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

SEMI-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, Oct. 18.—For Wisconsin: Fair, followed by light rain on the lake; warmer southerly winds. For Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa: Fair, cooler, except stationary temperature in Iowa; winds becoming northerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Therm'meter.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Therm'meter.
St. Paul	29.94	54	Helena	30.16	44
Duluth	29.92	44	Ft. Totten	.....	...
La Crosse	30.06	54	Ft. Sully	29.88	64
Huron	29.84	60	Minnedosa	30.16	34
Moorhead	29.82	52	Calgary	30.22	42
St. Vincent	30.04	38	Edmonton	.....	...
Bismarck	30.00	46	Q'Appelle	30.14	40
Ft. Buford	30.14	42	Medic'e H.	30.22	40
Ft. Custer	30.18	48	Winnipeg	30.16	32

Local forecasts for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair; warmer weather; followed by a decided fall in temperature Saturday night.

SPECIAL CAR EVANGELISM.

The statements credited to Bishop WALKER, of North Dakota, in his address at the general convention of his denomination in New York, have continued unrevised. At first they were hopefully distrusted by the home friends of the bishop, which comprise a large portion of those outside of his church lines. There does not appear, however, any reason to question the substantial accuracy of the report of his speech. It is a matter of general comment by the papers of his spiritual domain, and it will be fortunate for the able and handsome divine if he can adopt the more recent method of a class of statesmen, and persuade his people that a gust of bewilderment assailed his mental reservoir at the moment. It was a great mistake in the bishop, although his intention may have been to subserve the good of his people by enlisting the sympathies of eastern communities. Coming from such high authority, it is largely accepted by those who would divert migration and capital to other sections, and by those in the East who would check the Westward movement and keep the restless in their native regions. It borders upon the ludicrous, however, to see attempts to disparage the statehood of North Dakota on this clerical picture. As an instance of this the Kansas City Times, a very bright and influential journal, uses this language:

> The bishop who told of the condition of North Dakota, cannot be challenged on the ground of partisanship or want of familiarity with the country. That new possessor of senators and electors can never be populous and has fewer votes than it had a year or two ago. The towns "have shriveled" and the citizen farmers are disappearing. The big land owners take their laborers there in the spring and depart after the spring wheat crop is harvested and stored. In North Dakota we have another pocket borough like Nevada.

It would be a marvel and exception to the history of new countries if there were not occasional instances of disaster to farmers, and here and there a town wrongly located, but general statements of this nature are not warranted by existing facts. The towns are, as a rule, prosperous and growing. The largest one is stated by the local papers this week to be doing more business than ever before in its history. The large farms are confined to a few counties along the line of the Northern Pacific road, and are gradually being reduced to the more desirable small farms. North Dakota is more likely to have 1,000,000 population in a few years than it was twenty years ago to ever have any white settlement. But as two, if not the entire three, who will represent that state in the houses of congress are capable journalists, they will do much this winter to disabuse the public mind of unfavorable impressions. The plea of the bishop that he shall be provided with a special personal car to use as a migratory church and spiritual dispensary in his missionary campaign seems very amusing to the Dakota people. There have been several instances in which great political lights have shown from the platforms of rail cars. Perhaps the first instance of the kind was that of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS when he canvassed Illinois for the senate against ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1858. He went about the state with a special car, with a platform car attached, on which was a cannon that was fired for eclat and to call the crowds at the small stations to hear the "Little Giant" talk from the rear of the car. It was a novelty, and drew the populace that the senator enthused. I made a rip-roaring campaign, and carried DOUGLAS back to the senate; but the quiet LINCOLN, in logical appeals to the judgment of the thoughtful, without any of the spectacular array of his opponent, sowed his seed, and two years later it developed a popular majority for him for president against DOUGLAS in their common state. Others have tried the special car plan with no very striking results. ANDY JOHNSON swung round the circle making little speeches in this way when president, but he was not elected again. Mr. BLAINE had a notable rail car cavalcade in 1884, but he has not quite been president yet. But a religious campaign on this plan has not yet shown its possibilities. It may be that it is just the thing to start the religious natures of the Dakotians. Still, if it were to operate when those 40 below zero blizzards the bishop reports are getting in their work, there would be discomfort for the prairie audiences, and some of the spiritual food might be transferred by those icy spears that he finds so active in blizzards. This phase of missionary enterprise will be noted with much interest.

LET IT RAIN.

