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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—For Wisconsin: Fair; southerly winds, warmer in eastern and northern portions; stationary temperature in western portion. For Iowa: Fair; southerly winds; stationary temperature. For Nebraska: Fair; cooler in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion; southerly winds, becoming variable. For Minnesota: Fair; variable winds; stationary temperature in southeast, warmer in northeast and cooler in western portion. For South Dakota: Fair; cooler; variable winds. For North Dakota: Fair; cooler in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul.....	30.04	82	Ft. Custer...	29.88	66
Duluth	30.06	62	Helena.	29.84	66
La Crosse...	30.08	82	Ft. Sully....	..	..
Huron	29.86	84	Minnedosa.	29.96	50
Moorhead...	29.88	80	Calgary.....	29.80	58
St. Vincent..	29.92	64	Winnipeg. .	29.98	58
Bismarck...	29.90	72	Q'Appelle...	..	..
Ft. Buford..	29.98	68	Medicine Hat..	29.72	70

Forecast to 8 a. m. Monday for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Southerly winds, with fair weather and no decided change in temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

WHO COMMIT CRIMES.

The most accepted and substantial theories are liable to be disturbed if the queer people who are always trying their hand at statistics have a chance. For instance, Mr. MORRISON, one of the prison governors in England, has been spending a good deal of time and labor compiling and analyzing the data furnished in the reports of the British prison commissioners for the past five years. They are extensive and varied enough to afford conclusions of a general character. In the main they may apply as well to the United States as to England and Wales. The prevalent theory has been that crimes, and especially those involving property, are mainly committed by persons in need and without employment. As there are more of these in winter than summer, it has been the impression that crimes are most numerous in the cold season. The figures adduced show that not to be the fact. The jails have the smallest number of inmates in February, and the increase is constant to October, when the reduction commences. Then the relentless figures are made to show that more than half of the crimes were committed by those who had employment and were credited with industrious habits. Only 2 per cent are charged to the habitually criminal classes, and not more to those impelled by want; nor was it found that education led notably to the paths of rectitude. It was not so common among the petty and vulgar criminals, but the men who operated in banks, counting houses, as trustees of estates, and in places of responsibility, among men whose education had enabled them to pursue criminal ways with more dignity and adroitness. Training and mental development increase the capacity for crime. But the fact most noteworthy in these investigations was that the poorer classes are given more of the criminal record than belongs to them. This will, no doubt, be found equally the fact in this country as in England. Crimes are very largely committed because the opportunities are presented and there is not the moral stamina to resist the temptation.

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE.

When the forces that are operative in war become too destructive to armies and navies to be tolerated, it will be necessary to revise the methods. International laws now come in to regulate the forms of so-called civilized warfare. Women and children are to be spared, and non-combatants must not be killed. Humane principles that dictate such reservations may rise a little higher and insist that useless and wanton killing of the hired men usually employed to do the fighting shall not be tolerated. Wars will be determined by the completeness and strength of the material and equipment. Boards of inspection representing the international system will observe the tests and erect competitive standards. Those that have the greatest number and most effective munitions will be given dominance in proportion to their relative superiority. England, for instance, may rank 100 or above on the water and but 50 on the land, while the proportions of the opposing power may be reversed. The result of a war could be computed in advance by the army arithmeticians. The only uncertain factors would be the discipline and generalship. Allowing for these, the armies might be straw men, and the other targets have no blood in them. The men who do the fighting and are killed have no interest in the matter, usually, and would prefer not to be killed. Unless it is needful to keep down population, if wars are to be had at all, they might be waged on these advanced and enlightened principles, and the degrading features mostly avoided.

TWO WAYS.

The news from Marseilles of the riot at the bull fight, following close on the demonstrations at Paris over the production of "Lohengrin" shows that deep feelings exist in some quarters of the world, even if they do not in St. Paul. When toreadors undertake an exhibition in France they have to give a good one, or the disgusted spectators will know the reason why; and if opera singers propose to run contrary to the national sense of what is due to patriotism they may do so, but no one will be responsible for what becomes of their lives and property in the meanwhile. The favor of the crowd is manifested in that bright land in unmistakable ways, and if they do not like a thing they say so and insist on it.

In the Northwest, as well as elsewhere in America, it is different. If a show is poor we are sorry that we have wasted our money and resolve not to go again, but we do not even write letters to the newspapers about it. If a show is good we applaud it wildly and submissively, but if anybody's enthusiasm gets the better of the prevailing sense of decorum the authorities touch him on the shoulder and he goes quietly out from among his fellows into a place of isolation and remorse. We are a long-suffering, undemonstrative people, intent on work and accumulation, with no fund of high spirits or abandon to draw on. Our world revolves peacefully, without cataclysms, meteors or comets.

