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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—(Special bulletin) The moderate cyclonic disturbance noted last night south of Louisiana has diminished somewhat and is new over Alabama. The storm noted at the same time north of Montana has moved in the Dakotas, with a southeasterly movement. These two storms appear likely to unite over the lake regions, causing rain over the greater portion of the country.

For Minnesota: Warmer in southeast, colder in northwest portion; rain, preceded by fair weather, in southeast portion; southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, by Thursday night.

For North Dakota: Colder; northwesterly winds and rain, turning into snow in extreme northwest portion.

For South Dakota: Colder; northwesterly winds and showers.

For Iowa: Warmer; southerly winds; fair weather, followed by showers.

For Wisconsin: Warmer; southerly winds; fair weather, followed by rain.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	29.94	52	Helena	29.84	54
Duluth	29.76	56	Ft. Totten	.....	....
La Crosse	29.64	52	Ft. Sully	29.62	66
Huron	29.70	62	Minnedosa	29.54	44
Moorhead	29.66	62	Calgary	.....	....
St. Vincent	29.60	58	Edmonton	.....	....
Bismarck	29.62	62	Q'Appelle	29.82	32
Ft. Buford	29.74	46	Med'e Hat	29.96	34
Ft. Custer	29.76	62	Winnipeg	29.58	54

LOCAL FORECAST.

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

STORY OF THE DAY.

St. Paul has two brilliant weddings.

A Minneapolis grain firm is closed up.

A Superior woman attempts suicide in St. Paul.

Electric cars will be running all over the city next week.

Dr. Ames writes a letter urging Judge Wilson's election.

One thousand tons of coal are burned at Billings, Mont.

Six persons are killed in a collision on the Cincinnati Southern.

Kansas women try but fail to close up an original package joint.

Ten persons are mangled in a tail-end collision near Kansas City.

Minnesota's Agricultural college gets $15,000 of government money.

Henry W. Sage makes the Cornell university another big gift of money.

A forged satisfaction of a mortgage gets a St. Paul young man into a peck of trouble.

Cy Wellington shows that Cush Davis' famous suit of clothes cost $44 instead of $16.40.

The National and Players' league fails to come to an agreement at their New York conference.

A move is on foot for the appointment of a receiver for a Minneapolis Educational Endowment association.

Maj. McKinley and David B. Hill meet on a train, and the latter afterward gives the Napoleon of protection an oratorical flaying.

SOME OF REED'S FANCIES.

Speaker REED is coming to this city before the election to convince the people that he deserves their admiration for his career at Washington in the late session, and is developing presidential material, and incidentally to help out his faithful subalterns from this state who are having so hard a time to convince the people that they shall be stamped O. K. and given another lease. The speaker is fluent, positive and sonorous, but limps in his attempts to state facts, and can only be credited with honesty at large expense of mental poise. In his Rochester speech he made the statement that "the majority of the Democrats live south of MASON and DIXON'S line." That was not a very important declaration, but the remoteness of it from the fact may afford some sort of a measure of other averments not so readily exposed by the figures. Two years ago the Democrats in the South gave Mr. CLEVELAND 1,920,244 votes, and those in the North 3,617,988. REED was not in sight of the fact in that statement. In lavishing his praise upon the MCKINLEY tariff in his Buffalo speech, with the elation of the campaign refrain that concludes with "He's all right!" Mr. REED asked, "What creates woolen mills in this country?" and answered it himself with, "It's the protective tariff." Under the operation of the high protective tariff that is only overtopped by the MCKINLEY bill, the woolen mills have been constantly growing fewer in number, a great portion of them being forced to close and others struggling to keep in operation. The tariff upon raw material and the mechanical factors of the business more than balanced the protection they received in duties on importations. During the same speech the question was put to him in a way he could not evade it, "Do you consider the MCKINLEY bill just to the poor?" His reply was, "It would seem to me to be just, and even generous, since it has for its object the raising of the wages of the poor, and at the same time the lowering of the price of necessaries." The features of the MCKINLEY bill were shaped at the dictation of the representatives of the interests that were to be benefited. Perhaps the most powerful and generous lobby ever known at Washington, sought to make life radiant and its passages mellow for the architects of the tariff. Among all this force there is no record that the voice of the wage earners was ever heard. Were the unctuous persuaders horny-handed? No. Mr. REED does not state the fact. The tariff was not framed to increase the wages of labor and reduce the cost of the necessaries of life. That sort of fanciful theory is used to delude the unreflecting. The loud boast of its champions is that it has greatly expanded the free list. It may be that diamonds, nux vomica and a few things that the average citizen has no particular use for are cheaper, but where will Mr. REED find any article that the workingman is forced to buy that he pays less for now than he did before the MCKINLEY bill became operative? The man who spends the meager proceeds of his daily toil for the subsistence of his family cares more for the conditions about him than for theories. After he lays in his supplies Saturday night, if he is fortunate enough to have a surplus from his earnings, its size is a better indicator of how legislation affects him than all the petty oratorical fabrics of high-priced declaimers. He knows that he is getting less of what he has to buy for his wages than he did before the tariff was operative. His income is not enlarged, and life is made harder for him. Neither Mr. REED, nor any who follow his political steps, tell the truth when they assert that the MCKINLEY tariff bill was enacted to benefit labor.

