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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Bermuda cyclone has moved north to the Nova Scotia coast. The clearing condition has remained nearly stationary in Dakota, and a second clearing condition has developed north of Lake Superior, and a storm of slight intensity has formed between the two. Generally fair or clearing weather may be anticipated in all districts, except the gulf coast, for the next forty-eight hours. For Wisconsin: Fair Tuesday; warmer Wednesday; variable winds. For Minnesota and the Dakotas: Fair Tuesday; warmer Wednesday; winds becoming south. For Iowa: Showers; cooler east; warmer Wednesday; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul.....	30.16	42	Ft. Custer...	....	..
Duluth	30.06	44	Helena......	30.08	56
La Crosse...	30.16	46	Ft. Sully....	....	..
Huron	30.24	40	Minnedosa.	30.28	28
Moorhead...	30.16	38	Calgary.....	29.84	62
St. Vincent..	30.20	38	Winnipeg. .	30.22	36
Bismarck....	30.30	38	Q'Appelle...	29.96	34
Ft. Buford...	30.32	34	Med'e Hat..	.....	..

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: For all of Tuesday, winds mostly easterly, with fair weather and stationary, succeeded Wednesday by rising temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

WHICH ARE RIGHT?

A decision recently made by a judge of the highest New York court affects a question of growing interest, and involves something of novelty. It relates to the right of the individual, especially ladies, to the privacy of their persons and names. It has been held by other courts that individuals have some rights in their photographs, and there are limitations to the use of the public characters, like actresses. In the New York instance the use of the person for exhibition in statues was involved. The Women's Memorial association purposes to have a number of statues prepared for its exhibit at the Chicago fair. These are to represent types in the persons of individuals who have become honorably identified with the part to be pictured. For instance, SUSAN B. ANTHONY was selected as the model for the "Typical Reformer." If any of the timidity of youthful reserve has survived the ordeals of ages of conspicuity, she bravely relegated it to the rear in the interest of the reforms that have engaged her energies, and consented to be typified in brass, or whatever the fabric. The "Typical Philanthropist" was to represent the person of a lately deceased lady in New York who was very active in works of that character. Objection, however, was raised by the family of the party. It was insisted that she was not a public character. She performed her charities unobtrusively, and never sought publicity. If living, she would shrink from anything of ostentation in her humane labors. But the statue makers persisted in their purpose, and asserted the general principle that the person of any private individual could be used in any way not derogatory to the party. A temporary injunction, however, is had to restrain them, and this has recently been made permanent. If the case is taken to the court of appeals, it is not probable the decision will be reversed, as it is in the apparent line of the judicial trend. The opinion of the judge enters extensively upon the general subject, and deprecates the prevalent disposition to invade the privacy of the individual and trench upon what Judge COOLEY calls the "right to be alone." There may be a question as to the fastidiousness of the family in this case. The recognition had of the service given in a noble cause by the honor paid the lady may have value to the mission to which she was devoted. A higher end than to gratify any ignoble curiosity was involved. Could the cause to which her efforts were devoted be promoted by the fitting representation of her person, ethical propriety should take precedence of a mere indisposition to disturb personal privacy. It is usually insisted that the "right to be alone" covers all depictions of the individual. The private party may not be photographed or used for the statue without personal consent. This may be conceded so far as disparaging exhibition is concerned. Perhaps the line may be drawn even more rigidly, but it is not a tendency to be encouraged. All will concede that the illustrative disposition of the times, pervading all classes of literature, is an exceeding pleasant one. Why should those whose "counterfeit presentments" afford so much pleasure to others stand in the way of this enjoyment? A demand for full justice in lineaments in the public prints may be tenable, but it is not best to discourage the new feature in journalism and literature. Those who are wanted for statues or illustrations should not be prudish or churlish.

PRISON FIGURES.

The report of the civil service reform association, impeaching the census business as carried on by Mr. PORTER, has about completed the popular distrust of any of the work of that department. It is probable, however, that in some of the secondary features there has been no attempt to distort the figures, and they may approximate the facts. In the statistics of penitentiaries, for instance, the number of inmates in the country may be about 45,233, as the census bulletin alleges. The average of the time sentences is five years and 270 days. But one in sixteen or more is serving a life sentence. The terms of female convicts average shorter than the males, probably by reason of the feeling that a woman can never be as bad as a man, whatever her crimes. A noticeable fact is that there is a wide difference in the length of terms in states similar in all respects and near together. For some reason the statistics seem to show more rigid administration of law and severer penalties in the West and South than in the East. This may be taken to indicate that the crimes differ somewhat in magnitude in the sections or that minor offenses are not so generally punished in the West. This would give a longer time to the average terms. But the uncertainty that attaches to the correctness of all census figures does not incite the inquiry into reasons that would ordinarily be had.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

