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BY LEWIS BAKER. ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 .- For Wisconsin tionary temperature in east, cooler by Tues day night in west; fair, except light rain in extreme west; southeasterly winds. For Minnesota: Light rain or snow; cooler: southeasterly winds. For the Dakotas Light rain or snow; westerly winds; cooler except stationary temperature in extreme northwest North Dakota. For Iowa: Light rain; slightly cooler; variable winds.

| Place of Doservation. | Height of Barometer | Exposed Ther- mometer | Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer | Exposed Ther- mometer |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| St. Paul Duluth | 30.08 30.10 | | Ft. Custer Helena | 30.16 | 34 |
| La Crosse | | | Ft. Sully | | |
| Huron | | | | 29.70 | 40 |
| Moorhead | | | Calgary | 30.16 | |
| St. Vincent | 29.82 | | | 29.80 | |
| | 29.92 | 42 | Q'Appelle | 29.66 | 42 |
| Dr Dufond | 00 00 | 16.60 | Modio Hot | 20 08 | 90 |

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinityforecast to 8 a.m. Wednesday: Southerly veering to colder westerly winds; rain, fol lowed Tuesday night by fair weather P. F. Lyons, Local Forecast Official.

THE MERRIAM PARK LINE. A meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon of people who are interested in securing better street car service on the Merriam Park line. Some of those who will attend will be residents of that suburb, and others will be property owners who contributed funds for the extension of the Fourth street cable road. Both of these classes are serious ly dissatisfied with the present situation and with the outlook for the immediate future. The GLOBE has investigated the subject thoroughly, and is sure that their discontent is well founded. A bonus of a large size was raised and presented to Mr. Lowry for certain specific purposes. For a while these were secured, and the result was very agreeable. Except for the very dangerous crossing and descent at Summit avenne, the St. Anthony hill line has been eminently satisfactory, and has furnished its patrons with a comfortable and adequate means of transportation. The ride beyond the power house has been particularly pleasant, because the time made has been fast and the country interesting. All this now is altered. The cable power is discontinued a short distance beyond St. Albans street, and exceedingly popular here in all seasons. the route. This is not the worst of it. him. however. Long delays are experienced tofore maintained by the railways are districts are left without means of communication with the center of the city, except in as far as Mr. Lowry furnishes therefore, for complaint over such a state of affairs as at present exists in ably "feel their position keenly." several directions. The value of property and the comfort of our suburban lutely required, and that a prompt and sufficient service shall be provided.

FASHIONS IN REAL ESTATE. Movements like that looking towards if adequately pushed, but at the same destiny of streets and avenues is something which cannot always be controlled true, of course, of a place like West the city ordinances. Third street, which is centrally located, commands a beautiful view, and has been allowed to languish because no at-But in general the character of sections and unaccountable way, and is altered only after long delays, and apparently for no better reason than induced it at begin to be built on a street, and others similar to them follow, and property takes on a value commensurate to the. size of income they can be made to produce. There it stands, then, for many years, and booms come and go, take in solutely unaffected and unchanged. handsome buildings going up and an increase of values, cheap tenements. ing big returns constructed. No one brought it about. Somehow the destage where this property was needed by its business, and at once the transformation followed. After the same fashion will it be with us. Fashionable quarters will fall into disuse and new ones become popular. All, however, will wealth proves that the man who, own-ing property in a growing town, holds policy, especially in missionary operaon to it, will not regret his courage.

SENATOR WASHBURN TALKS. Hon. W. D. WASHBURN, junior senator from this state, electrified his constituents a few weeks ago by bursting forth into a well-sustained and tuneful and said there was similar complaint strain of volubility. He had been in the other boards operating in the same fields. The economical Europe during the summer, and as soon as he struck New York he placed him- and effective way would evidently b self at the disposal of the mob of gentlenen who make their living by writing for the press. From this point on he talked ceaselessly until he reached Minneapolis. Such unwonted exertion proved somewhat exhausting, and there has been a decline in the amount of educational matter attributed to him of late in the interesting newspapers which he favors with his contributions when he feels in a mood to enlighten the public. The GLOBE looked with think of the death of Mr. PARNELL, but was disappointed to find that he maintained a stolid silence at this juncture. The explanation of this now appears.

