony and mutual respect.

That Big Majority.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The readers of the Dakota GLOBE will remember that your correspondent called attention to the statement of Father Bowen, in the Yankton Press and Dakotaian, claiming that Gifford would have a majority of 65,000 over Day. It is well to recall that prediction now and invite the old gentleman to study and con over the methods of his demi-god, Blaine, who never claims anything great at first. That gives him a chance to creep up and up as the returns come in, instead of going down, down, down. Gifford's 65,000 majority has been lost somewhere, Father Bowen should look for it.

Refinement in the Kitchen.

Boston Record.

"A perfectly millennial girl came to me yesterday to see about a situation for one of her friends just after I had engaged an untutored, intelligence-office maid," says a Boston housekeeper. "This ideal creature had the October Century in her hand. She had evidently been reading it as she came up in the horse-car. She had on an extremely simple, well-fitting dress and jacket, and she spoke much better English than my Latin school son, except when he is on his good behavior. She told me that she lives with Mrs. B., then I remembered about her. She has lived with my friend seven years. All of the family think everything of her. She is simply a piece of domestic perfection, and she knows it and is proud of it, and makes it her mission to try to get other girls to be like her. She said her friend is very much like her—what a pity I haven't a chance to try her! You ought to have heard her talk. 'I wish my friend could come to you,' she said. 'I think it is so much better for a girl to live in a family of refinement and culture, where she knows it is her place to serve and where she fills it, than to live with commoner people who may try to make her feel her place less hard.' Yes, that's the way she talked. She said exactly those words 'refinement and culture.' Wouldn't it be a supernal state of things if she should have a few disciples? She likes her work and respects herself in it and makes it really her responsibility and her interest. No wonder that the family she serves all look happy and healthy. No wonder her mistress looks a year prettier and younger every succeeding winter!"

Shall Women Vote?

Kansas City Star.

Many of the claims of justice and equality may be admitted in favor of extending suffrage to women on the same plane with men and if suffrage were limited by property qualifications they would be still stronger, but the notable weakness of the movement lies in the fact that it has not the sympathy nor the support of the women themselves. The number of women who want to vote or who would vote if the suffrage were extended to them is a very small proportion to the number of female citizens, and unfortunately the feminine voters would belong in the main to classes that ought not to be permitted to vote under any circumstances. The great majority of the women, who now exercise a good influence over society, home, and even politics, would refuse to take any personal part in active politics, and their present benign influence would be neutralized by the introduction into the politics of the country of a class of women whose influence would be pernicious and who are now powerless. When the leaders of the movement can secure the cooperation of the women of the country they will have more claim to a hearing than they have now.

A Good Fashion to Import.

A season of pleasure is dawning for male heater-goers. Unuttered, but none the less emphatic, anathemas upon the be-feathered be-ribboned hats that obscured the stage to their vision, moving this way and that just when the dramatic intensity of the play or some particularly ludicrous situation made a moment's distraction from any cause exceedingly annoying, will be needed no more, if the new order of things inaugurated becomes a social law. It is Boston and they are Boston women who have made this new departure. They go to the theater, doff their bonnets or hats in the cloakroom and, getting checks for them, proceed to their seats. It need not be imagined that it is only those who are in full-dress who thus sacrifice themselves, or their pretty headgear, to the comfort of others, for those in ordinary walking attire follow the same practice. It is a good fashion to import westward, and, no doubt, gentlemen will ardently wish the day to come quickly which will see its advent.

A Beautiful Present.

The Virgin Salt Company, of New Haven, Conn., to introduce Virgin Salt into every family, are making this grand offer: A crazy Patchwork Block, enameled in twelve beautiful colors, and containing the latest Fancy Stitches, on a large lithographed card having a beautiful gold-mounted Ideal Portrait in the center, given away with every 10 cent package of Virgin Salt. Virgin Salt has no equal for household purposes. It is the cleanest, purest and whitest salt ever seen used. Remember that a large package costs only 10 cents, with the above present. Ask your grocer for it.

THE COST OF A FAMILY.

A Winnipeg Man Purchases a Wife and Two Children for Something Less Than $100.

The Original Husband Departs for England and the Police Threaten to Interfere.

New Testimony Elicited in Connection With the Murder of Rev. Mr. Haddock.

An Iowa Farmer's Heavy Loss--Sabbath School Workers at Cedar Rapids.

