THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—For Minnesota, North and South Dakota: Clearing; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in the Dakotas; northwesterly winds. For Wisconsin: Fair, followed in eastern portion by light rain; stationary temperature; westerly winds. For Iowa and Nebraska: Clearing; slightly cooler; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	29.74	44	Helena	30.40	52
Duluth	29.72	38	Ft. Totten	...	...
La Crosse	...	...	Ft. Sully	30.10	50
Huron	30.00	44	Minnedosa	30.14	34
Moorhead	29.98	38	Calgary	30.38	52
St. Vincent	30.40	32	Edmonton	...	...
Bismarck	30.14	38	Q'Appelle	30.34	34
Ft. Buford	30.24	44	Med'e Hat	30.32	54
Ft. Custer	30.34	60	Winnipeg	30.08	28

LOCAL FORECAST.

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

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Hard coal rises in the East.

Oklahomans are destitute.

Bismarck will start a brewery.

The Comte de Paris leaves for home.

The harvest festival is crowned with success.

Two children are burned to death at Starbuck.

A big strike of Illinois' coal miners is predicted.

The Western association annual meeting is held at Omaha.

Chicago and St. Paul lines stop selling second-class tickets.

Gov. Hill urges Democrats everywhere to stand by their guns.

Sixty-eight persons were drowned by the collision off Barnegat.

Republicans issue a circular calling Thomas Wilson an Orangeman.

An Erie county, N. Y., woman throws two children from a bridge.

Luther H. Carey, of Princeton, runs seventy yards in 7½ seconds.

Senator Pierce's unpopularity is demonstrated in a peculiar way at Bismarck.

Secretary Blaine warmly indorses the very tough Pennsylvania Republican state ticket.

President Harrison extinguishes an Indian title to give Congressman Dorsey some votes.

THAT ROORBACK.

Roorbacks on the eve of an election are the unerring sign that the party which manufactures them is in desperate straits, but even the opposition didn't suppose that the Republicans were driven to the extremity of appealing to religious prejudice in the vain hope of bolstering their cause. The circular sent out from Republican headquarters, of which mention is made in another column, appealing to the prejudices of Irish Catholics, is the most despicable electioneering trick ever known in these parts. It is a direct insult to the intelligence of every Irishman, and is an outrageous libel upon the mother church, in that it professes to have been sent out under direction of church authority, when in fact it went out from Republican headquarters. Of course the natural tendency of such things is to react upon the parties who perpetrate them, and thus the Republicans are doing their cause more harm than good. But it is the meanness of the thing, the profane spirit with which it was done, that we especially condemn. It is trifling with holy things, and is an outrageous endeavor to drag the holy altar down into the mire of politics.

TO THE WAGE-EARNERS.

As this is the last opportunity the SUNDAY GLOBE will have to address the working people of the Twin Cities before the election, we ask them to sit down with us and let us reason together concerning the issues involved in this election, and particularly as to the best way to give forcible expression to the voice of labor.

There is a pretty general unanimity of opinion among the industrial classes by this time that the Republican tariff policy is destructive to the labor interest. Any system of creating wealth which puts all the wealth of a country into the hands of a few persons must necessarily reduce the masses to a condition of vassalage. The aggregate wealth of the country increases every year, hence the tariff barons argue that the country prospers under a high tariff policy. They omit to mention the more important fact that the distributive wealth of the country is lessening every year, and no real prosperity can exist unless the wealth of a nation is equally distributed. It would be of no benefit to the masses if the aggregate wealth of the nation increased tenfold every decade if that growing wealth were all being concentrated in the hands of a few persons. It would simply be building up a plutocracy on the ruins of popular government. That is precisely the condition of this country today. The intelligent working classes are beginning to realize the force of this statement, and are endeavoring to organize against the power of aggregated capital.

The only remedy that labor has is in the ballot. Labor organizations are of no avail so long as the monopolists control the legislation and have in their possession all the machinery of the state and national governments. Hence it becomes a practical question with the industrial classes to determine how to utilize their votes in protection of their own interests. Here in Minnesota we have a singular complication of affairs by the appearance of four state tickets in the field. The Republican party stands for the high tariff policy, while all of the other three parties are opposed to it. The combined strength of the opposition is nearly, if not altogether, double that of the Republican party; and yet this opposition is so divided that it may fail to exercise the power that rightfully belongs to it. What is to be done under the circumstances?