SHAME ON IT.

Said the New York Democracy in its platform adopted at the recent Saratoga convention:

We steadfastly adhere to principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States. We therefore denounce the new SHERMAN silver law, under which, one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretense but artful hindrance of return to free bimetallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another.

Commenting on this in its issue of Thursday, Sept. 19, said the New York Evening Post, the leading gold standard journal of the Union:

The platform of the Democratic party in this state touching the silver question is even more decided and more satisfactory to the friends of sound finance than the first reports gave it out. It is both uncompromising and aggressive. Its attack on the present silver law betrays both a discerning mind and a courageous spirit. * * * Neither TILDEN nor MANNING ever produced anything more to the point or more worthy of the support of the business community. * * * The financial firmament has been much cleared by the action taken at Saratoga, and we feel a due sense of thankfulness to the men whose persistence and courage have given the voice of the party in the Empire state against the further coinage of silver except on the basis of its intrinsic equality with gold.

The GLOBE feels sorry for the Evening Post. It is really in the most serious error, and evidently has not read the Pioneer Press with the care which is its due. If it had, it never would have written any such nonsense as this. The Pioneer Press in its issue of Friday last, commenting on the financial plank in the Democratic platform, said:

We trust that every intelligent man in the state will give to this clause the attention—and the laughter—which are its due. For it is unworthy of a convention of schoolboys who had ever studied a single definition in a text book on money.

And if every intelligent man in Minnesota ought to laugh at this clause, what right has the Evening Post to be treating it so respectfully? Minnesota has no monopoly of hilarity. And what does the Evening Post mean when it talks about the coinage of silver on the basis of its intrinsic equality with gold? "A moment's reflection ought to have saved it from a blunder so pitiable." Silver and gold have nothing intrinsic about them. The GLOBE is sure of this, for just listen to what the Pioneer Press says:

What is intrinsic value? Most sound thinkers agree with MCLEOD that there is no such thing as intrinsic value at all, unless it resides in a piece of bread and butter, or something else immediately available to sustain life and assist the vital processes.

Doesn't the Evening Post agree with MCLEOD? Shame on it. No paper with any sense of decency would publish stuff so thoroughly inconsistent with the principles of finance elaborated in "The Evils of Cheap Money, Nineteenth Paper."

CANADIAN BLOW.

There is a possibility that Canada may have a secession question to deal with in no remote period. The ramifications of fraud and boodlerism in the Toronto government are startling in their extent as they come to light, and productive of a feeling that threatens serious consequences. The race and political divergencies of the English districts and the French settlement of Quebec have not grown greatly less in the new generations. As a relief to the unsavory discoveries in the Toronto government, alleged crookedness has been attached to some of the transactions of the Quebec government. Bad blood has been stirred. The representative of the crown authority at Quebec put his hand into the matter and has stirred up the hornets. A railroad deal was the immediate line of insinuation. The premier of the Quebec government rises rises right up on his antlers, and with a red face says that he "will not allow an autocrat to override him," and that he "is responsible to the people alone for his conduct." Premier MERCIER is the favorite of the French Radicals, who will sustain him in any defiance of the dominion officials. The situation takes the shape in the minds of some of "a conflict between a tottering monarchy and the flag of an uncompromising democracy." These Radicals are credited with a belief that it will be for their interest to break away from the other provinces, and of course cut any little cords that may reach over to the crown. It is no decisively indicated where they would find final association, as they are not strong enough to stand steadily and permanently alone. They would determine that question later, if they were allowed to cut loose. Their traditions, language and prejudices would tend to alliance with France. But geography and material interests would point to the United States. It could not be a peaceable secession, however. The larger and most prosperous part of the possessions lies west of Quebec, and would be cut off from direct communication with the home country and its commercial passage to the sea obstructed by the loss of Quebec. That section would inevitably come to the United States. But there may be more blow than substance to the matter.

A POLITICAL FAKE.

It has been pretty nearly conceded that the Temescal tin mines in California were really a success, and would soon turn out the tin ore in quantities nearly equal to the consumption of the country. But it seems that the thing has been worked on MCKINLEY and Republican principles in California, as in other states. It is about all political tin. Up to the past month an experimental mill crushing five tons of ore per day is the total. The yield of the ore is an average of 3 per cent of tin. At the best the production there will not be sufficient to cut any figure, and the indications are that the mines will be abandoned as unprofitable to work. This is to be regretted, but the public is coming to believe that this whole tin business, whether ore or plate, is a political fake.

