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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—For Michigan and Wisconsin: Fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southeasterly. For Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul....	30.46	57	Helena	30.06	74
Duluth...	30.48	46	Ft. Totten.	....	....
LaCrosse..	30.48	50	Ft. Sully ..	30.10	78
Huron.....	30.36	50	Minnedosa	30.12	54
Moorhead.	30.38	54	Calgary ...	29.82	70
St. Vincent	30.38	54	Edmonton	.....	....
Bismarck..	30.26	60	Q'Appelle.	29.98	68
Ft. Buford.	30.12	78	Med'e Hat.	29.74	74
Ft. Custer.	29.98	76	Winnipeg	30.22	60

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather; warmer.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Buckeye toughs attempt to wreck a train.

Murderer Biere attempts to kill himself at Little Falls.

A large number of Minnesota counties hold conventions.

A St. Louis woman wants a share in a St. Paul estate.

Details are given of the cold-blooded killing of Barrundia.

Rose Coghlan's Sioux Falls husband gets a divorce from her.

Andrew Carnegie will not employ child labor in the future.

The new Pennsylvania miners' scale goes into effect this week.

The case of Actor Lotto against Fanny Davenport is dismissed.

The Killen-Sheehy fight fails to come off because of a trivial quarrel.

The Kansas City team is likely to take Cincinnati's place in the league.

Two workmen are killed and three injured by falling walls at Pittsburg.

The easy victory of Slavin over McAuliffe is the talk of two continents.

Several persons are reported killed in a rail way wreck at Waucanza, Idaho.

Parson Nutting admits kissing Miss Mills, but says he is not married to her.

The house of representatives adopts the conference report on the tariff bill.

Democrats will be nominated against W. B. Dean and Gen. Sanborn for senators.

The Western association games are won by St. Paul, Sioux City, Denver and Kansas City.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The vandals in literature, who delight to invade the sacred precincts of tradition and destroy the popular idols enshrined there, imagine that they have torn the WILLIAM TELL chapter from history. Possibly they have succeeded in demonstrating that no such tyrant as GESSLER ever ruled Switzerland, but they can never make a myth of WILLIAM TELL. The legend which tells of his heroism may have misnamed him and may have fixed the date of his valorous deeds at the wrong time, but for all that there was a hero corresponding to the one who has been immortalized by SCHILLER. He is a ubiquitous fellow, this WILLIAM TELL, and is just as liable to have been found in Switzerland as elsewhere. He is a person with immortal gifts, and may have lived in the thirteenth century as well as any other time. So that the date of his deeds and the field of his achievements, and the name by which he is known among his fellows are all matters of but little consequence in comparison with the more important fact that the spirit of his heroism was a sublime reality. There have been WILLIAM TELLS in every age and in every country. There will continue to be WILLIAM TELLS all the world over as long as men aspire to be free. There are GESSLERS, too, and have always been and always will be.

It is the type, rather than the man, which has been preserved in the historic legend. The name is of but little consequence in comparison with the fact. The WILLIAM TELL of tradition has his counterpart to-day. And so has the tyrant GESSLER. The latter finds his counterpart in the imperious speaker of the national house of representatives, who forces legislation by the exercise of tyranny that would have made a GESSLER blush. The WILLIAM TELLS of this age are the toiling millions who pay tribute to the favored few under the operations of our tariff laws.

Tyranny is always oppressive, and there is no form of tyranny so oppressive as monopoly. The concentration of power and wealth into the hands of the favored few has always been the object of tyrannical government. And when that object is attained then tyranny becomes cruel. NERO and GESSLER are fair types of enthroned monopoly.

There is no occasion for the MCKINLEY bill, nor even the semblance of a pretext upon which its enactment can be justified. Under the operations of existing tariff laws the revenues are now far in excess of all legitimate demands upon the public treasury. The four years of Mr. CLEVELAND'S administration demonstrated that the receipts under existing laws are annually many millions more than are demanded by the necessities of the government. A more tyrannical measure was never devised to extort money for private purposes than this same MCKINLEY bill. The interests of the government and of the masses of the people have not been taken into account. In the enactment of the bill everything has been done with an eye single to the pretection and upbuilding of monopolies.

Speaker REED is the typical GESSLER of this day. His tyrannical performances in forcing this infamous measure through congress are in keeping with the deeds of his prototype. The interviews with our St. Paul jobbers, printed in to-day's GLOBE, tell the whole story of this exercise of arbitrary power, and of how cruel and unjust it is to the overtaxed millions. It is tyranny in the worst form to rob a man under the cover of law.

Whether real or mythical, the moral of the Swiss story applies here. The oppressions of the favored classes will be borne no longer. The spirit of alarm and resistance is abroad among the people in every rank and grade of life. The great body of the people are the WILLIAM TELLS of this country, who are rising to resist the claims and pretensions of this arrogant class who have been steadily, rapidly and insolently grasping power and exerting it to the hurt of the masses. The real sovereigns of this country are awakening to their power and duty, and intend to maintain the blessings of free government on this continent.

It required a GESSLER'S tyranny to arouse Switzerland to freedom.

TOM REED is the GESSLER of this day.

WHAT?

What are you going to do about it?

An unusually hard winter is predicted. All the signs point to it. The corn husk, the muskrat, the goosebone, the hornet, the crab, and all the orthodox weather prognosticators unite in the prediction that an exceptionally hard winter is ahead of us.