It is to this question we ask the thoughtful consideration of the workingmen of these two cities. A vote for WILSON, a vote for OWEN, or a vote for PINKHAM, is a protest against Republican methods and Republican principles. These protests would be numerous enough to bury the Republican party out of sight if they all went in one direction. Now what direction shall they take? We are candid in the statement that we are not governed by partisan influences when we say that Judge WILSON has the best chance to win of the three opposing candidates. By a concentration of your votes upon him you will assure a victory for the principle for which you are contending, while by casting a ballot for either Mr. OWEN or Mr. PINKHAM you are simply giving expression to an individual protest against Republican methods without accomplishing practical results. It is some satisfaction to an honest man to know that he has voted his convictions, but it is more of a satisfaction to know that he has voted his opinions with a real, active force.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Democrats of Ramsey county have occasion to congratulate themselves that they have such an exceptionally strong county ticket. The campaign is now drawing to a close, and yet, during the whole of it, not an accusation has been brought against a single candidate on the county ticket reflecting either upon his personal worth or his fitness for office. This is something very remarkable, especially in a time of intense political excitement such as we have had for the past two months. The mud slingers have been on deck with a malignant disposition to throw dirt, but with all their reaching and searching they have been unable to find the mud. This is flattering to the personnel of the Democratic ticket, and the circumstance justifies a full poll of the Democratic vote of this county for the exceptionally clean ticket.

RICHARD T. O'CONNOR, who heads the ticket as a candidate for clerk of the district court, is the present incumbent of that office. How well he has discharged the delicate duties of that office can best be learned from the judges of our courts and the lawyers at the bar, every one of whom will cheerfully testify to Mr. O'CONNOR'S ability and official integrity. He has been found to be the right man in the right place, and it is always a good thing to continue that kind of a man in office. The same can be said of MICHAEL F. KAIN and A. N. NELSON, who are filling the offices of county auditor and county treasurer respectively, and who are candidates for re-election on the Democratic ticket. The office of auditor requires a peculiar kind of ability and more or less experience on the part of the incumbent. Mr. KAIN has both. No one has ever yet had occasion to find fault with MIKE KAIN'S management of the auditor's office. He has thoroughly mastered the complicated duties of the office, and it is safe to say there is no man in the county so well equipped for a satisfactory performance of those duties. The office of county treasurer is a peculiarly responsible one, involving the handling of immense sums of money, and requiring the utmost exactness in methods and the most scrupulous honesty. The office was never in better shape than it has been under Mr. NELSON'S direction. Of the many millions which have passed through his hands not one cent has ever stuck to his fingers, and never will. When the people have found a public servant so thoroughly competent and honest as Mr. NELSON they cannot afford to dispense with his services. Nor do they intend to do so.

CHARLES L. HAAS, the candidate for register of deeds, needs no introduction to the people of this county. He was born in this city, and has grown up to manhood here. There is no better known man in the city, nor one better liked. He has not been a political adventurer, nor a chronic officeseeker, but he is qualified for any office within the gift of our people. The same is true of THOMAS D. O'BRIEN, the candidate for county attorney, and Capt. WILLIAM HANFT, the candidate for sheriff. Both of them are St. Paul boys, who were born here of honorable parentage, and have grown up to manhood winning golden opinions for themselves from all classes of society. Their fathers were men of the highest character and approved integrity, and their boys are chips of the old block. For his age TOM O'BRIEN is to-day the best lawyer in St. Paul. He has had six years' experience in the city attorney's office, and during that time was the public prosecutor in the municipal court. The city never had a more faithful attorney, nor a more successful prosecutor. So there can be no question of his qualification for the office of county attorney. BILLY HANFT has been on the police force of the city for seventeen years, and has risen by merit to one of the foremost positions in the service. His brass buttons are the symbol of honorable service in protecting the lives and property of our people, and are not worn as ornaments for a holiday soldier. JOHN B. OLIVIER, the candidate for probate judge, is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this city, and his long service in the office of abstract clerk gives him the peculiar training needed for the office of probate judge.

Taken altogether, it is the best ticket ever presented to the voters of this county, and we are safe in saying it will be elected by the largest majority a county ticket ever received.

WHAT THE CENSUS TELLS.