Sold Wife and Children.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 5.—W. H. Sholes arrived in Winnipeg, from London, Eng., many moths ago, accompanied by his wife and two children. Sholes shortly after his arrival opened a hardware store in a block on Alexander street. Next door George Williams, a plasterer, was located, and Williams made arrangements to board with the family. He became quite intimate with Mrs. Sholes and frequently took her out riding, without the slightest objection being offered by the husband. Sholes' business venture did not prove successful, and being anxious to return to England, he proposed to Williams that he should take over Mrs. Sholes and the family, paying him a cash consideration sufficient to skip the country. Williams closed with Sholes and after a little haggling the sum was agreed upon. Mrs. Sholes had no decided objection to the barter and these simple souls repaired to the well known legal firm of Glass & Glass and entered into a tr angular agreement by which Mr. Williams agreed to take over Mr. Sholes and the two children and provide for them, and Mrs. Sholes agreed to the same while Mr. Sholes promised not to claim or molest his wife ever again in consideration of $67, Sholes left for England immediately and the couple have been living together since. The facts only leaked out to-day and the police are investigating the matter.

The Haddock Murder.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 5.—A new eye witness to the Haddock tragedy, Peterson by name, a Dane, arrested several days ago at Norfolk, Neb., made his statement here to-day, which is considerably different from that at first reported. It was thought that he would corroborate other statements to the effect that the murderer approached from Mr. Haddock's rear. He names a party other than Arensdorf as the man who did the shooting. Considerable interest has again arisen in the matter, and attorneys and officers are hard at work.

Wrecked by a Fly Wheel.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Nov. 5.—This morning about 8 o'clock, soon after the saw-mill of the Valley Lumber company at Shawtown had started up, the mammoth fly-wheel burst, tore out the roof and completely wrecked the engine room. There were several men in the engine room at the time, but all the men about the mill miraculously escaped injury. The greatest excitement prevailed, it being supposed for some time that the engineer and the wiper had both been killed, but they emerged unhurt from the smoke, dust and debris. The big wheel, which burst because it was being run at too high a rate of speed for its weight, cost about $3,000 and weighed about five tons. The damage to the mill is about $1,500. Total damage, $4,500. The Valley company will at once repair the shattered mill and replace the wrecked machinery, but the mill will not start again this season.

Sunday School Workers.

Special to the Globe.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia. Nov. 5.—In the conference of the American Sabbath School union to-day, S. R. Ferguson, of Iowa, spoke on "How to use the Bible in saving souls;" D. P. Ward of Dakota, on "How to secure the co-operation of the ministry;" R. A. Shaw, of Iowa, on "How can we secure the co-operation of the people in our works." The subject of house to house visitation" was discussed by Martin B. Lewis, of Minnesota. W. L. Degraff read a paper on "How to get the people where we labor to read and study the Bible." L. V. Nash, of Wisconsin, presented an essay on "Our winter work" and E. R. Stevenson, of this city, read a paper on "How to interest the people in financial support."

Murray's County Seat War.

Special to the Globe.

SLAYTON, Minn., Nov. 5.—The vote for the removal of the county seat of Murray county from Currie to Slayton resulted in favor of removal by a majority of 205. Fifteen or the twenty townships voted almost solidly for removal and the vote stands 754 for and 559 against removal. Currie will probably issue another injunction to restrain the auditor from making the returns to the secretary of state, but this will only delay the removal a month or two.

A Farmer's Heavy Loss.

Special to the Globe.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 5.—F. R. Wooley, a former manufacturer of plows, etc., at Charles City, now residing eight miles southeast of this city, had his large barn and outbuildings, together with three head of horses, 3,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of oats and 75 tons of hay, consumed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $3,500, with no insurance. The barn caught fire from the explosion of a lantern, which had been carelessly left burning.

Governor of Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The president to-day appointed George W. Baxter, of Cheyenne, Wyoming territory, to be governor of Wyoming territory, vice Francis E. Warren, suspended.

Thrown From His Horse.

Special to the Globe.

WATERVILLE, Minn., Nov. 5.—J. C. MacKenzie, a young man residing near Waterville, a son of Hon. M. MacKenzie of Gaylord, was thrown from a horse last evening and received severe internal injuries. His recovery is hoped for.

Recent Northwestern Inventions.