Senator WASHBURN is out of the city. He is gone East, and his route can be traced with complete accuracy by close readers of the daily telegraphic dispatches. In every town he visits he is besieged by reporters, and his comments on what is going on in the world are promptly sent over the wires and embalmed in imperishable print. At the latest advices he was in Washington, where he not only announced himself as favoring Minneapolis for the site of the Republican national convention for 1892, but also as favoring a short and breezy campaign, because this was likely to prove decisive. The GLOBE agrees with him in both of these things. Let the convention be at Minneapolis, and if a long campaign entails any danger of indecision, by all means let us have a short one. It is very impor-tant that the election should decide the contest. We do not want an election which is not an election.

At Chicago Senator WASHBURN COV-

ered more ground in his public utterances than he did in Washington. This because Chicago is a bigger place. He said that his absence in Europe had put him a little out of touch with matters political, but told the reporters to watch for him on his way back from the East if they cared for the most reliable information. He is sure, however, without knowing anything about it, that FASSETT will be elected in New York and McKINLEY in Ohio. Nationally, he declares that he is for BLAINE first, last and all the time. "If he desires the nomination," says our junior senator, "nothing but death can prevent his securing it at the next convention." This means that, if BLAINE is alive and wants the nomination in 1892, he can have it. Senator WASH-BURN draws the line there. He insists that no one shall be the Republican candidate unless he is alive. If the man from Maine has cherished any ambitions inconsistent with this announcement, he had better shed them at once. The state has now been addressed by its senior and junior senators in the most delightful, entertaining and instructive fashion. If its governor has

hear from him also

THEY FEEL KEENLY. A graphic account of a murder trial comes from the South. It appears that a man shot another to avenge the honor of his wife, but on the unquestioned evidence now produced in court it is proved that his wife was a strumpet. The murderer takes the stand, declares that he never knew this before, that he is quite overwhelmed by the discovery, regrets exceedingly what has occurred. begs everybody's pardon, apologizes to his victim, admits that it was all a mistake, and throws himself on the mercy of the jury. The reports are unanimous to the effect that "he feels his position the avenue disfigured by unsightly keenly." A Southern jury is notoripoles. A change of cars is required at ously unreliable in meeting out punthis point by passengers going beyond, shment to white men who take the and instead of an open grip, which is lives of their fellows, but it is to be med that in this case they will show closed cars are provided for the rest of the culprit that the laugh is really on

Every day in our own police courts in the transfer, and people have to there are gentlemen arraigned who stand around waiting for the connecting | "feel their position keenly." Once in train. This is disagreeable even when a while some individual of mature years the weather is pleasant, but when it is apprehended in an attempt against rains it is much more so; and when the virtue of a young child. He readily winter comes, with its snow and wind, it | produces witnesses as to his previous will be actually dangerous. As the good character, and his wife sits be street car system pushes its way into side him and excites the sympathy at the suburbs, the frequent trains here- once of the judge and the bystanders. Sometimes a man of respectable apcurtailed, and the inhabitants of such pearance is accused of insulting decent women on the public streets, or a trusted employe is arrested for petty peculations, evidently committed more There is a very substantial basis. In a spirit of wantonness than in the hope of profit. Such offenders invari

The courts in general are disposed to ieai lightly with people of this stamp, population demand that the transfer and probably this is the part of wisdon system shall be used only when abso- if their misdeeds are not of a violent complexion. It wants to be remembered, however, that the "keen feel ing" is not all on one side. Children who have been sinred against, women who have been insulted and employers the improvement of West Third street | who have been robbed "feel keenly accomplish good ends in a city like ours also. If there is to be a fair balancing of acuteness, a dose of something a time it needs to be remembered that the little more poignant than remorse may justly be injected into the veins of the gentlemen who have had such a good by even concerted effort. This is not time trampling on the penal code and

TO PULL TOGETHER.

The conference of Methodist churche tempt has been made to advance it. of the world in session at Washington. whose chief utterances have been so becomes fixed in the most capricious fully indicated in the telegraphic re ports, is a gathering of much significance, although with no legislative anthority. It comprises the leading the outset. Structures of a certain class minds of all the branches and divisions of that great religious persuasion; and while it cannot dictate, its thoughts and suggestions will have great weight and shape the legislation. It represents a membership of several millions in this country, Canada and Great Britain, and everything about it, but leave it ab- a population of tens of millions. Ten years ago a similiar congress was held in This has been so in Chicago, for London, and the effect of its deliberations example, during the recent real estate | was so marked that it was deemed be excitement there. Large fortunes have to follow it with a second one, in which been made because prices have risen the broadening and progressive Amerifabulously, but, at the same time, in can spirit should have fuller scope. Of many regions there has been no more the 500 delegates America furnishes 300 movement than in the dullest times. So and Europe 200. As it is to continue in in New York, in the section west of session until Oct. 20, it may be pre-Broadway and south of Washington | sumed that the range of topics is com park, while all around there have been prehensive and the elucidation some what exhaustive. It will be observed that the deliberations the past day or commanding small rents, have covered | two relate to the unity and co-operation the ground, But within three or four of the religious schools of all names years wholesale business has suddenly that have the same essentials of faith, penetrated here, the old tenements have | The idea of uniformity is characbeen demolished, and tall blocks pay- terized as fanciful and impracticable, and hardly desirable. The Min can put his finger on the date when this began, or say that any one cause thought in his reference to the variety of lading in the several cars of velopment of the city had reached the a freight line, but all parts of a com mon train and having the same destination. It is one of the weaknesses of human nature that there has not been more unity of effort among the denominations for the furtherance of the com mon aim, rather than for the relative serve some purpose; and the history of development of branches of the com-