The figures given out by Superintendent PORTER relating to the distribution of the population in this country are peculiarly interesting in their bearing on the tariff question. He gives the whole population at a fraction over 62,000,000, which is a disappointment to those who imagined that we were making the most tremendous strides in growth of any nation under the sun. Mr. PORTER attempts to explain this away by making a direct reflection upon Gen. WALKER'S method of census-taking in 1870, a reflection that is unjust as it is unwarranted. Gen. WALKER manifested a spirit of fairness and gave satisfaction to the whole people in his administration of the census bureau, which is something that can't be said for Mr. PORTER.

But taking PORTER'S figures, we find that in the last ten years the average increase of population has been about 1,000,000 per year, or 10,000,000 in the decade. Of the total increase over 6,000,000, or more than one-half, has been in the twelve states which include the Western Central division. These states compose the grain-growing belt of the United States, and are states where the agricultural industry predominates. This Western Central division includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the two Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. The increase of population in each of these states ranges from a quarter of a million to over half a million during the last decade. Indiana shows the smallest increase, which is 210,719, and Nebraska the largest, 604,391, with Minnesota a good second, with her increase of 519,244.

Then, turning to the New England states, we find the total increase does not amount to as much as of one of the states in the Western Central division. There has been actual decrease of population in Vermont. With the exception of Massachusetts there is not a single New England state which shows an increase worth speaking of.

And yet the tariff policy adopted by the Republicans is altogether in favor of New England and a gross discrimination against the great and growing states of the West. While population has been pouring into the West and the fertile soil has been producing the bread for the nation, all the wealth is being concentrated in the hands of a few Eastern people. It is a striking illustration of the correctness of TOM OCHILTREE'S figure when he compared the Republican tariff policy to a cow with her hind feet east of the Alleghenies, and her fore feet resting on the fertile plains of the West. The Western farmers were feeding the animal while the Eastern tariff barons were milking her.

After awhile the growing population of this great Western Central division will awaken to the true situation, and when they do they will arise like a young giant from his sleep and go forth to the slaughter of those robber tariffites. The owners of the soil in this grain-growing belt of the United States hold the power in their own hands, and it will be a marvel if they do not learn in time how to use it in their own protection.

WHY THEY DON'T MARRY.

St. Paul, as most Western cities, has some measure of personal interest in Vassar college by representation in its constituency. It is among the most advanced in the culture it affords young women. Its graduates may be presumed to have all the advantages that higher education, as now codified, can afford women, with no abatement of the graces that magnify personal attractions. Taking Vassar as representative of the best phases of the broadened intellectual life afforded the sex, some statistics recently gathered by one of the Leslie publications suggest an inquisitive thought or two. Vassar has been in operation twenty-five years or more, and its pupilage has in the main been from the classes that are given the collegiate training for other purposes than preparation for an avocation for subsistence. The predisposition in its membership toward matrimony would naturally be more general than with the students of institutions that had less means at their command. The publication named has followed 867 of the young ladies from Vassar, and but 315, or 36 per cent of them, have married. If the age of each of the 867 could be given, more accurate conclusions could be drawn. As they have passed the institution, of course all have reached the stage of conservative or decorous eligibility to matrimony. If MARIA MITCHELL was doing more than to try to cover an unpalatable fact when she said, "The Vassar girl marries late, but marries well," it may be conceded that finally 60 per cent in place of 36 will marry. It may be assumed that the possibility of this relation never disappears with the Vassar girl except with life, and still there seems a good deal of material in the figures that can be used in support of the theory that the higher education with girls leads away from the connubial state. The girls sent to such institutions may be assumed to be among the brightest and most engaging. With the added attractions that mental and physical culture gives it might be presumed that they would be more sought for wives than the average of those with less advantages. The authority quoted finds that the Vassar girls traced have "engaged in thirty-seven different occupations besides matrimony and teaching," nearly all of them gainful. If there were data gathered to indicate how matrimony compares with other occupations in the way of gainfulness, some aid would be afforded in the solution of the problem why highly educated females are less likely to become wives than the others. Inquiries formulated after the manner of the census questions would show the number of these fair Vassarites that have chosen not to marry as a preference, and the proportion that have been without opportunity. These facts, however, must be left to conjecture. The lesson to be educed is that there is an indisposition with men to seek a domestic companion among the most highly educated, or the greater independence afforded by mental development leads the female mind to the belief that there are more gainful avocations than matrimony. Female colleges are not, apparently, avenues to wedlock.

IT is noticeable that Norwegians do not often marry those not educated in their native land. The law there is said not to allow any girls to marry who are not proficient in cooking, knitting and spinning. Such a rule in this country would promote matrimony.