ENGLAND'S COAL SUPPLY.

With the supply of coal exhausted England would take the back track, as her great industries would be at a disadvantage in competing with those of other countries if coal were to be imported. The consumption is well toward 200,000,000 tons annually, and it has been computed that the mines worked would be exhausted in fifty years. Some of these are mined to a depth of 3,000 feet, and under the sea. In view of the exhaustion of the present apparent supply, experimental shafts have been sunk in the southwestern part of England, and the indications are favorable that sufficient supplies may be had in this quarter. Before the coal deposits are exhausted it will be found that nature has made ample provision for such an event.

MRS. GEN. LOGAN does not enthuse much now, as she runs her expert eye over the present leaders of the Republican party. The BLAINE craze does not touch her. There was not any good feeling between the front and rear of the Republican ticket in 1884. The swing around was on separate trains. Col. P. DONAN was with LOGAN, and had the difficult task of making speeches for JOHN A. and leaving out JAMES G. Mrs. LOGAN will not talk about it, but she does not love BLAINE.

THE St. Joseph Gazette and a number of other papers in Missouri come with the name of Senator PALMER, of Illinois, at the head as candidate for president. Judge MCDONALD reports a strong feeling of that sort in California. If the senator is a dozen years older than Mr. BLAINE, it would be a safe wager that he can throw him in a wrestling match, or beat him in a foot race.

RECENT writers from Russia insist that the driving out of the Jews is preliminary work to rooting out all aliens. There are a good many Germans there, with large business interests and industrial plants. If they are made to follow the Jews the czar will hear something drop. They do not belong to the "without a country" persuasion.

AT OMAHA and Kansas City the hog men have applied to Secretary RUSK to send inspectors with their microscopes to see if there are any intruders not admissible in Germany. They expect to ship a good deal abroad.

CHICAGO importers last week paid $1,800 increased duty on raw tin plate from Wales. No one offered them the American article. Does any one insist that they will not add the $1,800 to the tin as they sell it?

THE German monument that Milwaukee wants to erect is to be not to Germany or any individuality, but to the Germans in the United States as an institution. They know how to draw nice distinctions.

SOME will be ill-natured enough to say that, if he really had no money, BALMACEDA did the best thing he could. A year earlier it would have been of advantage to his country.

ALL should have a share in the hilarity at the other twin to-morrow. The Northwest can afford to feel buoyant and step high.

THE summer girl has been delayed by the weather in the transformation to the winter belle.

A MODERN MATCH.

It is seldom that Western theater-goers have an opportunity of hearing a play which has not already been torn to tatters by Eastern critics. One always knows before the curtain goes up just when to applaud, when to find fault and when to laugh. The formidable Eastern critics have formed our opinions beforehand. "A Modern Match," as played last night at the Metropolitan by Pitou's Stock company, is a new play. Not only new to St. Paul, but as yet absolutely unheard in the East, and it has pleased the fortunate dogs on whom, in theatrical parlance, it has been tried. It is a story of modern society life, with the undercurrent of business uncertainty and misfortune that is inevitable in a modern American play. As a study of character it is a masterpiece. The personalities of Robert and Violet Hunt and George and Eleanor Lynnot stand out as distinct creations against a background of the kind of characters one finds in every play of the better sort.

As Violet Hunt Miss Minnie Seligman was better than satisfying. The almost inconceivable heartlessness and shamelessness of the character demand unusual talent. Miss Seligman displays a marvelous ability in her last act, where, despite the coarsening of her nature, she displays affection for her child—the only emotion she has shown. Her exit called forth a hearty recall. Adelaide Stanhope's Eleanor Lynnot is a lovely picture of strong, noble womanhood. Her trying scene after her husband's death is wonderful in its intensity. The one word to describe Jane Stuart's Sue Thompson is the familiar vernacular adjective "cute." Miss Stuart has a delightful freshness and freedom from the mannerisms of the conventional ingenue. Ida Vernon's Mrs. Thompson is an Americanized Mme. Clemenceau. Nelson Wheatcroft as Robert Hunt is manly and lovable. His acting has great strength and reserve force, and in its fidelity to nature is exceptionally sympathetic. Jack Warren in the hands of William Faversham is hearty, frank and open. W. H. Thompson gives to George Lynnot the cowardice and weakness the part demands.

A cast of such uniform excellence is very seldom seen. There can be no serious fault found with any of the company. The play would be a success with much poorer acting, but with its admirable lines in the mouths of so excellent a company of players, "A Modern Match" is one of the most pleasing dramas heard in St. Paul for several seasons.

