THE DAILY GLOBE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY AT THE GLOBE BUILDING, COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS.

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE

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1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m in advance.$2 00
6 m in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
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Eastern Advertising Office, Room 21, Tribune Building, New York.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—For Wisconsin: Generally fair; southerly winds, slightly cooler in northern, continued high temperature in southern portion. For Iowa: Fair Wednesday; continued warm, southerly winds; cooler Thursday. For Minnesota: Local showers; southerly winds, slightly cooler, except in extreme northern portion stationary temperature. For North Dakota: Local showers in eastern, fair in western portion: cooler in southeast, warmer in northwest portion; variable winds. For South Dakota: Local showers; cooler in southwest, stationary temperature in northwest portion; winds shifting to westerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	29.98	82	Ft. Custer	29.74	72
Duluth	29.94	64	Helena	29.84	64
La Crosse	30.04	80	Ft. Sully	....	..
Huron	29.74	84	Minnedosa	29.78	54
Moorhead	29.76	78	Calgary	29.46	64
St. Vincent	29.74	68	Winnipeg	29.78	60
Bismarck	29.78	64	Q'Appelle	29.70	66
Ft. Buford	29.74	58	Med'e Hat	29.84	68

Forecast for all of Wednesday for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Winds mostly southerly; fair weather, preceded by showers; no decided change in temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

AFFECTS THE FARMER.

BEN BUTTERWORTH, the ex-Republican congressman from Cincinnati, who voted for the MCKINLEY bill under party constraint, after he had spoken against it, returns from his tour of Europe in the interest of the world's fair, more convinced than before that the tariff is a blunder and detrimental to the interests of the country. He says the movement of the world is toward closer relations in sympathy and material interests, and the United States "must get in step with it." The MCKINLEY act would have been disastrous to the farmer in curtailing the market in Europe for his surplus products, had it not been for the failure of crops over there. But for this the demand for foodstuffs would have been less than usual, and the big wheat crops that inspire exulting festivals to-day that would hardly be worth harvesting. The tariff makers did all in their power to defeat the prosperity of the producers. They provoked the buying nations to stiffen the obstacles to traffic and look in all other directions rather than to this country for supplies. But the great disaster came, and they are forced to take the surplus so abundant here. No credit is due to the MCKINLEY system that there is an opening for wheat and hogs in Europe. The past August the official figures show exportations of breadstuffs to Europe in excess of any former year. There has never been such a record for any month. Those who try to claim any of the credit for the tariff are dishonest or deceived. The people there were hungry and getting more so, and nowhere else could they buy for their needs. That is the only reason for the profitable demand for the surplus grain that is giving the agricultural sky such brightness. The abundant crops would have been but an aggravation without buyers abroad for them. By virtue of this failure of European crops the exportations of $10,721,310 of breadstuffs in August, 1890, spring up to $28,853,510 in the past month. The exports of other articles in the contrasted months show the effect of the tariff and the drift of the breadstuff trade, but for the unusual conditions of failure of crops. The exports of provisions in August, 1890, were $10,476,840. In the same month of 1891 they fell to $9,214,345, a loss of over $1,200,000. The value of cattle and hogs exported in August, 1891, was more than a half a million, or nearly 20 per cent less than in the same month of 1890. Cotton exports fell off about $1,000,000, and petroleum nearly as much in the month. The falling off of provisions, cotton, cattle and hogs and petroleum in the month was $3,394,000, and but for the phenomenal conditions in regard to breadstuffs, their exportation would also have shown reduced figures. It cannot be anticipated that these will exist next year or in any future time. It would be an absurdity for the American producer to base his calculations for coming years upon the condition that now affords him his opportunity. Under the circumstances that must be presumed, the operation of McKinleyism will tend to decrease the foreign demand for breadstuffs, just as the August figures show that it has few other leading articles of export. It is evident that the prosperity of the farmer requires the exchange of commercial commodities with other countries instead of dwarfing and hampering them as the protective system does. The greater the commercial transactions, the more demand there will be for farm products.

PLEASANT FREAKS.

This is a freakish season in several respects; not, however, the erratic sort that excites disapproval in this part of the world. The crops that failed over the water are found in the American harvest. After an August frost scare for the corn, in the latter part of September the children in the public schools are turned out to see the unprecedented corn-ripening weather in that period put the finishing touches upon the splendid grain that the hungry rye-eaters over the water need so much to know the value of for food. The shortness of their inferior article may be a valuable educator to them this year, and prepare them to be important customers in the future. Be that as it may, the heated term has done magnificent service in ripening the corn, and it is now out of all danger. The volume of this crop is almost beyond conception. Try to think of a pile of 2,000,000,000 bushels, and one might as well attempt to count the hairs on a dog. Last year was not a very good corn year, and yet the five states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska footed up 704,000,000 bushels, and shipped 127,000,000 out of the counties in which it grew. It is rare that full crops of corn and wheat are grown the same year, but that fortunate conjunction seems to have happened this time. But, as in the case of wheat, the corn grower is largely dependent upon international traffic for the value of his crop. He converts his corn into meat, and must have more than the home demand to make it profitable.

THE HARVEST FESTIVAL.