In the cities and towns where the means of irrigation are plentifully supplied, votes of indorsement of the management of the weather of late would be carried by acclamation. No urgent need of rain appears while the sprinklers do duty, but in a scope of country comprising most of this state and the Dakotas, perhaps also other districts, there is such need of rain as has almost never been known at this period of the year. It would be a calamity of very grave proportions to have winter set in without copious rains. The water supplies in small streams and lakes are failing, and in many localities the principal business of people is to haul water, often several miles. A great deal of stock will have to be sacrified if no rain comes. Then, in the forests to the north, millions of feet of timber are being burned, and ruin is threatening numbers, all for lack of rain. Let it rain.

WOOLLY PROTECTION.

Montana will come into the Union as a wool state. That is one of the leading agricultural features as it is in Washington. In North Dakota also the drift is largely toward sheep, especially in the western portions. It is stated that the number of sheep there has been nearly doubled the past year. The conditions are favorable to its becoming a profitable industry. No doubt the vote in each of these has been very considerably influenced by the impression that the higher the tariff on foreign wool the greater the prosperity of the home growers. For nearly twenty-five years the tariff makers have been protecting and building up this production, and the result is that there is less wool produced and the prices to the growers are less than they were in the low-tariff days. This is shown by figures. The states of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan have been among the large wool producers. In 1870 they had an aggregate of 16,903,000 sheep. In 1887, under constant protection, they had fallen to 10,994,307. That this was not due to a general decadence of animal industry is evident from the fact that there is a large increase in those states of horses, cattle and hogs. The gain in cattle was 40 per cent, while the decrease in sheep was 35 per cent. At this ratio, and under the same policy, it would not take a very long period for the extermination of the sheep. Some of these sheep have been driven to the cheaper lands to the westward, but there has been an actual decrease of the sheep of the entire country in the past five years of 8,000,000. According to the figures of the agricultural department for this year, there are 42,599,077 sheep in the country valued at $90,640,369. This is less than the value of the wool and woolen goods imported the past year, with some $40,000,000 duties to be added. Most of the foreign wools are varieties not grown in this country, and their importation tends to benefit rather than injure the home growers, as they furnish a mixture for the native and aid to develop manufactures. Figures and experience show that protection has not only not benefited the wool growers, but has embarrassed the manufacturers and tended to reduce the home market. It has also added to the cost of the consumer of woolen goods.

DID PROHIBITION CARRY?

The official vote of North Dakota confirms the report that less than a majority of the vote cast was for the prohibitory amendment. The vote for governor was 38,083, for a majority of which 19,042 are requisite, while but 18,552 votes were cast for the amendment. The enabling act, in speaking of the election, says that "a majority of the legal votes cast" shall be for the constitution to secure its adoption. The separate articles are of course subject to the same rules. That reference is had to the entire vote, and not to the constitution alone, is also inferred from the fact that in speaking of the first vote on the Sioux Falls constitution the clause is added, "on this question." In the passage of laws the vote of a majority of the members elect is required, and the same principle would naturally apply in adopting the fundamental law. Otherwise a very small minority might adopt a constitution. But the result in this case depends upon the meaning of the enabling act, which seems to be favorable to those who hold that a majority of the vote cast is requisite, and therefore the amendment is not adopted.

THE COLOR LINE.

The Congregational religious denomination has its lineage back among the New England fathers, and in the antebellum time it stood on the advance anti-slavery line. It would be presumed that the "color line" had less hold there than in other church organizations, and possibly this is the fact, but at the general council held in Worcester, Mass., the past week, the matter of association with the dark skinned in church fellowship was the subject that excited most interest. This was due somewhat to the movement to extend the denomination in the South. The colored clergymen disclaimed for their people all desire for social intimacy or equality, and only insisted that colored churches should have full standing in the denomination. It appeared from the statements that separate churches for the races are common in the North as in the South. Even in Oberlin, O., known as the "hotbed of abolitionism," the experiment of a common church had failed, and the colored members organized a society of their own. This natural distinction runs along the social lines without much regard to latitude or political bias.

ELASTIC LEGISLATORS.

If Gov. ORDWAY is authority, the majority for prohibition in North Dakota was swelled, if not made up by Scandinavians who were inclined to indulge in liquors and wanted to put the temptation away from them by the closing of the saloons. It does not appear why this should be the case more with settlers from northern Europe than from Maine or Kansas, but they are as a class notably temperate, and in North Dakota at least, their clergy urge them to vote out the saloon and do their drinking at home, if they do any at all. That they quite generally voted for the amendment is evident from the returns of the counties where they are most numerous. The governor leaves room for suspicion that the legislature may not be at all radical in its legislation to enforce the arid provision, as he says he knows of no way to compel the lawmakers to pass such law. They will be bound by their oath to support the constitution, but legislators often have elastic systems of interpretation.