If any one wants to witness a noble spectacle, let him fix his eye on Ohio. Was there ever a grander battle than the one which JAMES E. CAMPBELL is waging? Two years ago he was elected governor of that great commonwealth because good men cried shame to the campaign of villification which the enemy conducted against him. To-day he leads his party's ticket again because his record in office is a clean and honorable one. Scarce had the palm of leadership been thus awarded him when sickness laid its heavy hand upon his frame. At the hour of greatest need, while his friends and supporters waited for his counsel and direction, he lay a prisoner in his bed chamber, fast bound by fever's iron chains. Ere he had freed his hands from the shackles of disease a month of precious time was wasted. Since then he has ridden at the front of the line, the fearless champion of the highest cause. Twice a day his voice has been heard and is being heard, lifted in words of clear and persuasive eloquence for the enlightenment of the people. Fiery read his sentences as they came over the wires, and boundless is the enthusiasm of his audiences, the reports agree in saying. He talks of tariff reform, and scourges with the lash of argument and invective the foes of liberty who use the name of patriotism as a cloak for conspiring against the happiness of the poor, and who under the guise of protecting our native industries are striving to enrich the few at the expense of the many. As the tidings have it, there are scores opposed to him alone, and there is only one here and another there to share with him the burden of conflict. He fights valiantly in spite of heavy odds, in spite of ill health, in spite of personal anxiety. In the midst of it all business reverses smite him, but he keeps on. "Nothing can break me down," he declares; and though leaden care is his comrade, and his competitors, aided by the contributions of monopoly, press him hard, his spirit is buoyant, his courage unsubdued, his energies unchecked, his hope unabated. Is not this indeed a sight for gods and men to be proud of? Who can rightly despair of the republic when in every state are warriors of pluck and determination like this? Who can feel faint-hearted about the Democracy when every emergency finds captains like JAMES E. CAMPBELL ready to stand where the blows are the most dangerous and the heat of the day terrible to bear? Thank heaven, the race of the brave and the earnest has not perished from the earth. Thank heaven, in spite of the allurements of wealth, there are heroes to carry the banner of freedom where the fight is the thickest.

A GOOD CANDIDATE.

The figures of former elections in South Dakota do not afford basis for entire confidence in the success of the Democrats in electing their candidate for congress nominated the past week. Last year the Democrats and Independents, had a little less than 8,000 more votes than the Republicans, and the Democrats were the third party by some 7,000 votes. The two minority parties would have a pretty safe margin together. But separate they lose their votes. Perhaps there is a change for the better, as the Sioux Falls Press, the leading Republican organ, says its party "has no time to waste," if it is to succeed. The Democrats seem to have been extremely fortunate in the selection of a candidate, both in the man and location. J. M. WOOD, of Rapid City, the nominee, is one of the great stockmen of the Black Hills, and is popular with all parties in the Hills. He carried his own city for mayor last year over several hundred Republican majority, and may have the bulk of the vote in the Hills, as that section failed to get the man in either of the other parties. MOODY is understood to have manipulated things to keep any Hills man from the Republican nomination, to have his way clear back to the senate. The voters in that section may not care to be made his puppets, and show this in a big vote for WOOD. The latter stated to one of the conventions that he did not want to run with three candidates in the field. As the choice of the Independents is unsatisfactory, it is possible that much of that vote will go to WOOD.

A DAKOTA DANGER.

The divorce business in South Dakota takes on large proportions, as seen by distant eyes. A prominent Eastern paper at hand speaks of it as "a reign of divorce such as, perhaps, the world never saw before." Sioux Falls as the center is reported as "rapidly booming ahead under the influence of the capital brought thither by the divorce colony." Lawyers and ministers are sharing the boom, "the former in parting and the latter in remarrying the divorced to mates already on the ground." The view taken is that this business originally belonged to Newport, R. I., but was captured by Chicago just before the war, and now has been taken in by the thrifty Dakota metropolis. The ancient Rhode Island town has resolved, as the East furnishes the bulk of the business, to take the prize from Sioux Falls. It is announced that the divorce laws of that state are really easier than those of Dakota, with the single exception of the year's residence. The legislature will be asked to meet the Western situation on that point. In Rhode Island it is invitingly said that enterprising ladies do not consider themselves entitled to social recognition if they have less than three ex-husbands. Cases are cited of recent occurrence where ladies have been given the Rhode Island divorce simply because nicer and handsomer fellows were ready to marry them. The past week as high as eight divorces in a single day have been had at Newport. The Dakota industry is evidently in danger.

A SAMPLE OF IT.

The Britton tin plate mills, at Cleveland, O., have been among the most noisy and productive in the tintinnabulation of the MCKINLEY press. The hum of this great and swelling industry has pervaded Ohio and gone over the borders. Meeting the suggestive melodies coming from a multitude of similar establishments, the political atmosphere has been resonant with the reverberations, as it were. No one of these industrial enterprises has turned out more American tin than this Cleveland one. As the local Republican paper neglected to write it up, the Plain Dealer, in the early October, sent its reporter, who found only a 10x12 hole in the ground growing up to weeds. If there had been a tin mill there, it had disappeared. That is a sample of the new industry for which the people are being taxed many millions of dollars.

A LEADING Republican paper in Ohio flatters itself that MCKINLEY is making headway in that state, in spite of the exposure of the tin trickery. The great danger that it fears is that the Republican voters will not be able to master the feat of voting under the Australian act. The old theory that the Republicans had a monopoly of the intelligence afloat does not come in for relief. The law is spoken of as a "confounded double-jointed, back-action, mongrel" affair. No doubt it hurts.

WHEN a ruler so personally amiable and devoted to the interest of his people as the Emperor JOSEPH of Austria has his life threatened, it means that the emperor business is getting out of date in Europe. It does not take much of a prophet to see the time when the last of the bosses in Europe will have to find something else to do or follow BOULANGER and BALMACEDA.

ONE who talks as much as DEPEW is apt to say troublesome things at times. The Democrats in New York find it convenient to remember that he remarked last year that the men who knocked New York city out of the fair should have 100,000 majority in that locality to butt their heads against. PLATT and his man for governor fit in there.