Noteworthy in the history of Minneapolis will be to-day, when the city will be crowded with visitors, and demonstrations of the most extraordinary character made in honor of the great harvest which has clothed this quarter of our country. Popular interest and enthusiasm have been roused to the highest point, and the whole district tributary to these two cities has been invited to the display. The ingenuity of the people of the Flour City has been stimulated by their sense of local patriotism, and they expect to outdo any effort of a similar sort which has heretofore been attempted in the Northwest. If the day proves fairly pleasant, and the spectators are spared the torture of the intense sun rays which have made the past week so hard to bear, there is every promise of a brilliant and memorable occasion, which will well repay many miles of travel to see.

The idea has been advanced in some places that festivities over the new crops are premature, and, if not premature, at least are ill-advised. They who think in this way claim that it would be policy to disguise our abundance, that out of the world's despair we may reap the fullest return. There might be something in this were it practicable, but it is not. Individual gratification over an exceptional harvest is bound to make itself known in the quiet boasting on the country road, and the prospect of unwonted profits grows into a chorus of mutual congratulations in every village street and center of congregating. Out of a union of many voices raised in an accord of satisfaction come, spontaneously and superior to resistance or the suggestions of prudence, scenes of exultation like harvest festivals with their parades and festivities. They are not to be suppressed or postponed, because they speak the feelings of the heart, and are but a formal and regulated outburst of a prevailing and dominating popular opinion.

THE HEAT.

Hard to endure has been the unprecedented and protracted heat of the past week; and the dead and steaming days, uninterrupted even at night by cool breezes or lower temperature, have strained the strength of many a man who supposed that he was stout enough for any ordinary ordeal. One great trouble has been that we are quite unaccustomed to such experiences. In our severest winters we seldom have more than three or four successive days of extreme cold, and in the conventional summers the thermometer does not usually range high for a longer period than this; and after sundown in any event there is apt to be a cessation of the strain, even though it may have to be resumed the following morning. But now for more than twice that time tired men and women have tossed on feverish beds, and viewed with despair the breaking of a new day which promised no change from the day before. The woods in the country have burst into flame under the scorching rays of the sun, and farmers have been driven from the fields to places of shelter and protection. In the cities the schools have been closed because it was cruel to keep the children in attendance, and office and store have been scenes of reluctant and painful exertion. People have postponed engagements and duties to a more convenient season, and idleness has been the ideal of suffering humanity. Windows have not been large enough to admit the air, and the streets have been thronged at night by loungers and saunterers searching for a breeze. Their voices float about like the dull droning of insects which one hears on a July afternoon, and then again are drowned by the whir of the passing electric trains or the notes of some distant piano, thrummed by a performer striving to forget his own discomfort and careless of the sufferings of others who have to endure his discords with nerves already unstrung by the unutterable weather. Distressing, indeed, are days and nights such as we are enduring.

ANOTHER GAMBLER GONE.

Nobody ought to feel sorry for the suspension of S. V. WHITE. If his suspension really meant failure, and that he would engage no more in the pernicious trade with which he has been connected, it would be a public blessing. This, however, is probably not its meaning. No doubt he has secured beyond attack and danger a considerable fortune, and after a bit he will resume, as so many others before him have done. WHITE lives in Brooklyn, where he is prominent in church circles, and for a single term he sat in the national house of representatives. By profession he has been a gambler, with an office on Wall street. The crops of the country have been his lay-out, and he has tried to manipulate them so as to bring him a profit, no matter how much both the producers and consumers suffered by his thimblerigging. He has been conspicuous in the class of men who have stood between the farmer and his natural market, and by tricks and devices have deranged the regular order of business and converted legitimate commerce into the semblance of a pool room or a faro bank. Speculators who deal in the food of the masses and raise or depress its price by artificial measures unconnected with the laws of supply and demand, who now build a dam so that the necessities of life cannot be had at all, and again remove all barriers so that what has been hoarded pours forth in swollen current, unprofitable to those who have toiled to produce it—such men are vampires preying on humanity. Sometimes they get caught, as has "Deacon" WHITE, and are swept away in the ruin they had planned for others. The GLOBE repeats that when this really happens no one ought to be sorry. The only reason for regret is that it does not happen oftener.

LIKE THE LOTTERY.