THE WORK MOVING ON.

It has seemed to protection beneficiaries a very humorous conceit that an educational work in the way of tariff reform was in progress, and would continue to go on outside of any immediate party effort. But the leaven has been operating all the time just the same, and it will make trouble in congress this winter for those who would abolish the entire internal revenue system before a plank should be loosened in the protective system. As incidents of this educational progress may be noted the tariff reform picnics that have been held the past few months in the Western states, and most numerously in Missouri and Indiana, where no elections are to be held. Discussions of this subject are not usually regarded as calculated to enthuse the minds of the people, or secure much attention, but in Missouri the farmers came out by the thousand to these gatherings, bringing their loaves and fishes, and often they rivaled the great meetings of the political campaigns in numbers and enthusiasm. Democrats and Republicans alike attended and heard plain, unpartisan and convincing expositions of the system that takes so much and gives so little to the farmer. This has been the case also in Indiana to a considerable extent. In Illinois the tariff reform league is entering upon a systematic work, free from all partisan association. It is organizing a reform club in every school district chiefly to diffuse literature in support of its proposition to free list wool, iron, salt, lumber and all raw materials that enter into manufactures. The results will appear in the added strength of the party that best represents these aims in the next national contest. In the East the same educational work is going on most encouragingly.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

One of the independent publications compiles the electoral vote as the disposition of the states now seems, and reaches the conclusion that the chances of the Democrats for electing the president in 1892 have been materially reduced by the addition of the four new states. It concedes Montana and New York to the Democrats, and otherwise, on the basis of the vote of 1888, foots up 207 votes for each party, but presumes that the reapportionment will give the Republicans advantage enough to make up a majority. This computation assigns Indiana to the Republicans, which is a concession only allowable in purely partisan calculations. It is naturally a Democratic state, and was only carried by about 2,000 last year, with all the prestige of a home candidate and the lavish QUAY and DUDLEY methods. The recent voting at the home of the president indicates that he will not be an element of strength should he be the nominee again. Indiana may be counted for the Democrats in the next campaign quite as certainly as New York and Connecticut, and perhaps West Virginia. The Democrats may win without capturing any pronounced Republican state, but they are quite apt to take in Illinois, and possibly one or two other states. Any predictions as to the result in the next campaign made now must be based upon problematical conditions. They may exist or may not. The only present point of note is that these new states, or the reapportionment, will not materially affect the chances of either party. The events of the two years may have a good deal to do in shaping issues for the campaign.

NEW REVELATION NEEDED.

Under the CLEVELAND administration there seemed to be progress in checking the growth of the Mormon system in its social and political phases. Vigorous enforcement of the law and encouragement of the antagonistic elements had given hope that the obnoxious features were in a fair way to ultimate elimination. It was believed that the operators of that hierarchy would realize the need of a revelation that would dictate a return to the monogamy of the early Saints of that faith. The action of the conference recently held at Salt Lake City is not encouraging. There was no disposition shown to look for a new revelation, but there was persistence in the theory that they had special divine illumination in the adoption of polygamy, and that the higher law was still operative. The report of the commission provided by congress admits the virtual failure of the acts to put down the plural wife system. The urgent need of Mormonism is a new revelation. Effective execution of laws against polygamy ought to secure it.

IN VIEW of the exposition of the record in the legislature of the Republican candidate for governor of Iowa by the agent of the Farmers' alliance, the Cedar Rapids Gazette, a leading Republican paper, urges that Mr. HUTCHINSON be removed from the ticket, and a man who has not always sided with the corporations be put in his place. It says: "This state of affairs is humiliating to us because we had indorsed him so fully and absolutely." It is not among the improbable results that Iowa should fail to elect a Republican governor this year. It would be a novelty, though.

A HOME market is a good thing, but this country has too much agricultural capacity to make it sufficient. The farmers of New England and Pennsylvania have measured its resources and are not getting rich. Campaign rhetoric doesn't materialize for them. But there is encouragement for producers in the fact that the products shipped abroad the first eight months of this year exceed those of the same time last year by $48,000,000. The foreign market has a good deal to do with the prices the farmer gets for his products.

TOPEKA, the capital of Kansas, has done a good deal of duty in prohibition literature, as an example of what that policy would do for a community. At a meeting of the council this week to devise means to pay a big monthly deficit, the clerk stated that the income of the city had not increased in the six years that prohibition had been in operation, and that it had had a disastrous effect upon the city finances. Other cities are making the same report.