THE success of the harvest festival is another evidence of the proverbial fact that the ladies can make any enterprise that enlists their earnest and enthusiastic efforts round out into luxuriant fruition. Perhaps they will see the need of a winter carnival.

A CAT in Dakota is reported as a freak because its hind legs are so much longer than the front that it wobbles from one side to the other. Some of the editors who have looked at the new tariff as mere partisans, of late, seem to be built on that plan.

THAT South Dakota senator who intimated that the senate is a school for artistic lying has caused much squirming among a class of members of that body. He may be reminded that he is fresh and does not understand senatorial courtesy.

IT is the opinion of an eminent authority that the highest bet on an election should be a hat. This has reference only to the affairs of the kind where the betting is among friends, and not merely for gain or to aid any candidate.

ONLY one more working day before the election, but some may to-day think thoughts for humane voting. To make life easier and brighter for the burdened and afflicted is a good sort of meditation for the best day in the week.

THE good WANAMAKER intimates that he is being guyed when he is urged to make the mucilage on his postage stamps of assorted flavor—vanilla, lemon and the rest. He says they would lick the sticking all off for the flavor.

IT is stated as a surprising fact in a Boston paper that at the first-class hotels in that city the average guest is able to eat his dinner in half an hour. Much depends upon the tip to the waiter.

THOUSANDS of men would pay handsomely to know now what they are likely to learn soon after the 4th. A prophet who can give security will find a lucrative opening.

MAINE has a big ice crop left over. It might be applied to the fat fellow that absorbed his party in the house. He may have trouble in keeping cool in the next congress.

SINCE the estate of J. C. FLOOD, the defunct bonanza king of California, cleans up but $2,000,000, people feel disgusted that they ever thought he was rich.

NOT QUITE HONEST.

Harrison Stoops to Small Things to Aid a Political Friend.

Indian Titles Extinguished to Give Congressman Dorsey Some Votes.

Gen. Merritt Notifies Government That Oklahomans Are Destitute.

Unless Aid Is Given Them, Many Will Die Before Spring.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The president to-day issued a proclamation extinguishing the Indian titles to lands now situated in North Dakota and Nebraska, in compliance with an act of congress providing for the extension of the northern boundary of Nebraska. He reserves, however, from entry or settlement that tract of land now occupied by the agency and school buildings of the old Ponce agency, viz: The south half of southeast quarter of section 26, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 25, all in township 32, range 7, west of the sixth principal meridian. Congressman Dorsey, of Nebraska, was instrumental in having this proclamation issued. This land now reverts to Nebraska, and gives his district nearly 300 additional votes.

OKLAHOMANS IN BAD SHAPE.

Gen. Merritt Says They Are Without Food or Money.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In his annual report to the war department of the operation of the army in the department of the Missouri, Brig. Gen. Merritt states that on several occasions during the past year troops have been called out to suppress threatened Indian outbreaks, but upon their appearance their services were not required; they were returned to their posts without going into action. The presence of troops at the polls in the Oklahoma elections was requested by the authorities, but their arrival seemed to have a quieting effect, and the anticipated riot did not occur. Gen. Merritt says that the cattlemen in the Cherokee strip show no disposition to violate the conditions governing their stay in that territory. The condition of the people in Oklahoma is represented by Gen. Merritt as bad in the extreme. The severe drought has rendered the corn crop a failure. Investigation has satisfied him that about one-third of the people are without food or money, and will need assistance from outside the territory or starve. It will also, he says, be necessary to supply about half the farmers with grain for seeding inposes. Gen. Merritt encloses the report of the medical director which says the sanitary condition of the department, without exception, is most excellent, and the general health of commands very good.

ON THE PAY ROLL NOW.

Minister Batchellor Takes the Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Hon. G. S. Batchellor this morning took the oath of office as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Portugal at the state department, having previously quitted his post as assistant secretary of the treasury. He was sworn into his new office by John Tweedale, chief clerk of the war department, in the absence of Sevalion Brown, chief clerk of the state department, who ordinarily performs such service. He afterwards had a consultation with Acting Secretary Adee as to the new duties that await him in Lisbon. He will sail from New York for Europe next week.

UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES.

