THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m. in advance$2 00
6 m. in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance.$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.....50c
6 m. in advance 1 00 | 1 mo. in adv......20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily — Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance.$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months, in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office, Room 46, Tribune Building, New York.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—For Wisconsin and Upper Michigan: Rain; warmer in eastern portions, cooler in western portion; southerly, shifting to westerly winds. For Minnesota and Dakota: Rain; winds shifting to westerly; lower temperature. For Iowa and Nebraska: Light rain; winds shifting to westerly; cooler, except in Eastern Iowa higher temperature. Signals—Cautionary signals are displayed at Duluth, Marquette, Green Bay, Green Bay section, Milwaukee and Milwaukee section, and on the Atlantic coast from Atlantic City to Eastport. Rivers will remain nearly stationary, except the Tennessee and Savannah, which will fall, and the Cumberland, which will rise slightly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul....	29.66	56	Helena.....	29.86	46
Duluth...	29.78	50	Ft. Totten.	....	....
La Crosse.	29.84	64	Ft. Sully..	29.48	66
Huron.....	29.44	68	Minnedosa	29.40	56
Moorhead.	29.50	60	Calgary....	29.66	50
St. Vincent	29.50	52	Edmonton.	....	....
Bismarck.	29.46	62	Q'Appelle.	29.50	54
Ft. Buford.	29.56	52	Medic'e H.	29.58	56
Ft. Custer.	29.76	50	Winnipeg..	29.60	66

Local forecasts: Clearing to fair weather this afternoon.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER denies the statement that she has abandoned her purpose of going on the stage. It is unfortunate for the stage.

FORAKER concludes that he can get along with a good deal less than 30,000 majority in Ohio. He would evidently be glad to compromise on 3,000.

THE killing of one of the participants in a prize fight in St. Louis ought to lead to a hanging, and some further discouragement of that industry.

IN BATTLING up the Republicans in Virginia, MAHONE has also put unwonted life into the Democrats, and they will see that he is interred under a load of ballots.

ONE of the colored preachers in Alabama propounded as his text the conundrum: "Are we the sons of God or of gorillas?" It is to be inferred that he does not believe in evolution.

LEMON, the pension agent who became so notorious, announces in his paper that the "pension bureau will continue the liberal system inaugurated by its late chief." If Tannerism is to continue, why was the greatest expert in that line displaced?

THERE is no discount on the integrity of Secretary RUSK, but it is charged by a Republican paper of Philadelphia that some of the subordinates in his department have been in the habit of making a deal with the speculators in furnishing them advance copies of the crop reports. They often affect the markets.

PRIVATE DALZELL intimates that Corporal TANNER was removed to make room for some "blooded brigadier or bloated millionaire," because he "was too honest and faithful in his efforts to redeem the promises of the Republican party of increased liberality with pensions." The indignant private is not alone in his theory.

A REPUBLICAN orator at a soldiers' reunion in Kansas, the other day, denounced HARRISON for his treatment of TANNER, and contrasted the treatment of soldiers under CLEVELAND and HARRISON greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. The relations between the president and the TANNER champions are evidently becoming badly strained.

A LADY ejaculated as she came out of church yesterday morning: "What a nasty, mean day!" She probably did not intend to formulate a mature judgment upon the work of the weather powers, but to express a surface feeling. It can't well rain without clouds above and wetness underneath, and this country would not be worth much if there were no days like yesterday.

CIVIL service economies have some freaks, but in the railway mail department there are utilities that promote the public convenience. At the last monthly examinations in Cincinnati 114 clerks had attained the proficiency indicated by 99, while 14 made the full 100. These examinations are rigid and confined to the practical details, or knowledge of service in the details.

A NORTH DAKOTA party insists that the new constitution of that state allows persons of alien birth to vote on their first papers, provided they have been taken out not less than one year and not more than six years previous. This would, if rightly stated, disfranchise voters who neglect to take out their final papers for six years. Perhaps it is intended to obviate the situation in this state, where many neglect to take out full citizenship papers.

IN ONE of the towns of Missouri recently the citizens notified the judge that if a certain prisoner, charged with a very offensive crime, were not tried at the next term of court they would take the matter in their own hands and administer justice as they deemed right. There would be a great deal less lynching if it were not for the delays of the courts. There is a prevalent conviction that the lawyers employed to defend criminals have too much to do with running the courts.

IT HAS been asserted from Washington repeatedly of late that the land bureau also had inaugurated a liberal policy in the interest of settlers. The explanation seems to be that the office is concentrating all its force on the four new states in order to make party capital in view of the pending elections. All the other sections have to wait till the election is over. The acting commissioner is issuing patents at the rate of 400 a day, or 2,400 a week. This zeal will last a week longer.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD, the well known prohibition worker, is trying to persuade PULLMAN to abolish the smoking apartment in the palace cars, as the smoke is blown back and annoys her. As this expensive concession is not likely to be had, perhaps Miss WILLARD and other ladies had best learn to smoke themselves, and then they will see no objection to it.

JUDGE REA'S CHANCES.