SOME of those South American delegates that are swinging around this way are reported to express great surprise that they nowhere see any military force. They are learning that the American citizen doesn't require a loaded musket on every corner to make him behave. One of them is credited with the statement that in his country about every tenth man wears a uniform.

IT APPEARS from the statements of the Chinese minister at Washington that his government is not in a fighting mood over the exclusion policy of this country. It is the emigration interests that are doing the kicking. The Celestial kingdom doesn't favor emigration, and only one of the ports is open to it. There is no danger that American money will be refused for tea or other products.

TWO PAPERS in South Dakota whose loyalty to a neighboring town which was a candidate for the capital was questioned, offer to give it their exclusive and frantic support in the next contest, provided the town will pay them $500 if it is not the lowest in the votes of any competitor. Support on that basis would likely to be enthusiastic.

AT THE late election South Dakota cast 77,000 votes and North Dakota 40,000 in round numbers. If the vote was equally full in both sections, the north may find in it a point for division, as the disparity seems to have increased. It is a little surprising that the vote was so light north, but probably the Democrats remained at home.

IN RUSSIA beggary is a recognized vocation with some legal sanction. A recent writer on the subject puts the number as high as 350,000, and among the number 3,200 are of noble birth and 3,500 of the clergy. It is evidently an attractive mode of living in that country.

THE Dakota Knights in Washington overtasked themselves in carrying out the theory that they had so much ozone in the system that they could ovate themselves and their friends from sun to sun. Six were reported on the hospital list at last accounts.

IT HAS not been the custom of the president to use regular army positions to reward favorites and adjust personal obligations, but it is not apparently seen at Washington why any special distinction should be made between civil and military positions. If the government is operated for the special benefit of the incumbents, it is not expected that any nice distinctions will be drawn. Some recent instances suggest no danger of disappointment in this anticipation.

THE disjointed houses of BAYARD and SAULSBURY in Delaware are trying to get together so that the Republicans shall not pick any more plums. The programme seems to be to return BAYARD to the senate when Senator GRAY goes out, and SAULSBURY to come in later when that Republican HIGGINS steps down. There is another family, the WOLCOTTS, that want something, and the state is too small for three. That is one disadvantage of small states.

AN IOWA paper states that the government now issues more than 4,000 stamps for the sale of liquors in that state. In view of the claims made for prohibition these figures may perhaps be watered.

IT IS one of the curiosities of politics to see Republican papers sensitive to imputations upon the military record of Gen. MAHONE. The Republican blanket is marvelously expansive.

Those Pan-Americans who are coming this way have been gorged with banquets constantly since they left Washington. They will be content with square meals here.

SULLIVAN is evidently dead broke again and wants a job. He might find employment in Mississippi.

STATE SENTIMENT.

The Cold Shoulder.

Shakopee Courier.

Some of our exchanges are continually harping on T. M. Newson's failure to get a consulship under the present administration. There wasn't half so much fuss about it when he likewise failed under Cleveland's administration. It looks a good deal like "keeping the word of promise to his ear, to break it to his hope," in thus giving him the cold shoulder.

What Does Merriam Say.

Lake Crystal Union.

The Review says, ex-Gov. McGill has been interviewed on the Irish question, and that this gentleman laughed in an off-hand manner at the idea of these people being "priest-ridden," and then winds up with this pertinent inquiry: "Now, what does Billie Merriam have to say?" What do you take "Billie" for a sucker? "Billie" knows what he is about; he is neither hypocrite nor a poltroon, but can see through a knothole when it is punched out, and we are onto the Review racket.

A Disgusted Democrat.

Winona Herald

The Herald has no particular sympathy for Gov. Merriam or any other political opponent, but it is disgusted with the lugubrious whinings of these Republican soreheads. If you have a personal grievance, fight it out in the next convention. Meantime tie it up.

Battle of Giants.

Stillwater Democrat.

There is no sane Democrat in the state who would welcome Mr. McGill's candidacy on the Republican ticket as in preference to Merriam, any more than he would welcome a set-to with John L. Sullivan in preference to a Hudson dude. With Merriam as the Republican candidate, the Democrats have every prospect of success, while with McGill—well, it would be a battle of the giants.

Turned on It.

Fairmont News.

The Pioneer Press for years has virtually given it out cold that it owned North Dakota especially, and now to have this serpent which it has warmed in its capacious bosom, at $500 the page, turn and sting it by voting prohibition is indeed too bad.

Like to Be Quoted.

Granite Falls Tribune.

We rise to remark that clips from country exchanges in our daily papers are the most interesting reading to the average ruralist, more so than a heap of dry rot that is published, having no particular pertinency, relevancy or materiality to the reader outside of metropolitan circles.