"A Modern Match" is played again to-night and at the two performances to-morrow. The balance of the week "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman," will be heard.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The natural and graceful stage fall is an accomplishment that few attain in its faultless completeness. The average auditor, who is thrilled by the naturalness of the fall, has little or no conception of the bruises that have been recorded on the anatomy of the actor in rehearsal before he can effect the fall to the instructor's satisfaction. Miss Victory Bateman, the Linora of "The Lion's Mouth," makes a fall that is electrical in its perfection. She falls down the giant's staircase to the stage in a way that would imperil the bones of a less skilled performer.

Judge Edgerton, of Sioux Falls, is the authority for the statement that the McKinley bill is a much discussed subject in England. He relates the following incident, called to his attention while there. The subject was under discussion, when an English lady inquired of an American:

"Who is this McKinley Bill you Americans talk so much about?"

"Oh! he is a brother of Buffalo Bill," was the reply.

"I thought he must be a bad man," soliloquised the English lady, while the company laughed as loudly over her rejoinder as they did over the deception practiced upon her as to Buffalo Bill's alleged relative.

* * *

"There appear to be two Blaines down East," said ex-Marshal Campbell. "There is Jim Blaine sick and there is Jim Blaine well. Jim Blaine well has his finger on the pulse of Jim Blaine sick, and he keeps his eye all the time on the Ohio political situation. Should everything go all right for Jim Blaine well, there will be no Jim Blaine sick, and if it should go wrong, the chances are there will be no Jim Blaine well.

The Matured Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The 4½ per cent bonds received at the treasury department to-day for continuance at 2 per cent amounted to $16,200, making the total thus far continued $24,871,600. The 4½ per cent bonds presented at the treasury department to-day for redemption aggregated $504,700, and the redemptions at the New York subtreasury Saturday amounted to $26,600, making the total amount so far redeemed $15,486,450.

THE HOTEL CORRAL.

Ex-Judge Francis, of Bismarck, was a prominent figure in the Merchants' lobby yesterday. The ex-judge is now engaged in the practice of his profession at the North Dakota capital, and, while he has not lost his interest in politics, he says he has about come to the conclusion that Daniel Webster was right when he made the remark that "law was uncertain and politics utterly vain." This remark must not be interpreted to mean that Judge Francis is sour or anything of the kind, for he is not. He is filled with enthusiasm over the outlook in North Dakota, and declared that with two or three more good crops an era of prosperity will dawn such as has never been known in a new country like North Dakota.

"And," said he, "I do not know any class of men more deserving of prosperity than the farmers of North Dakota. They have hung right on to the state when everything was against them, and now it is only fair that they should be rewarded. I do not think that a failure of crops hereafter will ever be so disastrous for the simple reason that the farmers are doing more than raise wheat. Cattle, horses and sheep are becoming numerous, while oats, flax, millet and a number of other grains are being cultivated. Sheep do very well with us, and I look to see that industry reach wonderful proportions in the next few years."

Judge Francis was a judge of the old territory of Dakota and held office during nearly all of President Cleveland's term, while the old territory was in existence, in spite of the kicks of the Democrats who were after his scalp. He was appointed to a place on the territorial bench from New Jersey, where he was at one time a state senator from Newark. In those days he was accustomed to canvass the land of mosquitoes and "Jersey lightning" in company with ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson. During the administration of Gen. McClellan as governor of New Jersey, Judge Francis was the chairman of the Republican joint legislative caucus of the state legislature and was really the party leader in the senate.

Jerry Collins, the editor and proprietor of the Great Falls Tribune, dropped into the Saintly City yesterday and is now at the Merchants'. Mr. Collins is a brother of T. E. Powers, the chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Montana, and, like him, is an ardent Democrat. Mr. Collins is here on business connected with his paper and will remain for several days. He is confident that Montana will go Democratic next year and that the legislature that meets in January, 1893, will elect a Democrat to fill the seat in the United States senate now held by W. F. Sanders.

"Great Falls is already quite a railroad center," he said, "and is growing right along. We have six or seven thousand people now, with more coming in right along. This is an off year in politics for us, and beyond a discussion of the silver question, the people and papers are doing but little talking on that subject. We shall have a lively fight next year, and I think the Democrats will enter it in better condition than ever before."

Ex-Senator E. G. Holmes, of Detroit, is at the Merchants'.

Judge Ball, the popular chief executive of Fargo, is in the city.

Representative Joseph Roach, of Northfield, is registered at the Merchants'.