They Seem to Be in First-Class Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The following is the recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

Interest-Bearing Debt—		
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$63,979,850 00	
Bonds at 4 per cent	568,203,550 00	
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	99,690 00	
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of U. S. bonds issued to Pacific railroads	$632,283,390 00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,708,635 00	
Debt Bearing No Interest—		
Legal tender notes	$346,681,016 00	
Old demand notes	56,032 00	
National Bank Notes— Redemption account (deposited in treasury under act July 14, 1890)	54,796,857 00	
Fractional currency, less $8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed	6,910,626 00	
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including national bank fund deposited in the treasury under act of July 14, 1890		$408,444,532 00
Certificates issued on deposits of gold and silver coin and legal tender notes:		
Gold certificates	$174,656,669 00	
Silver certificates	310,649,74 00	
Currency certificates	6,930,000 00	
Treasury notes of 1890	13,949,000 00	
Aggregate of certificates offset by cash in the treasury	$506,185,043 00	
Aggregate of debt, including certificates, Oct. 31, 1890	$1,548,621,600 00	
Decrease of bonded debt during the month	7,656,922 00	
Cash in the Treasury—		
Reserved for the following purposes:		
For redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000 00	
For redemption of gold certificates issued	174,656,669 00	
For redemption of silver certificates issued	310,649,374 00	
For redemption of currency certificates issued	6,930,000 00	
For redemption of treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	13,949,000 00	
For matured debt, accrued interest, and interest due and unpaid	7,328,404 00	
Total cash reserved for above purposes	$613,513,447 00	
Available for other purposes:		
Fractional silver, fractional currency and minor coin not full legal tender	19,728,196 00	
Net cash balance, including $54,207,975 national bank fund, deposited in the treasury under act of July 14, 1890	48,074,836 00	
Total	$681,316,480 00	
Debt, less cash in the treasury Oct. 31, 1890	$867,305,120 00	
Debt, less cash in the treasury Sept. 30, 1890	870,973,132 00	
Net decrease of debt during the month	$3,668,012 00	
Bonds issued in aid of construction of the several Pacific railroads and interest paid thereon by the U. S. and condition of Pacific railroad sinking fund created by act of May 7, 1878:		
Principal outstanding	$61,623,512 00	
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470 00	
Interest paid by the U. S.	86,363,968 00	
Interest Repaid by Companies—		
By transportation service	22,994,749 00	
By Cash Payments—		
Five per cent net earnings	1,103,619 00	
Balance of interest paid by the U. S.	62,265,599 00	
Sinking Fund— Bonds	12,982,950 00	
Cash	358 00	
Total	$12,983,308 00	

A QUESTION OF BOUNDARY.

Venezuela Wants Uncle Sam as Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Post tomorrow will say: "Senhor Peroza, the Peruvian minister to this country, has received from his government and will forward to the department of state a letter written by President Pelacio, of Venezuela, to Gen. Guzman Blanco, who is in Paris and for whom it would not be safe to return to Venezuela with the present sentiment against him. "The Venezuelan government," said Minister Peroza, "has asked the good offices and meditation of the United States in setting this disputed boundary question with Great Britain. We want the matter submitted to arbitration, and we would be willing to submit to the decision of a European power if Great Britain will not consent to having the United States act in that capacity. But Great Britain will not agree to arbitration, although she proposes this matter to the United States to settle the Behring sea trouble."

Get Ten Dollars a Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The president to-day appointed G. W. Shryereck, of Greensburg, Pa.; John W. Lewis, of Louisville, Ky., and Henry C. Hunt, of Asheville, N. C., a commission to select certain lands and improvements within the Round Valley Indian reservation, California. The commissioners are to be paid $10 a day and expenses while actually employed in the work.

Huston Gets Some Small Bills.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The United States treasurer has received from the bureau of engraving and printing a small supply of new $1 treasury notes. He says he expects within two weeks to secure a quantity of ones and fives sufficient to meet all reasonable demands for small notes. The new $1 note contains the vignette of ex-Secretary Stanton.

Bishops Visit the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The board of Methodist bishops called at the executive mansion at 5 o'clock this afternoon by special invitation of President and Mrs. Harrison. They were received in the East room by the president and his wife. The reception was informal.

NOW FOR A BOYCOTT.