Mad at Joaquin.

Duluth News.

The Bismarck Tribune man is mad. He calls Joaquin Miller "the whilom squawman of the Modocs." Nothing makes a Bismarck man quite so mad as to call that city an "impertinence," as Mr. Miller did—unless it is to tell him that prohibition carried.

Hill's Bulls.

New Ulm Review.

In looking about for a candidate for governor who could conduct a clean campaign, free from boodle and from bribery, some one has hit upon Jim Hill. Well, perhaps he might fill the bill, but it is not impossible to imagine that, if pitted against Bill Merriam, "Yim Hill's bulls" would be scattered around quite promiscuously.

A Friend of Macalester.

To the Editor of the Globe.

As I have always been deeply interested in Macalester college since its opening five years ago, under the able and wise management of its present president, and, as I have watched closely its steady and successful growth, notwithstanding the many discouragements with which it had to contend in one way or another, allow me to make a suggestion to our Presbyterian brethren of St. Paul. Namely, that next Monday morning at their ministers' meeting in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, Rev. C. C. Herriott and others—who claim that they are so deeply interested in the college—spend more time in discussing how much good they can bring to its support, which now appeals so loudly to every Presbyterian heart and pocketbook in this state, and, that they spend less time in doing that which tends to wound one of God's faithful servants. Only those who are honestly interested in Macalester college know the value of President McCurdy's services, and how much has been accomplished by him during these five years. Hence the uncharitableness of the conference held by the ministers at their meeting on last Monday morning.

AN HONEST FRIEND OF THE COLLEGE.
Minneapolis, Oct. 16.

THE LAWN-MOWER.

The mower that rolls o'er the lawn
Is a beautiful thing in a cut;
And a little girl, decked
In her best, stands erect,
And her finger touch moves the thing on—
That is in the circular. But—

The mower that rolls o'er the lawn
Isn't half as attractive in fact;
It is worked by a man,
Who does all he can,
And who finds there is need for his brawn
Ere he's half through his lawn-mowing act.

The lawn-mower, whatever its size,
Doesn't make any noise in the cut;
'Tis as noiseless, it seems,
As your midsummer dreams,
Or the zephyrs of morning that rise
And float through the lazy sky. But

All lawn-mowers that are in use
Resembles a boiler-shop's din,
For they rattle and click
Till you think you can "lick"
The fellow that turned the thing loose,
The inventor and all of his kin.

Chicago Times.

SOUTH DAKOTA COMMENT.

Chance for Gen. Ward.

Sioux Falls Argus.

If that Montana legislature don't get together and elect senators before spring, "Gen. A. B. Ward," late of North Dakota, will have plenty of time to don a new pair of whiskers, a new name and new politics and capture the election after all. Here is a chance which the chameleon general cannot afford to let slip.

Barrett's Question.

Aberdeen Republican.

Col. Plummer's "judicial ass" appears to have climbed to the front in a most efficient manner. By the way, what have the Republicans of North Dakota done to elevate the eloquent Plummer.

Inforce at Once.

Salem Special.

It is the opinion of good lawyers that prohibition will go into effect in South Dakota with admission of the state under presidential proclamation. A violation of the state constitution, it is urged, would amount to a misdemeanor at least, for the punishment of which provision is made in the laws continued over.

Riding Two Horses.

Heronite.

And now Gov. Mellette is the sworn governor of all Dakota, and the sworn governor of South Dakota. Territorial and state governor at the same time! Riding two horses that are getting apart as fast as they can.

CONDENSED CURIOS.

Fred Mather, a London fish culturist, estimates that a six-pound eel produces 9,000,000 eggs in one season.

John Morris, of New York, took his sweetheart to a picnic, and then took $150 worth of jewelry belonging to her sister. He is now picnicking in the Tombs.

Peter Diedoff, of Brooklyn, put a stone on the sidewalk and covered it with an old hat. Mrs. Frankinmuth came along, spit on her hands and gave it a kick, and her broken toes cost Peter $250.

E. H. Platt and John Allen, of New York city, have completed their long horseback ride across the continent. They reached San Francisco four months and about four days from the time they left New York.

Lee Charles, living four miles north of St. Joseph, Reno county, Kan., has raised on his farm this year 18,000 bushels of wheat. He has 350 acres of corn that will average 45 bushels per acre, and 300 acres of oats, some of which was lost through hail.

J. W. Droney, of Punxsutawney, is the champion hunter, as far as heard from. Last Wednesday he shot and killed eighteen large squirrels, and only fired seventeen shots. On the Sunday following, while he was sitting at the window, a large pheasant flew against the house with such force as to disable it, when Droney went out and caught it, and cut its head off with a hatchet.