Insurance Commissioner A. L. Carey, of North Dakota, ran down from Fargo yesterday, and is now at the Merchants'. He is an enthusiast on the crop question, and declares that it is impossible for one who has not visited the Red river valley to realize the amount of wheat that has been raised there this year. The farmers are in good shape financially, and around Fargo they are paying off their notet before maturity, with the result that money is flowing into the banks in a manner never before known. Speaking of the question of frosted wheat he said there was but little of the crops damaged by frost.

"The farmers," he continued, "foresaw a good crop year, and after the regular seeding was over many of them kep on plowing and seeding as long as they dared, and this late wheat was nipped by frost. Then again, grain was two weeks longer in ripening owing to the unusual growing weather."

Hon. John A. Bowman, the veteran La Prairie banker, is in the city on business connected with his town, and is registered at the Merchants'. Mr. Bowman is one of the most interesting as well as enterprising men in the state, and is as active and alert now as he was thirty years ago. In his time he has been steamboat captain, railroad builder, banker and even an editor, and, what is more to the point, he was a success in every one of these lines. He is one of the projectors of the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad, and is devoting considerable time and energy in pushing ahead the completion of that line.

Ex-Senator F. S. Christensen, of Rush City, is at the Ryan.

FOR FESTIVE ELKS.

The Elks' benefit committee has selected the Grand opera house for its annual benefit Oct. 9, on which occasion members of eight theatrical companies will appear in specialties. The price of boxes has been fixed at $12 for those accommodating six people and $16 for those seating eight, and no single box seats will be sold. The tickets will be on sale by members after to-day, and can be exchanged at the box office for reserved seats on Monday, Oct. 5.

† † †

The Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, as the name indicates, is one of the world's most charitable secret organizations. It dispenses its charity without ostentation, and no one outside the lodge doors know a tithe of its good deeds. The coming benefit is for the purpose of replenishing the treasury for the charitable work of the winter.

† † †

George W. Thompson, the father of the order of Elks, is in St. Paul with the Katie Emmett company. He said yesterday he was proud of the order, and especially proud of St. Paul's fine lodge of 173 all-wool-and-yard-wide boys. He appeared at their benefit two years ago, and only regrets that he is not to be here to assist them this year.

† † †

The tickets for the benefit are to be issued to members this afternoon by "Brer" Verbeck, and then the hustle for the diamond badge prize will begin. The performance will be a corker beyond question.

VIEWS OF STATE EDITORS.

But how strange that they should want a man for any position who represents what they term the abominable free trade ideas of Mills and Carlisle? It will be remembered that Mr. Nelson voted for the Mills bill four years ago, and at the time his action created considerable of a hubbub from the Republican press, and now they have completely changed their tune, thinking that if they can only nominate a vote-catcher their principles will be of little consequence.—Faribault Pilot.

* * *

Does Minnesota want to go before the world with a miniature tin horn show of $50,000—not more than some of our smaller and poorer states? Can Minnesota afford to be so stingy after harvesting a 60,000,000 crop of wheat? We believe in retrenchment and reform, but not that kind of reform that will be a lasting injury to the state.—Sleepy Eye Herald.

* * *

The manner in which the Minneapolis board of trade treated a proposal from the chamber of commerce of St. Paul to appoint a committee to consider the subject of municipal union was not very dignified. It was a business proposition and should not have been treated so lightly.—Todd Argus.

* * *

"Doc" Fish, the wide-mouthed editor of the Great West, says it is a base fabrication to say that the crops of the Northwest are excellent, that it is a scheme concocted by wheat dealers to keep the prices down. "Doc" knows.—Heron Lake News.

* * *

One thing the state ought to be especially thankful for; the management of the state fair claim it to be a financial success. It is claimed to be the best fair held by the state association in more than one sense. Exhibitions were good, and all the attachments were so well carried out as to make it pleasing to the general public.—Sherburne Times.

THEY'RE AFTER JOHN.

Uncle Sam Combines With European Nations to Discipline China.

Joint Action Will Be Taken to Make the Heathen Behave.

Naval Demonstration Possible in the Event of More Trouble.

Mr. Blaine Expects to Yet Secure Mole St. Nicholas From Hayti.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A week ago Secretary Tracy, after summing up the number of American war vessels in Chinese waters, remarked: "If, however, American missions and American citizens in China are to rely upon gunboats for their protection, rather than upon the Chinese government, our fleet in those waters must be very largely increased."