It is assumed that the support given the laws enacted to induce mortuary conditions in the Louisiana industry that has become so obnoxious to the moral sentiment of the country is hastening it to that commendable conclusion. The highest national court and the legal light of the administration have vindicated the repressive and galling legislation. The octopus has been denied all the general privileges that, like the vivifying rains, come to the average citizen without regard to moral complexion. It is presumed that the lack of nutrition thus induced will promote starvation. Unhappily, this auspicious conclusion is not likely to be had. The management of the lottery is concerned about the result of its home fight for existence, and not greatly disquieted over unfriendly measures emanating from Washington. Probably there has been some reduction in the volume of business, but in all the cities the patrons of the institution find convenient channels for continuing their investments, and they are a vast number. Those most vehement in denouncing lotteries and all gambling schemes are often among the most regular ticket buyers. The speculative spirit is wonderfully pervasive. It bets on horse races, the future of wheat, takes chances in revolving wheels at the state fair, or quietly hands to the ubiquitous agent the dollar or two each month for the Louisiana lottery. If the voters of Louisiana accept the bribe of a million and a quarter dollars per year and vote the renewal of the charter next April, the keepers of the octupus may laugh at the prophets who have been presaging its collapse. There is no indication of weakening in its fight, and the recent split in the Alliance of that state adds to its chances, which seem to be very good. From the protection standpoint it has many points of similarity with the favorites of that system. It enriches those who sustain the proper relations to it, and robs the many who become its victims. It is a home industry. It employs a great many men at good wages, and adds to the activities of a host of people in express or other offices over the country. These people are consumers, and afford a market for the products of the farm and factory. So far as it diffuses prosperity it is believed to be impartial. One man is about as certain to draw a blank as another. There is one difference from other classes of protection; no one is obliged to pay it any tax, while the man who wears woolen clothes, has glass in his windows or tin on his roof, has no way of escape from the filching hand of protection. The lottery is condemned as morally wrong. The protective principle, as illustrated in the present tariff, has the same texture and fiber. It robs the many for the benefit of the few. What more does the lottery do?

PARTIES in this state still think there are millions over the water in old estates beckoning to them. Several thousand similar deluded persons in past times would have realized just the same if they had hunted for a pot of gold under the rainbow. More has been spent than is realized in these fanciful quests.

IF BISMARCK laughs in his sleeve, he will have a chance to do the internal act over the confusion of the emperor in trying to wriggle out of his slur upon the great NAPOLEON. The deposed minister will find several occasions in the reichstag to get on the toes of the puissant emperor.

IN THE dearth of museum freaks a Pennsylvania doctor is trying to graft a dog's tail on a man's right arm, and, if he makes a success of this, will experiment with a cat's tail on the arm. If he can add the head of a donkey, there will be more of the family unities.

THE hot weather has been scattered about a good deal where there was no corn to pull through. It has got into politics in some of the states, and perhaps kept Mr. BLAINE from getting back to Washington with the rest. But it has compensations.

SUPT. PORTER seems to think that Iowa farmer was mistaken when he told him that it was none of his business how much of a mortgage he had on his property. The census man proposes to instruct him by means of court machinery.

THE Republican candidate for governor in Massachusetts is being boomed as the man who concocts "ALLEN'S root beer." But the voting comes too late for so tame an irrigator of the male anatomy.

INGALLS may be taken as an authority when he says the people of this country are very little concerned about the disappointment of officeseekers. He has been there.

EVEN the cranberry crop on Cape Cod caught the infection and turned out 20,000 bushels more than usual. It was not in the MCKINLEY budget, either.

THERE were several people who did not get claims in the Oklahoma annex yesterday. No doubt some were planted in the six-by-two claims.

GOV. CAMPBELL is apt and pithy when he pictures his opponent as "the incarnation of protection in its most aggravated form." That's him.

BLAINE is understood to enjoy keeping the little man in the White house in a fever of suspense. Nor is he likely to relieve it soon.

GOV. JONES, in New York, has a black eye too conspicuous to pose as a peaceful reformer.

FOYER TIPS.

The Pitou stock company drew an audience to the Metropolitan last evening which demonstrated the fact that St. Paul's best people know and appreciate a high class dramatic representation. There will be a special ladies' matinee this afternoon, and to-night the company will present "A Modern Match" for the last time. To-morrow evening there will be a change of plays. The company will present Martha Morton's charming comedy-drama, "Geoffrey Middleton, Gentleman."

† † †

Sarah Bernhardt is to follow "Dr. Bill" at the Metropolitan next week.

† † †

Gus Heege, who plays the Swede in "Yon Yonson," came to play the character through the following circumstance in his theatrical career: Several years ago he was a member of a strolling band of players, who, through adversity and bad business, became stranded at Mastinique, Mich., leaving Heege in a strange town without friends and money. The morning the show "busted," as the saying goes, Heege started to find some means to get out of town, and the first thing that met his eyes was a large placard "Men wanted for the lumber camps at good wages." Here was an opening, and, although wholly inexperienced, Gus applied for a place, and, being a strong, healthy-looking fellow, was hired, and left that day for camp. The majority of his companions were Swedes, and Heege put in three long and, to him, weary months, working hard and studying the Swedish dialect by force of his surroundings. He soon became quite proficient, and could say "Yumping Yimminy" and express himself as though a born Swede. He saved his money, and in the spring drifted back to his friends and acquaintances with the fixed determination that the next character he played upon the mimic stage should be a Swede. How well he has succeeded is evidenced by the success of "Yon Yonson."

† † †

The London Gaiety Girls are giving an excellent entertainment at the Olympic this week.

† † †

The sale of tickets for the Elks' annual benefit started in briskly yesterday. Deputy Insurance Commissioner Elmer H. Dearth, who wears a pair of horns which only sprouted a few months ago, alone sold over 100 tickets during the day. Gov. Merriam has purchased a box for the occasion.

ROTUNDA RIPPLES.