A Pittston paper recently printed a notice of the death of Jacob Rodgers at the age of 111 years. He was born near Pittsburg on January 1, 1778. He was in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane. By his first wife he was the father of fifteen children, and by his second of six. Nine of the twenty-one are living, one of them being eighty-two. Mr. Rodgers used tobacco for nearly 100 years. Until a few month ago he read without spectacles.

Emulating the deeds of the Italian fasting men, Succi and Merlatti, a Frenchman, named Lefort, living at Lyons, recently began a fast of twenty days for a wager. He went on all right and reached the twentieth day, taking nothing but water for nourishment, but then overtaxed his powers of endurance by adding five days more to his term of torture, and has just died in the Hotel Dieu, despite the efforts of the doctors to recuperate his completely shattered constitution.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

William Thatcher & Co., tea importers, Chicago, assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $50,000; nominal assets, $60,000.

Among the passengers on the steamship Wisconsin were 135 Mormons bound for Salt Lake City. They are from England, Wales and Holland.

The board of directors of the New Orleans board of trade, yesterday adopted a resolution favoring Chicago as the site for the world's fair of 1892.

Frederick W. Smith, the only one of the seven alleged Cronin jury bribers who had not been out on bail in the first case, was released yesterday on $15,000 bail.

James H. Jacobs, the Lancastor county, Pennsylvania, murderer, and George Clark, the Green county murderer, both sentenced to die Oct. 23, have been respited until Dec. 19.

Capt. Howes, of the steamer Dorchester, reports that yesterday morning, ninety miles southwest of Gay head, he passed the two-masted schooner Forest City, of Ellsworth, Me., wrecked an abandoned.

The New York Catholic News has received the following cable from its Rome correspondent: "The pope has conferred on the Tyrol stained glass art institute of Innsbruck, Austria, the honorary title of 'Institute to premaato dalla santa sede.'"

The steamer City of Peking, from China and Japan, via Honolulu, has arrived at San Francisco. The United States ship Nipsic was given a trial trip at Honolulu two weeks ago with satisfactory results. The Nipsic and Alert are now in harbor at Honolulu.

The appeal in the Kemmler electrical execution case was argued at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday in the general term of the supreme court. Bourke Cockran, of New York, appeared for the defense and Deputy Attorney General William A. Poste for the prosecution.

At Grosse Tete, La., yesterday John Marle was murdered by Henry Desobey. It is alleged that Desobey came to the town with the expressed intention of killing Henry Wilbert, manager of the Rosedale Lumber company, but not finding him, concluded to kill Marle, who was Wilbert's foreman. Desobey was arrested.

William Games murdered a fellow-workman named Eugene Sullivan on the farm of George Shields, in the town of Bristol Kenosha county, Wis, about two miles south of Bristol station, yesterday. Games cut Sullivan's throat with a butcher knife and thrust the blade through his body seven times. He was arrested and confessed, saying he feared Sullivan would "beat him out of his job."

STEP TOWARD ANNEXATION.

Hawaiians Want Closer Relations With Uncle Sam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The steamer City of Peking brings Honolulu advices to the effect that the Hawaiian cabinet in answer to a committee representing a public meeting of Hawaiian citizens who made inquiry concerning the relations between the kingdom and the United States on Oct. 4, issued a statement in which its position relative to the proposed treaty is explained. It states that the cabinet has for a long time had under consideration the practicability of extending the treaty relations so as to enchance and increase, both the commercial and political benefits which the two countries now enjoy by reason of the existing treaties. As a result of nearly two years' consideration of this subject by the cabinet, the minister resident at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether the government of the United States is willing to entertain a proposition looking to the end above indicated. And should he find such willingness he is instructed to open negotiations with that government for conclusion of a treaty by which the following objects may be secured:

First—To continue in force all the treaties and conventions now existing between the two nations until they shall find it mutually advantageous to abrogate or modify such treaties or conventions, or any of them.

Second—That all the products of either country which are by virtue of reciprocity treaty admitted free of duty into the country, shall be treaty in respect of bounties paid, exemptions, and all other respects, as if such articles were of the growth, product, or manufacture of the country into which they were admitted.

Third—To provide for the entry into either of two countries, without the payment of duties of all the products of the other, excepting however, opium, spirituous liquors of more than 18 per cent alcoholic strength, and all articles prohibited by law in either country.