Since that utterance events have so shaped themselves as to indicate the wisdom of preparing to meet the emergency foreseen by Secretary Tracy. While there is at present no formal alliance, yet the government of the United States has reached an understanding with the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany, by the terms of which, in the event of the failure of the Chinese government to afford adequate guarantees for the protection of the lives, property and interests of the citizens of the four nations, that duty is to be undertaken by the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, acting jointly.

In Case of Riot

or other disturbance, the vessels of either of the four nations will afford refuge to the citizens of any of the other nations and will undertake to protect their consulates and other interests. It is not known whether or not a combined naval demonstration will be necessary to arouse the Chinese government to a realization of the justice of the demands of Europe and America, that the property rights and lives of their citizens be respected, and it may be that the naval forces will confine their operations to a system of watchful maneuvers that shall have in view the presence of one or more vessels at every port where an anti-foreign outbreak is threatened.

But this will necessitate an addition to our own fleet, and if the Ranger can be repaired in season she will be sent from San Francisco to join Admiral Belknap's squadron. Such other additions will be made as can be spared from other stations, and these United States vessels, although mostly antiquated and of little service in an engagement with such modern naval vessels as are included in the English, French, German, and even Chinese fleets, would be equally as valuable (and from their light draft, perhaps, more so) as the more modern vessels in quelling a riot and operating in shallow rivers.

ROME, Sept. 21.—The Tribuna announces that England, Italy, Germany and the United States have decided to make a naval demonstration in Chinese waters, and that the command of the combined fleet will be given to the Duke of Genoa. This, it is said, will result in the non-intrusion of France and Russia. The visit of the Duke of Genoa to England is said to be for the purpose of conferring with the British government on the subject.

BLAINE HAS A SCHEME.

Mole St. Nicholas May Yet Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It can be stated on excellent authority that Secretary Blaine expects within the next year to acquire St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, as a naval station. All the advices from that land of revolutions show that Hipolyte's government is beset with many dangers, and will soon be forced to fight for its life. When this fight comes off it is understood that Mr. Blaine expects to make terms with one side or the other, by which, for the support of the United States, the coveted harbor will be ceded. This is practically what was done at the time of the last revolution, but Hypolite went back on his promise. There is reason to believe that the next agreement will not be broken so easily, for Admiral Gherardi and the North Atlantic squadron will be sent to Haytian waters as soon as the trouble begins, and if the coaling station is ceded it will be occupied at once.

TENNESSEE MORTGAGES.

The Census Bureau Puts Forth Some Figures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The superintendent of the census has made the following analysis of the results of the mortgage investigation in Tennessee. These are based on a total debt in force amounting to $40,421,396. Twelve per cent of the state outside of villages and cities, is mortgaged for 50 per cent of its true value. Sixty-seven per cent of the debt of the state is in counties containing Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis. Fifty-nine per cent of the debt of the state is on village and city lots, and 88 per cent of this lot debt is in the four cities above named. Probably no other state in the South, and few states in the North, will show a larger debt on village and city lots than on acre tracts. The debt in force is as follows: Davidson county, $6,638,261; in Hamilton county, $9,819,564; in Knox county, $4,050,359; in Shelby county, $6,649,593.

THE METHODIST COUNCIL.

Delegates From All Lands Will Be Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Preparations for the great ecumenical conference of Methodism, which is to open here Oct. 7, are rapidly approaching completion, and all indications point to the greatest gathering of religious brain force ever seen in this or any other country. Hundreds of delegates from two continents will be present. The conference will last from the 7th to the 20th of October, and will discuss various topics, such as "The Influence of Modern Scientific Progress on Religious Thought," "Ecumenical Methodism," "The Christian Church," "University Education," "Romanism," "International Arbitration," and many other religious problems.

The Itata Libel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. — Attorney General Miller, speaking of the report from Los Angeles that a second libel had been filed against the Itata to-night, said that it was unauthorized, and that he had directed it to be dismissed. He said that the court at Los Angeles today fixed the trial for indemnation against the vessel for Oct. 20, and that the trial for libel would follow immediately.

Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The treasury department has prepared a statement which shows that the custom house receipts at New York for the first nineteen days of this month have fallen off nearly $3,000,000, as compared with the corresponding days of September, 1890. The total receipts at New York for the period of September, 1891, named, aggregated, $6,531,757.

MINNEAPOLIS.

BEAUTIFULLY LESS.

The Exposition Management Promises Great Things This Week.