The following is the list of patents granted to Northwestern inventors during the present week as reported to the GLOBE by A. C. Paul, patent attorney, Minneapolis:

Minnesota—Charles A. Anderson, Minneapolis, adjustable locking device for grain binders; Damas M. Chamberlain, Duluth, fabric-turfing implement; Charles A. Fuller, Minneapolis, shirt bosom and neck-band ironer. John Grime, Minneapolis, valve gear for engines; Francis W. Kelly, Minneapolis, water-closet flushing valve. Wisconsin—George P. Helering, Beloit, cultivator; Warren S. Johnson, Milwaukee, temperance regulator; Merit F. Mitchell, Marquette, washing-machine; John H. Optenberg, Oshkosh, spark arrester; William W. Lord, Racine, broadcast seed-sower and fertilizing distributor. Iowa—John Casey, Lawler, draft equalizer; Henry H. De Pew, Maquoketa, convertible chair (reissue); John M. Dewey, Shell Rock, stock waterer; Herman Hentockke and J. Brown, Council Bluffs, bottle-stopper; John A. Hilbert, Carroll, corn-harvesting and husking-machine; Charles F. Holck, Laporte City, draft-equalizer; Dora Mitchell, Ottumwa, picture-hanger. Dakota—Michael Carroll, Plankington, hitching device; Edward F. Reynolds, Bruce, railroad tie.

A Battle Between a Snake and Rat.

New York Tribune.

An interesting battle recently took place between a rat and a garter snake at Visalia, Cal. A laborer first saw the combatants and called a crowd of witnesses, who formed a ring about them and watched the fight to the finish. The rat was cautious, but quick, springing with lightning jumps upon the snake and burying its teeth through the serpent's scales. The latter would coil and dart forward, frequently knocking the rat over on its back. Once the rat caught the snake's head and held it until the latter, coiling about its body, squeezed it so tightly that it was forced to let go. The rat growled and the snake hissed all the while. Finally the rat, by biting its antagonist through the neck several times, severed its head and dragged its long body in victory away.

WOMEN DONT OWN BABIES.

A Startling Bit of Information for the Mothers of the Land.

Lucy Stone in Boston Globe.

Millions of mothers all over the United States gather their little ones around them, never dreaming that by the law they have no right to these children. They do not know that the sole legal right to the children rests with the father in all except three of the states. Most men do not know it. A majority of fathers, if they did know it, would never assert their right as against the mother. But now and then a father who is as bad as the law, knows his legal rights and assumes them.

Not long ago, within a short ride of Boston by rail, lived a young man and his wife and their seven-months-old baby. Apparently they were at peace and prosperous. One day the husband told his wife at noon that a certain family had sent her an earnest invitation to spend the afternoon. The wife said she "had too many things to do that day to go to visit." But the husband said: "You ought to go when they send for you. I will take care of the baby." Thus urged the wife made ready and went. At 6 o'clock she came home. The house was locked, husband and baby gone. There was no letter to explain this sudden and unexpected absence. The neighbors knew nothing. Overwhelmed with grief and heartache for her nursing baby, the poor mother consulted a lawyer. By his advice she forced an entrance to the house. How empty and desolate it seemed! It was evident that the husband had exercised his legal right and taken the child where he pleased. All the neighbors sympathized with the wife. Men said that "if the wretch ever returned he would deserve to be tarred and feathered." Execration was loud, deep and abundant, but one quiet woman who knew the law said: "He is only as bad as the law which allows him the sole right to the child." But every man said there was no such law. It was only after reference to the statutes they could admit that here in Massachusetts a married father has the legal right to rob his wife of her children, and that men who were so cruel, mean and dastardly were only as bad as the law. There was but one opinion of the law and of the man. But that could not restore the tender, helpless babe to its mother. If others could sleep or rest, there was neither sleep nor rest for her. The parents of this husband live in Canada. It was most likely he had taken the child to them. She had been to their home and knew how to find it. Making such arrangements as were possible she started for Canada. The same night the husband returned. Not finding his wife, he surmised that she had gone for the child. He had carried it to his parents. He telegraphed them to take the child away and hide it. This they did. When the young mother appeared at the door of the parents of her husband, with this measureless grief in her heart, his mother met her at the door. One would suppose that the heart of the old mother would have melted in sympathy for this grief-stricken young one. But not so. She sympathized with her son. It cannot now be told how it was managed, but she found the little one in a hot attic, evidently not having been even washed since it left home, and she took it to her own father's house, where she is to-day in dread of what may happen to her and to it.

The brother of this cruel father took his child a few years ago away from its mother. Her relatives paid him $700 to bring it back. It is supposed that this man hoped to make money by a similar torture of his wife.