THE PROOF.

JOHN WANAMAKER the cabinet officer is one man, while JOHN WANAMAKER the merchant prince is another. In physical structure they are the same person, but in moral sense and in a performance of business duties they are distinctly two persons.

As the cabinet officer Mr. WANAMAKER is an enthusiastic admirer of the MCKINLEY law. To his official eye it is the one thing altogether lovely, particularly so as it is the fulfillment of an agreement he made with the tariff barons in 1888 that they should have such a law in return for the boodle they furnished in the HARRISON campaign of that year. Mr. WANAMAKER and the tariff barons have both their reward, so that Mr. WANAMAKER the cabinet minister is extremely happy over the result.

But JOHN WANAMAKER the merchant is in the dumps. His big mercantile establishment in Philadelphia has received a serious blow from this MCKINLEY tariff law. The outlook is blue for the house, yet Mr. WANAMAKER the merchant finds some consolation in the fact that he was on to the proposed tariff deal, and in that way got a temporary advantage of his competitors. He had been taken into the confidence of the British tin-plate syndicate, and, as a result, he was shrewd enough to lay in a big stock of tinware in advance of the passage of the MCKINLEY bill.

A proper sense of official honor and of loyalty to the party which has honored him beyond merit might have prompted him to keep his party secrets to himself, and to have stood up in vindication of party principles by lying about the effects of the MCKINLEY bill, as the other fellows are doing, if Mr. WANAMAKER'S mercantile instincts had not been stronger than his political allegiance. As it is, JOHN WANAMAKER the merchant gets the better of JOHN WANAMAKER the cabinet officer. The Philadelphia store has to be kept going, without regard to whether the Republican party survives or perishes.

The following circular, sent out from the Philadelphia house, and with which the country is being flooded, explains itself:

Tinware is advancing in cost, and very soon manufacturers will have their way and you and me will have to pay very much more. In view of this state of things we made, some time since, a large purchase of kitchen tinware at what was a low price then, and would be far lower now, in face of two advances in makers' price lists.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

That circular is being distributed, too, in the face of such telegrams as Boss QUAY is receiving from Republican politicians all over the country, the following from Congressman DORSEY, of Nebraska, being a sample:

M. S. QUAY, Beaver Falls, Pa.: Have manufacturers quote lower prices, and deny that the MCKINLEY bill raises prices. If this is not done, it will cost thousands of votes in Nebraska. G. W. E. DORSEY.

Put Mr. WANAMAKER'S circular and Mr. DORSEY'S telegram together, and the voter has the whole situation before him. The WANAMAKER circular demonstrates the truthfulness of what the Democrats are saying about the increase in prices brought about by the MCKINLEY bill. The DORSEY telegram demonstrates that the Republicans are engaged in systematic lying, under instructions from headquarters, when they deny that the MCKINLEY bill raises prices.

The proof of the pudding is in chewing the bag.

THE COAT ARGUMENT.

"A cheap coat makes a cheap man."

That is President HARRISON'S justification of the MCKINLEY bill. He admits that the new tariff law increases the cost of clothing, something that the Republican stump speakers in Minnesota are denying; but he justifies it on the ground that high-priced clothing is essential to a better manhood.

It makes a vast difference from what standpoint you view it as to how an object looks.

President HARRISON draws a salary of $50,000 a year. The difference of $10 or $20 in the cost of a coat is a small item to him.

But it makes a mighty difference to the poor man who only earns $1 a day, and has hard work to get that.

President HARRISON has no manual labor to perform, so that a good coat will last him a long while. There is very little wear and tear on his clothes.

But it is different with the hodcarrier or the stonecutter. He will wear out three coats to President HARRISON'S one.

Hence the president's philosophy respecting the cheapness of a garment being the sign of a cheap man doesn't apply to nine-tenths of the population of this country. The number of coat makers is very small in comparison with the number of coat wearers.