Not only the old soldiers of this section, but the entire people of the Northwest would be gratified to see Judge REA, of Minneapolis, receive the appointment of pension commissioner. The resolution of indorsement forwarded by the St. Paul veterans to the president Saturday night is an honest expression of Northwestern sentiment, yet there are reasons to fear that this substantial indorsement will be of no avail. There is little reason to doubt that the president has committed himself to the Massachusetts man, and yet not so decidedly but that his purpose might be changed so as to give the appointment to Judge REA in a certain contingency. Unfortunately, that contingency is not likely to occur, because of the factional troubles among the Minnesota Republicans. It is a house divided against itself, with the inevitable result of such a division. In their fight for separate control of the federal patronage, the two Minnesota senators have already lost a splendid opportunity to give Minnesota a position of influence under this administration, with the probability that another, and the best opportunity of all, is about to slip by. The disagreed senators are still further embarrassed by the fact that the Minnesota member of the cabinet is jealous of both of them and anxious to thwart them in every movement they attempt to make. More than that, the Minnesota delegation in the lower house of congress are all apart—every fellow for himself, without regard to who else can swim. It is this unfortunate division among the Republican leaders in this state that gives a hopeless aspect to Judge REA's chance for appointment. If our Minnesota congressmen were agreed on the matter of spoils, and would make a strong pull all together in support of the efforts of the old soldiers to have Judge REA appointed pension commissioner, there is very little reason to doubt its accomplishment. But it is asking a good deal of the president to ignore the senators and the representatives from this state in so important a matter. Still, if the president had the nerve and the wisdom to do it, he could accomplish a great thing for the country by overlooking the factional fights of the Minnesota delegation, and immediately inviting Judge REA to Washington to take charge of the pension bureau. Although of a different political faith, the GLOBE is not afraid to risk Judge REA in any position that requires administrative tact, executive ability and pronounced honesty. He possesses all these qualities in an eminent degree. He is a friend of the old soldiers, and yet we do not believe that he would render any decisions for buncombe.

NEW STATE POLITICS.

The political campaigns in the four new states wax warmer as the time approaches for the elections. It is not so much of a party strife in the two Dakotas as it is in Montana and Washington, yet the Dakota campaigns are not devoid of interest. Prohibition is cutting a considerable figure in the twin states, and the Prohibition orators usually know how to make Rome howl. As a rule they work more zeal into a campaign with smaller results than any class of politicians who have yet appeared in this country, and they are not at all slack in conducting a clamorous campaign in the Dakotas. It is in Washington and Montana, however, that the Democrats and the Republicans are on their mettle. Both of these new states are fairly debatable ground, and it is being fought over with an energy that speaks well for the leadership of both parties. Both the Republican and the Democratic national committees have given some attention to Montana and Washington politics, and the local leaders are organizing their respective forces as industriously as if the fate of the nation depended on the result. The Republicans have always admitted that their chances in Montana were doubtful, but up to within the last ten days they have claimed Washington beyond all peradventure. Now it is different. Within the last few days the Macedonian cry has gone up from the Republicans of Washington to the Republican national committee to come over and help them. The Democrats have presented an unexpectedly formidable array, and the chances are that unless campaign boodle can be rushed into the new state during the present week, the Democrats will sweep Washington like a cyclone. In Montana both parties still present a solid front, and both are confident of winning the victory next Tuesday. To an impartial observer, it looks at this distance as if the Montana Democrats held the vantage ground, and if they protect their flanks properly, the fight will be won by them. Still, the Republicans are on the alert and looking for weak points in the line of the opposition; and, if the Democrats win, continual vigilance from now until the day of election will be the price of their victory. The Republicans have more at stake than the Democrats, because if they lose Montana and Washington they will be deprived of a working majority in the next congress.

TANNER'S CHAMPION.

At a local gathering of soldiers in an Ohio town, Gov. FORAKER made a speech in regard to the retirement of TANNER, and said a good deal more than he wanted to get into print. He was emphatic in his indorsement of TANNER, and characterized Secretary NOBLE as an obscure nobody, only heard of in connection with TANNER. But a report was published, and the governor at once gives an explanation partially retreating, but still indorsing TANNER, and reminding the president that he pledged himself not to use apothecary's scales in weighing pension claims, and insisting upon a continuation of TANNER's policy. He also repeats his contemptuous reference to NOBLE. TANNER is to reciprocate by taking the stump for FORAKER. He will not be apt to let that mouth do any great amount of work for his beheaders.

THE POTATO'S ORIGIN.

There has been much question as to the origin of the indispensable potato. Different parties have been awarded some credit in starting it upon its broad and beneficent mission. One of the city pulpits yesterday stated that in the fifteenth century a monk in Spain, whose name is unimportant, took a trip to Peru and brought back with him a potato. It was planted, and from this single tuber Europe and America have been stocked. With the pulpit indorsement the story may be accepted. It is not very material how the vegetable got to Peru. It was properly insisted that this monk deserved at least a New York monument. There was much spirit of adventure abroad in the fifteenth century, and several people of that period are still seen above the common herd. LUTHER, COPERNICUS, COLUMBUS and quite a list of men of parts and enterprise have given that century a reputation worth a dozen of those previous. Civilization took a new start when the potato came. Picture what it would be now if the potato were eliminated. There is nothing to take its place. What would have become of Ireland in its critical passages had there been no potato? For several centuries it has had no rival in its beneficent and broadening sphere, and a greater calamity could hardly fall upon Christendom than to lose the potato. It has furnished the starch for a grander civilization than the world ever knew before its advent, and its distillation has enlivened the heart and made merry many a mortuary seance. That old monk did a great work for the world and posterity, and yet there is probably not a variety of potato now known that bears his name. But he had no thought of being a philanthropist—possibly only thought of a speculation, and has no large claim for gratitude.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

Secretary RUSK is visiting Kansas to inspect the operation of the government experiments in making sugar from sorghum cane. That is one of his hobbies, and he will evidently be slow to see any doubtful features. He hopes to signalize his administration of the department by the establishment of a great sugar industry, one that will result in the production of enough sugar for home consumption without importation. It is an attainment greatly to be desired, but there would be more hopefulness if the effort were directed to the development of the sugar beet, as this has been made so great a success in Europe. The sorghum plant cannot be grown to any advantage where there is danger of early frost. Some 35,000 acres of sorghum have been grown in Kansas this year, and the secretary has the theory that on two square miles of land 1,800,000 pounds of sugar can be extracted by a new process being tested, and the cost brought down to the cheerful figures of three cents per pound. It is hoped that this will prove more than a theory. The experiment there last year cost the government $80,000, and the information in regard to the results is quite contradictory. It is asserted to be a most promising success by some, and others assert that it is a failure and waste of money. It is expected that the secretary will give the matter thorough personal inspection, and it is to be hoped that if the results are unfavorable he will try what can be effected with the beet.

STATE SENTIMENT.