The Union Pacific Shuts Out Its Eastern Connections.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1,—The severance of relations in the matter of through billing of freight between the Union Pacific railroad and its eastern connections except the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, went into effect according to programme to-day. This break applies only to business to and from points east of Ogden and Salt Lake City, and does not apply to Pacific coast business. The other trunk lines to-day, are carrying all freight to points west of Omaha, reached by other connections than the Union Pacific by way of those connections, unless ordered by the shippers to go by the Union Pacific, in which case the freight is delivered at Council Bluffs, from which point it must be re-billed and of course, delayed thereby. This is the situation at present, but it may not remain so. This morning Assistant Traffic Manager Monroe, of the Union Pacific, held a consultation with Traffic Manager Sage of the Rock Island, and subsequently representatives of the Burlington, Rock Island and St. Paul met in consultation in the office of Chairman Faithorn, of the Western association.

EXPRESS RATES GO UP.

They Are Advanced to the Old Tariff of 1888.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Pursuant to the result of the meeting Monday last, the increased tariff on express matter went into effect this morning. According to the managers of the various express companies, the resolve to raise the tariff was only arrived at after months of consideration and consultation. The manager of the American Express company says the rates have simply been put back to those charged in 1888 and before. They had tried the experiment of lower rates and found the result very damaging. The companies represented at Monday's meeting were the American, Adams, Wells-Fargo, United States, National, Southwestern, and Pacific.

Passenger Agent Hill Resigns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—William Hill this afternoon resigned the position of general passenger agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad to engage in other business. His successor will be appointed in a few days. General Traffic Manager Grammer to-day issued an official circular appointing F. V. Davis freight traffic manager.

BREVITIES BY TELEGRAPH.

The council general of the department of Seine-Inferelure, at Rouen, has refused its assent to a scheme to render the Seine navigable for sea-going vessels to Paris.

Judge Pryor, of Newcastle, Ky., together with his son, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $75,000; assets about half that amount. Indorsing caused the failure.

Edwin Norton, of Chicago, returned home from the East, but, contrary to expectation, would neither affirm nor deny the report that he with other Chicago capitalists is about to establish a large tin can manufactory at Baltimore.

A maniac confined in the asylum at Limoges, France, stabbed to death two of the warders there yesterday and then jumped from a window, crashing through the glass roof of the court yard. He was badly injured and was captured without difficulty.

Orders were issued at the navy department yesterday putting the San Francisco into commission Nov. 21. Capt. Atkinson will command the San Francisco, and the officers who have been heretofore detailed to her for special duty were formally ordered to her for regular duty.

The people at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, have petitioned the war department not to remove the United States troop stationed there. The department, in the absence of any need of soldiers at that point, had determined to transfer them, but in view of this request, has deferred action for the present.

Capt. J. R. McConnell has been detailed by the commissioner of the government land office to proceed immediately to Tuscon, Ariz., to testify on behalf of the government in the case of the United States against Fred Smith, late receiver of the land office. Smith has been indicted for appropriating public moneys.

Commander-in-Chief Veazey has called a meeting of the executive committee of the national council of administration G. A. R. at Detroit on the 4th day of November. The next national encampment is to be held in that city, and this meeting of the executive board is called at that place for the purpose, among other things, of making preliminary preparations for the great union.

The war department has approved the project of Capt. William A. Marshall, engineer of the Hennepin canal, for the expenditure of the $500,000 appropriated by congress for beginning the work. It has been decided to confine the work to the construction on the west end dam at the mouth of the Rock river, which, it is thought, will absorb all the money now available.

Herbert Ward, in a lecture in London, on his experiences in Africa, with the Stanley expedition, said that Jameson literally died of starvation and privation. Both Jameson and himself had to live on mouldy biscuits and rice full of maggots, while stores of luxuries were reserved for the advance column. Maj. Barttelott added Ward, in depriving himself and his associates of these luxuries, might have been Quixotic, but he certainly did his duty.

At Versailles, France, a woman was acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, the verdict of the jury being received with applause by the spectators in the court room. It was shown during the trial that the detendant, whose name is Guerin, traced her husband to a villa, where he kept a mistress. Calling him out she stabbed him to the heart as he crossed the threshold. The dying man, as he fell to the ground, exclaimed: "Kiss our child for me. All is over." The jury gave its verdict of acquittal without hesitation.

RIGHT SORT OF RING.

C. H. Benedict Lays Bare the Fictions of Hon. Hiram F. Stevens.

Citizens of North St. Paul Warmly Denounce the Anti-Catholic Circular.

Rousing Democratic Meetings Show That the People Are With Us.