At all events, it is an insult to the labor masses for the president to insinuate that one's manhood is to be gauged by the style of cloth in his garments. The remark is very well in keeping with JAY GOULD'S exasperating advice to the workingmen to wear their old clothes for a longer time as an offset to the increase in prices.

THE FAVORED FEW.

Gov. MERRIAM, as a banker, regards it as absurd for the farmers to ask the government to come to their relief when they get into tight places for money, by loaning them what they need at a nominal interest, with their products or farms as security. It is all right for the secretary to turn over the national treasury when the great speculators and traffickers in credits are cramped. Disaster to Wall street operators must be averted with the money of the nation. When men in certain lines of business find that competition from abroad interferes with their monopoly of the home market and fixing their profits as they may see fit, they go to congress and induce that body to shut out the other fellows for their benefit. So it goes. The few are favored and the many have the bills to foot. The province of the government should be to promote the interest of all, with special favors to none.

FARMERS OF MINNESOTA:

The five Minnesota congressmen are stumping around among you now, telling you that the MCKINLEY bill was designed for the benefit of the farmers. Every time one of them fires such an assertion at you just tell him

"There is not a line or a sentence in the bill which will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork."

And when he asks you for your authority for that statement, tell him it is JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE, the greatest living Republican statesman.

JOHNNY, GET YOUR GUN.

Here is the kind of advice a JAY GOULD or a BENJAMIN HARRISON would give to the workingman.

"If the wolf comes to the workingman's door this winter, let him buy a 50-per-cent-taxed gun and shoot it."

Better advice would be to buy a 50-per-cent-taxed gun and shoot TOM REED'S rascally vassals who voted for the infamous MCKINLEY bill.

THE parties who would deny that the MCKINLEY tariff has any elevating effect on the elements that come into the life of the average citizen are bothered by obtruding facts in all directions. Here is the American Architect, a technical publication without a single politic, that says the MCKINLEY bill will not materially affect the expense of the elegant mansions and palatial buildings, "but the cost of the cheaper class of buildings will be enhanced." The way to escape these increased taxes is to build the gorgeous mansions and not cheap houses. That is easy to see.

ST. PAUL chemists who recently called on Dr. HIRSCH, the Chicago man who was reputed to have discovered a process of making aluminium so cheaply that it could take the place of steel, iron and nearly all metals in the arts, agree with the editor of the leading engineering journal that the Chicago man is not quite accurate in his claims. He has rooms on West Randolph street, but the railroads have not been called on for new tracks to haul his clay on. The peerless metal still eludes easy possession.

THE agreement of mental production in great thinkers has been often noted. One of the most eminent physicians of England publishes an elaborate paper to show that people eat too much. JAY GOULD has remarked that people do not need so many clothes. Both these suggestions are timely, in view of the coming MCKINLEY prices of living.

ACCORDING to recent decisions of the supreme courts in Iowa and Kansas, that WILSON bill passed by congress to put out the original package won't work. It has no grip to pull up state laws that have been knocked out by the United States supreme court. The original package now appears in those states and will in the Dakotas, unwrapped.

CUSH DAVIS' SHEEP.

They Still Shear 7,693 Pounds Each.

To the Editor of the Globe.

THE Minneapolis Tribune of this morning attempts a defense of Senator Davis' remarkable break in figures on the sheep and wool industry, to which I had the pleasure of calling the attention of your readers. Instead of following the wiser course adopted by the Pioneer Press when the senator made a similar break a few years ago on the wheat importations, and saying that he was swept away by the exuberance of his imagination, the Tribune calls your comment on my letter a "fool editorial" and mine a "silly communication."

It throws the blame on Mr. Hillman and his three assistants or on its own compositors and proof readers. Like Artemus, it would willingly sacrifice all its first mate's relations to save "Cush." It does not explain the singular coincidence of the figures reported by the stenographer sent by the Democratic state committee to Crookston, to take Davis' speech there on the 13th, and those taken by Mr. Hillman on the 18th. The committee's reporter says that when giving the figures Mr. Davis spoke from a card which he took from his pocket. After the speech at Minneapolis some one "got on" to the ridiculous jumble of figures, and the Tribune got out a "revised version" which is being sent out over the state, in which the senator's break is sought to be covered by simply adding three ciphers wherever he gave the figures, a remedy which makes him now state the wool clip of this country in 1887 at 70,000,000 pounds instead of 70,000, though the clip that year was 260,000,000 pounds.