And with the coming of the hard winter comes an increase in the price of all articles that are essential to comfort in the winter season. The scarcity of the potato crop and the rise in the price of breadstuffs will add about 25 per cent to the cost of living over what it cost last winter. This is not a comfortable outlook for those who have to live from hand to mouth, for those whose daily bread depends on their daily earnings.

What are you going to do about it?

Ordinarily one would suppose that those to whom had been entrusted the duty of providing for the general welfare would busy themselves to bring about a reduction in the cost of other articles, in order that the cost of living might be equalized. For instance, a reduction in the cost of fuel or of clothing would compensate for the rise in breadstuffs. But instead of doing this, the men who frame and execute our laws have made it their business to raise the cost of all articles that are necessary for everyday comfort.

The MCKINLEY bill, which goes into operation next week, will increase the prices on dry goods from 15 to 25 per cent. By the provisions of that bill the main burthen of taxation is placed on such articles as are in most common use. For illustration, the heaviest taxes are put on cheap woolens and tin plate. Articles of finer texture such as the rich only can afford to buy, pay but a nominal tax. Thus the common people, the working classes, are forced to contribute mainly to the support of the government and to the upbuilding of monopolies, while those who are chiefly benefited by the tax pay little or nothing.

What are you going to do about it?

But it is not only an increase in the price of breadstuffs, and of dry goods, and of tinware, and of other articles essential to household furnishings, in addition to the prospect of a hard winter, which makes the prospect gloomy for the toilers. There is another hardship in store.

The Pennsylvania coal barons met in convention in New York the past week, and, after a careful review of the situation and a study of the MCKINLEY bill, decided to put up the price of coal. There is to be a general advance in prices, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent, on the 1st of October, and other advances later on. They furthermore decided to limit the output, and when the limit has been reached the mines will be shut down. This means a hungry Christmas for the miners, but if they grow fractious they will be shot down by the Pinkertons. The coal barons are lords of all they survey. Their castles are filled with Winchester rifles, which are serviceable in stopping the clamors of the hungry. The increase in the price of coal will add 15 to 25 per cent to the cost of living during the hard winter that is ahead of us.

What are you going to do about it?

Let the head of the average Minnesota family make an estimate of what it is going to cost him to live this winter. He knows what it cost last winter. Let him add from 15 to 25 per cent to that for the additional cost of breadstuffs. Then add to that from 15 to 25 per cent for the increase in the cost of dry goods. Then add from 15 to 25 per cent more for the additional cost of fuel. And when he has figured up this 45 to 75 per cent additional expense, let him make a liberal addition for the increase in the cost of tinware and other articles that he will have to buy for home use. And when he is done figuring he will see where the MCKINLEY bill has landed him.

What are you going to do about it?

If you are a partisan you will probably do as you have always been doing—vote blindly against your own interests. You will continue to support the men who enact measures for your oppression. Rather than desert party you will go on forever impoverishing yourself.

But if you are a man possessing the independence of manhood, you will rebel against paying tribute to the robber clans who are extorting from you under cover of tariff taxes the earnings that honestly belong to you and to your children.

What are you going to do about it?

THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY.

The story is persisted in by the Chicago papers that Dr. HIRSCH, a German chemist of that city of some professional repute, has really captured the secret, so widely and long sought, of how to extract aluminium from the earth at small cost. This is given as less than 15 cents a pound. It is the past week alleged that he has already made 2,000 pounds, getting 100 pounds of the metal from 600 pounds of clay. It is also stated that he has opened a factory occupying two five-story buildings and will in a short time turn out 2,000 pounds per week. Four cars for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are to be manufactured of the metal. If this Chicago party has really fallen upon the difficult secret, and has it in his exclusive possession it would be worth more than any gold mine on earth, and he is not likely to be a benefactor of such magnitude as to abandon such an opportunity to accumulate wealth, by giving the public the metal at any approach to the cost to him. At 15 cents a pound it would almost entirely take the place of iron. It has even greater strength with less than half the weight, is easily worked and does not tarnish. It would be the great element in building houses, ships, cars, and pretty much everything. The discoverer prudently warns the public not to look for these results at once. Other chemists, including some in St. Paul, who show specimens of pure aluminium of their production, discredit the claims of the Chicago man. Some of them have known of his process. They assert that no such amount of metal can be taken from the best clay, and there is none better than the blue clay found in this vicinity. It is to be hoped, in the interests of the arts and the public, that HIRSCH is accurate in his statements.

WHAT MARY WOULD DO.

Dr. MARY WALKER may be excused for a somewhat feminine exhibition of petulance at the refusal of congress to vote her $10,000 for her services as nurse during the war. The merit of her claim is not quite recalled, but if she is right in her view that its rejection was due to her adoption of one of the chief features of masculine attire, she may be encored when she gives congress a large piece of her lip. She responds with a petition that congress shall create a national costumer, who shall provide all the fashions for the ladies four times a year, and they shall be required to conform to them under specified disabilities. If MARY is to be at the head of this bureau it will be opposed by the men, as they want to have their own apparel in the family, and distinctive, but would welcome the restriction to four changes in the year. Still, Dr. WALKER is a good deal of a back number.

THE YOUNG MAN CUFFED.