THE Detroit Free Press and some other observers abroad speak of it as unwise partisanship to exclude all Demcrats from the national convention committee at Minneapolis. That is a very natural view to take.

THE Sioux Falls Press is no doubt wickedly partisan when it finds a "swearing train" excuse to take the delegates home from the Independent convention. Still, the Republicans may have been more jolly.

LARGE, wet tears come into the eyes of Republican organists as they think of the financial misfortunes of Gov. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. They wonder he does not throw up the sponge, and are quite sure he ought to.

THE way to suppress the scandal among the RAUMS in the pension office is clearly to put out the fellows who kick when young RAUM tries to blackmail them.

A TEXAS story is that a shekel of a date 142 years B. C. has been found in that state. It is maliciously intimated that SUSAN B. ANTHONY lost it out of her pocket.

OKLAHOMA is credited with more population than Wyoming. Still, it will not be able to get in as a state this winter. Its politics are too uncertain.

IF MRS. CLEVELAND were eligible, almost any convention just now would nominate her spontaneously for almost anything.

NO, BLAINE is not on his way to Washington. He enjoys gymnastics in Maine too well to be in a hurry.

IF THERE were a paper currency based upon American tin, there would be no danger of inflation.

GLADSTONE is a "grand old man," and getting older daily. But his head was never more level.

THE president knows how to sympathize with RAUM. He has a son himself.

BABY MCKEE is nowhere now with little Miss CLEVELAND.

BUSINESS MEN certify to the fact that the GLOBE is the best advertising medium, because it is read by the hustling, wide-awake, aggressive element. All classes can be best reached through its Classified Advertising Columns. If you want anything, this is the way to get it.

A BANDIT'S VENGEANCE.

Vile Triple Murder by Manuel Garcia.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—The military execution at La Cabana castle on Saturday last of Eustasio Mendez, the kidnapper, who was arrested at Caibarien, does not seem to have instilled any fear into the parts of the other persons engaged in brigandage ann kidnapping in various parts of Cuba. Intelligence reached this city to-day of another brutal crime committed by bandits. The scene of this last outrage was the Conformidad plantation, which is situated near Quivican. The well-known outlaw, Manuel Garcia, with two other bandits, made an attack upon the residence of Senor P. Hernandez and killed both him and his wife.

When an officer searched the body of Senor Hernandez he found in one of the pockets of his clothing a letter addressed to the civil authorities of Quivican. This letter had been written by Garcia, and the supposition is that he placed it in the pocket of his victim to show his contempt of the efforts made by the civil and military authorities to effect the capture of the outlaws.

The murdered couple leave four children. Hernandez was aged forty and his wife, who was pregnant, was thirty-two. Hernandez's head was almost severed from his body. Garcia's letter says: "Hernandez has been my friend since boyhood. I killed him because he tried to deliver me to the guards. I have never before killed a woman, but I killed his wife because she induced him to betray me. I hurt only those who hurt me."

WILL SENTENCE ESHER.

The Finding of Guilt Held to Be Justified.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The Evangelical association to-day took up the case of Bishop J. J. Esher, and it was resolved, after hearing a full and detailed report of the proceedings of the trial in Reading, Pa., first, that the said trial conference was legally constituted and acted in accordance with our book of discipline; second, that the evidence justified the finding of guilty, and the judgment of suspension of said trial trial conference. A committee of nine was appointed to formulate a sentence in the case of Bishop Esher. In the afternoon the case of Bishop Dubs was taken up, and at the close of the day's session was still under consideration.

Suddenly Called.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Gen. Patrick Kirby, aged sixty-four, dropped dead to-day in the hall of his residence on Fifth avenue. He was an old Californian and mine owner who came to New York several years ago, and is said to leave a fortune of several millions.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—Col. Savage, of Pueblo, Col., dropped insensible to-day while walking through an art gallery in company with his sons, and died before a physician, who was promptly summoned, could reach the spot.

CORRIDOR CHATS.

Gov. Merriam and one of his staunch supporters in the last campaign, Pat Leonard, of Graceville, were made the victims of a practical joke at the Clarendon last week, which is entirely too good to keep. Mr. Leonard is a Democrat, as are each of his nine sons, but in the campaign of 1890 Mr. Leonard drifted away from his party moorings and became a staunch supporter of the present governor. He worked for Gov. Merriam early and late and on election day the family cast ten votes solid for him. A few days ago Pat came down to St. Paul and was told that all he had to do was to go down to the Merchants' National bank, make himself and his services known, and receive a handsome gold headed cane as a mark of the governor's appreciation. This advice Mr. Leonard followed up. He called on the state's chief executive, detailed the work he did in the last campaign and suggested he would be glad to have the cane.

That evening while Mr. Leonard was seated in the lobby of the Clarendon, a colored gentleman walked into the hotel with a cane in his hand upon which was a card bearing the following inscription:

Presented to
Pat Leonard by
Gov. W. R. Merriam.

The cane was a plain stick with a bone handle, worth about 30 cents at retail. A single glance at the stick was enough for the Graceville man. He was decidedly warm in the collar, and, advancing to the clerk's desk, he called out to M. H. Foley, who was standing back near the safe, looking very innocent but almost bursting with suppressed laughter:

"Do you look at that," exclaimed the irate Pat. "Any d—n governor that would send a man with nine sons, all Democrats, who voted for him, a cane like that, ought to be fired out of the state house."