The newspapers have not confined their reports of this morning's hanging to the legal five lines. We don't know what Hon. Mr. Smith will do about it, but we suppose the action of various dailies, ourself among them, will call for several more high moral essays from sundry virtuous editors who also happened to be members of the last legislature.—Mankato Free Press.

Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, forbids prize fighting within the bounds of his state. If the governors of other states keep on in the warfare on prize fights Minneapolis and St. Paul will soon be the sole remaining asylums for these scientific experiments.—Todd Argus.

The first unfavorable expression regarding the outcome of the past harvest is yet to be heard in this vicinity; everybody seems contented with what they have and strange to say want nothing more. Of course there is now and then a wish expressed that prices were better but even this does not cast a gloom over the features of the producers.—Winnebago Press.

With no better excuse than high license St. Paul seems to be cursed with such a large number of social drinking clubs that the city attorney threatens to proceed against them. With prohibition cities like St. Paul would be overrun with drinking clubs that would do more to make drunkards of young men than open saloons and free whisky.—Chatfield Democrat.

If there is any one thing that would convulse Joel Heatwole now quicker than another it would be the appointment of Judge Rea for commissioner of pensions. Not but what he loves Rea, and would like to see him elevated, but because he belongs to Minneapolis. If the president has any regard for Joel's existence he will not promote any more Minneapolis men. He could survive such an appointment from St. Paul, perhaps, but Minneapolis, never. Were Joel obliged to take a bride from Minneapolis he would always remain in single blessedness.—Mankato Register.

The St. Paul Dispatch appeals to Minnesota congressmen to "get together," for spoils, and enumerates all the advantages. Brother Thompson has a prescience that is not to be sneezed at, but Mr. Dunnell, Maj. Strait and Mr. Comstock have had experience that may be trusted to have taught them something, and John Lind and Capt. Snider have long since got beyond pin-feathers in politics.—Red Wing Republican.

There are many indications that the Republican ante-convention gubernatorial campaign of last year will be duplicated as to candidates in 1890. Merriam will again be confronted with both McGill and Scheffer. With the methods and result of the last campaign as our inspiration, we feel constrained to predict that the degree of unanimity with which Merriam will be renominated will depend somewhat on the amount of money invested in the manufacture of enthusiasm.—Grant Herald.

The press is howling against Gov. Merriam for buying his way to the gubernatorial chair. That's all right; now show up the fellow who sold. The party is co-guilty with Merriam, and it cannot shake off the responsibility. Let the fellows who want reformation in the party show up the man who takes as well as the man who gives, for the former is the meaner of the two if there is any difference at all.—Lake Crystal Mirror.

Before thinking of finding a successor to Boodle Bill, the gubernatorial chair and surroundings should be thoroughly renovated and the star-eyed goddess of reform taken out of the tureen and rehabilitated. The Democrats will be placed in power next year, and then the air around the state house will be as fresh and sweet as new-mown hay. This will be a capital rebuke to boodlers and corruptionists, and the people will administer the chiding. Mark the prophecy.—Montevideo Commercial.

There is a belief abroad over the state that Hon. Albert Scheffer is preparing to enter the gubernatorial contest. He will probably seek the indorsement of the Farmers' alliance and the Democratic nomination.—Heron Lake News.

We think the "Twin Cities" just a little "previous" in selecting timber for the next executive. Perhaps other portions of the state will want a voice in the matter. Time will tell.—Wilkin Gazette.

Odd Items From Everywhere.

There is a postoffice in Shannon county, Mo., called Not.

A Dresden manufacturer has produced thread from the common nettle so fine that sixty miles of it weighs only two and one-half pounds.

The late Deacon Pease, of Oberlin, erected a monument to his own memory before his death, and inscribed on it:

Here lies the pod,
The pease are in heaven.

A bibliomaniac, who died in England some days ago, had many eccentricities. He owned a most valuable library, and always refused to allow a book in it over a certain size, and absolutely excluded everything written either by a clergyman or a woman.

A hard maple tree in S. G. Scott's yard at Plainwell, Mich., is an object of great curiosity. It is just now shedding its foliage. Soon new leaves will appear, and after the fall frosts it will again denude itself of leaves. This it has done regularly for several seasons. The tree differs only in shedding its leaves twice a year from other maples standing within a few feet of it.

The longest horse car line in the world will connect Buenos Ayres with the outlying towns, and when completed will extend over 200 miles.

The firmness with which Queen Victoria maintains her now somewhat ancient weakness for giving India shawls as presents is no mystery, when it is remembered that one of the Indian princes is bound to pay, as part of his annual tribute, three pairs of the finest Cashmere shawls.

The meanest man in Ohio lives at Newton Falls. His wife tumbled into the Mahoning, and on being rescued a four-pound bass was found entangled in her dress improver. When her husband found this out he wanted to set her again.

An interesting discovery is said to have been made in India. This is nothing less than the lost books of Euclid, of which a Sanskrit translation is said to have been found at Jeypore.

A jury in Indiana bothered their brains for a whole night trying to decide the question, "Will a cow eat tobacco?" and then gave up the task in disgust.

It is said that sixty-three millionaires reside in the territory between Dobb's Ferry and Tarrytown, N. Y., a distance of only six miles.

There are ruins near Gallup, Cal., the foundation walls of which can be traced for two miles, indicating the existence of a large town in the locality in bygone times.

For every trunk carried 500 miles by rail in the United States, one is smashed to the extent of $3. There has been no improvement in the matter of handling baggage from the time the first trunk was unhinged and split from top to bottom.

A Georgia woman, aged eighty-seven, claims never to have tasted water.

A letter landed in Ann Arbor the other day which was labeled, "Look out!" This letter was written at the top of the Eiffel tower.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Bronson Howard has refused $10,000 to write a play for a star.

The discarded fiance of Miss Clara Huntington Hatzfeldt better than he does at present.

President Harrison has been greatly troubled by one of his teeth of late. He should give it a political pull.