Gen. W. F. Cross, the secretary of the state fair association, largely through whose efforts the wonderful success of this year's state fair is due, dropped his duties at Hamline for a short time yesterday afternoon and ran into the city to meet a number of friends and attend to several business matters. Gen. Cross still looks a little tired, as might be expected in view of the remarkable amount of worry and excitement through which he has passed this month. He is inclined to attribute the greater portion of the credit for the success of the fair to President Clough, of Minneapolis, saying in regard to him that he proved one of the best and most successful officers the fair has ever had. "Senator Clough," he said, "is a worker and what you might term an untiring one at that. He has vim and energy and made my work a great deal less difficult."

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Speaking of the financial part of the fair this year, Gen. Cross stated that while less money had been expended than usual more was actually paid out in premiums than ever before. The weather, the general thought, was deserving of special mention, as it contributed very largely to the success of the big agricultural show. The accounts of the week's receipts and expenditures are being put into proper shape as rapidly as possible, and, while it cannot be figured out exactly, there will be a handsome sum cleared and placed on the profit side of the ledger.

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The work of Secretary Cross was not characterized by any great display, indeed it was exactly the contrary. Everything was attended to at the proper time, and at as small an expense as possible. Unlike some who have held this office, Gen. Cross did not run it or attempt to run it for the purpose of self-glorification or self-advertising, and the result is most gratifying to all who earnestly desire that Minnesota shall have a state fair that shall be successful in every way, and a credit to the state and its great agricultural interests. This year the work was not commenced until after the close of the session of the legislature for several obvious reasons. Next year this will be different, and Secretary Cross will commence as soon as the work of the fair that has just come to an end is out of the way to prepare for the fair of 1892.

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"The Wisconsin state fair, while a great success for the institution, was not equal to the Minnesota in any department," said W. M. Fields, the horseman of Cedar Falls, Io. Mr. Fields had an exhibit at the Hamline fair, and took fourteen horses from Hamline to Milwaukee and came back with sixteen medals, five of them being sweepstakes. Thus far this season his horses have carried off ninety-one medals at the various fairs at which they have been exhibited.

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Col. W. F. Ball, the handsome mayor of Fargo, was the central figure of a North Dakota delegation at the Merchants' yesterday. He had been called to the Saintly City on legal business, and filled in the afternoon before train time chatting politics and crops. It is generally understood that Col. Ball will will be a prominent candidate for Senator Casey's seat in the United States senate when the time comes, although he declines to commit himself in regard to the matter. In reply to a question of the GLOBE representative yesterday he said:

"There will undoubtedly be many candidates for Senator Casey's seat in the United States senate, and some think that the southeastern and most thickly settled part of the state is entitled to the place. So far, you know, the members of the congressional delegation have all been taken from the central and western part of the state, while the great Red river valley, with the bulk of the population, has had no representative in either branch of congress."

"How do the people like the decision of Judge Caldwell regarding the North Dakota wheat inspection law?"

"It gives general satisfaction," answered Col. Ball. "Many of the farmers never favored the law, as they regarded it as taking just so much money out of their pockets for which they received no return. The decision was good law, and will undoubtedly have an excellent effect."

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Congressman John Lind, of the Second district, blew in from New Ulm on the early morning train yesterday, and, after attending to some business matters in Minneapolis, came over to St. Paul and spent the afternoon at the Merchants'. He prefers to discuss the weather, crops, or almost anything now to politics, claiming that he is no longer in the field. He hastened back to New Ulm on the evening train on account of a pressing business engagement for to-day.

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Senator E. W. Durant and C. A. Moody, president and secretary, respectively, of the North Star Democratic club, reached St. Paul early yesterday morning and, after talking over the details of the work laid out at previous meetings, held a short conference with Chairman Campbell, of the Democratic state central committee, with a view to arranging some plan of work in harmony with the state committee. Later in the afternoon Messrs. Durant and Moody went over to Minneapolis to make arrangements regarding the big meeting to be held in that city early next month.

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Col. John B. Gossage, of the Rapid City Journal, while more of a business man and hustler than politician, is of the opinion that in the event of a three-cornered fight in South Dakota the Republicans are sure winners. In commenting on the recent convention of the Republican editors of Dakota held at Mitchell, he said:

"Five questions were prepared for the Republicans to answer concerning the cause of Republican disaffection, the remedy therefor, the result of fusion, result of a three-cornered contest and the independent strength as compared with last year. As might be expected, the opinions may have been colored a little by the side of the fence those answering the questions stood upon, yet the situation was pretty closely defined. Bossism and poor crops were generally considered the reasons for disaffection, though many thought there was more talk of disaffection than really existed. Remedies as varied as the number giving answers were given, but the most concise one was perhaps the best—good crops and a little more time. Fusion was thought by most to be a poor measure, and would result in disaster to the Republicans. The majority of answers to the question of a three-cornered fight were to the effect that in that event the Republicans would win. The independent strength was thought by all to be much less than it was a year ago."

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Hon. A. T. Stebbins, of Rochester, was in the city yesterday on business connected with the Rochester asylum of the board of trustees, of which institution he is a member. "Steb," as he was commonly known among his fellow members of the legislature of 1889, doesn't think the Democrats are going to have quite as easy a time carrying the First congressional district next year as they had a year ago. He said a number of candidates were being discussed by the Republicans of the several counties of the district.