But the funniest part of it all is that in this same issue, the 22d, in which the editor of that remarkably versatile paper calls mine a "silly communication" and yours a "fool editorial," he has a two-column write-up on "The McKinley Bill," headlined as "A Full and Lucid Resume of This Congressional Measure," in which he quotes Senator Davis as again saying that "in 1867, when the wool tariff was adjusted so as to foster this industry, the number of sheep in this country was 24,000,000. In 1883 the number had increased to 39,000,000, and when the nuwise act of 1883 was passed the number of sheep commenced to decrease until in 1889 they had decreased 7,000, and we had but 32,000. In 1887 the wool produced in the United States was 70,000 pounds. In 1883 it was 300,000,000 pounds, and by 1889 it had fallen to 250,000,000 pounds," and so on, just as Mr. Hillman and his reporters, and the Democratic committee's reporter said Davis said. Really, there should be a getting together of the editors who furnish the intellectual pabulum for the paper and solemnly agree on what they shall say that Mr. Davis did say. Respectfully,

P. J. SMALLEY.

St. Paul, Oct. 22.

The Question of Expense.

The Boston Advertiser, in commenting upon the cheap insurance idea which permeates the literature of the assessment societies, says:

"But by far the larger proportion of the Life Insurance companies of the present day are mutual companies, and in such companies the insured secure their insurance at actual cost. All accumulations over and above the cost of transacting the business, after providing for the proper legal reserve upon each policy, are returned to the policy holders in dividends. In these companies, at least, there is every inducement to keep rates as low as possible, for the policy holders alone are to receive the benefit arising from any accumulations or profits. The mutual companies, however, do not offer insurance at rates materially lower than do the stock companies, again indicating that Life Insurance rates are as low as is regarded safe. Three elements go to make up the cost of insurance—the rate of mortality, the average rate of interest to be earned during a long period of years, and the expense of getting and maintaining the business. These are practically all constant factors, it being possible, even, to closely estimate the item of expense, though it is generally termed a variable element. Give these factors, then, the possible minimum of Life Insurance rates is a pure matter of mathematics, and unless people stop dying, and interest begins to go up instead of steadily declining, and able financiers will give their services for a less return, there appears little chance that existing rates can be materially lowered and the companies continue on a sound, unshaken financial basis."

STABBED BY A THIEF.

A Wealthy Wolverine and Wife Fatally Slashed.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 22.—Last night a man named Pellett called at the house of James O'Hara, a wealthy farmer living near Smith Creek, and asked for a drink of water. It was given him, and while Mr O'Hara's back was turned Pellett stabbed him several times. Mrs O'Hara interfered and was also brutally pounded and stabbed. Neighbors hearing the noise, rushed in, but Pellett escaped, and the officers are now in pursuit. It is feared both Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara will die of their injuries. Robbery was undoubtedly the of causethe crime.

Hayman Sues for His Dues.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Al Hayman has brought action in the supreme court against James H. McVicker, of Chicago, for the recovery of $2,800 as his share in the profits of "Shenandoah" in Chicago. During the ten weeks' run there McVicker's theater was burned, and the play was produced at the Chicago Auditorium, making in the last week $10,573, of which Hayman was entitled to 60 per cent. On the settlement McVicker kept $2,800 for extra expenses in placing the play on at the Auditorium.

Houla Seeks New Fields.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—Frank Houla, a contracting carpenter of this city, has gone to parts unknown, leaving subcontractors in the lurch to the amount of $20,000.

STEVENS IN CHARGE.

The Republican County Committee Elects a New Boodle Dispenser.

More Evidence of Republican Crookedness in Regard to the Election Judges.

Dr. Ames Writes a Strong Letter in Favor of Judge Wilson.

The People Should Rally to His Support Before It Is Too Late.

The Ramsey county Republican committee is one of the wonders of the age.

It has had two presiding officers from the start—Chairman Fitzgerald and Chairman Lowenstein—and now it has two treasurers, the latter of whom, Hon. F. C. Stevens, was duly installed as the first lord of the treasury yesterday, although this is denied by Chairman Samuel Lowenstein and admitted by at least two other members of the committee. The causes that have led to the selection of Mr. Stevens for this very delicate task are both numerous and interesting. When the committee organized Mr. Fitzgerald took charge of the finances, was supposed to receive all moneys and disburse the same. This arrangement coming to the ears of the ward heelers sent them to Fitzgerald's place of business in such numbers that it became an intolerable nuisance. This sickened Chairman Fitzgerald of his job, and when the matter came up yesterday he was both ready and willing to surrender it to Mr. Stevens.

But there were other reasons for the selection of a man who should devote himself entirely to this end of the work of the committee.

It seems that a number of the members of the committee constituted themselves committees of one to solicit funds, and in the course of a day or two one prominent Republican, who had signified his willingness to contribute, was called upon by no less than six of these men. He finally made up his mind that he would not give a cent until he had some assurance that the money would be turned into the proper work of the campaign. And it was for the purpose of satisfying such men as this that Mr. Stevens was chosen yesterday.