The Democratic candidates and their supporters were very busy last evening. Enthusiastic meetings were held all over the city, and the general impression was given that the Democratic cause is in the triumphant. Nothing could be more reassuring to the Democratic managers, and also the Democratic candidates, than the interest which the people are displaying in this election. The meetings last evening were crowded, and the Democratic orators were cheered to the echo in their dununciation of the McKinley tariff law. The workingmen are unquestionably deeply wrought up by the iniquities of that law. Another significant fact presented by last night's meeting was the hearty denunciation speakers—Irishmen and Catholic—heaped upon the outrageous attempt to malign Judge Wilson and raise the Catholic and Irish vote against him. More significant still is the resolution adopted by the citizens of North St. Paul.

STEVENS SHOWED UP.

Merriam Park Citizens Alive to Election Issues.

The Democrats of Merriam Park had their closing rally at Woodruff's hall last evening, and a rousing big meeting they had. The Merriam Park band enlivened the occasion with sweet music. Hon. William Jones presided over the meeting, and introduced B. H. Schriber as the first speaker. Mr. Schriber gave a plain, sensible talk on the tariff, and closed with an earnest appeal to the voters of the Eleventh ward to stand in line, regardless of their party affiliations, in support of their neighbor and distinguished citizen, Mr. Benedict. The speech was well received and the applause which greeted Mr. Benedict's name demonstrated the strong hold he has on the Merriam Park people. Mr. Benedict was the next speaker, and alluding to the fact that Senator Davis had spoken in the same hall the preceding night in support of his opponent, he began to realize that it was a senatorial fight sure enough he had on his hands. Mr. Washburn, the Minneapolis senator, had been fighting him with his money and his influence ever since the campaign opened. Still, the people were with him, and he was going to win in spite of senatorial influence and corporation money. He sailed into his opponent with ungloved hands. He accused Mr. Stevens of downright falsehood in charging him with speaking in favor of the meat inspection bill in one place and against it in another. Furthermore, Mr. Stevens had charged him with being a saloon frequenter at one place and a prohibitionist at another. He despised such political trickery and denounced it in severest terms. Mr. Benedict closed with an eloquent presentation of the excellency of the whole Democratic ticket, state, congressional and county. Capt. George H. Moffett was the last speaker, who entertained his audience for over half an hour with a concise and forcible review of the tariff question. He said that Mr. Blaine was right in saying the tariff was the uppermost issue in this campaign, although Mr. Reed professed to think it had reached a finality. It never would be settled until settled right. The issue presented in this campaign was as old as humanity. There had always been two opposing principles struggling for mastery in government, and always would be. The favored few on the one side, and the toiling many on the other. Mr. Reed had said if the Democratic policy prevailed we would all be living out of doors. Nine-tenths of us have been living outside for the last twenty-five years. Only the plutocrats get inside of the mansion to walk on velvet carpets, sleep on downy couches and banquet with wines and smiles. The rest of us are merely hanging on the window sills, and if some poor fellow tries to crawl inside, he is shot down by a Pinkerton thug. That is the effect of high tariff legislation. At the close of Capt. Moffett's speech Mr. Palmquist gave an exhibition with his stereopticon by throwing the life-sized portraits of the Democratic candidates on the wall. There was great enthusiasm throughout, and a large number of Republicans who were present conceded that the Democrats had the best of the argument in this campaign.

KIEFER ANSWERED

What The French Citizens Have Done For St. Paul.

The Sixth ward Democrats held an enthusiastic meeting at Guion's hall. The hall was filled to overflowing at an early hour. Judge E. H. Wood was the first speaker. After generally referring to the state, congressional, legislative and county tickets, he paid a glowing tribute to the record of the French people, and the part they took in the early explorations of the Northwest, and especially to the generous donations they made to the state and county and to the church; the grounds of the capitol, court house, cathedral, St. Joseph's academy, and many other tracts throughout the city, being lasting monuments to the memory of Charles Bazille, Louis Roberts, Vetal Guerin, Rondo and others. The speaker very properly claimed, in view of these facts, that John B. Oliver, as belonging to one of these old French families, was justly entitled to a generous support as the representative of the French people on the Democratic ticket. He also replied to Col. Kiefer's recent speech in which he made the following statement:

"Who was it," he asked, "that fired on the flag at Fort Sumter? Who brought on the war that cost hundreds of thousands of lives? Who threatened to, or tried to murder Abraham Lincoln in Baltimore? The Democrats."