Mrs. John W. Mackay is in Paris, where she will remain for some weeks. Mrs. Mackay prefers her London home to Paris.

Emperor William says that the Hohenzollerns never let go what they have once grasped. Did none of them ever clutch the lighted end of a cigar?

Mr. Koo, of the Chinese legation at Washington, is going home to marry a Chinese girl he has never seen. Koo is a nice, domestic, affectionate name.

Rosa Bonheur, who is over seventy years of age, is making studies of Buffalo Bill's Indians and ponies for a large painting. Parisian art is willing to give the Wild West a show.

The campaign is growing warm in Virginia. In a recent speech Senator Daniel said: "Mahone is jealous of the devil, and wants to turn the state into an organized hell. Time and patience will enable him to share honors with his model."

The baby king of Spain has had another attack of colic. He doesn't like the Spanish diet.

A heartless punster reports that London society is a good deal cut up by Jack the Ripper.

Secretary Halford begins to think that an English constitution is not strong enough for the direction of American affairs.

Gov. Foraker, it is said, is a great lover of base ball. If he can now prove that he loves pie his political success will not be at an end.

The fact that Miss Sallie L. Bull, of Alaska, has been made a copyist in the interior department at Washington may encourage Sitting Bull, of Dakota, to try the civil-service examination.

Private Secretary Halford having recovered from his recent illness, he and Mrs. Halford will go to Deer Park today. Mr. and Mrs. McKee will go back to Indianapolis at the end of the week.

A contemporary asserts that when Ex-Senator Riddleberger is sober he is a Republican and when "full" a Democrat. On this theory it is remarkable that he ever affiliated with the Republican party for over fifteen minutes.

TAKE A SMILE.

Carpets are bought by the yard and soled by the foot.—Richmond Recorder.

The profession of rat-catching has not yet been invaded by women.—Burlington Free Press.

It is comparatively quiet when so still you can hear the dew drop.—Binghamton Republican.

A river is one of the queerest things out; its head isn't near as big as its mouth.—Kentucky State Journal.

Will the capture of the sealers in the Behring sea involve the United States in a furrin' war?—Gripsack.

Occasionally you see a very rich man who is so economical that he would enjoy being poor.—Atchison Globe.

We suppose it would be perfectly proper to designate the London 'longshoremen as shortshoremen now.—Yonkers Statesman.

As Adam remarked to Eve as they sat outside the garden gate: "We've had an unusually early fall, have we not?"—St. Joseph News.

Among the new fall shades is the antelope. It ought to be a fast color, but Ananias himself would hesitate to warrant it not to run.—Baltimore American.

In sending $200 to the secretary of the treasury a Chicagoan wrote that it was to be placed to "Uncle Sam's kredit," a queer message from a man whose conscience was having a good spell.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Silver Men Want to Know.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 22.—The Colorado Mining exchange yesterday adopted a resolution to investigate the constitutionality of the act restricting the coinage of silver, and appointed a committee of three with authority to employ the necessary legal counsel. The committee propose to visit the mint at Philadelphia with a hundred ounces of silver and demand it to be coined into dollars. This being refused, they will bring suit against the director of the mint for damages, thus bringing the subject to the attention of the United States supreme court.

Death of Prof. Cook.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Prof. George H. Cook, LL. D., Ph. D., state geologist of New Jersey, died at his residence, on Rutger's college campus, this afternoon from heart failure. He was taken sick yesterday forenoon in the college laboratory, but up to noon to-day his death was unexpected. Prof. Cook was born at Hanover, J. J., in 1817.

Americans Coming Home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The steamship Umbria, which arrived from Liverpool to-day, had on board ex-Secretary Endicott and Miss Ada Rehan, of Augustine Daly's company, which is booked to appear at Philadelphia to-morrow night. Cyrus W. Field was among the passengers on the steamship Alaska, which arrived from Liverpool to-day.

Related to G. W.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—Judge Edward Lewis, late presiding justice of the St. Louis court of appeals, died suddenly at his residence last night from the bursting of a blood vessel in his head. Judge Lewis was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1820, and was a blood relative of George Washington.

DOINGS AT DULUTH.

Happenings of a Day at the Zenith City.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Sept. 22.—J. T. Langdon, formerly a well-known and popular St. Paul hotel clerk, has been offered by the Metropolitan Hotel company, of the capital city, a managing position in that hostelry that is about to be opened. Owing, however, to a new-born and intense admiration for the Zenith City, he has refused the munificent offer and will remain at the Spalding.

The Manitoba circular excitement has died away, and the matter has been settled by resumption by the company of the former state of affairs.

Rain has put something of a damper on the enjoyment of the charcoal iron workers in this city. Sunday has been spent mostly indoors, although a trip about the city and to Spirit Lake on the steamer Barker were on the day's programme. To-morrow morning at 7:30 the party will take a special Iron Range railway train and will spend a day looking over the sights of the Vermilion range.

The Mozart music association has secured 75 new names, and it will be organized with a membership of over 150.

Capt. McDougall's new iron boat, the 103, will be launched Wednesday.

"Chimes of Normandy" will be presented by local talent the 24th and 25th insts.

The trouble with the Manitoba road has brought about considerable discussion over building a new bridge across St. Louis bay. The most feasible plan yet presented is, that St. Louis and Douglass counties pool issues, and, with the railroads that would desire to use such a structure, build a bridge that could be used for street cars, carriages, pedestrians and railways.

THE CLEARANCES.