Having no campaign of his own to make, Mr. Stevens is ready to devote his entire time to soliciting contributions from local Republicans, which pleasing task was commenced yesterday. To-day the ward heelers and workers will commence to get in their work on the new treasurer, and it will be very remarkable, indeed, if Mr. Stevens isn't very tired of his job before many days are past.

Cy Wellington will answer Senator Davis's tariff speech, at the skating rink, corner of Tenth and Jackson streets, this evening.

In the Tenth precinct of the Ninth ward Martin McDonough, James White and Thomas Garrity are the judges. Which one will make affidavit that he is a Republican and will vote the Republican ticket this fall?

This paragraph was printed in Monday evening's issue of the local Republican organ and brought one member of the Grand Old Party clear in from his store in the Ninth ward yesterday to call the aforesaid evening organ down. The James White mentioned is J. P. White, a well-to-do grocer of 191 Cayuga street. Mr. White called at the Dispatch office and told the people in charge there that he is and always had been a Republican, and inquired if it was necessary for him to make an affidavit on that point to satisfy them. He was told that his word was sufficient and he was promised a correction. The manner in which this promise was carried out can be seen from the following clipping from last evening's issue of the paper in question:

James White, one of the judges in the Tenth precinct of the Ninth ward, takes pains to explain that he is a Republican in state and national affairs, but locally votes for whosoever he pleases. He also states that his associates on the board, Messrs. McDonough and Garrity, are employed by the water works company. Mr. White frankly states that he was selected because he himself requested Ald. Gehan to appoint him. This explains why John McMahon, who was first considered, was not appointed, although Mr. White states that McMahon was going to leave the city.

The reason John McMahon was not appointed in this precinct was that he could not serve. He had been offered a situation at Brainerd the Saturday previous to the meeting of the city council, and said he must go Sunday, and could not wait the appointment. Of the other two men, Mr. Garrity is employed at Oakland cemetery, while Mr. McDonough is in the employ of the city.

Mr. White is an honorable man, and felt quite hurt that a so-called organ of his own party should, even by implication, accuse him of being on an election board for the purpose of doing anything wrong. He explained the whole matter to the paper in question and went away with the distinct promise that he should be set right. This was not done, and consequently Mr. White came to the GLOBE office and told his story. He positively denied that he had said the other judges were employed by the city.

How much will such disreputable and dishonest tactics help the Republican county ticket?

In the light of the exposure of the attempts of Nels J. Ness to bribe two judges of election in the Sixth ward, it certainly looks as though the ring organ considers the bribery of election judges quite proper and strictly legitimate as long as this crooked work is done by the agents of the Republican committee. This is the only explanation that can be made of the sudden silence of the Evening Roorback on the subject of the judges of election.

That the Democrats are not disposed to take advantage of little technicalities and seat their men as judges, was proved by a little incident which happened in the First precinct of the First ward on Tuesday morning. One of the Republican judges, Mr. Knauft, was not on hand when the clock struck 9, and the crowd present promptly chose Mr. Young, a Democrat, to fill his place. Shortly after this Mr. Knauft, who had been after the registry books, came up and was allowed to take his seat on the board. Committeeman Aberle was present at the time and put in no objection, saying that all the Democrats wanted was to do everything fair and square. They had the law on their side, and could have seated Mr. Young. In another precinct of Ald. Copeland's ward the Democratic party has no representative on the board, but as the men who have been appointed are honest and reputable men, no kick has been made by the Democrats, and none will be made.

In view of all these facts it is not at all strange that the evening Republican organ had nothing to say on this subject yesterday.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a Chicago publishing house by a firm in this city in response to an order for copying books: "We take this occasion to inform you that, in consequence of the extremely high duty imposed in the new tariff upon foreign copying papers, we have been forced to advance our prices to cover the enhanced cost of stock. There has been a positive appreciation in values all along the line of materials used in bookbinding * * The price to you will be for No. 15808 * will now be $2 net more per dozen than former cost." Appended is a printed slip giving Section No. 419 of the McKinley bill, affecting paper, giving the new rate of eight cents a pound and 15 per cent additional ad valorem, and adding "the old rate was 25 per cent ad valorem."