"It is too early yet for one to even try to predict the nominee," he continued. "Senator Tawney, of Winona, is talked of as a candidate, and while he has not yet made any announcement of his candidacy, his friends are working for him all through the district. He will certainly be a prominent candidate if he enters the race."

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Col. Clarke Chambers, of Owatonna, spent a good part of yesterday in St. Paul, returning home on the evening train. Col. Chambers was one of the workers at the late state fair, and is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he did toward making it a great success. Col. Chambers has been connected with the state fair for a number of years, and has probably a more extended acquaintance among the farmers of the state than any other one of the officers. His wide acquaintance as well as his knowledge of all the details of the farmers' shows make him more and more invaluable to the fair managers each year. He is as pleased over the success of this year's fair as though it were his own private business.

Murdered in Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—San Quentin prison was the scene of a bloody murder last evening. Just as the convicts were being seated for supper, Henry Baker, a San Francisco crook now serving fifteen years for burglary, slipped up behind another inmate, James Bailey, and plunged a knife into his neck. Bailey died in a few minutes. There was an old grudge between the men.

TWINKLES.

Scarlet fever at 99 Wilkin street was reported at the health office yesterday.

To-day is the last opportunity for attorneys to file notices of cases for the October term of the district court.

William Giesking, for cruelly treating a horse, was, on complaint of Agent Hutchins, of the humane society, fined $20 in the municipal court yesterday.

The progressive spiritualists will hold their first annual sociable this evening at Mrs. Yeager's, 323 Nelson avenue. Refreshments will be served and entertainment for all. A cordial invitation is extended.

United States Marshal J. E. Donahower, W. A. Spencer, of the United States district court, and other officials, are at Fergus Falls attending the federal courts. The term is being held by Judge Thomas, of Fargo.

The remains of Frank Delano, of 360 Olmsted street, son of ex-Fire Warden Delano, were interred yesterday at Oakland. Deceased was drowned at Gray Cloud Sunday. The cortege was made up of fifty carriages.

William Wheeler, of Marshall, recently appointed weigher by the railway and warehouse commission, and L. G. Garrett, of Rapidan, appointed assistant weigher, filed their bonds in the office of the secretary of state yesterday.

Chief Grain Inspector Clausen is preparing a circular letter to the grain growers and shippers of the state. It will give instructions that will be of inestimable value to these people relative to the care and shipment of "smut" and frost-bitten wheat.

The fire department received a call yesterday afternoon for a fire at the livery stable, 443 Robert street, owned by the Irvin Marshall estate. A pipe running to the top of the building became filled with sewer gas which exploded. No damage was done.

The D. & D. Electric Company of Minneapolis filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The amount of the capital stock is $50,000, and the incorporators are Gilbert Donaldson, Thomas Davis and Frederick G. James, of Minneapolis.

Rev. Robert H. Maclaren, of the Central Presbyterian church, has received a call from the Second Presbyterian church of San Jose, Cal. The reverend gentleman is at present in Brooklyn, N. Y. It is expected he will accept the call.

Mrs. Aurelia B. Dean died yesterday morning at the residence of J. P. Gribben, 378 Summit avenue. Deceased is the mother of Hon. W. B. and John D. Dean and Mrs. J. P. Gribben, and was the widow of the late Capt. William Dean, of Pittsburg, Pa. The funeral will occur this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At the meeting of the retail clerks this evening arrangements will be made for a series of open meetings, at which literary and musical features will be prominent. An opportunity is given lady clerks to join the union upon application to Secretary Nash. The new working cards will be distributed this evening.

The latest addition to the social clubs of the city is the C club, composed of the privates of Company C. The society is of recent organization, but it is strong in numbers and enthusiasm, and bids fair to rival many older clubs before the season is over. Its first social function, for which invitations are already issued, will be a hop at the armory Oct 12. Great preparations are being made for the entertainment, and its success is assured.

The pocket reference books of city affairs, annually issued from the city clerk's office, were delivered yesterday and the reading matter reflects great credit upon City Clerk Prendergast, the compiler. The little volume gives a full list of city officials, the dates of meeting of various bodies, the rules governing licenses and cab fares, list of fire alarm boxes, location of police stations, mail carriers routes, postal rules, routes of street cars, and a hundred othes matters of general interest.

OF A PERSONAL TINGE.

W. E. Blodgett, of Faribault, is in the city.

R. A. Irwin, the Belle Plaine attorney, is in the city.

William McKinley, of Duluth, is stopping at the Merchants'.

Mayor Smith returned yesterday from his hunting trip, and reports exceedingly hot weather, very little game and a broken gun.

Dr. John C. Bossidy, late United States inspector of pensions, has left for London, Eng., to take a year's special course in medicine.

At the Windsor—T. B. Porle, Cloquet; Paul Beattie, Chicago; A. S. Carney, New York; T. H. Graham, E. H. Brewster, Mingusville, Md.

At the Clifton—O. M. Chandler, Burlington; T. W. Payne, Chicago; E. A. Adams, Fargo; G. B. Winter, Chicago; Miss Minnie Minton, Boston.

W. B. Parsons, the Dodge Center banker and member of the Republican state central committee from the Fifth judicial district, is at the Merchants'.

R. R. Wise, the Brainerd hotel man and ex-candidate for the legislature on the Republican ticket in the Forty-sixth district, is at the Merchants'.