Pulse of Trade as Shown by Bank Exchanges.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing houses in the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended Sept. 21, 1889, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as compared in similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1888:

	Amount.	Inc.	Dec.
New York......	$662,991,757	....	13.1
Boston........	82,132,268	.....	3.6
Philadelphia....	74,471,443	18.2	.....
Chicago........	69,027,000	7.6	.....
St. Louis......	19,785,290	.....	0.1
San Francisco...	15,636,994	.....	2.7
Pittsburg	12,243,181	11.1	.....
Baltimore......	13,315,723	6.8	.....
Cincinnati......	10,992,650	10.4	.....
Kansas City.....	8,158,742	0.2	.....
New Orleans....	6,685,315	13.1	.....
Louisville	6,251,979	7.3	.....
Milwaukee	4,290,000	3.6	.....
Providence......	4,797,300	14.9	.....
Detroit........	4,678,415	18.7	.....
Minneapolis......	4,879,107	9.0	.....
Cleveland......	4,163,500	21.4	.....
St. Paul.......	3,925,336	9.5	.....
Omaha.........	3,741,898	14.3	.....
Denver........	4,345,072	48.4	.....
Columbus.......	2,496,700	1.8	.....
Richmond.......	1,825,282	3.7	.....
Indianapolis....	2,018,653	17.1	.....
Hartford	1,724,202	.....	8.7
Peoria........	1,368,502	.....	7.0
New Haven	1,233,524	4.6	.....
St. Joseph	1,141,627	.....	22.3
Dallas	1,842,521	86.9	.....
Fort Worth	1,175,000	12.0	.....
Galveston......	2,474,225	55.7	.....
Memphis.......	1,306,139	32.6	.....
Duluth	1,310,709	.....	45.8
Springfield	1,224,843	.....	3.7
Worcester	1,238,295	17.9	.....
Portland, Me....	1,222,408	29.3	.....
Syracuse.......	756,169	20.6	.....
Wichita........	692,383	36.8	.....
Lowell.........	649,273	8.1	.....
Norfolk........	652,817	11.1	.....
Los Angeles	578,100	.....	24.7
Grand Rapids...	787,390	43.5	.....
Des Moines......	565,942	15.2	.....
Topeka	303,109	.....	6.0
Buffalo.......	3,126,303	.....	.....
Portland, Or.....	1,525,017	.....	.....
Tacoma..	546,184	.....	.....
Seattle........	628,026	.....	.....
Sioux City......	456,544	.....	.....
Birmingham.....	628,992	.....	.....
Montreal	9,899,551	.....	.....
Halifax........	1,147,208	.....	.....
Total........	1,044,680,783	.....	6.7
Outside N. Y..	381,689,026	6.8	.....

Buffalo, Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Seattle, Sioux City, Birmingham, Montreal and Halifax not included in totals; no clearing houses at this time last year.

MURDERED HIS EMPLOYER.

Cowardly Deed of a Wisconsin Laborer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—The particulars of a cowardly murder in the town of Peshtigo are given in a special from Florence, Wis. Charles Stelitz murdered his employer, Sol Felch, a prominent business man of Iron Mountain, Mich., by whom he was employed, by way of ending a dispute. Stelitz had been working for Felch for six months on a farm and asked the latter for his pay. Felch told him to wait till he could go to Iron Mountain. He then started for an Indian camp near by, Stelitz following and threatening to shoot. When about twenty yards from the Indian camp, Stelitz quickly raised his gun and fired, the shot taking effect in the back of the neck, ranging upward and coming out near the eye, literally carrying away one side of the face. Death was instantaneous. The assassin was seized by some of the Indians, bound and closely guarded until Sheriff Parmeter arrived to take charge of him to-day. The prisoner was taken to Marinette jail this afternoon.

DOWN WITH CANADIANS.

Buffalo Workingmen Say They Work Too Cheap.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—At a meeting last night of the local assembly of the Central labor union the question of prohibiting Canadian labor in this city came up, and was discussed at some length. It was claimed that every morning a large number of Canadians came over to this city to work. They worked for from 50 to 75 cents a day less than the American laborer, and worked an hour longer each day. The names of some sixteen or eighteen Canadians who came across by the ferry every had been furnished the United States district attorney by the committee, but nothing had been done in the matter. The Canadians continued to come over here to work, and were by their competition causing great injury to the lab oring men of this city. The sentiment of the meeting was practically unanimous, and a motion to appoint a committee to seek advice in regard to the alien laborers was carried with a rush.

Insane Women Escape.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—Two inmates of the Northern Ohio insane asylum eluded the vigilance of their attendants last evening and escaped from the institution. Both are from Warren, O., one being the young wife of Probate Judge Gilbert, and the other Mrs. Mikesel, the wife of a prominent business man. They are friends and escaped together. Mrs. Gilbert is a very attractive woman and highly educated. Escape from the building was made by means of a key made of a comb. It is thought the women are in Canada.

Secured About $1,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 22.—Some time early Sunday morning burglars entered the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad ticket office, located in the central and best policed part of the city, cracked the safe and secured $1,000. To break open the safe a "clamp" was used, no powder being brought into play. There is no clue to the burglars.

Waters Was Liberal.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Sept. 22.—The trial of the alleged boodlers of the relief fund supplies began yesterday, the first case being the one of Maj. Waters, member of the city council and commissary general of the territorial militia. The chief clerk of the relief committee said he once permitted Waters to take a load of provisions on the representation that he was unable to purchase elsewhere, and would pay for them. A teamster testified he hauled two loads of supplies to Waters' residence, the latter instructing him to go around the back way. Waters presented him with two pair of blankets, taken from the relief tent.

OUR FRENCH EXHIBIT.