tions, combination would greatly pro-

mote results. One of the speakers at the synod in this city, at the meeting of Friday night, bewailed the inadequac of the financial resources available to pool their resources and broaden the label given the work. It would seem to the practical eye of more importance to renovate the heathen on Christian principles than to make him a Presbyterian, Methodist or any other sort of a sectarian. The drift of religious thought is clearly in this direction, as shown not only by the Washington gathering, but most religious bodies. Probably one speaker was right in the intimation that number of prominent funerals would accelerate this tendency. A larger infusion of business principles would presumably be beneficial in most of the elevating and reforming lines.

THE POINT STATED. The tin plate manufacture, which has its storm center at present in Ohio, is very chestnutty, and perhaps there should be gratitude to the Pioneer Press for settling the controversy in its magisterial way. Still, it may be questioned that it is quite accurate when it places the Democrats on the negative side as to the practicability of manufacturing the varieties of tin plate in common do mestic use in this country. It is not quite thinkable that the oracle could misapprehend the facts, but it has been intimated that even JUPITER has been caught nodding. Genuine, commercial tin of American material and manufacture is not in the market now, and the only question as to whether it will be in the future relates to the economical feature. If the bounty the people are forced to pay, in the shape of a high duty, is sufficient to pay the Welsh and other capitalists for going into the business, they will make it in this country. There are no metes to the industrial genius of the United States. It can make anything that is produced by human skill. Bananas can be grown in Minnesota, and perhaps would be if the tariff were high enough, or the people forced to buy them at extravagant figures. No Democrat doubts that good tin plate can be produced in the country, but he questions the right to tax him to provide the profits the capitalists insist upon in the investment.

MADE AN ISSUE. As absurd as it seems, the Rapublicans in Onio are really trying to make campaign capital out of the tin plate tariff. They insist that it is being dem onstrated that the plate can be pro duced in this country, and parade the fact that in most classes of tin wares the advance in price has been less than the added duty. There need be no hesitancy in conceding both of these claims. The duties have been operative only since last July, and the importers laid in enormous stocks in advance. The St. Louis congressman who has figured so largely in the tariff business and had nice things packed into the leisure, his people would gladly it for his industrial specialties credited with making \$50,000 by this advance importation of tin plate. It is not surprising, then, that prices should advance somewhat slowly. The over-stocks must be worked off first. It is a question of little time when the full \$15,000,000, as based on the yearly imports, will be added to the cost of the wares. Tin plate can be made in this country. There is no question as to that. The point is that there is no right to take fifteen or twenty millions out of the pockets of the people every year to sustain it.

It is hard on the mental digestion, bu there does not appear any way to avoid it. Melbourne, the Australian fake, as the eientists call him, seems to have captured eatening to bring too much rain and drown the crops out. He is either a humbug, or he has one of the cutest tricks that has ever been worked on the elements.

Some of the McKinley apostles let their ongues get the better of their heads. One of them in a single effort the other day as serted that the tariff affords the manufact urer better prices, protects him from foreign competition, lowers the price of goods to the consumer, and at the same time increases the imports. What more could any rational

THE New York illustrated papers picture the unveiling of the GRANT statue at Chicago, just as if the Lake City were not point-ing a finger at the place where the New York monument isn't built. Comparisor