When Dr. A. A. Ames said to the Democratic state convention he would heartily support the ticket he meant every word of it, but since that time he has been too ill to take any part in the campaign. The following letter to Chairman Campbell will be read with interest by all of the ex-mayor's friends throughout the state:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn, Oct. 20, 1890.—Hon. William M. Campbell, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, St. Paul, Minn.—My Dear Sir: It is with feelings of deep regret I am compelled to say to you I am unable to redeem the promise made you to take the stump for the Hon. Thomas Wilson, and on behalf of the entire Democratic ticket. My health has been so precarious I am positively forbidden by my physicians to attempt anything like traveling or public speaking.

I assure you it is a matter of sincere regret to me I am thus prevented from taking that active part in the present great battle which the Democracy is now waging in behalf of the people, and against the monopolists and trusts, as represented by the present Republican organization, headed as it is in this state by a millionaire candidate for governor, of whom it has properly been said he is "the flower of his class."

To have spoken from the same platform with our great leader (a real "tribune of the people"), our candidate for governor, Thomas Wilson, to have assisted in warning the masses of our people against the danger of plutocracy, was my ambition.

But, as I am disappointed in this, I take the only other means left me to make known to the people of this great state, through you as chairman of the Democratic organization, the reason for my apparent inactivity, and to assure them of my great anxiety for the success of our cause. And I beg of my many friends who in the past stood by me loyally in my many political battles in the interest of "those whose lot it is to labor and to earn their bread in the sweat of their face," to rally once more in support of the Democratic cause; for I really fear that unless the plutocrats are routed at this election there is danger that the rapidly increasing wealth in the hands of the monopolists who are now controlling and dictating the policy of the Republican party will result in such increased power as to endanger every interest of the great mass of the people.

Trusting, then, we have at last been sufficiently admonished of our danger that we will rise in our might and relegate the boodling millionaires and monopolists to the rear, is the fondest hope of your fellow-citizen and fellow-Democrat, A. A. AMES.

To this letter Chairman Campbell sent the following reply:

ST. PAUL, Oct. 22—Hon. A. A. Ames, Minneapolis, Minn.—Dear Sir: I am this moment in receipt of your esteemed favor of yesterday, and while I regret exceedingly that your illness is likely to deprive the Democracy of Minnesota in its hour of need of the services of one of its bravest leaders, I am encouraged by the belief that the ringing message contained in your letter to the Democratic hosts of the state will be a bugle call to duty, and will in some measure compensate for the loss of your presence at the head of the attacking column in the field. Trusting, my dear sir, that you may soon be restored to your usual good health, and that you may long continue in its enjoyment and the confidence of your friends, is the sincere wish of your fellow citizen, W. M. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Democratic State Central Com.

Hear Cy Wellington, at the Jackson street rink, this evening.

A. H. Hall, of Minneapolis, the auburn-haired and astute confidential manager of Congressman Snider's campaign, is putting in a good deal of time in St. Paul just now. Perhaps he thinks it is necessary, under the circumstances. He is quite wroth over a report that St. Paul may give the captain a black eye on account of the failure of the public building bill, on the theory that he was responsible. Said Mr. Hall:

"Nothing is ever gained by abuse and misrepresentation in politics. It always reacts, and the truth is bound to come out. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Snider did all he could with that bill and did more than probably anybody else could."

"How do you make that out?"

"Just this way. The bill for an appropriation for a public building in St. Paul was introduced in the senate by Senator Davis, and in the house by Representative Snider in the early part of the session of congress just closed. These bills called for an appropriation of $1,500,000. The senate bill was passed, but it was found impossible to secure so large an appropriation in the house, and a substitute bill was then introduced by Representative Snider appropriating $800,000. This bill was favorably reported to the house from the committee in March. This report was secured in the face of considerable opposition, as the committee has for years followed the custom to appropriate not to exceed $600,000 in the first instance for any public building, and before this congress an unusually large number of public building measures demanded recognition. Before the session was half finished it was discovered that the committee had recommended the appropriation of $20,000,000 for public buildings. Upon this discovery Speaker Reed declared his intention of denying recognition to all of those bills, and since May no public building bill has been passed by the house.