Prof. Riley Says It Was of Great Excellence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Prof. C. V. Riley, who has been in charge of the department of agriculture exhibits at the Paris exposition, has just returned to the city after an absence of five months. Prof. Riley thinks that some of the criticism of the American exhibit at Paris have been essentially unjust, and, while improvements might have been made, the display, while not doing us full justice, he considers as a whole nevertheless reflects credit upon the country which it represents. "Almost every one at the exposition," he says, "agrees that, after France, Belgium took the lead in the quality and quantity of her general display; then perhaps England, America coming fourth in the list of excellence. I believe that the awards will confirm this estimate. This standing is very creditable indeed when it is considered that Belgium, Spain, Italy, Portugal and other countries appropriated sums of money to defray the expenses of exhibiting their goods far in excess of that provided for in the act of congress, which appropriated but $250,000 for the work." The agricultural exhibit from the United States, he says, "received words of commendation on all sides, many remarking it as the most characteristic of the American display. The agricultural display was removed from the Champs de Mars and more frequented parts of the exposition grounds, so that it was often not visited by those who passed through the other sections and passed judgment upon them. There is no cause for complaint of the lack of facilities given us by the managers of the exposition, although we did lack room for a proper display of what we had. Newspaper comment abroad on the agricultural exhibit from this country was very complimentary. M. Grandeau, the agricultural editor of the Temps, devoted far more space to it than to the exhibit of any other country, and in a most flattering way. In commenting upon the great amount of territory possessed by the United States, he wondered what would become of the European producers when the acreage of America is practically doubled by improved methods of farming, which he anticipates from the renewed efforts we are making through the instrumentality of our experimental stations. "The London Morning Post," Prof. Riley says, "has complimented us by a series of articles, giving a very full, intelligent and appreciative account of the agricultural exhibit, calling especial attention to its excellent classification and to its statistical and educational value."

YELLOW SIGNALS.

The Government Wants a New Coast Signal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The signal service has under consideration the adoption of a new signal to take the place of the cautionary signal now in use along the coast. It is a yellow pennant, and is intended to signify that the service has information of value to mariners. Under the present arrangements ships are sometimes held in port when it would be safe for them to sail owing to the lack of definiteness of the storm signal. The adoption of the yellow pennant is urged by all interested who have been consulted about it, and it will probably soon be added to the code. When that is done storm signals will only be displayed when high winds are reported within 100 miles of the stations at which they fly.

MERRILL WON'T ACCEPT.

But He Knows a Man He Thinks Will.

HIAWATHA, Kan., Sept. 22.—Congressman E. N. Merrill to-day received a dispatch from Hon. John A. Anderson, his congressional colleague, to the effect that the president desired him (Merrill) to consider a proposition looking to his appointment as commissioner of pensions. Mr. Merrill replied that he would not permit his name to be used in connection with the commissionership, and recommended that, if the choice was to be made among Kansans, it fall upon Capt. Henry Booth, department commander of the Kansas G. A. R.

Successful Strategy.

Toledo Blade.

Little Willa paused in her play to watch the mother of her little playfellow put the newly baked bread away. Turning her pretty head from side to side, she said: "I am going home, auntie."

"Why do you want to go home?" was asked her.

"Oh, I don't want to go; I am just going because I am hungry."

Inducements were offered, and she prolonged her visit.

Killed by a Stone.

Special to the Globe.

SYKESTON, N. D., Sept. 22.—While Alexander Platts, a young farmer and a single man, was working for a neighbor cleaning out a well a stone rolled from the top of the well, striking him on the back of the head and shoulders. He was unconscious when taken from the well and only lived forty minutes. The well was forty-five feet deep. He leaves an aged father here and two sisters in Ohio.

Postoffice Burned.

Special to the Globe.

BALDWIN, Wis., Sept. 22.—Henry Frantz's store and the postoffice at Hersey were totally destroyed by fire last night. Most of the goods in the store were saved.

Taking Fred Away.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—The man-of-war Ossipee will sail from this port to-morrow to Norfolk, where she will repair and coal and then sail for Hayti, with Fred Douglass, the new minister to that country, on board.

A Glass Trust.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The United Glass company, of this city, has purchased all the window glass plants in Illinois, being those at Rock Island, Ottawa and Streator.

Rusk in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—Secretary Rusk, of the department of agriculture, and party, arrived in this city to-day. They will leave for Washington to-morrow evening.

MARINE MATTERS.

WINONA—Boats up: Moline, Leclaire, Belle, Scotia, Silver Wave, F. C. A. Denkman, J. K. Graves, Douglass Boardman. Boats down: Percy Swain, Sea Wing, Guardie Eastman, Nina, Mountain Belle, Netta Durant, Mary Morton. Water, 2 feet.

DULUTH—Arrivals to-day were the Kasota, towing "102," Cleveland, coal; North Wind, Buffalo, coal and merchandise; Jay Gould, Chicago, passengers and merchandise. Departed: J. M. Nicol, Buffalo, flour.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down: p. m., City of Traverse, 9:50; Calumet, 10:40; City of Duluth, 11:20; a. m., Northern King, 1:20; John Owen, 3; Badger State, Japan, 3:50; Ontario, William Chisholm, 5:30; Neosho, Sebria, 6:50; Hiawatha, Minnehaha, 8:10; M. B. Grover, Thomas Quayle, 9:10; Volunteer, 11:40; p. m., Iron Chief, Iron State, 1:20; Barnum, Superior, Sandusky, 2:40; White and Friant, Fannie, Neil, Parana, 4; N. Mills, Cader, Jupitor, Alberta B. Up: a. m., John Mitchell, 10; p. m., Neshoto, Athabasca, 12:30; Deveraux, Sitka, 1:50; Hodley, Pasdall, Pratt, 3:20; Phillip Monch, Roanoke, 4:30; Spokane, Fedora, 5:15; F. L. Vance, M. E. Costa, Vanderbilt, 6:40.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamers Alaska Liverpool; La Gascogne, Havre.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Steamer Etruria, New York for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Steamer Gellert, New York for Hamburg.

The Lizard passed steamer La Champagne, New York for Havre.

BROWHEAD—Passed: Steamer Bernard Hall, New Orleans, for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Steamer Caribbean, New Orleans.

THE MARVELS OF MEXICO.

Railroad Ties of Mahogany and Stations of Fine Marble.

THROUGH FORESTS OF EBONY

A Description of the Country About to Be Opened Up Reads Like the "Arabian Nights."