John Hutton, of Windom, is in the city on business. Mr. Hutton is a prominent business man of Windom and a member of the Republican state central committee.

At the Metropolitan—James Murray, Duluth; H. W. Seckford, James A. Burke, C. E. Hagemeyer, Cincinnati, O.; J. B. Hawley, West Superior, Wis.; Jere Mullins, Henry Tamfehr, Joseph Klaffski, Butte, Mont.

F. S. Verbeck has resigned the management of the Minnesota type foundry. There are few better known or more popular men among the printing fraternity in the Northwest than "Ver." It is understood he has three strings to pull, and, in all probability, will remain in the city.

At the Merchants'—C. M. Williams, Eau Claire; J. W. Scott, Grand Forks; W. B. Parsons, Dodge Centre; John Hutton and wife, Windom; R. A. Irwin, Belle Plaine; W. E. Blodgett, Faribault; W. E. Biggs, Aberdeen, S. D.; William McKinley, Duluth; J. J. Barclay and wife, Valley City, N. D.; B. F. Vreeland, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. D. Hoover, Chicago; J. McNally, Elkton, S. D.; W. J. Wellman, Pierre, S. D.

FOREIGN DRIFT.

The exhibition of the holy coat at Treves will end on Oct. 4. The number of pilgrims who have viewed the coat already exceeds the total number of those who viewed it in the exhibition of 1844, and the total number in this exhibition will probably reach 2,000,000.

Russia, which claims absolute supremacy over the region, has excluded an English captain from entering Little Pamir, in Central Asia.

It is stated that the king of Roumania, upset by the queen's illness and court intrigues, has imparted to the Roumanian premier and others his desire to abdicate the throne.

The Berlin Freisinnige Zeitung says Herr Richter proposes the cession of the southern portion of German East Africa to England on condition that the latter refunds the indemnity Germany paid Zanzibar.

A Bologna newspaper asserts that the government of Italy is arranging with railway officials to put in force a prohibitive tariff on exports of silver currency which is disappearing from the country.

At a meeting of Freeman's Journal shareholders in Dublin yesterday E. Dwyer Gray was elected director by a vote of 61 to 12. The present board of directors thereupon resigned.

The pope is organizing an international congress to be held at Fribourg in 1892 to arrange a European Catholic Democratic union.

The correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburg says that the Russian government has accepted 79¼ as the price for the new loan of $20,000,000. On the Paris bourse contract dealings in the new Russian loan continue at from 1 to 1½ per cent premium.

The Azotine Affair.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In my interview in Monday's issue I was quoted as saying there were other leaks in the city treasury besides the azotine, that the reporter could better spend his time in looking up. This does me and others an injustice where none was intended. I do not consider the payment of our just bills a leak, nor do I consider that there are any so-called leaks in the city government. What I meant to say was that the reporter could find other matters connected with the city government to write about of vastly more importance than the ancient azotine chestnut. J. G. DONNELLY.

Swung in Secrecy.

CAÑON CITY, Col., Sept. 22.—William H. Davis was hanged in the state prison here to-night. All necessary preparations had been carefully made, and the witnesses who had been invited to witness the execution were on hand. All the employes in and about the prison were bound to the strictest secrecy, and not a word could be learned about the condition of the prisoner and the time of the act.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

Old Soldiers Had the Right of Line in Filing.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Sept. 22.—The scene at the land office here to-day was a lively one. About 250 old soldiers, armed with declaratory statements, have been in line before the office door for four days past. Some have slept in chairs, some on the ground, and some hardly at all. Meals were brought to them by their wives, children or friends. The weather has been pleasant, but the veterens were accustomed to hardship, and did not mind the inconveniences. When the hour of noon approached there was very little excitement, the men in line being nearly the only people left in town, most every one having gone to the border to either join in the rush or witness it. The first man in the line was John Diamond. When noon arrived he handed his papers to Receiver Barber to make the necessary examination of them. The papers were then passed up to the chief of this land office. Mr. Diamond passed to the next window and handed in his $14, and was handed a receipt for the same. On passing out of the land office he was met by his family and congratulated.

There was no disturbance about the office, and the business of filing the statements proceeded quietly and swiftly. At 7 o'clock all the old soldiers had got in their papers. The line did not decrease in length, however, for after 3 o'clock settlers who had located their claims in the new lands began to arrive to file their entry notices. For every other soldier that stepped out of the head of the line a fresh claimant stepped into a place at its end. The land office kept open until 7 o'clock. At that time fully 200 were still in line, and others were arriving every minute.

A dispatch from Oklahoma City says: It was expected there would be a riot at the land office when it opened for business at noon to-day. The crowd which has surrounded it for the last four days became very boisterous last night, and this morning it was found necessary to guard the office with deputy United States marshals. The latter succeeded in preserving the peace, and there was no disturbance. Old soldiers' declaratory statements were filed during the day to the number of 180. This evening hundreds of claimants are returning from the lands and lining up before the land office door, preparatory to filing their entry notices.

A DUKE'S BLUSTER.