Fourth—Positive and efficacious guarantee by the United States government of perfect independence and autonomy of the Hawaiian government in all its dominion and its right of sovereignty over such dominions. To enable the United States government to do this without danger of complication with other powers, we do agree not to negotiate treaties with other nations without the knowledge of the United States government.

Honolulu papers state that on Oct. 9 the cases of James Kauhane, Jack Kaumoo and others charged with conspiracy, rioting and other offenses connected with the late insurrection were called in the supreme court, and several of the prisoners pleaded guilty. At the trial of Albert Loomeu, one of the conspirators, Robert Boyd, who played a prominent part in the revolt, testified that a secret society had been formed with Wilcox as president and Loomen as vice president, to overthrow the ministry and to restore King Kalakau and the natives, the rights of which it was alleged they had been deprived. If the revolt was successful, Wilcox was to appoint himself dictator, eject the ministers and proclaim martial law. He would then have the king sign the constitution in which the power and rights of the natives were to be restored.

CORNER IN BARBED WIRE.

Manufacturers Form a Gigantic Trust.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The Herald says that although nothing has been made public concerning it, a meeting of the barbed wire manufacturers is said to have been in session in this city for several days, and one of the most gigantic trusts ever organized in this country is about to be formed, if, indeed, its organization is not already complete. Eleven of the forty-two mills engaged in barbing wire, the Herald says, have entered into a combine and have agreed to sell no wire, or wire goods to the thirty-one mills not admitted, and Washburn, of the Washburn & Moen company, of Worcester, Mass., who own all the barbed wire patents that are of any practical value, has pledged himself not to issue to any one outside of the combine any license for the use of his patents. For this pledge the trust has agreed to bear all the expense of defending Washburn's patents in any suits that may be brought to contest his right to them. The business of the trust has been divided so as to secure the greatest possible production. There are in the United States but five mills that manufacture the rods from which all kinds of wire are drawn. With these five mills Washburn has gone into combination, and has taken into the pool besides all the pullers and drawers of wire and wire-nail manufacturers. Until other bar mills are built, and it requires a vast amount of capital and considerable time to complete one, the mills outside the trust will not be able to continue business. The Herald states that its information comes from one of the oldest wire manufacturers who was not let into the combination.

DAKOTA PRAIRIES ABLAZE.

The Village of Menoken Entirely Swept Away.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 18.—An immense prairie fire many miles in extent has been raging all day within a few miles of Bismarck. Efforts of farmers to check the huge conflagration have been unavailing and a large number of farms have already been destroyed. A strong wind has been helping the fire along and the flames make leaps of over twenty feet. The village of Menoken, fourteen miles below Bismarck, consisting of sixteen blocks, is entirely swept away, and the inhabitants are reported destitute. The wind is rapidly carrying the fire to Bismarck, and to-night the city is enveloped in smoke and flying cinders. Preparations are made to-night for a night watch around the outskirts of the town. The residents apprehend great danger. The people of Menokin have telegraphed for aid, which will be sent immediately.

THE AIR FILLED WITH CINDERS.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Oct. 18.—Forest fires are raging in many places in this vicinity, some of the conflagrations being in dangerous proximity to mills and lumber yards. The air here to-night is filled with smoke, which is hourly growing more dense.

Maggie Mitchell's Marriage.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—With regard to the reported marriage of Maggie Mitchell to her leading man, Charles Abbott, the Boston Herald announces to-day on authority that the ceremony took place at the residence of the actress in Long Branch June 13 last. Mrs. Luther Holden and her son Harry were the only witnesses of the ceremony. Mrs. Holden is the wife of Luther Holden, of this city, for a long time dramatic editor of the Journal and a life-long friend of the actress.

Hounded by Creditors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—David P. Winne, manufacturing agent for mint wines and cordage at 338 Broadway, assigned to-day. Liabilities, $32,000. He formerly had a large trade and branch at San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Hohenstein company, manufacturers of naphtha gas launches and feed water heaters at Newark, N. J., has called a meeting of creditors for Oct. 21. An inventory on June 1 last showed assets $200,277; liabilities, $93,100.

Twelve Thousand on Strike.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The strikers in the Lens district now number 12,000 and it is likely that double that number of men will stop work unless the demands of the strikers are conceded. The directors of the coal mining companies met to-day and agreed to advise a 5 per cent increase in wages. The miners demand an increase of 10 per cent. The companies are willing to concede the 5 per cent increase.

Held Up by a Highwayman.

BAKER CITY, Or., Oct 18.—The Baker City and Canyon stage was held up at 6 o'clock this morning, near Union creek, and the mail sacks robbed of all registered matter.