Prior to this date there were passed by the house a few bills of this nature, but they were all for small buildings, none of them to exceed $50,000 in amount, or for national cemeteries to complete buildings already in construction. Of course great pressure was brought to bear by the advocates of the large number of public building bills "hung up" by speaker Reed's attitude and the weight of this pressure from all made it the more difficult to persuade Mr. Reed to make any exception to the rule for any considerations whatever. Nevertheless Mr. Reed was finally persuaded and arrangements were perfected with the Republicans and some Democrats that a few of these bills should receive recognition and be passed during the last days of the session when, under the rules, unanimous consent for consideration of a measure is not necessary. The bill was so called up, but after the passage of the tariff bill, many members having absented themselves when this bill was reached, there was not a quorum in the house, and a Democratic member made the objection of no quorum, as since learned, by arrangement with Mr. Tarsney, from Kansas City, who insisted that the St. Paul bill should not pass unless the Kansas City bill passed at the same time, and so the measure failed to pass. Had there been a quorum during the last three days of the session, the bill would have passed. There are but two large public building bills before this congress, the St. Paul and Kansas City bills. Two large bills passed the last congress, for public buildings at Omaha and Milwaukee. The bill for an increase of the appropriation for the Milwaukee building before this congress failed. Neither this nor the Kansas City bills were recognized for passage. The present situation of the measure is this: Speaker Reed has promised to assist in bringing up the measure for passage early in the December session of this congress. On the floor all of the Republican members are personally pledged to its support, and many of the Democrats have been persuaded as to its merits, among them the great objector, Mr. Holman, from Indiana, who is satisfied with the bill, and has promised Mr. Snider that he will vote for it, and Mr. Springer has agreed to give the bill his hearty support. Its fate, as soon as it can be considered on the floor, is certain. There is no doubt but it will become a law during the early part of the session of this congress to convene in next December."

Cy Wellington, the eloquent attorney, will speak at the following times and places this week:

Oct. 23, St. Paul.
Oct. 24, Detroit.
Oct. 25, Red Lake Falls.
Oct. 27, Ada.

Hon. John L. Townley has been booked for the following speeches during the next two weeks:

Thursday, Oct. 23, Chatfield.
Friday, Oct. 24, Winona.
Saturday, Oct. 25, St. Paul.
Monday, Oct. 27, St. Paul.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, Rosemount.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, Farmington.
Thursday, Oct. 30, Cannon Falls.
Friday, Oct. 31, West Concord.
Saturday, Nov. 1, Nerstrom.
Monday, Nov. 3, Kenyon.

"The Democratic state committee are in possession of information that the old Kindred-Nelson trick will be played this year in Beltrami county by the Republicans," said Secretary Smalley yesterday. "Though there are not to exceed 350 votes in the county, the returns will be made to show a thousand or more."

Cy Wellington at the Jackson street rink this evening.

Nels J. Ness has usually been considered a pretty shrewd worker by the Republican manager, but Nels seemed to have overreached himself when he attempted to bribe Messrs. Kuehne and Schapary, two of the judges of election in the Third precinct of the Sixth ward. By the way, Mr Ness admitted that he offered Mr. Knehne a sum of money if he would resign, and it is a matter of record that Mr. Schapary has not retracted his statement that Contractor Ness offered him $50 to remain away from his post of duty on Tuesday morning, and Mr. Ness has not yet arrested him for criminal libel as he threatened.

Mr. Ness should either come to the front and center and say something, or else quit monkeying with judges of election in his ward.

Cy Wellington will dissect Senator Davis' Minneapolis speech at the Jackson street rink this evening. Hear him.

The allusion made in yesterday's issue of an evening napkin that R. T. O'Connor had in his employ as a deputy clerk a certain "ex-Confederate" soldier, and that the candidate for re-election had so immured himfelf in compliment to "old soldiers," probably refers to Charles H. Manship, an old and eminently respectable citizen, long honored here as prominent in the affairs of our city. Mr. Manship's name in itself is a popular rebuke to the slur, supplementing his career in St. Paul, which antedates that of the journal which would fling mud at all honorable men. For Four years Mr. Manship occupied the position of deputy clerk of the district court under the administration of the late Albert Armstrong, after which he assumed a responsible position with the St. Paul Gas company, which position he continued to occupy for many years and until the sale of the same by the late Commodore Kittson. Then he entered the employ of H. O. Fairchild & Son in the capacity of confidential clerk, where he was a trusted secretary until he was again appointed a deputy clerk of the district court by R. T. O'Connor. Upon the name of Mr. Manship there need be no comment in explanation of any place it might grace, but for the satisfaction of the recent acquirement to this city and state these periods in the life of Mr. Manship are noted.

Cy Wellington, the distinguished attorney, is one of the most brilliant argumentative and analytical speakers on the stump in this campaign. This evening he will discuss Senator Davis' great tariff speech at the Jackson street rink, and a brilliant and complete answer to the sophistries contained in the same may be expected. Mr. Wellington addressed over 2,000 people in Minneapolis last evening and made one of the hits of the campaign. Hear him this evening.

A grand Democratic rally will be held in the Newmarket on the evening of Oct. 13, at which Judge Wilson, Hon. James N. Castle and Hon. D.W. Lawler will speak. Gen. R. W. Johnson will preside over the meeting, and it will be the greatest rally of the campaign.