A St. Paul young lady who has traveled abroad a good deal, and has more than usual educational attainments for even those of the best opportunities, remarked recently, with an appearance of absolute purpose, that she should never marry unless she were able to discover a new variety of the young man as met in society, where she is a leading figure. She would have made an active member of the group of young ladies in New York who are reported to have given exhaustive investigation of the question, "Does the average young woman find the average young man very entertaining?" The conclusion was emphatically in the negative. The concurrent testimony of the fair speaker was that in the range of the acquaintance of the parties the young man could not venture out of the most frivolous and unintellectual small talk and gossip, aside from some notions, perhaps, about stocks or sports. He knew nothing about history, either passing or past, literature, or even the higher grade of local topics. The questions of the age that engage the attention of thinkers were as intelligible to him as Sanscrit. In art and music a few second-hand phrases constituted his stock. He could laugh at his own wit, but could not think. This depiction was held to afford the solution of the necessity in social gatherings in which the average young man participated, of introducing games of cards, dancing, and other things to shield his embarrassment in not possessing ideas to be exhibited. In the effete East there is probably more basis for this view, but the average young man strays West at times. Possibly he is the exception in this latitude, and the St. Paul lady had been unfortunate in her social comminglings. It is possible that in a debating body of young men a large retaliatory picture could be painted. There are, perhaps, light-headed young women as well as men. The average young man is very much what the average young woman makes him. He has had the impression that there was small social demand for brains or sense. If he has discovered that a change has been going on, and the young woman has improved her growing opportunities, the information may be useful to him. He means to please the young woman and capture her.

A COMING NEED.

Gen. BOOTH and Count TOLSTOI are reformers on somewhat different lines. Perhaps the former has had his mind specially diverted to the duplex unity of matrimony by the pernicious dogma of the Russian. He is publishing a book, and devotes a portion of it to marriage. He believes it is an institution to be encouraged, although he would not have the soldiers in the "army of the Lord" consume much time in courting. He proposes, in fact, to make it one of the aims on his philanthropic programme, and to establish a great matrimonial agency of a high grade. He finds that some of the best material for connubiality is wasted; men who want good wives have not the opportunity to get them, and women remain spinsters who would make model wives. The problem Gen. BOOTH proposes to tackle is the method of bringing such parties together. Nature provides for substantial equality of the sexes in number and takes charge of many of the features of the relation, but has left the bringing together of its proper factors to haphazard. The element of failure is a large one. Most of the attempts to operate matrimonial bureaus have been coarsely mercenary. There is a good field for Gen. BOOTH in this, as he has acquired all the money he needs in his more religious work, and has great ability as an organizer. When the noted Col. DONAN was in Dakota he was forced to partially inaugurate a matrimonial bureau, and expressed the conviction that one of the great strides in human and social progress in the future would be made on this line. He aided in the establishment of many homes in the new region whose posterity will bless him. There is even more need of rightly assorted matrimony than of great increase in volume.

HALF FARE FOR THEM.

In some of the large cities an agitation has been inaugurated to secure half-fare on all the city railroads for children attending school. In a number of cases the railway managers have promptly granted the request. In the case of high schools the attendants often come long distances, and quite generally the parents cannot afford to pay full street car fare, especially when there there are several to go. They nearly all, in this locality, walk, regardless of weather. It is believed that half-fare should be allowed pupils in going and coming to all schools at the stated hours. The opening up of the electric lines will give comparatively cheap rates to those who go out to the college and university. The railroads have never been liberal in this respect. It will be no burden to the local lines to give their encouragement to the school interests in this way.

SPEED OF THE FUTURE.

The dreams of the enthusiasts in electricity picture by its agency a rapid transit that is little less than the gait of the power itself. On land 150 miles an hour is to be done as a regular thing. On the water electricity is to propel ships at the rate of a mile in 48 seconds, crossing the Atlantic in 36 hours. This is to be effected by a boat that would make the Great Eastern look like a canoe. It is to be a quarter of a mile long and have on it race tracks, theaters and churches. In view of the progress in this generation nothing can be set down as impossible. Still, it is doubted that the velocity of the earth in its rotation can be rivaled. When aerial navigation becomes a success, as it probably will, much greater speed will probably be had than on land. There will be no satisfying limit reached. The same effort to go faster will always be made.

THE HARVEST FESTIVAL.

The ladies of this city who have inaugurated the Harvest Festival, and who are pushing it to a success, are accomplishing a good work, and merit all the encouragement they can receive. The object is praiseworthy, and the display will be highly creditable. Although the ladies in immediate charge of the work are pushing it with commendable energy, and are performing their duties in a spirit of heroic public-spiritedness, they should not be forced to bear the whole burthen of the enterprise. It is something in which the public are interested, and the public should share in the labor and responsibility of the undertaking. Every one can lend a helping hand in some way to make the enterprise a success.

There is a false impression in certain quarters that the festival is to be a seclusive affair, and that only the select are to be permitted to participate in it. This is an error that cannot be corrected too promptly, for it does a gross injustice to both the institution and its managers. The festival is to be held in promotion of a worthy object, which appeals equally to the sympathies of all classes. The ladies who have been placed in charge of the enterprise assumed a laborious task, yet they are performing their work with a zeal and in an unselfish spirit that speaks well for the success of the enterprise; and they should receive the encouragement from the public that is their due. The festival is an enterprise to the success of which every man and woman in the city should contribute, and should do so cheerfully and generously.