City of Mexico Letter in Kansas City Times

I have traveled over many miles of Mexican territory, and I can truthfully say that the hitherto unknown country that is now being penetrated and opened up to the world by the Monterey & Gulf railroad is the finest I have ever seen. A truthful statement regarding this wonderful country reads like a romance taken from the "Arabian Nights," and to describe it as it deserves it would be necessary to have at hand a collection of the most graphic adjectives and the most daring comparisons that ever leaped from the pen of Miguel Cervantes or from the mouth of the erratic Don himself. This portion of Mexico is just now like Kansas was twenty-five years ago, when countless thousands of buffalo and wild horses scoured the plains and the rattlesnake and coyote disputed the possession of the cabin occupied with the real estate boomer and his firewater on the now populous banks of the raging Kaw. This road, like many others in the Mexican republic, is owned and operated by enterprising Americans. The first shovelful of dirt was thrown in Monterey Feb. 1, 1889, and the last post at this writing reads: "Kilometer 135." It is confidently expected that the road will be finished in connection with gulf steamers at Tampico in about two years' time, and it will, when completed, traverse one of the richest regions in the Mexican republic.

Leaving Monterey the road skirts the left base of the Sierra Madres mountains and crosses a lovely valley covered with tall pampas grass and myriads of wild flowers of rarest tint and beauty. The thick mesquite is literally alive with quail, and small herds of antelope show their white tails to the train as they scamper away across the rolling prairie. As the train penetrates the interior of this wild country the undergrowth becomes dense and tropical. On each side of the train it appears to the view like one solid wall of living, twisting cottonwood trees, beautifully festooned with hoary Spanish moss and creeping vines. Parrots in countless numbers, with plumage of gorgeous colors, flit through the trees, cockatoos with long, beautiful tail feathers and with crested heads scream defiance as they disappear among the thick trees, and suddenly, as the train emerges from the forest into an open plain, we catch a fleeting glimpse of a splendid herd of wild horses that are just disappearing with the speed of the wind over the brow of a distant ridge. Forests of giant cactus soon begin to appear, and, shortly, the train pulls into the station of Montemorelos, the present terminus of the track. The finest oranges in all Mexico grow in this region, and it is a curious fact that around the city of Montemorelos there is a patch of ground that just measures 3,000 acres on which this class of oranges grow, and twenty feet outside of this seemingly charmed circle an orange tree does not seem to thrive nor the fruit acquire that delicious flavor which makes it famous, and which by some mysterious means it acquires in this particular spot. The orange crop in this place last year amounted to $60,000 at the ratio of one-half cent per orange. The fruit season in this district begins in October and lasts till January. These celebrated oranges are large, with thick skins, and are so sweet that after coming in contact with the juice of one of them your fingers are as sticky as if you had been handling honey. Montemorelos nestles cozily among the toothills of a spur of the Sierra Madres mountains, and is a great market for the large qantities of tanbark which the natives bring down from the mountains. This bark is shipped to the capital and other large cities of the republic.

At Montemorelos we left the train, and, mounting the horses that were in waiting, "took to the woods." For hours we rode along under grand old forest trees, down beautiful shady avenues where it seemed that surely the hand of man had been at work aiding in the formation of those splendidly laid-out groves; for the tall trees, rising in perfect order on each side, formed an arch over our heads which the ardent rays of the tropical sun scarcely penetrated, so dense was it. In the evening we camped by a cool mountain stream fairly alive with fine trout, and, after partaking of a splendid trout supper, we rolled ourselves in our blankets preparatory to sleeping, and later on I found that it was indeed a preparatory measure and nothing more, for the forest seemed alive with parrots, and the noise they made was deafening. I shouted at them, and my shouts were returned with tenfold interest, until the woods rang with a screeching that sounded like the noise of a thousand demons. The next day we traversed a very open country with an occasional patch of woods, and, late in the evening, drew rein at the small mud hut of a native, who, we afterwards learned, was engaged in the interesting business of manufacturing moonshine tequila. As we entered the house I was surprised to see what I took to be a fine piano top which he was using for a counter. I asked him what it was and received the startling reply that it was ebony. It was as black as coal, and was polished until it shone like a looking glass. It proved to be as he said, for the next day we rode for miles through magnificent forests of mahogany and ebony trees. It may seem strange, but it is the plain truth—for miles and miles through this country the Monterey & Gulf railroad will use mahogany ties, and the timber used in the construction of its bridges will be of the same material, and often ebony will be used. Vast forests of these precious woods stretch for miles on either side of the roadbed and the sound of the woodman's ax has never yet disturbed the stillness of this virgin spot. Along the line of this road rice, cotton, sugar, coffee and corn are raised, and of the latter three crops a year. Oranges, lemons and an infinite variety of fine semi-tropical fruits grow wild. A saw mill is unknown in this district, and yet this road will cross sixteen good-sized rivers before it reaches Tampico.

The strangest part of all this is that this land, open or wooded, can be purchased for 10 cents an acre, and there are thousands of acres of it. It pays no taxes, and the owners of it are the proprietors of so many thousands of acres that they probably have never visited it at all and do not care to take the trouble to develop any resources that may exist.

This section of the country is a sportsman's paradise, for as soon as it grows cold in the north thousands of wild geese and ducks swarm on the bosom of the small lakes that abound in the vicinity. Here they are never disturbed, for the natives are too poor to purchase amunition and suitable firearma with which to hunt them. From my companion on this trip I learned that a Kansas City man recently purchased 300 parrots in this district for the munificent sum of 12 cents each, and taking them to several Missouri towns he sold them at an average price of $20 each. While many fine fruits grow wild in these parts, Irish potatoes sell for 10 cents per pound. The natives seemed to lose sight of the fact that they could be raised to advantage and continue to pay the prices above stated. Corn sells for 80 cents per bushel, simply because the natives are too lazy to raise large quantities of this staple cereal. The stations along the line are built of magnificent black marble, which is found in great quantities throughout this region.

Help wanted ads. in the GLOBE are seen by the most people.

FAMOUS OLD DAVY CROCKETT

Anecdotes of the Man Who Could Whip His Weight in Wildcats.

Nashville American.

The recent celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Davy Crockett has attracted public attention to one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in this state. Comparatively few of the present generation are familiar with the characteristics of the famous Indian fighter, pioneer, hunter and member of congress.