He Shoots His Mouth in Sensational Strain.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Dix-Neuvieme Siecle publishes a dispatch from a correspondent in Baden given the substance of a speech, which it is claimed, was made by the Grand Duke of Baden at the close of the recent maneuvers of the Southwest army. According to this dispatch the grand duke said: "Since the last maneuvers of our army the situation in Europe has been modified. The sacrifices which Germany has undergone in order to guarantee peace will not be hindered by the culpable proceedings of our neighbors, who are only awaiting a propitious occasion to again open an era of bloody conspiracy. We must regard the future with energy and resolution. The time is near when Germany must again unsheathe her sword in defense of her independence against an enemy who has not learned prudence by bloody defeat. It will be the duty of the valiant corps of Baden to support the first onset, to fire the first shot and to carry the palm of victory.' The paper says that the speech has created a great sensation in Baden, and that while the German press has not published it, its authenticity cannot be denied.

THE SULTAN STUNNED.

Rich and Fertile Arabia May Be Lost to Him.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The news of the capture of Sana by the rebels is, says a Constantinople dispatch, almost a stunning blow to the sultan, who for weeks past has been plunged in anxiety over the situation in Arabia. Western Europeans are not capable of appreciating the sultan's feelings on this subject, but to him the fate of Arabia is of more importance even than Constantinople. His anxiety regarding this matter is so strong that it has nearly driven him insane. Sana is the key to Yemen, and the loss of it is almost an overwhelming blow to Turkish supremacy in that rich and fertile province, and may le d to the loss of all Arabia.

That country now contains several emirs who ignore the authority of the Porte, and if these should unite against Turkey the sultan would have a difficult war on his hands. The Turkish troops in Yemen went there without provisions or money, with orders to live on the country. They won some success at first, but, probably disheartened by their own condition, they appear to have lost ground. Should Arabia be separated from the Porte, the religious passion that such an event would excite would, in the opinion of Europeans at Constantinople, imperil the life as well as the throne of the sultan.

HIT WITH A LAMP.

A Woman Seriously Injured in a Minneapolis Row.

Mrs. J. Hornbach, who resides on Eighth avenue south, between Washington and third, Minneapolis, was seriously injured last night about 11:30 while in a drunken row which occured in her house. She and several other persons had been drinking together for some time, and had all become somewhat intoxicated when an altercation occured over the payment for drinks. Mrs. Hornbach, it appears, seized a lamp and tried to strike a man known as "Dakota Jimmy," when he seized the lamp away from her and struck her lover in the head with it, cutting quite a deep gash and felling her to the ground. A row ensued which attracted the attention of Officer Bacon, who entered the house and arrested Jimmy and one other man. The woman was sent to the city hospital, where it was found that she had two wounds on the head and a stab wound in the arm. It is thought that "Jimmy" used a knife on her when she fell. Jimmy has been employed as bartender in Harris' South Minneapolis saloon. The woman will probably recover.

CIGARMAKERS CONVENE.

President Strasser Speaks Words of Wisdom.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—To-day the national convention of the Cigarmakers' union opened at Mozart hall. President Strasse reviewed the progressive work done by the union during the past two years. The membership of the union at present is close on 22,000. He advised the delegates to discountenance hasty action in strikes. Referring to an educational standard, Mr. Strasser said, no boy should be allowed to enter a union shop unless he had received six years' schooling. The convention will resume its deliberations to-morrow morning.

Steamship Arrivals.

SCILLY—Passed: Rhætia, New York for Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Ohio, from Philadelphia; Nevada, from New York.

GLASGOW—Arrived: Pomeranian and Ethiopia, from New York.

BROWHEAD—Signaled 2d: City of Paris, New York for Liverpool.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamer Westernland, Antwerp.

HOW'S THIS, MR. PORTER?

A New York Paper Uncovers Census Bureau Scandals.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Sun's Washington special says a scandalous condition of affairs exists in some of the departments of the census bureau. The Sun goes on to say: It would be impossible to enumerate all the abuses perpetrated, but one or two samples will furnish a good illustration of the whole. In one of the largest of the divisions, situated on one of the floors of the Ninth street building, a veritable reign of terror exists. The chief is a man of notorious character, and the assistant is his companion in evil-doing. A few weeks ago there were imported into this division from a neighboring city two notorious women of the town, who were placed in charge of the work performed by clerks whom the chiefs were anxious to get rid of. The conduct of the imported clerks was so scandulous, and especially with regard to their relations to the chiefs, that three of the ladies rebelled. They refused to be insulted further by taking assignments of work from the "vile creatures," as they called them, and the result was that they soon found their services dispensed with.

There was still one lady in the office whom the chiefs feared, because they knew her to be aware of their improper conduct. She is a woman of the highest character, a member of one of the best families in Washington, and an acquaintance and friend of the most worthy people, including the wife of the superintendent of the census. Being unable to rid themselves of the presence of this lady without securing her discharge, the chiefs commenced a systematic attempt to ruin her character. In fact, they endeavored to put into effect a boycott against her. They went to the lady who had immediate charge of her office work and that of other clerks, and represented her to be a woman of the vilest character, with whom no decent person should associate. Their cowardly attacks did no harm, because the high character of the woman they assailed was too well known, but they succeeded in starting a row that may end seriously for them. Last winter a chief of division in the census office was turned out of a well known boarding house because of the scandal created by her conduct, but the women recently imported, and the men responsible for their employment, and the insulting treatment of the respectable clerks in the office, seem to be far more worthy of punishment than she.