THE time is not likely to fail when people will come to grief by fooling with firearms, unless a remarkable improvement is had in mental furnishing; nor will young people cease to tamper with the marriage ceremony unless TOLSTOI'S absurdity is accepted. At a picnic lately at one of the summer resorts this sort of folly was indulged in, and a couple picked out as particularly well matched. A man who had a clerical air was requested to administer. After he had pronounced them man and wife, he handed them his card as pastor of a church in Kansas City. He was not like the adept hypnotizer. He could not undo his work. The couple may be able to secure a Chicago divorce, but there is no fun in it for them.

ONE of the current magazine writers, who has titles that indicate erudition, argues at length that heredity more than personal habits accounts for longevity. He gives instances of men in the same locality, in which the most regular and exemplary habits did not secure long life, while the violators of all sanitary laws found old age. This would show that the one started in with the stronger physical apparatus. There is a great deal in being born well physically, but it is not explained how people can regulate the matter, as they do not have much choice in their antecedents.

THE big university at Chicago has $2,500,000 in sight for an endowment. It will perhaps boom out into the greatest institution of the kind in the land, as it will have no lack of means. One of the points in its favor is that its opportunities are to be shared by both sexes alike. The honors taken by women at the English universities of late have given a great impetus to liberal culture for women on both sides of the water.

DR. KOCH, the German scientist, should have his portrait as large as life at the world's fair, if he has discovered the nature and cause of consumption, with its cure. Life will have one of its most distressing incidents mitigated when inoculation will protect from consumption. Still, it is too soon to commence on the portrait.

THE Des Moines Register, which represents the high ethical interests of that state, wants to see a general imitation of the Leavenworth example to run in all the society people who indulge in progressive euchre on social occasions. It insists that this game is doing more to educate the young as gamblers than all other agencies.

THE signs of the ancient mariners of the Atlantic coast concur with the feelings and theories of the old stagers in the West, that the coming winter is not to be in line with the two last ones. The impression is that storm windows and lots of coal will be promotive of comfort.

THE financial minister of Germany favors raising money by a direct tax on trade, graded by the business done. In that case, how the figures would drop down from the corpulence given them by ambitious tradespeople now. They would shrivel like the estimates of the tax evader when the assessor comes in sight.

IT IS credited that the divorced wife of LESLIE CARTER, who was so badly smirched in scandal, as shown in the divorce case at Chicago last year, is really to go on the stage. It is unfortunate that disreputable people are allowed to get upon stages that aim to be decent.

IT IS believed that the elder WALES felt an inward depression when the denial came to the bulletin that his boy GEORGE, taking in things in Canada, had "knocked out" three toughs at Toronto. The prince always did like muscular activities.

ACCORDING to a Canadian paper parties from this side are buying up all the eggs to be found, and rushing them over with the eggspectation of a rise under the new United States tariff. They will hardly be fresh eggs when they come to service.

IF WIGGINS has really abandoned the field as a weather prophet, he will be missed, as he was a man of large imagination and fanciful conceptions. He was too ambitious and fond of sensations.

THE jockeys may have lost some time in getting a start in the world's fair race, but the track seems in fine condition, and the time should break all records.

THE old phase "to kick like a Texas steer" is now amended so as to give the Texas congressman the impulsive action.

MATERIAL FOR MIRTH.

Going into debt—accepting presents from people.

Nearly all Indian tales are hair-raising stories.—Norristown Herald.

The fool is pleased with himself; the wise man dissatisfied. Score one for the fool.—Texas Siftings.

The barber is a man who will scrape an acquaintance one moment and cut him the next.—Yonkers Statesman.

He (reading)—Their lips met, and——

She (interrupting)—Was it a protracted meeting, I wonder?—Burlington Free Press.

It's poor consolation to a hunchbacked man's creditors to hear him promise to pay when he "straightens up."—St. Joseph News.

"If you don't give me a penny," said a young hopeful to his mamma, "I know a boy that's got the measles, and I'll go and catch 'em."

A gentleman having his hair cut, and being annoyed with the operator's stories, in the middle of each he said, "Cut it short." At last the barber, in a rage, exclaimed, "It cannot be cut shorter, for every hair on your head is off."

Waiter Girl—Ummummummummummumumerum.

Experienced Guest — Ummummummerum.

Waiter Girl—What did you say, sir?

Guest—Same as you did. Bring 'em along.—Good News.

TOPICAL TALK.

Tolstoi Is Sustained. Judge Russell Thayer, the eminent Philadelphia jurist, does not agree with the czar of Russia and Postmaster General Wanamaker that Count Tolstoi's book, "Kreutzer Sonata," is an unlawful publication. On the trial of a Philadelphia book publisher, who had been arrested for selling an English translation of Tolstoi's novel, Judge Thayer delivered an opinion last Wednesday holding that the bookseller had committed no offense against law or public morals. The learned judge's opinion effectually disposes of the theory that because a man's views upon any subject which affects society may be absurd or foolish, and may shock the popular idea of the established order of things, their publication is necessarily an offense to be visited with the punishment of the law. Judge Thayer says for the courts to hold such a view would be to infringe the right of every man, under such a government as ours, to discuss religious or social questions orally or in print in a proper and becoming manner. After a careful reading of the book Judge Thayer decides that the purpose and scope of Tolstoi's novel is to denounce lewdness, libertinism and a dissolute life; and the fact that some of its conclusions are opposed to Christian doctrine on the subject of marriage, and to the general social opinions of most civilized countries, does not make its publication or sale a violation of law.