The lobby was well filled, and this outbreak brought the entire crowd around the clerk's desk. Secretary of State Brown tried to soothe the Graceville man's damaged feelings, and Prison Inspector Frank Temple poured oil on the troubled waters, suggesting that it was not such a bad cane after all. But this did not work. The more that was said the hotter Leonard got, and finally he handed Mike Foley a quarter, saying:

"Here is 25 cents; call a messenger and send that stick back to Gov. Merriam. I don't want it."

The morning train West next day carried Mr. Leonard home, firmly convinced that governors, like republics, are often ungrateful. And here the amusing part of it all comes in. Gov. Merriam never saw the cane in question, and knew nothing about it. Several jokers around the hotel who knew of Mr. Leonard's trip to see the governor simply put their heads together, and at a slight expense had considerable amusement.

Col. Jacob Austin, commonly called "Uncle Jake, the Monarch of Guttenbergh," came down from Fergus Falls yesterday and placed his autograph upon the Merchants' register. "Uncle Jake" is now about to abdicate his realm of Guttenbergh, having lately disposed of that sightly residence which lying on the outskirts of Fergus Falls, commands a view of the city and the surrounding country that is hard to surpass. Mr. Austin has resided at Fergus for a number of years, being one of the oldest settlers in that part of the state. During the last two or three years his health has been such as to cause him to seek a warmer clime in winter, although nothing could keep him away from Minnesota in summer. Up to last year Col. Austin was a staunch Republican, but, like so many of his fellow citizens in the last campaign, he allied himself with the Alliance, and materially aided in rolling up the big Owen vote in Otter Tail. Since then "Uncle Jake" has been frequently mentioned as a likely candidate for congress next year on the Alliance ticket. The colonel's well known modesty prevented him from talking on this topic. He preferred to chat about the crops instead, which he declared to be the greatest in the history of this country.

"As a consequence," he continued, "business is reviving wonderfully, and the farmers are feeling very good over the situation."

Senator Tawney, of Winona, spent yesterday in the Saintly City, taking in the sights and making calls under the chaperonage of Senator Frank A. Day, of Martin county. For the first time in many moons neither of the pair would discuss politics, not even having a word to say when the intimation was made that there was a rumor afloat to the effect that both of them were likely to be in the field for congress in their districts a year later. As they would neither affirm nor deny the report, it is only proper to state that the boom of Senator Tawney is well advanced and strong in the First district. Senator Day's boom, on the contrary, is rather new, and hasn't been given time enough to mature yet, but he has it on ice, and there is a probability that it may keep until the proper time comes to spring it.

Thomas C. Kurtz, the Moorhead banker, is registered at the Merchants'.

J. H. Clark, of Mankato, dined at the Ryan last evening. Mr. Clark is cashier of the First National Bank of Mankato, and resident director of the state normal school located there.

C. E. Davis, the Lake Crystal merchant, is in the city.

Ex-Congressman M. H. Dunnell came up from Owatonna yesterday morning, and, after spending a few hours looking after some business matters in St. Paul, took the afternoon train for the west, where he goes to look after his frrm in Eddy county, N. D.

Hon. Lafayette French, of Austin, was a prominent guest at the Merchants' yesterday. Mr. French has long been one of the leading attorneys in that portion of the state, and is being mentioned in connection with the position on the district court bench of the First judicial district that will become vacant next year by the retirement of Judge Farmer, of Fillmore county. In case Hon. N. H. Kingsley, of Austin, decides to enter the lists for the nomination for congress in the First district, Mr. French will have the Mower county delegation to the judicial convention without a struggle, and would probably have an easy elecrion.

County Attorney Charles A. Lindbergh, of Little Falls, is in the city on legal business.

L. R. Gellermann, the Battle Lake merchant, is at the Ryan.

Ex-President George A. Sprague, of the Farmers' Alliance, is stopping at the Clarendon.

Hon. Dan W. Bruckart, the St. Cloud lawyer, came down from the lively Stearns county capital yesterday, bringing with him a boom for Judge Collins, of the supreme court, for the Republican nomination for governor. Stearns county Republicans, he stated, are divided between Collins and Nelson, but if the former would accept the honor, they would all be for him, of course. Judge Searle is being discussed as an available man for congress by the Sixth district Republicans, in which event Hon. F. E. Searle will not be in it in more ways than one.

Hon. John Cromb, the Republican candidate for state senator in the Fifty-first district last year, is at the Merchants'. Mr. Cromb is one of the most popular Republicans in Polk county, and was nominated by his party in the hope that he would be able to win back some of the dissatisfied farmers of the county. But it availed the G. O. P. nothing, for while Mr. Cromb ran some ahead on his ticket he was badly defeated by Senator Lommen, the Alliance nominee.

Col. Clarke Chambers, of Owatonna, is in the city.

John Lathrop, formally secretary of the Minnesota Alliance, is at the Merchants'.

Deputy United States Marshal E. L. Warren, of White Earth, is at the Clarendon.

Senator J. Grinnell, of Kasson, stopped over in St. Paul yesterday on his way to Itasca county, where he will enjoy a few days' sport and look over Carl Judson's thriving town of La Prairie. Senator Grinnell has completely recovered his health and now looks quite strong enough to start in upon another session of the legislature.

"This rain pleased our farmers," he said, "although I notice it may be bad for North Dakota. In Dodge county the farmers have their grain either threshed or in stacks and out of danger. The late rains will enable them to go to plowing, and so is a good thing for them."

SOME ALL AROUND GOSSIP.