THE WAR CONTINUES.

New England-Northwest Rates Still Being Cut.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The rate war in west-bound traffic between the New England seaboard and Northwestern points continues. The Northern Steamship company, operated by the Great Northern railway, announces to-day the following lake and rail rates from Boston and common points to St. Paul and Minneapolis, effective Sept. 26: First class, 42 cents; second, 37 cents; third, 30 cents; fourth, fifth and sixth, 20 cents. This basis is eight cents lower than that just put into effect by the National Dispatch Line via Sarnia. Considerable curiosity is felt as to whether the latter line will make a further reduction and whether the Canadian Pacific and Soo lines will again slash the all-rail rates. Certainly the Chicago-St. Paul roads will make no attempt to meet this sort of competition.

CATHOLIC ODD FELLOWS.

Important Statement of a New York Priest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A question of great interest to the Roman Catholic church and its relations to secret societies has been raised by a dispatch from Addison, N. Y., stating that one Dennis O'Keefe, of that place, is at once a Catholic, entitled to all the privileges of the church, and an Odd Fellow in good standing. It is stated that the question as to raising the ban against certain secret societies had been referred to Archbishop Corrigan. The archbishop is at present out of town, but Father Lavalle, his secretary, said that while he could not say positively as to Archbishop Corrigan's decision in this particular case, he believed that it was no longer against the law of the Roman Catholic church to be an Odd Fellow.

SCIENTISTS EXCITED.

Skeleton of an Elephant Found in Illinois.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 22.—Local scientists are excited over the discovery of the remains of an elephant in Cedar Fork valley, in the western part of the city. Immense vertebræ were found, and subsequently three teeth discovered. Two of these teeth are in a fine state of preservation. The larger one is ten inches long, five and a quarter inches wide, six inches high and weighs six pounds. There were found portions of a tusk and some fragments of other bones. These remains were discovered ten feet below the surface of the ground, next to a bed of gravel. Near this same locality have been found tusks six inches long.

DENIAL FROM POLK.

The Confederate Prison Story All Wrong.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, who returned yesterday from his Western campaigning trip, denied today the report that he was threatened with violence by ex-Union soldiers while in Wichita, Kan. Col. Polk also denied the charge that he had maltreated Union prisoners under his charge during the war. He says he had never been in charge of a prisoner or prison—in fact, he had never been inside a Confederate prison. Col. Polk pronounced as false the dispatches charging that he apolodized in his Kansas speeches for having gone into the Confederate army.

Egan Confirms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—At a late hour last night Acting Secretary Wharton received a cablegram from United States Minister Egan confirming the report of the suicide of ex-President Balmaceda at Santiago de Chili. Although there have been several telegrams received from Chili at the headquarters of the Chilian congressional envoys in this city during the past few days, none of them make any specific mention of the suicide of President Balmaceda Saturday.

Bond Redemption.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The 4½ per cent bonds received at the treasury department to-day for continuance at 2 per cent amounted to $8,600, making the total amount thus far continued $24,880,200. The 4½ per cent bonds received at the department to-day for redemption aggregated $717,350. The redemption at the subtreasury yesterday aggregated $118,050, making the total redemptions to date $16,318,850.

Questions for Odd Fellows.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows met again this morning, but after a brief session adjourned until to-morrow. All the jurisdictions are represented in the lodge, except Denmark and Switzerland. Two of the most important questions which will come before the grand lodge are those of age limitation and the eligibility of liquor dealers.

Arguments Ended.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The arguments in the appeal of the Eau Claire, Wis., lumbermen to compel the railroads to cease their discrimination in freight rates against Eau Claire were ended today before the sitting of the interstate commerce commission, and the matter was taken under advisement.

DANGER

Of not finding *what* you want nor getting it *when* you want exists in your delaying settling on what you want in Furs and selecting or ordering early. We are already refusing all repair work, and a little later you will have to wait six weeks or more before you can get a "Special Order" done. It's likely to come cold early this season, and then you will come in and want something right away, and—can't get it—see?

BUY NOW

Why not? You don't have to give up your money any earlier. You can pick from a full stock and get your choice. You can gain in every way. Take our word for it and attend to this NOW. We have an elegant line assorted stock of lengths and styles in

SEAL

Garments, and we will share our profit with you; that is, we won't ask their value NOW, but base our charge on what they cost us at time we have purchased (and we have been buying since last October, and own Seal goods all the way from 20 per cent to 40 per cent below the market). Don't think you can't afford a Seal Garment; they are still quite within reason (at OUR prices). They are an economical investment, and never again will they touch lower prices. If you purchase soon you can find garments at $160, $175, $185 and $200 that are fully $75 each under the market. These are FACTS and worth your attention.

FUR CAPES!

We try to give *Good Value* at easy price in our Capes, and see to it that *fit* and *shape* are right. We *know* we have the Best Stock, and we know *what* the furs are, and don't have to call them fancy names to sell them. Our prices start at $7, and run $10, $14, $15, $18 and upward. Try us. We have sold over 400 Capes in August.

RANSOM —AND— HORTON