Judge Thayer's decision is all the more valuable because it is a timely check on this would-be censorship of morals which threatens to invade every department of society. Tolstoi's book is an awfully poor novel and contains equally poor philosophy, and the man who buys the book wastes his money. Yet that is no reason why the postoffice authorities should establish a censorship of the press and be privileged to determine what is good morals and what is not. Humanity has some inalienable rights that cannot be interfered with by either the czar of Russia or the postmaster general of the United States. Both are autocrats of the first water. Yet the printing press is too big for either of them to handle.

The Public Library an Educator. "I observe that the public library is fast becoming a supplement to the daily newspaper," remarked an old habitue of the library room the other day. "For some time the library was principally patronized by young persons who wanted novels to read. But within the last year or two I perceive a perceptible change in the public taste for literature. Now they principally want books on subjects that the newspapers are discussing. The knowledge derived from a perusal of the daily press is a stimulant to instructive reading, and the public library feels the impetus. For instance, the newspapers have something sensational about Bismarck, and immediately there is a rush to the library for books about the Franco-Prussian war which brought about German unity. And so with any important event mentioned in the daily press, there is an immediate rush to the library for books bearing on that subject. And thus it is the public library is becoming a grand educator, and is daily raising our country higher and higher in the plane of civilization. No money is wasted which is expended in enhancing its value and effectiveness."

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Gould Has the Gold. Russell Sage became confidential and said of Jay Gould's wealth that there is not a man in America or the world at large who absolutely owns and controls, and has registered in his own name, as many stocks as Mr. Gould. In order that some idea might be had of his wealth it was simply necessary to take three of his stocks—Manhattan, of which he owns and has registered $10,000,000; Missouri Pacific, $12,500,000: and Western Union, $25,000,000. From these three, independent of his vast number of other bonds and dividend-paying securities, he draws in dividends over $2,000,000 a year. His income from other sources, Mr. Sage said, of course amounts to four or five times as much.

It would be readily seen that he could not begin to use for his own personal uses even a small part of the interest which the dividend money alone would yield. He must reinvest it, and he does reinvest it. It was safe to say that he takes his money as the dividend periods come around and buys other securities. His holdings show that he is bullish upon the properties with which his name is identified, because he owns not less than a quarter-interest in each, and in some cases a half-interest. These facts are not known, of course, to the world.

Lowry's Lake Boomed. Harper's Weekly has a splendid first page illustration of a typical scene at Lake Harriet, the popular summer resort near Minneapolis. It is one of the noted resorts of the Northwest, says the New York Press, and owes its improvement and popularity to Thomas Lowry, the Minnesota millionaire, who is now at the Fifth Avenue hotel with his eldest daughter, a tall and beautiful auburn-haired girl. Mr. Lowry is the street car magnate of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Lake Harriet lies four or five miles from the former city, and is reached by an even roadway for carriages or over one of his surface lines. When he began to improve it several years ago it was in a wilderness. Now it is almost within the city boundaries. Like everything else with which he has been connected, it has been a money-making enterprise.

Watch Your Bank Accounts. "You have no idea," said a New York lawyer, "of the vast amount of money deposited in the savings banks in this city which will probably never be withdrawn from the banks. The money is due depositors and the banks would readily pay it over should the original depositor, or any one who has inherited it and who can prove his identity as the heir of the depositor, appear to claim it. These accounts have remained with the banks through various causes. Most of them, of course, were opened years ago and the original depositor is dead, and his heirs have no idea that there is any money to his credit in any of the savings banks. Very often a savings bank depositor keeps the fact that he has any money deposited in the bank a close secret, and not even the members of his own family know where his savings, if he has any, are kept. When he dies, unless the bank book is found, the secret dies with him. The banks, of course, do not claim the money, and the interest account is written up as regularly as if the depositor was a regular visitor to the bank. The deposit draws interest on the interest accumulated, and even at the low rate paid by the banks it does not take many years for the account to reach large dimensions.

"There are hundreds of accounts of this kind on the book of the banks. I know this, because not long ago I knew of an investigation being made. A client went to his lawyer and said he had reason to believe that his father, who had been dead several years, had left money in the Bleecker Street Savings bank. The lawyer made an investigation, and found that his client's father had an account there. It was opened away back in 1830. Four years afterward he evidently intended to close it, for he drew out all the money deposited except $10. This $10 had been there since 1834, and had never been touched. The claimant proved his identity, and the bank paid over the money. How much do you suppose it was? Four hundred and sixty-six dollars. The $456 was the interest which had accumulated since 1834."

RIGHT DEMANDS IT.

Democrats to Be Nominated Against W. B. Dean and Gen. Sanborn.

Bad Faith of the Republicans Renders Such Action a Necessity.

P. J. McGuire Is a Bigger Man Than Gov. Merriam.

Chronicles of the Political Events of the Last Day of the Week.