In looking through an old scrap book to-day I found several copies of the Ariel, a literary and critical gazette published in Philadelphia. The number of Jan. 23, 1829, contains the following story of Davy Crockett, which may not prove uninteresting at this time:

Davy Crockett, a Tennessee member of congress. The facetious Mr. K., of Ohio, tells a good story in which this congressman from the wild woods of Tennessee figures as the hero. The reader will suppose Davy returned from the first session he had the honor of representing the people in congress. He is to suppose, further, that Davy has fallen in with a number of his constituents at a raising and is telling them of his visit to the president.

"The first thing I did," said Davy, "after I got to Washington was to go to the president's house. Thinks I, who's afraid? If I didn't I wish I may be shot. Says I: 'Mr. Adams, I am Mr. Crockett from Tennessee.' 'So,' says he; 'how do you do, Mr. Crockett?' and he shook me by the hand, although he knowed I went the whole hog for Jackson. If I didn't I wish I may be shot. Not only that, but he sent me a printed ticket to dine with him. I've got in my pocket pet. If I haven't I wish I may be shot." (Here the printed ticket was exhibited for the admiration of the whole company). "I went to dinner," said Davy, "and walked around the long table looking for something that I liked. At last I took my seat just beside a fat goose, and I helped myself to as much as I wanted. But I hadn't took three bites when I looked away up the table at a man called Tash (attache). He was talking French to a woman on t'other side of the table. He dodged his head and she dodged hers, and they got to drinking wine across the table. If they didn't I wish I may be shot. But when I looked back again my plate was gone, goose and all. So I jist cast my eyes down to t'other end of the table and sure enough I seed a white man walking off with my plate. Says I, 'Hello, mister, bring back my plate.' He fetched it back in a hurry, as you may suppose, and when he set it down before me how do you think it was? Licked as clean as my hand. If it wasn't I wish I may be shot. Says he, 'What will you have, sir?' And says I, 'You may well say that, after stealing goose,' and he began to laugh. If he didn't, I wish I may be shot. Then says I: 'Mister, laugh, if you please, but I don't half like such tricks upon travelers. If I do, I wish I may be shot.' I then filled my plate with bacon and greens, and whenever I looked up or down the table I held my plate with my left hand. If I didn't, I wish I may be shot. When we were all done eating they cleared off the table and took away the tablecloth, and what do you think—there was another tablecloth under it. If there wasn't I wish I may be shot. Then I saw a man coming along carying a great glass thing with a glass handle below, full of little glass cups, with something in them that looked good to eat. Says I, 'Mister, bring that here.' Thinks I, let's taste 'em first. They were mighty sweet and good, and so I took six of 'em. If I didn't, I wish I may be d—d."

The Ariel of Feb. 7, 1829, contains the following: "The Hon. David Crockett, member of congress from Tennessee, who has been made the hero of a most laughable story by a waggish Kentucky editor, has taken that matter so seriously to heart as to publish certificates of his conduct on the occasion alluded to. Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, and Mr. Verplank, of New York, have both certified that his conduct at the president's house was marked with the strictest propriety.

"We are told that Mr. Crockett is a sensible man, but suppose it is true that he has something of the "half horse, half alligator" in his manners. The Middlesex Gazette, noticing him in the following manner, gives something betwixt a caricature and a true picture of Mr. Crockett and a large portion of his constituents:

"In some of the Western states great muscular force is an indispensable requisite in a successful candidate for public favor. This Mr. Crockett—or, as he is familiarly termed, Davy—possessed in an extraordinary degree; and, while his competitor was telling the people of his great merits, Davy was giving practical evidence of his by grubbing up a stump which two ordinary men would have abandoned in despair. This striking demonstration of statesmanlike qualities was irresistible to the yeomanry of Tennessee, and the election of our worthy Davy was by acclamation.

"While on his way to Washington he assured his companion that he could wade the Mississippi with a steamboat on his back, whip his weight in wildcats, and "ride a streak of lightning barebacked." Davy is the man who proposed to whip all the animals in a menagerie, consisting of a lion, a parcel of monkeys and a zebra. On a certain occasion he said he intended to speak in the house of representatives, for he saw no reason for being diffident, as he could flop any man in it."

The fact that Davy produced evidence in refutation of the charges made against him by the "good Mr. K. of Ohio" does not detract from the interest of the story. In the succeeding numbers of the Ariel no mention is made of Mr. Crockett having denied the above statements of the Middlesex Gazette; so the present generation must either accept them as truth or account for non-denials of them by presuming that Mr. Crockett was not long in discovering that public servants are open to public criticism, and that many stories are told at their expense.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to relate an anecdote of Davy which I remember to have read, and which has been recently credited to Tom Corwin, of Ohio.

Crockett was sitting in a hotel at Washington in company with a number of other congressmen. A member from Massachusetts, whose name I do not remember, was standing in the door. Turning to Davy, he called out: "Crockett, here come some of your constituents." Davy arose, walked to the door, and calmly surveyed a drove of mules being driven down the street.

"Where are they going?" asked the member from the Bay state.

"They are going to Massachusetts to teach school," replied Davy, without changing the expression of his face. Crockett quietly took his seat beside the stove again. He had turned the joke. Let us hope that the Massachusetts member was liberal enough to treat.

A Good Indian Now.

Special to the Globe.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Sept. 22.—An Indian by the name of Charles Lerose, while under the influence of liquor, laid down on the track near Barnum, and was run over by an extra train from Duluth. His body was terribly mangled, his head and one arm being severed from his body.

Snow Before Frost.

Special to the Globe.

SYKESTON, N. D., Sept. 22.—A strange incident concerning the weather for this section of the country was that snow fell before frost came. The first frost was on the morning of Sept. 15 and a little snow fell on the 12th. Corn ripened finely in this county.

Across on Horseback.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 22.—John Allen and E. H. Platt, who left New York May 14 for a trip across the continent on horseback, arrived in this city late last evening, having made the trip in 130 days, the actual riding time being 117 days.