The advent of the first chilly days brings out a crowd of women bent on that most fascinating feminine dissipation, shopping. Yesterday afternoon all the shops were filled to overflowing with women who came to buy things, and others who came to shop. The prudent women are buying bargains in staple summer goods, but the imprudent majority are looking merely for the novelties. It is a little early to speak with authority on the coming winter styles, but the stores—I started out to say shops, but my barbarous American blood quite overruns my Angiomaniac speech, and I shall say stores—are filled with heartrendingly pretty things.

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One of the newest fabrics is veloutina. It is a modern edition of the old-fashioned corduroy, and is woven with broad soft cords in all the new soft colors. For a late fall gown it is more durable and effective than the popular Bedford cord. In silks the taffeta pompadours, with tiny colored flowers, are simply not to be questioned. Bengaline, which is a gros grain silk with a wool filling, is the really correct thing for the long Louis XV. coat.

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Feather trimming promises to be a distinct rage. Rooster feathers, or, more elegantly, cock's feathers, ostrich feathers, peacock's feathers, goose feathers, and feathers that never grew on the back of any sane bird, are all brought into service. They are all very well for carriage frocks, but woe be to the woman who trims a street gown with feathers. The first damp day will make them look as sorry and bedraggled as a wet chicken. The reefer jacket looms up boldly and jauntily again. A new fashion is to have the sleeves of such a garment made of fur. One pretty tan-colored reefer has revers and sleeves of mink, and a more gaudy coat has sleeves and trimmings of leopard-spotted plush.

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But hats! Some of the new importations look as if the trimmer had taken an unoffending shape, stepped on it, and then thrown pieces of trimming at it in the dark. A Parisian fancy is the flat-topped, narrow hat, trimmed with a white veil. The veil is draped around the place where the brim would be if the hat had any, and, after being caught up at the back, is tied under the chin of the wearer in a flyaway bow.

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One nightmareish but stylish hat is a flat sailor of tan-colored felt. It is turned up at the back and fastened with a rosette of deeper colored velvet. About the crown is a twisted roll of light gold-colored velvet, and one of darker velvet. At the front and back of the chapeau sit two bright magenta birds of no known species. A pretty blue and tan hat has the tan-colored felt brim slashed and turned up, rounding out over a roll of blue velvet, in a new and charming fashion. A rosette and aigrette complete the hat. You can't possibly be amiss if you have a velvet rosette and a plump bird on your hat.

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Jewelry, too, shows a few novelties. Everything one needs, with really very few exceptions, is made in silver. The fleur de lis pattern still obtains, but the distinctive feature of the season is the bow knot. Tiny knots of silver ribbon make the most charming of scarf pins, and a brooch made of a bow of rough gold, studded with tiny enameled forget-me-nots, is simply irresistible. Bow knots and hearts are the season's fancies. The very correct young clerk in a Third street jewelry store informed me that a man to be decently dressed requires three pairs of cuff bottons, along with other things, of course. One pair for business wear is of silver. With more ceremonious costume gold buttons are required, and with full dress, sleeve buttons of white enamel with a tiny diamond in the center of each are the correct thing.

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There is even a style about hair dressing. The braid tied with a ribbon at the nape of the neck is much worn, but Mrs. Cleveland, in her last appearance in public, made popular a new coiffure. It is very much like the style of forty years back. The hair is parted in the middle and drawn smoothly down over the ears. Of course, it's very trying, but if you can wear it the effect is very Madonna-like and lovely.

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The very latest fad, I am credibly informed, is sketching. You must own an elaborately decorated portfolio, and in it you must treasure up your penciled impressions of the men and women you meet and the places you see. Some of the sketches I have seen lately are very dreadful to behold, but a bit of lake scenery I saw yesterday quite captivated me. It was the work of little Sadie MacDonald, of the "Later On" company, and was really very creditable.

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Speaking of theatrical people, do you know the latest news of the stage? And have you heard yet that—

Hart, of Hallen & Hart, is engaged to Annie Lewis, of the "Yon Yonson" company?

That he is writing her a play called "The Idea," and that in it there is a part for clever Clara Thropp, who is herself the author of a bright little farce called "Temptation?"

That Marie Wainwright's fondness for Henry Miller, Bijou Heron's husband, is being discussed in New York?

That Amelia Glover is to marry Russell, the manager of the "City Directory," and go to Europe in the spring?

That Jerry Hart is telling a local story about the horse car, when there's not such a thing in St. Paul?

But then we're all human and prone to err, and his horse car story may be based on fact as much as much of the gossip one hears.

A LITTLE POLITICS.

A morning paper yesterday referred to Congressman J. N. Castle as being opposed to Mr. Mills for speaker of the next house. A GLOBE reporter called on Mr. Castle, who said that he was very much surprised at the article, inasmuch as he did not remember of ever being interviewed by any one in regard to the speakership matter. "Both Messrs. Mills and Crisp are warm personal friends of mine," said Mr. Castle, "and I believe either one eminently qualified for the speakership. I do not remember, however, of saying that I preferred Mr. Crisp for speaker." Mr. Castle said that he was not prepared to state whom he would vote for at present, but could not say that he would not vote for Mr. Mills.