The nomination of Henry Johns for the state senate in the Twenty-sixth district has opened the eyes of all fair-minded citizens, and especially those of the Democratic majority in Ramsey county, and there is now no doubt that a determined fight will be made in every one of the four senatorial districts of the city. Such a fight, under present circumstances, cannot but result in the election of two and, possibly, four Democratic senators. Only in this way can the narrow-minded and selfish partisanship of the scheming leaders of the Republican party of Ramsey county be fittingly rebuked.

This is first of all clearly a Democratic county, and the Democratic convention did a most magnanimous act when it indorsed the four nominees of the Citizens' ticket. Two of these four gentlemen were Republicans and two were Democrats. This division every one considered fair, and up to the time that the Republican convention was called to order it was conceded that it would follow the example set by the Democrats. This body, hower, was totally under the control of a few self-seeking politicians, and, at their command, H. F. Stevens, Washburn's late Ramsey county representative, was named for senator in the Twenty-eighth district against Hon. C. H. Benddict, the Democratic and Citizens' nominee, and the field was left open in the Twenty-sixth district, because no Republican could be found who was willing to enter the field against Hon. C.H. Lienau. This was evidence enough that the Republicans were in favor of taking every advantage possible, but the nomination of Johns Friday evening completely exposed their bad faith. So certain was Frank Kellogg, partner of Hon. C. K. Davis, and a fair-minded man, that he said:

If you nominate Johns to-night it will defeat W. B. Dean.

But the delegates to that convention, evidently glorying in their smallness, rushed on and nominated Johns.

What do the Democrats propose to do in the matter?

Just this. They will put up good men against both Dean and Sanborn, and, aided by the conservative and fair-minded citizens of all parties, elect them. The fight may even be carried into the legislative districts and candidates named against those of the citizens' nominees who were indorsed by the Democratic convention.

"The Republicans of Ramsey county," said a prominent Democratic leader yesterday, "may find out before they get through with this matter that there is such a thing as honor in politics."

In the Hill district, composed of the Seventh and Eighth warks, several good men are being considered by the Democrats, any one of whom can defeat Mr. Dean with ease. Mayor Smith is, of course, one of these men, and his nomination may be insisted on, as there is a feeling that his election would be certain. In case he persisted in declining, Hon. A. P. Hendrickson or Henry Michel may be chosen. Both are very strong men, and there is no doubt either can be elected over the Republican nominee.

Hon. Albert Scheffer, that prince of good fellows and friend of every one in the district, is talked of as a candidate against Gen. Sanborn. Should he take the nomination the chances would be more than largely in favor of his success at the polls. He is against the scheming tricksters who have been manipulating this thing in the interests of several office seekers, and he would make a campaign that can end but one way—in the election of Mr. Scheffer to the senate.

Ex-Senator M. S. Wilkinson is in the field for congress in the Second district and will remain so until the polls close. The efforts to pull him off the ticket were unsuccessful, as he and his friends deemed that his nomination, coming from the Democracy if the district in convention assembled, should he allowed to stand in the interests of the party organization in that portion of the state. Friday's Mankato Free Press contained the following interesting statement from Mr. Wilkinson:

Ex-Senator Wilkinson spent this forenoon in the city, before returning to his home at Wells. He was in a talkative mood and seemed to be quite indignant over the attempt of the St. Paul bosses to seduce him from the ticket. "If the Democrats," said he, "of this district want me to withdraw I will do so, but I do not propose to do so simply at the behest of the St. Paul fellows. I think it is a very cheeky thing for those men to put their oar in our congressional matters and attempt to dictate what we shall do. I was nominated fairly in the convention, and it would not be keeping faith with the party to withdraw now in favor of Gen. Baker, who was defeated in the same convention. I am too old a man to be made a party to any such business. I am on the ticket, and shall stay there until my party asks me to step down. For a party to give up the fight in a district because it will be defeated would be like a regiment running away because there was no hope of carrying a point which it was directed to attack. It would be a desertion of principle which would ruin any party. What could a party hope to do at the next election if it basely deserted its principles at the previous one because it feared defeat? No sir, William Pitt Murray went home without accomplishing his mission."

The First ward Democrats will meet at 539 Decatur street to-morrow (Monday) evening to organize a club and prepare for the campaign. There will be several good speakers present, and a rattling meeting may be expected.

Wednesday evening the Democrats of the First ward will hold their first rally of the campaign at Turgeon's hall, on Payne avenue. Amons those who will address the meeting are Judge Lars M. Rand, of Minneapolis; Hon. John C. Nethaway, of Stillwater, and Pierce Butler, B. H. Schriber and John W. Willis, of St. Paul. Elaborate preparations are being made, and the meeting will be a great one in every sense of the term

The executive committee of the Democratic state committee will meet at the headquarters of the committee, in the Merchants', on Monday afternoon.

The first meeting of the Democratic congressional committee of this district will be held at the Merchants' to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Capt. Castle will be present, of course, and a "plan of campaign" will be mapped out. W. G. Bronson, of Stillwater, is the chairman of the committee.

The Tilden club will hold its opening meeting at the court house to-morrow evening. Hon. Dan W. Lawler will deliver an oration on the objects and purposes of the organization. The Tilden club has been organized, not for this campaign, but as a permanent social-political club. Club rooms will shortly be secured and opened in the central portion of the city. The club will be Democratic in every sense of the term, and all who desire to ally themselves with the working element of the party will be welcomed as members. To-morrow evening's meeting bids fair to be largely attended, and it is expected that the membership will be increased very largely during the week.