There are only five more days for the people of Minneapolis to go to the Exposition and to enjoy the immense array of attractions which are to be seen in that place. Already there have been nearly a half-million of visitors; of course a great many of them going the second, third and an indefinite number of times. Such an array of attractions as will be presented to the people on this, the closing week of the great Exposition, will never be surpassed by any of the expositions which may follow. Each day and evening will be of some special note, and instead of decreasing in the character of their attractions their merits will increase. To-night will be St. Paul night, and the day will be "Orphan's day;" all the homeless little ones to be the guests of the firm of Regan Brothers, who will give to each one of the orphans in St. Paul and Minneapolis a ticket for admission to the building and who will furnish a neat little lunch for them during the day. In the evening will be given one of the large portraits of some prominent person.

Wednesday will be the great Harvest Festival, and it is expected that the day will be one of the biggest in the history of the Exposition for any season. The building will be kept open for the benefit of the public, and after the parade there will be a rush for the building. Special programmes will be arranged by the Mexican band and the Sanford sisters' orchestra, and the visitors will be looked after in the very best manner. Thursday will be Visitors' day, with a special programme for the occasion.

Friday will be the great day for the babies, and there will be a great time on that occasion. There will be babies of every nationality, color and size, and every mother will expect that her baby will get the prize. Over $200 will be given away, the visitors to make their own selection of the prize winners by voting. There have already been a large number of entries, and the voting will be spirited.

Saturday will be the last day, and there will be a lively programme on that occasion. The Exposition managemen will give away on that day a little Shetland pony, the prize to be awarded by the drawing of a number. In the evening an exhibition drill will be given by Company A, the crack military company of the Minnesota militia, the drill to take place in the fort, which is located in the center of the lightwell. This is the place where the baby show will be given on Friday.

Only five more days for you to hear the great Mexican band. They will leave Sunday for the corn palace at Sioux City.

There will be a large number of floats turned out from the Exposition building on the day of the Harvest Festival.

The Exposition directors held a meeting yesterday and transacted all of the business which was brought up before them. They instructed the committee which has charge of the display Wednesday to illuminate the bridges and streets between the Exposition building and the union depot with a gay assortment of fireworks on the evening of the 23d.

There will be a salute of ten guns fired on the morning of the Harvest Festival parade.

Musical Programme.

Mexican Band and School Children's Chorus.

PART I.

"Dinovah"—Overture—Band.....Meyerbeer
Children's Chorus—"From Bright Lands I Come," with piano accompaniment.....Donizetti
Children's Chorus—"Red, White and Blue," with band accompaniment....Shaw
Children's Chorus—"Pilgrims' Chorus," with piano accompaniment....Verdi
Children's Chorus—"Anvil Chorus," with band accompaniment.....Verdi

PART II.

"Zaneta"—Overture.....Auber
"A Hunting Scene"—Descriptive piece.....Bucalossi
"Masnadieri"—Selection.....Verdi
"Oralia"—Schottishe.....G. Ortiz
"The Little Belis".....Davilla

SENT TO JAIL.

Justice's Mill Grinds Out a Criminal Grist.

In the criminal branch of the district court yeaterday Hans Olson was found guilty of petty larceny and given a sixty-day jail sentence. Daniel Dahlin, whom Oleson robbed, told the story of the crime, which reads like a page from a work of fiction. He stated that on the night of Aug. 24 Oleson enticed him down on the East side flats to call on his sister. Not finding her home Dahlin got scared and started home on the double quick, but Oleson chased him down by the river, near the railroad bridge, where there were no houses, and demanded his money. He refused to give it up, when Oleson took it. Dahlin followed him up town, and when Oleson entered a house a policeman was hunted up, who found the money, as described, on Oleson when searched. Charles Williams, the eighteen-year-old youth charged with entering Lawrence & Smith's gun store on June 23, changed his plea from not guilty to guilty. The court, after pointing out to him the error of his way, ordered him committed to the reform school. William O'Hearn, the other lad implicated in the same burglary, was ordered returned to the reform school. He had been committed to the reformatory previously, but had been allowed out on parole.

LEGALLY SEPARATED.

Jennie Yerxa Secures a Divorce From Albert.

Jennie Yerxa yesterday morning secured from Judge Pond a decree divorcing her from Albert A. Yerxa, to whom she was married in 1883. They separated in 1888. The case was an interesting one, developing several interesting features. Mrs. Yerxa had been previously married to a Mr. McDougall, who died some years before she married Yerxa. She had been left a small amount of property by her first husband, which Yerxa wanted her to sell and turn the proceeds over to him. This she refused to do, when he commenced a course of ill-treatment, going at times so far as to threaten her life. He accused her of being unfaithful to her marriage vows, and in many other ways made life burdensome. She resides on the East side, and obtains her living by dressmaking. Prof. Clark, of the state university, is a brother of Mrs. McDougall, and she was allowed to resume her former name. It appears that this is not Yerxa's first appearance in divorce proceedings, as a decree of divorce was exhibited in court in which one Sabina Yerxa had been granted a divorce from him in California in 1881 on the grounds of cruelty.