There was a great deal of indignation, both among men and women, in the case quoted above. But what does it avail? It is evident there is need of women to help men make laws that will protect women and children. But the representative from the town where all this happened voted against women suffrage in the Massachusetts legislature last winter. It is to be hoped that the voters there will see to it that he does not have the opportunity to do so again. Meantime the reproach of all good citizens, men and women, should be so poured out upon men who wrong mothers and little children that they will flee as other thieves and robbers flee before honest people.

Blondes and Brunettes.

London Standard.

The business of examining the hair, eyes, and skin of 6,868,827 pupils is not a holiday task to be lightly undertaken on a spare afternoon. How long it occupied is not stated, but examination of this number of little boys and girls has been made in Germany by Prof Virchow; but it is not very evident that his industrious anthropologistic labors are rewarded by results. He has only found out what a tolerably observant traveler might have discovered for himself: and the precise figures he gives are of little or no practical value. It appears that 43 3-36 per cent. of children in North Germany are blondes, 32 5-28 per cent. are blondes in Middle Germany, and 24 5-28 per cent. in the south. The River Main, it is pointed out, thus becomes an anthropological line of significance. In general, the further south one goes the more brunettes one meets—South Bavaria mustering but 14 per cent. of blondes. Among 74,366 Hebrew children another table of figures shows the pure brunets outnumbered the pure blondes threefold. Whereas the relation of the blondes to the brunets among the Christians is 31.8 to 14; that among the Jewish children is as 11.29 to 42. The tolerably observant traveler aforesaid would have—indeed, he often has—noted the blondes predominate to the north and brunettes to the south; also that Jews are generally dark haired—as a rule Orientals and peoples of Oriental descent are so. The professor's discoveries lack novelty.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl.

The Chinese train roaches to fight, but they learn to eat paste in American newspaper offices of their own accord.—New Hampshire News.

A cow belonging to an Iowa farmer recently gave birth to three calves. This was the first instance known of bovine triplets—three of a kine, as it were.—Rambler.

A dealer in birds has a large sign on his store which reads; "Large invoice of parrots." There's nothing unusual about that. Parrots are always in voice.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A lady living in Chester, Pa., upon drinking from a kettle of milk, found a lizard wriggling in the bottom of it. The most curious thing about it is that the cow which gave the milk don't remember having swallowed the lizard.—Norristown Herald.

Literature in the West.

Estelline, Dak., Bell.

A newspaper interview with Gen. Sherman recently reports him as saying he thinks not enough literary use has been made of the great story of the settlement of the West. The general is about right. But the trouble in the past has usually been that when a really good literary man has arrived in the West he has refused to take a drink with some native and immediately ceased giving active attention to literature. With the remains of the best authors going East in metallic cases, the general can hardly expect the great story to be told just as it should be.

THE CLOCK MADE FACES.

A Curious Timepiece Causes Domestic Trouble.

Mr. Mulcahey While Drunk Sees a Strange Sight.

In the window of a jewelry store on Smithfield street, near Seventh avenue, is exhibited a curious clock, says the Pittsburg Press. It is in the form of a dog. The movement is what is known as "elongated," and is so arranged that with every tick the dog wags its tail and protudes its tongue. The clock was made in Germany, and there is probably not another like it in America. The cost of the importation of fancy clocks is so great that there is no profit in them. The face of the clock is in the side of the dog, which has its head turned towards the observer. The curious little timepiece is not for sale, though several have tried to buy it.

Other new designs in clocks for the season are also very curious. They are just coming into the market. Many of them will not arrive until the holidays. Clocks in placques and velvet palettes and similar designs, for wall decorations, will be fully as popular as last year. The new patterns include timepieces in bric-a-brac cases of all kinds. A rather pretty one is a kennel and a dog, fastened with a tiny chain, standing guard. Birds standing on a branch and holding up a small watch, and a timepiece looking forth from a sheaf of wheat or a handful of grasses are other pretty designs. Then there are several patterns of clocks connected with inkstands, card-receivers, cigar cases, etc., which will make suitable holiday gifts and are quite ornamental.

Mrs. John Mulcahey, who lives on Duquesne way, near the Point, bought a clock the other day. It was one of the latest novelties. A woman's face ornamented the front, and by a curious contrivance the jaws were made to open and shut with every swing of the pendulum. She said nothing to her husband about it, but put it on the mantel, where it worked its jaws steadily like a Vassar girl chewing gum. Mulcahey came home about dark, drunk. He sat down before the fire and began to sing. Pretty soon he saw the clock.

"That the divil's the matter wid the clock?" he muttered. Then he looked again and noticed the face. The eyes seemed to have a sinister expression and the clock appeared to move toward him as the jaws kept up their un