There was a sprinkling of Democratic politicians around the Nicollet house yesterday. Among them were Joseph Roach, of Northfield; H. C. Bull, of Cokato; H. C. Stivers, of Brainerd, and Representative Cantliff, of Dakota county. They had not come down on anything but private business. They said that they had prepared to come to Minneapolis to attend the meeting of the executive of the North Star club, and when that meeting was postponed they decided to come on to the city anyhow to transact some private matters. They were all enthusiastic over the growing chances of the Democracy of Minnesota. They reported that nothing but Democracy could be heard in their respective sections. All of them will be in Minneapolis the 27th of this month, when that executive committee will meet. Then the Democrats of Minneapolis will have a big meeting in Harmonia hall. Among the speakers at that time will be O. M. Hall, J. N. Castle, J. N. Harries and, in all probability, Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia. It is expected to make it one of the biggest meetings ever seen in Minneapolis, outside of a political campaign.

OUR COUNTRY.

America, I love thy name;
'Tis music to the ear;
It puts grim tyranny to shame,
And dries the captive's tear.
It bids the weary and oppressed
From thraldom to be free;
It stirs within a yearning breast
A thrill of ecstacy.
America, America, land of the free,
May thy name a synonym for freedom be.

America, thy flag I love:
Its white and crimson bars,
Its azure from the skies above,
Its galaxy of stars.
No fairer flag in all the world
Upon the breezes rides;
Where'er that banner is unfurled
There liberty abides.
America, America, land of the free,
May thy flag an emblem be of liberty.

America, I love to boast
About thy vast extent,
A mighty ocean guards each coast,
Thy breadth, a continent.
Thy fertile fields abundance show,
Exhaustless are thy mines;
Dear country, milk and honey flow
Within thy blessed confines.
America, America, land of the free,
Greatest of countries ever mayst thou be.

—M. Goldsmith.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Minneapolis said it did not care to have anything to do with St. Paul; but, all the same, it is trying very vigorously to carry on a little flirtation with the trade of the Tenth ward of St. Paul, notably of St. Anthony Park and Hamline.

*

St. Paul isn't saying very much about manufacturing industries nowadays, but it is putting them in at the rate of about two a week. And there is no end in sight, either.

*

When these committees call on Col. Tom Lowry, he receives them so smilingly, and refuses them so diplomatically, that they go away feeling sorry they ever asked for anything.

*

R. G. Robinson, Pine City—Yes, Pine and St. Louis counties are in the same congressional district—the Sixth.

*

Constant Reader, Minneapolis—The birthplace of Sara Bernhardt is a mooted question, and, though Paris is usually given, it is frequently said she was born in New York. Her age is forty-one years.

*

John H. Davis & Co.'s latest circular says: "Electric motive power has a history of only about seven or eight years, but as long ago as the census figures were prepared, it was estimated that one-fourth of the street railways of the United States were operated wholly or in part by this power and its substitution for animal power is so rapidly progressing that within a few years, doubtless, horse car lines will be practically obsolete. The increase of traffic by reason of the change is very marked. The enhanced speed and comfort give ample reason for this. In the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis all the horse car lines (embracing nearly 200 miles of track) have been changed to electricity. In St. Paul the net earnings for August, 1891, were $29,725.26 against $18,987.84 in 1890, and for the first three weeks of September the gross receipts this year were $60,366.91 against $42,682.22 last year, a gain of 52 per cent. in the former, and of over 41 per cent. in the latter. The increase in Minneapolis in the three September weeks was over 34 per cent. Street railways in prosperous cities have a constantly increasing traffic which is bound to grow with the growth of population, and the facilities afforded by the lines are the most powerful factor in stimulating the building up of the cities and towns."

*

Do the boarding house habitues migrate in summer and fall? Yes, indeed. When the time comes that the shady side of the street becomes most attractive, the down town boarding and lodging houses empty rapidly, and the denizens of such quarters seek the lakes or the suburban lodging places.

*

Now, that the bracing air indicates the coming of keen wind and deep snow, the influx to the down town tenements is extensive. It is probably larger this fall than usual.

*

That the movement to down town lodgings is greater than in previous years is doubtless due to the fact that there has been a sharp decline in rents and table board. The Metropolitan hotel and several apartment houses have made a very perceptible cut in the prices for lodging and rates for roomers. The Clifton and some of the eating houses have placed table rates way below former prices. So it is no wonder that such places are rapidly filling up, until it is apparent that the facilities for accommodation need enlargement.

*

The young and middle-aged men who boat, fish and play tennis in summer, are now devising means of killing time during the long winter evenings. Indoor base ball will take the time of a few, others are practicing new shots at billiards, again, others are organizing whist clubs and curling clubs. In time, many of them will put in many hours at skating rinks. There is no talk, however, of reviving the toboggan craze, but there will be ski clubs in time.

*

When the new law went into vogue increasing the liquor licenses from $500 to $1,000 a year, there were many anomalous occurrences. One was the payment made by John Cunningham, the Fifth street colored saloonkeeper. He went to the bank and insisted upon getting 1,000 one-dollar bills. After a great deal of trouble and running about, the one-dollar bills were secured. Cunningham then got a rope, and, tying up the bills, he carried it, with ostentation and display, up to the city treasurer and got his license. One can easily imagine the size of the package he turned in—1,000 single dollar bills.

MONKEY BUSINESS.

Mormon Angels Talk Through Their Hats.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 5.—At to-day's session of the Mormon conference the principal speakers were President Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Apostles Francis M. Leyman, Moses Thatcher, M. W. Merrill, Heber J. Grant. Apostle Merrill declared that he had been raised from the dead by the efforts of the holy priesthood, who were guided by the divine mercy of God, and stated that although every bone in President Woodruff's body had been broken and he himself drowned, he had been restored to life by divine command. He also criticises the the Saints severely on account of their embarking in business enterprises without first consulting those in authority.