He Was a Wanderer.

Frank Hunnicutt, the young man who became insane Sunday and created considerable excitement by chasing a mail wagon up Fifth street, was taken into the probate court yesterday and examined as to his sanity. He was found to be a fit subject for the asylum, and Judge Corrigan accordingly made an order for his commitment. From letters found in the young man's possession it was learned that his father and mother live in Arriba, Col., and have been trying for the past year to induce him to come to them. Several of the letters were from his mother, and pleaded with her wandering boy to come home at once, and by so doing take a heavy load from their minds. In one of the letters was a note to the public in general, asking any one who knew anything of the young men to send word to his parents, as they feared that he was dead.

Called a Young Thief.

A youngster named Reeves, whose Christian name has been sacrificed to the sobriquet "Kid," was arrested yesterday by Inspector James Doyle, who charges him with "dipping," otherwise known as pocket-picking. It is claimed that Reeves took a purse from the pocket of a lady on the street and started to run with it, but a bystander saw him and after a chase caught him and turned him over to the officer. Reeves will have a hearing to-day.

LOCKEY'S EXPLANATION.

What He Says of the South Side Saloon Affair.

Ald. Lockey said yesterday, in speaking of the discharge of A. E. Bevis, sprinkler in the Eleventh ward, as was stated, for meddling in the crusade against the Sunday saloons:

There is no truth in the statement that Bevis was discharged because he took part in the movement against the saloons or that Ald. Blichfeldt went to him and threatened to discharge him. He was discharged for incompetency and for nothing else. I went to him myself once and told him he had better not meddle with the saloon business as I did not want these saloon men about my ears all the time. I gave him to understand, however, that as long as he attended to his work in proper shape he would not be disturbed, and that the saloon matter would make no difference in that.

Oratory's Tongue.

Next Monday the Manning School of Oratory will open its course of instruction in the Masonic Temple. This is a new institution in Minneapolis, but it starts out under most favorable auspices. Louise Jewell Manning is the principal. She will be assisted by Miss Lillian Backus. Mrs. Annie Abrahams will have charge of the study of English language and literature. The school has high social and educational prestige. The following constitute the board of visitors: Hon. S. M. Emery, regent state university; Moses True Brown, A. M., principal Boston School of Oratory; C. Wright Davison, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Edgar Palmer, La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, Mrs. P. B. Winston, Minneapolis; John Blanchard, editor Minneapolis Times; J. M. Underwood, Lake City, Minn.; J. N. Greer, principal North side high school, Minneapolis; Sol Smith Russell, Minneapolis; Franklin H. Sargeant, director American Academy of Dramatic Arts; Charles F. Haney, city clerk, Minneapolis; Prof. Hamlin Garland, author and critic, Roxbury, Mass.; Adelaide Johnson, Sculptor, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dr. Higbee, St. Paul; Rev. Mr. David, pastor of the New church, Minneapolis; Laura J. Tisdale, director school of oratory, Chicago, Ill.

A Horse on Rinker.

Yesterday Mayor Winston returned to Clerk Haney, with his veto, two ordinances changing street grades, and therein lies a horse on the city engineer. The ordinances in question are one changing the grade of a portion of Main street northeast, and another altering the grades of Seventh street and Third avenue north, along the block selected as the site for the new central market. A former ordinance requires that when a change of grade is contemplated, the city engineer shall notify the owners of abutting property that they may if they so desire appear and make objections. Now it appears that in the cases above named Mr. Rinker omitted to give the required notice, and the notices are therefore informal. The mayor noticed this fact, and on account of it vetoed the ordinances.

Careless Driving.

Henry Altnow, clerk of the municipal court, narrowly escaped serious injury on Sunday evening while taking a drive. He was driving down Second avenue south with a double carriage, and at the corner of Tenth street a single rig driven at a furious rate came into collision with him, the horse jumping with both fore feet into Mr. Altnow's carriage. Fortunately Mr. Altnow, who was the only occupant of his carriage, escaped with a slight bruise on one leg.

BURNING GRAIN.

Prairie Fires Still Raging Throughout the Northwest.

Specials to the Globe.

SIBLEY, Io., Sept. 21.—Four stacks of oats caught fire about 9:30 a. m. to-day on the Fay farm, one and a half miles north of town, which were estimated to contain 700 bushels of grain. The fire was supposed to be caused by spontaneous combust