The Eighth Ward Democratic club held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the corner of Edmund and Dale streets last evening. There were speeches by a number of well-known local leaders. The officers of the club are: Alois Poferl; vice president, George Hill; secretary, Dr. Schumacher, and treasurer, B. P. Miller.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the Second Ward held a meeting at Miller's hall, on Maria avenue, Friday night. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Ald. Bott, Capt. Burger, Ben Davis and others. The name of the club was changed to Second Ward Democratic club. Forty names were added to the roll. The club starts out under favorable circumstances, showing an united front The following officers were elected: C. J. Flaherty, president; H. W. Cook, first vice president; P. Franzua, second vice president; P. L. Dawson, third vice president; C. L. Twohy, secretary, and F. C. Schiffman, treasurer. Meetings will be held in different parts of the ward and the club will remain in harness until the Democratic ticket is cted on Nov. 4.

Democratic caucuses were held in South St. Paul last evening, and the following delegates elected to the Dakota county Democratic convention: First ward, A. J. Shea, C. Haynes and James Brooks; Second ward, N. P. Rogers, James Forsyth and B. Quinn, Peter Weins and B. Hesse; Third ward, P. R. Connelly.

"I am more popular than the head of my party ticket," is the refrain of P. J. McGuire, the Republican nominee for state auditor, who has evidently become frightened over the outlook and has decided to "go it alone." He is now flooding certain counties with a card containing the following statistics gathered from the election returns of Polk county during the past six years:

OFFICIAL VOTE OF POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA

1884—For President:	
James G. Blaine (Rep.)	2,499
Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	1,639
For County Auditor:	
P. J. McGuire (Rep)	3,298
Joseph Langevin (Dem.)	888
1886—For Governor:	
A. R. McGill (Rep.)	2,625
A. A. Ames (Dem.)	2,019
For County Auditor:	
P. J. McGuire (Rep.)	3,204
Gardner Stevens (Dem.)	1,400
A. M. Childs (Prohib.)	267
1888—For President:	
Benjamin Harrison	3,096
Grover Cleveland	1,711
For County Auditor:	
P. J. McGuire	4,779

Note—During 1888 the candidate for county auditor was nominated by acclamation by the Republicans, and the Democrats made no nomination against him.

P. J. McGuire was appointed auditor March 16, 1881, and has held the office up to the present time.

Mr. McGuire is treading on very dangerous ground and unless he confines himself to advocating the straight ticket, he will undoubtedly be pulled down by the state committee.

By some curious mischance two platforms went out to the papers of the state as having been adopted by the Democratic state convention. The National Democrat, which is the historian of the national Democracy, printed the platform which the convention did not adopt. Secretary Smalley sent to ex-President Cleveland a copy of the plank of the platform which was adopted relating to him, and received from Mr. Cleveland this note of thanks to the Democracy of Minnesota for their greeting:

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1890.—P. J. Smalley, Sec'y, etc. Dear sir: I have received the extracts from the platform of the Minnesota Democratic convention and desire to return my thanks for the same. It would be inexcusable affectation for me to fail to acknowledge the pleasure given me by kind words of commendation from such a source. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Capt. Snider's congressional committee was announced yesterday by Sheriff Holcombe, of Stillwater, who was chairman of the Fourth district Republican congressional convention, held at Anoka early this month. George W. Lamb, of St. Paul, is appointed chairman, and to the tender mercies of his safe will be intrusted that portion of Mr. Snider's boodle which has been set apart for Ramsey county. Headquarters will be opened on the fourth floor of the Endicott on Monday, when all the "faithful" who received their "supplies" at the Clifton two years ago should call and tap Chairman Lamb for their shares. The committee is as follows:

Ramsey—George W. Lamb, chairman; Sam H. Nichols, A. R. Keifer, D. F. Reese.
Hennepin—Albert O. Hall, Samuel L. Brearley, W. R. Morris, Ole Ragnus.
Washington—John G. Nelson, A. Neubauer, Ole W. Erickson.
Wright—C. N. Buck.
Sherburne—Henry Castle.
Pine—J. E. Nester.
Kanabec—N. H. Danforth.
Anoka—G. W. Swank.
Chicago—August Anderson.
Isanti—D. O. Anderson.

The Republican state committee flung a very expensive banner to the breezes yesterday. It is suspended midway between the Endicott and the Lamb buildings. It is decorated with the portraits of Gov. Merriam, Senator Ives and the five candidates for congress. Messrs. Dunnell, Lind, D. S. Hall, Snider and Comstock. It is a very fine piece of work, and was the center of attraction in that portion of the city yesterday afternoon.

T. Guldbrandson, a member at large of the Democratic state committee, has resigned. Mr. Guldbrandson is the editor of the Budstikken and Tidende, Scandinavian papers of Minneapolis, and found that his time was so taken up by his business that he could not spare the time for the active committee work of this campaign.

The Jackson Republic, for many years one of the leading Republican papers in Southwestern Minnesota, has hoisted the Alliance state ticket, and in its last issue says:

If the same feeling exists all over the state that does in Jackson county, S. M. Owen will be elected by 20,000 majority. It is almost impossible to find men in any township in this county who will suport Merriam, while they are all enthusiastic for S. M. Owen. And still you see such papers as the Pioneer Press full of such statements as "Merriam steadily gaining," "farmers abreast for Merriam." If the Pioneer Press would interview a few people from the rural districts other than political strikers, they might get a few facts; that is, if they are after facts.

EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Globe.

The discussion which has been elicited by the adoption, on the part of the common council of this city, of the McNamee resolution fixing eight hours as the measure of a day's work, has been interesting and acrimonious; but no argument has been advanced which successfully assails the spirit and purpose of that resolution.

Ald. McNamee's resolution is usually referred to as though it applied only to the unskilled manual laborers who are employed by our municipal government. It applies to all persons employed by the corporation.

The principal objection urged against the resolution, however, is that its effect, when construed with other standing orders of the city council, is to give the laborers on the "street force" the same wages for eight hours of labor as they formerly received for a day's work of ten hours. This is said to be an injustice because "the market price" of labor is less than the rates payable under the McNamee resolution. The answer to this objection is that the city has not observed "the market price" of personal services in employing its servants of either high or low degree, and there is no more reason for applying that standard to laborers than to the mayor, the city comptroller, or clerks in the various departments of the city government.

For instance, the mayor receives, under the city charter, an annual salary of $1,000. If he were paid the actual value in the market of the time which he necessarily devotes to the business of his office, his compensation would reach many thousand annually. The same observation applies to city comptroller. On the other hand the city treasurer receives an excessive compensation. Furthermore, those who perform clerical services in the various departments are not paid strictly according to the market value of such services, but are paid salaries fixed at the discretion of the chiefs of the respective departments. If the rule of "market value" is to be enforced in all its rigor upon the ordinary laborers justice requires that it should be applied to all classes of public employes. If the rule is not enforced universally then let no one complain if it be relaxed or ignored for the benefit of the common laborer. The laborer should always be an object of interest and regard. This principle was admirably expressed by Grover Cleveland in the letter accepting his first nomination for the presidency. Mr. Cleveland then said: "A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced."

In my humble opinion, we should act in the spirit of these utterances, and maintain the McNamee resolution and its resultant benefit to the laborer without modification.

JOHN W. WILLIS.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Vice President Morton frequently captures prizes at state and county fairs.

Senator Wade Hampton, notwithstanding his cork leg, is an expert horseman.

Dr. Talmage says that the report that he is getting stout is an invention of satan.

Boucicault's family name is said to be pronounced "Boccalt" in his native city of Dublin.

Sir Edwin Arnold vigorously denies the report that he intends to marry a Japanese woman.

F. C. Burnand gets $15,000 a year for editing London Punch.

Enoch Pratt, the Baltimore philanthropist, who celebrated his eighty-second birthday recently, is as strong mentally as he ever was, and takes a keen interest in everything that goes on.

Mrs. Annie Hall, who is suing for divorce in a Brooklyn court, bases her petition upon the alleged wreck of her nervous system by her husband's habit of grinding his teeth during his sleep.

Henry Villard recently gave out a mysterious hint that railway operators ought to buy sparingly of locomotives on the ground that the whole system of traction is menaced by a motive power even greater than steam.

Bismarck is not a very good conversationalist, and he is a worse orator. While making a public address he sways himself backward and forward and twirls his thumbs.

Congressman Kennedy entered the war as a private and rose by successive steps to brigadier general. At the close of the war he studied law, and since has practiced at the bar.

Senator McMillan, though on the shady side of fifty, is regarded by some judges as the best dressed man in the senate. Still, he hardly gets dressed down as much as Senator Quay does.

Maj. James B. Pond, who manages Stanley's lectures in this country, learned the printer's trade in Fond du Lac, Wis., and at the commencement of the war was editor of a papar in Markesan, same state.

Amelia Rives Chanler is studying art at Fontainebleau and doing no writing. She goes but little into society, although the French people admire her, and Mme. Carnot, the president's wife, has taken a great fancy to her.

James M. Turner, whom the Republicans of Michigan have nominated for governor, is several times a millionaire, and yet a farmer. He lives on a 2,000-acre farm near Lansing, runs a dairy of 3,000 cows and has a large quantity of fancy stock, including a kennel of dogs.

It is said that J. M. Longyear, of Marquette, Mich., made his millions by studying geology until he could trace an iron vein by the dip and strike equal to the best miner in the world. Then whenever the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Rail and Iron company, in its explorations, found iron, he would trace the deposit off on government land if he could, and at once buy the land.

Japanese Grammar.

Patriotic Japanese regard foreign grammar and composition with considerable contempt. A native book on foreign literature censures the Westerners for not putting the verb at the end of the line, "the only sensible way, as we do in Japan." (Evidently the author has not studied German.) "If, for instance," he continues, "you want to talk about the moon, how can you say, 'To see the moon?' You must say, 'The moon to see,' because if the moon were not there first you could not see it. You can see the crookedness of European hearts by their writing. They write crooked—across the paper instead of up and down, as any sensible person would."

THE WAY OF IT.

The fast train bears her out of sight
Three weary months from me away,
She told me she would often write,
And I said I'd write every day.

(A Week Later.)
She writes me thus while on her tour:
"I hear the streamlet's laughing purl."
Some other beau she's got, I'm sure;
But then—I've got another girl.

—Puck.

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