GAS AND WATER.

Duluth Negotiating to Purchase the Private Plant.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 5.—The common council of this city appointed this evening a committee to confer with the Duluth Gas and Water Company, looking to the purchase of its gas and water plants by the city. This committee has authority to employ experts, if it deems it necessary, in order to arrive at the actual value of the plants. Supt. Craig, of the gas and water works, who is always present at council meetings, and who is comically referred to as the "alderman at large," was present with his usual smile.

The Entombed Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 5.—The work of rescuing the miners who were entombed by the running of a pillar of coal at Richardson, on Saturday night, is still being vigorously pushed, but no one has any hopes of rescuing the entombed men alive. An air current has been established in Richardson colliery, and the expectation is now prevalent that the men entombed back of the mass of fallen coal will be reached and taken out by 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. Great difficulty is experienced because only nine men can work at a time in the gangway.

Smothered by Smoke.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—While the debris of Saturday night's fire at 189 West Randolph street was being removed this afternoon the body of W. B. Myles was found behind his room door. It is thought he was overcome by smoke and fell insensible behind the door. The position of the body was such that a hurried search of the premises by the firemen revealed no fatality.

Fritz Emmet's Will.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The will of J. K. Emmet, the actor, leaves all his real and personal property to his son, Joseph Kline Emmet Jr., and the latter's wife, Daisy May Emmet. On the death of one, the other takes all the property. The son is made sole executor.

Steamship Arrivals.

BOSTON—Arrived: Scythia, from Liverpool.
LONDON—Sighted: Chicago.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Elder, from Bremen; Aurania, from Liverpool; City of Rome, from Glasgow; Lydian Monarch, from London.
Hamburg—Arrived: Steamer Moravia, from New York.

HIS PAPA'S OWN BOY.

Serious Insinuations Are Cast at the Prince of Wales' Eldest Son.

The Suicide of a Gaiety Girl Raises Scandalous Surmises.

A Gallus Young Lord Goes to the Front to Protect the Prince.

Anti-Clerical Demonstrations in Rome—General Run of Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Considerable interest is being taken in the echoes of the inquest on Saturday last on the body of Lydia Miller, or Manton, to use her stage name, a chorus girl of the Gaiety theater, who recently committed suicide by drinking half a pint of carbolic acid. At the inquiry on Saturday, it will be remembered, Lord Charles Montagu, brother of the Duke of Manchester, testified to having been on very intimate terms with the deceased and to having been late in keeping an appointment to lunch with her on the day of her death. This failure to keep an appointment promptly is said to have greatly annoyed the chorus girl. Since the inquest mysterious allusions have been made in the newspapers to a certain high personage, understood to be Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who also is said to have had intimate relations with the dead girl. As in the case of the death of the Duke of Bedford, who shot himself in a fit of temporary insanity Jan. 14 last, and whose death for a considerable period afterward was said to be due to natural causes, attempts have been made by the coroner, who is the same official who acted in the case of the suicide of the Duke of Bedford, to hush up the real facts in connection with the death of the Gaiety girl, whose portrait has been displayed among those of the fashionable beauties of the day. This anxiety to conceal facts in the case is said to be on account of the dead actress' noble and royal protectors, but it is only serving to attract further attention to the case. The coroner to-day still refuses access to the depositions taken, and it is only stated that the members of the coroner's jury were called upon to sign a blank paper instead of the usual record of the proceedings.

The Star to-day, commenting upon the affair, says that the truth as to the mystery will never be known, and that it is obvious that another inquest has been hushed up without good cause. It says: "A number of honorable and highly estimable gentlemen hushed up the Tranby Croft affair for the sake of society, and the circumstances of his death are said to have been kept dark for the sake of society. But society does not mean Lord Charles Montagu—he is an amiable young aristocrat and the brother of a duke, but dukes are cheap in Coroner Troutbeck's district—for his friends never suspected Lord Charles Montague of great wealth. Moreover there never was much secret about stage door jeunesse doree. To be on good terms with a smart chorister is so much the correct thing that a young swell is more likely to flaunt than to disguise it, while being on Christian name terms with a lord would be swaggered about by the smart chorister.

"But no one suspected Lord Charles Montagu and Lydia Manton to be more than the merest acquaintances. There is one young man whose name is closely connected with her's, and it is the name of a young man whose position would authorize efforts to hush the matter up for the sake of 'society.' It was at his request, or by his command, that she left the Gaiety theater, so it was said on her authority at the time. A little house at Broadstairs could tell stories about Miss Manton. It was there she passed the summer, and Broadstairs had, at the same time, a distinguished visitor, whose presence, if it had been generally known, would have given the place excellent advertisement. This may give some idea as to why people are calling Lord Charles Moutagu chivalrous and self-sacrificing. He came forward at the inquest and assumed the role of the 'particular friend' in order to screen another.

"The girl lived in great style; had a large quantity of diamonds, and used to drive to the Gaiety theater in the smartest of dog carts, with a 'tiger' behind her. She was at the Gaiety Wednesday. She went behind the scenes, where her appearance created a sensation. She had just returned from Broadstairs, full of merry reminiscences of her holiday.

"When questioned as to the probability of her rejoining the chorus, she laughed and declared that it 'wasn't good enough,' and that she had no need of work. But it was noticed that there was a suspicion of hysteria in her flow of spirits, and that there were tears in her eyes when she bade an unusually affectionate farewell to her friends."