The First Ward Democratic club will meet at 874 Arcade street this evening. J. M. Muessel, A. Walker and J. S. Brown are among the speakers who will address the meeting.

The Fifth Ward Democratic club will meet at C. S. P. S. hall this evening.

BREVITIES BY TELEGRAPH.

The troubles between shipowners and employers at Liverpool will probably end in lockouts.

A conflict between Senoussi and the Mahdi is expected to take place shortly at Omdurman.

At a meeting of the principal officers of the different express companies it was decided to increase the tariff on freight, the increase to go into effect Nov. 1.

The Prussian ministry has agreed to introduce in the landtag a bill providing for an eight-hour work day system for the entire kingdom and which shall affect all classes of labor.

A new pension agent at Pittsburg, Pa., will probably be appointed by the president very soon. W. H. Barclay, the present agent, refuses to execute a new bond, and will be dismissed.

A man who registered as H. Tryer, at the hotel No. 147 Washington street, Brooklyn, was found in his room yesterday with a revolver in his right hand and a bullet hole in his forehead.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—It is understood that official inquiries are being made by Germany to ascertain whether goods which have hitherto been obtained from America can be imported from other countries.

The emperor of Germany gave a dinner to the body-guard at Potsdam yesterday, and toasted their guest, the Duke of Connaught, as an experienced officer and capable leader of the renowned Zieten hussars. The duke expressed his appreciation of the honor.

The parliamentary election in the Eccles division of Lancashire yesterday resulted in a victory for the Gladstonians. Mr. Roby, the Liberal candidate, received 4,901 votes, and Mr. Egerton, Conservative, 4,696. In the preceding election the Liberal candidate received 3,985 and the Conservative 4,277.

The executive committee of the Melbourne strikers have cabled to the officials of the dockmen's union at London that the strike is not on the wane, as has been reported. On the contrary, they declare that the strikers will not yield and have not the slightest doubt that they will ultimately be successful.

Davis, Chambers & Co.'s white lead works, at Pitsburg, Pa., were almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $200,000, fully covered by insurance. Fireman James Ellis was dangerously hurt by jumping from the third story of the building. John Vallas, another fireman, was hit by falling timber and badly hurt.

Joseph Rubsam, of the firm of Rubsam & Horrman, the wealthy brewers of Staten Island, died suddenly from apoplexy at a late hour last night, at his home on Boyd hill, Staten Island. Mr. Rubsam was fifty-eight years of age. His fortune is variously estimated between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. His wife and one daughter survive him.

The Rev. John Koster, pastor of a nonsectarian church at Holland, Mich., is now in jail at Grand Rapids charged with alienating the affections of Mrs. John Lint from her husband. Mrs. Lint is a member of Koster's church, and the arrest has caused a big sensation. Lint wants $5,000 damages, and his capias is the cause of Koster's incarceration.

Trade difficulties are arising in Sheffield out of the McKinley tariff bill. The manufacturers are anxious to cut down wages in view of the loss of the American market, and the cutlers' unions will not consent. At Bradford several large manufacturers who had spoken of going to America and starting establishments there have changed their minds, in the hope that the bill will soon be modified or repealed.

Albert Ludermeyer, a young farmer living near Casco, Kewaunee county, Wis., quarreled with his wife, a bride of a few weeks, in regard to the quantity of potatoes they should put in for the winter. Ludermeyer grew insanely angry at his young helpmeet, and, seizing his Winchester rifle, he shot her dead as she ran from the house. Ludermeyer then put the muzzle of the weapon to his head and blew his brains out.

The Utica Morning Herald newspaper, job printing and bookbinding establishment was sold at a receiver's sale yesterday to the highest bidder. There was only one bid, $5,000, by John A. Goodale, of Utica, for the Utica Morning Herald Publishing company, composed of as many of the creditors as could be induced to join. The assets of the old firm were $36,259.93, and the liabilities $161,709.27.

Adolph Cluss, chief inspector of government buildings, and connected with the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department at Washington, arrived in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of the government building and make a report as to its condition. He says that his observations so far show that the building is in a deplorable state, but that it is in no immediate danger of falling.

George Johnson, a negro desperado, of Spottsylvania, Pa., quarreled with his mother and then murdered her with a hoe. He struck her five times on the head, each time chopping her skull. The trouble came about when the old woman objected to her son paying attention to some girl his mother did not want him to marry. Johnson's brutality has aroused the entire neighborhood, especially as this is his second murder, he having killed his sister about ten months ago and escaped justice because there was not evidence enough to convict him.

The prosecution of the editor of the Gotha Tageblatt on the charge of insulting a member of the reigning house of Coburg-Gotha arouses considerable interest in Germany, as