Judge Wood showed that the first soldier that enlisted in the late war was a Democrat and a Catholic, and a citizen of the city of St. Paul—Col. J. R. Knight, of the First Minnesota, which was the first regiment tendered to President Lincoln in 1861, commanded by Gen. Willis A. Gorman, a Democrat. Judge Wood also showed that a majority of Minnesota regiments, even Kiefer's own regiment, were commanded by Democrats. The speaker suggested that Col. Kiefer should go down to "Dixie" and address the Democrats there, and not, for a mean political purpose, insult his old comrades who did not resign and quit as he did, but who stayed with the old flag to a finish. Speeches in French were made by J. B. Olivier, P. A. Lavalle and E. B. Smith, and in English by Samuel Deering, R. Hare and Thomas D. O'Brien. The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the straight Democratic ticket.

SECTIONALISM DON'T GO.

Ringing Resolution Against the Anti-Catholics.

There was a rousing Democratic meeting at North St. Paul last evening in the town hall, Mr. Nelson presiding. David L. Peebles was the first speaker, and elicited frequent applause from the audience, composed largely of workingmen. Mr. Peebles read the anti-Catholic circular which the Republican party has distributed, and bitterly attacked the party managers for indorsing such a method. Dr. Hinsch, the next speaker, and made an excellent speech in German upon the fallacy of Republican protection. The doctor is one of the best speakers in St. Paul. J. C. Hanley, who stands as one of the best political orators in Ramsey county, made a grand defense of the Irish Catholics to the infamous sheet which had been circulated by the Republican party. Mr. Hanley grew elequent when he defended his race from such a malicious attack, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, The latest act of the republican party in distributing a circular, the contents of which are intended to create race prejudice and religious bigotry among the Irish Catholic voters of the state of Minnesota, to alenate the political affinities of the Irish people from the Democratic party, is such a mean and contemptible trick that it merits the condemnation of all fair-thinking men, and especially the derision and contempt of the Irish Catholic voters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we brand it as an infamous lie, and only worthy of the brain of a scoundrel, who is unworthy of the respect of men, and shows the last trench to which the party managers are driven.

The last speaker was Otto K. Sauer, who also spoke in German. The meeting broke up with three rousing cheers for the whole Democratic ticket.

INFAMOUS.

Hon. C. D. O'Brien and the Detractors of Judge Wilson.

The First ward meeting held at Turgeon's hall was a memorable one. It was a rousing one, and the speakers stirred up the immense audience to overflowing enthusiasm. D. Aberle presided. Louis Ferguson acted as secretary and also made a speech. When Hon. J. N. Castle entered the hall he was tendered an enthusiastic greeting. He delivered one of his masterly addresses Hon. C. D. O'Brien made an able and convincing speech, in which he took occasion to denounce the anti-Catholic circular sent out by the Republicans. The action was too infamous to be properly characterized. It was, to say the least, an outrage upon decency. Mr. O'Brien was heartily applauded.

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Why Workingmen Should Support Democrats.

The Ninth ward meeting at Labor hall was addressed by J. J. Ryder, who reviewed the ticket as to the candidates and demolished the vile insinuations of the Republican organs made against the Democratic candidates. Tom F. Martin appealed to the people to support the Democratic ticket. This campaign is significant as raising the issues directly in the interests of the people, and was a struggle in the interest of good government. R. A. Walsh delivered a fine speech, and renewed his hold upon the people. He was enthusiastically received.

TRUE TO THE CORE.

A Batch of Meetings With the Right Ring.

A very successful meeting was held in the Second ward at 1110 East Seventh street. Addresses were made by Capt. M. J. O'Connor and R. W. Hare. There is little fear but that the Second ward will poll its old-time Democratic majority.

The Fourth ward club held a grand meeting at 380 Robert street. R. E. Glenn, president; Matt Bridges, secretary, and John Senneider, treasurer, were in attendance. A stirring address was delivered by Mr. Johnson, of Minneapolis. There were 300 people present, and enthusiasm prevailed for the Democratic cause.

In the Fifth ward a splendid meeting was held at Ayd's hall. The speakers were Gen. R. W. Johnson and F. H. Michaels. These gentlemen pleased the audience immensely with their solid thrusts at the McKinley tariff law.

The Eighth ward meeting at Oschwald's hall, like all meetings that have been held in that ward, was a good one. The attendance and enthusiasm was all that could be desired. The speakers were Hon. J. N. Castle, Ald. H. Bielenberg, J. T. Kerker and F. S. Battley. Senator Castle received his usual ovation, and made a good impression on his audience.

The meeting at New Brighton last evening was attended by about three hundred voters