The St. James Gazette, the Globe, and other papers denounce the coroner's secrecy.

The Star also says: "When it was found that she wore a diamond bracelet as a mark of princely favor, it was quite certain that everything that money could do would be done to prevent publicity at the inquest. Was it because there was a crime to conceal? Or was it because some exalted personage was involved—some person whose feelings could not endure the penalty of exposure?"

In an interview with George Lewis, Q. C., who watched the inquest upon the body of the dead Gaiety girl, that distinguished lawyer said: "I know nothing of any attempt to suppress testimony. No motive for the girl's suicide has transpired, excepting that she was highly strung and subject to fits of depression. She had previously threatened to commit suicide. There was no suggestion at the inquest that Lord Charles Montague was not the real person involved. The girl's relatives were very angry, and if there had been any one behind Lord Montague they would have elicited that fact."

Miss Lydia Miller, who was only twenty-three years of age, will be remembered by some people in the United States, as she visited America in 1888, with the Gaiety company of that year.

ANTI-CLERICAL ANGER.

Italians Working Up Excitement and Turmoil.

ROME, Oct. 5.—Thousands of citizens marched in procession to the Pantheon yesterday to deposit a wreath on King Victor Emmanuel's tomb, where on Friday last a number of French Catholic pilgrims made an insulting demonstration. While the crowd was in the church, a number of Radicals mounted, some on the altars, and made violent speeches, denouncing the Vatican and shouting "Down with the priests." It is reported that the pope has decided to annul the consecration of some of the altars in the Pantheon which were desecrated by the anti-clerical demonstrations.

To-day the streets were filled with people shouting for the king, mingled with cries against the pilgrims and the pope. The day passed off, however, without any violence. In Naples similar scenes were enacted. In Milan the people threatened violence to some foreigners who refused to join in the expressions of loyalty, and in Florence the French residents thought it prudent to remain indoors. Everywhere the greatest devotion was expressed to the royal family, and the cause of Italian unity. The incident in the Pantheon raised a flame of rebuke and anger against the papal followers.

Concentrating Troops.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 5.—The Pester-Lloyd to-day publishes a sensational article, declaring that the Russian government is making an enormous concentration of troops on the banks of the Pruth. According to this story, a large and formerly deserted tract of land near Pruth is now swarming with Russian soldiers, for whose accommodation capacious huts have been erected.

No Court Balls.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—By order of the czar no court balls will be given during the coming season of winter festivities. On the other hand, the money usually devoted to such entertainments will be devoted to the relief of the famine sufferers.

A King Dying.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The King of Wurtemburg's condition has grown so bad that the last sacrament—extreme unction—has been administed to him.

SUTHERLAND SPEAKS.

The Surgeon General Touches on Army Morals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Surgeon General Sutherland has made his annual report to the secretary of war upon the operations of his bureau during the year. He says that since the passage of the act of March 3, 1891, making the period of renewal of artificial limbs three years instead of five, congress has failed to make the necessary appropriation to meet the additional expenses, and the result will be a deficiency of $241,650 for the present fiscal year on this account. The report speaks of the efficiency of the hospital corps as shown during the Sioux campaign; urges the necessity of offering inducements to enlisted men to enter its ranks, and suggests that $6 per month be added to the pay of privates in the corps. Good results are said to have followed the adoption of the new system of identification of deserters, based on records of permanent marks and scars.

As to the general health of the army, the report shows that while the number of sick reports was larger than during the previous year, the number of men constantly sick—42.71 per 1,000—compares favorably with 44.12 in the previous year. The cases of treatment of alcoholism numbered 4.73 per 1,000 for the army, against 41.43 in 1889, and 56.68, the average during the previous decade, and in this connection the surgeon general notes with satisfaction that so many of the larger posts are at the lower end of the list. Treating in detail the subject of alcoholism, the report says: "One thing is certain, that drunkenness is on the decrease among the troops. The colored soldier is seldom on sick report from this cause. Every medical officer who refers to the canteen system approves of it, with one exception."

The surgeon general says that the canteen has relieved our military posts of one-third of the cases of alcoholism that formerly tended to the demoralization of the individual, the infraction of discipline, assaults, injuries and death.

In conclusion, it is strongly recommended that at each post there be established a systematic course of athletic exercises to improve the physique of men, as this does not follow from military drills.

The Busted Banks.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 5.—The situation here and at Houtzdale in regard to bank matters is unchanged. President Dill is still in jail, but all efforts on the part of newspaper men to make him talk have failed. The news of the closing of Phillipsburg bank reached here to-day.

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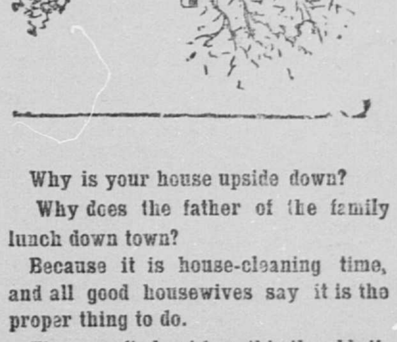

Why is your house upside down?

Why does the father of the family lunch down town?

Because it is house-cleaning time, and all good housewives say it is the proper thing to do.

Then you find out how thin the old sitting room carpet is, and how much you need some new furniture to brighten up the house. We hope, as these needs come home to you, you will think of us and of our large stocks in Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Shades, Stoves, Ranges, Tin and Wooden Ware, Silverware and Crockery. Our Prices and our Easy Terms you certainly will find attractive.

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