After the robber had relieved the mail sacks of all registered matter, the other mail was replaced in sacks, thrown in the stage and the driver ordered to proceed.

Russian Socialists Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—A large number of socialist publications were seized to-day just as they were being brought across the frontier into Russia. Two arrests were made in connection with the seizure.

MARINE MATTERS.

DULUTH—Arrived: City of Fremont, Hancock; China, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Chicago; Celtic, Montreal; Fedora, Cleveland. Cleared: Badger State, W. H. Barnum, Buffalo; S. B. Barker, North Shore, with United States Indian commissioners.

WINONA—Boats up: Abner Glie, Jennie Hayes, United States Alert, C. W. Cowles, United States Elsie, Robert Harris. Down: Abner Glie, United States Elsie, Levella, Glenmont, E. Harris, C. W. Cowles, Matrona. Water one foot seven and a half inches.

WASHBURN—Arrived: Idaho, Duluth; City of Freemont, Portage Lake. Cleared: Idaho and City of Freemont, Duluth.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down A. M.: Gratwick, Fryer, 10. A. m.: Flower, 3: Minneapolis, Sandiago, 6: Winslow, Florida, 6:50; Alpena, Aloha, Ben Brink, 7; F. L. Vance, 10; Specular, 1:15. P. M.: New Orleans, Hackett, McGregor, 12:50; Wilhelm Mears, William Crosthwaite, Midnight, 5:40. Up a. m.: John Owen, 8:20; Continental, Holland, 9:20; Pasadora, Cobb, 10:50; Gogebec, Colonial, 11:50. P. M.: Otego, Montmorency, Monticello, 2:10; Algonquin, Warrington, 3:10; Vienna, Veronia, 6:15; H. A. Tuttle, 7.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Pennland from Antwerp; City of Berlin and Germania from Liverpool, Trave from Bremen; Mount Edgecumbe from Progresso.

BOSTON—Arrived: Kansas from Liverpool.

BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Aller, from New York.

GLASGOW — Arrived: Polynerians, from Montreal.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Bohemia and Suevia, from New York.

FLY COPS ON GUARD.

Hundreds of Balfour's Minions Detailed for the McFadden Murder Trial.

Determined Effort to Blacken the Character of the Accused Priest.

Lord Salisbury Is Ready to Grant Ireland Partial Home Rule.

Patriotic Germans Pay Tribute to the Memory of Emperor Frederick.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Nearly 200 additional policemen arrived at Maryboro from Dublin this morning, and though the popular excitement continued, the court proceeded with the work of selecting a jury to try Father McFadden and his associates for the murder of Police Inspector Martin in February last. The court room was filled with police, and the indignant parishioners of Father McFadden, whose violence yesterday compelled the court to adjourn, were carefully excluded. The main object of the crown attorney appears to be to blacken the character of the accused priest, and to destroy his popularity with his people. An admission made to-day by one of the crowd of witnesses, a police officer, who took part in the fight in which Martin lost his life, is regarded as of the highest importance by the counsel for the defense. This man admitted that before Martin was struck at all he saw Father McFadden with blood running down his face, evidently from a wound in the head.

BETTER THAN NOTHING.

Lord Salisbury Prepared to Give Ireland Partial Home Rule.

LONDOG, Oct. 18.—Attorney General Webster, addressing a meeting of Conservatives at Hyde this evening, made the statement that if the Irish parliament for which the home rulers were clamoring, were intended to be given authority over strictly local matters only, the government stood ready not alone to concede it, but was prepared to father a measure looking to that end. He did not believe, however, that Mr. Parnell and his supporters in Ireland, whatever might be said of his English allies, would remain long satisfied with such a reform alone.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST.

Berliners Pay Tribute to Emperor Frederick's Memory.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—To-day was the birthday of the late Emperor Frederick. The flags on the royal palaces were at half mast and were draped with crape, and the royal theater was closed. Ex-Empress Frederick and her daughters attended a memorial service appropriate to the day at the Bornstedt church. The North German Gazette gives formal expression to the nation's farewell to Princess Sophie, the fiancee of the crown prince of Greece, and voices the best wishes of the people for their welfare.

OLD BIZZY THANKED.

The Czar Pays a High Compliment to the Chancellor.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Court reports appearing in the newspapers of this city credit the czar with thanking Prince Bismarck for supporting the Russian protests to the Swiss government against the harboring of anarchists, and assuring the chancellor that the statements regarding Gen. Obrutschef's recommendation of the double lines of strategic railways in Russia were false. Prince Bismarck, it is said, assured the czar that Germany was as little concerned regarding Bulgaria