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

The curtain has dropped upon the great Irish frama for a time, to be continued later on; and he, the prime actor and great chieftain has been called home to give an accounting of his life's work, leaving behind him a liv-ing monument in the heart of every true Irishman. The great work of his life was nfinished, and though he battled agains bstacles almost insurmountable, he never ost courage, and remained true to his first ove. This great love for the Irish people prompted him to give his life to the work of elevating them and bringing about a com fortable state of affairs. To this end he exerted every energy, and now that the master hand is taken from the lever the mass of the Irish people will appreciate what he has don for them, while a few, prompted by envy of this great man, will seek to blacken his char acter. He was but a mortal and not infallible, and the few mistakes made in late years count for naught when compared with the great work he has done. The closi onths of his life were spent in turno buble, and yet he was never heard to plain. He died like he had lived, giving voice to his great love for the people and keeping his trouble within himself. Hardly had the breath left his body before many uncharitable people flaunted before the eyes of the public his faults and defects, overlooking his many virtues. Parnell is dead. Let hi warfare upon the dead. reat one, and he did the best he could nd now this, his eventful life, is over. Let its ashes rest in peace, remembering his nany virtues and forgetting his faults

PARNELL. I commend your editorial on Parnell The bitter denunciations of the archishop of Dublin are shameless. On the other hand, the friends of the dead leader are almost equally in the wrong n their intemperate, language, such as murder to please Englishmen" and ne like. They falsely assume that Parnell's relations to the woman who be came his wife when she was the wife of another was the offense which cost him his position as leader of the Irish cause. Only remotely was this true. If he had shown a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, and retired for a few months from prominence, as Mr. Gladstone properly suggested, all would have been forgiven; and, before his death, if indeed death would then have occurred, he would have recovered his lost prestige and retained the love and confidence of all his associates. It was his defiance of the religious senti-ment and his unwarrantable course to ais venerable associate, Gladstone, and towards others, that caused the loss respect and confidence of the men generally. I think this fact and this disinction in his offense have been lost sight of in comments on his career since his death. W. R. M. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10.

HEARD AT HOTELS.

Minnesota cattle and horses are already famous throughout the Northwest, and they bid fair to be as well known all over the United States very soon. Yesterday C. N. Cosgrove, the Le Sueur stockman, passed through St. Paul with a carload of Here-fords, bound for the Texas state fair, to be held at Dallas next week. This is a long trip to make, and betokens considerable confi-dence in Mr. Cosgrove, and, as Cari Judson expresses it goes to show that Minneson's expresses it. goes to show that Minnesofa has got as good stock as there is in the coun-try. Mr. Cosgrove himself was calmly confident, and said he felt sure that he would bring back a few medals with him from the Lone Star state. The Cosgrove farm

in Le Sueur county is only one of at least several hundred fully equipped and successful tarms devoted to the breeding of superior cattle in this state, and the time is not far distant when Minnesota will have the finest cattle in the world. To-day she has fewer "scrubs" than most states, and they are rapidly disappearing. In horses, too, the state is fast coming to the front. Trotting and draught horses of the finest strains are being bred in all parts of the state with great success and a profit, in spite of the fact that horses are not bringing the prices they should have during the past

few years. W. M. Deary, of the firm of Taylor & Deary, lumbermen operating in the Rainy river country, was a guest at the Merchants' yesterday. Last week he made a trip through the district struck by a cyclone or tornado about two weeks ago, and reports the damage as much worse than reported. ne," he said, "started on the Red Lake reservation about ten miles from Rainy river, and pursued a southeastern course ending near Swan lake. It fairly mowed down the timber on a strip from three to fourteen miles in width and sixty miles in length. Trees three feet in thickness were snapped off near the ground. The state lost considerable timber, but the govern-ment much more on land unsur-veyed. Private parties, too, lost a little. It was the worst blowdown I have ever seen. There were many homesteaders squatting on the unsurveyed government and who packed up their belongings and left, considering that the timber had been as good as de-

Mr. Deary operates a lumber camp on the Big Fork of Rainy river, and reaches it from Grand Rapids, on the Duluth & Winnipez. From Grand Rapids there is a wagon road leading north a distance of forty miles. The logs cut by Taylor & Deary are driven down to the Lake of the Woods, where they are sold to the mill men operating at Rat Portage, on the Canadian Pacific. In speaking of the reports that are frequently heard in regard to timber stealing in the Ramy river country, Mr. Deary said, they were much exaggerated. The government may have lost a little timber in this way, but it was confined almost entirely to that standing conveniently near Rainy river.

Judge F. S. Brown, of Tracy, the leading ttorney for William Rose, the man under entence of death at Redwood Falls for the murder of Moses Lufkin in that county several years ago, arrived in St. Paul last evening, and will make another effort to secure a commutation of Rose's sentence. Judge Brown stated that he has no new evidence to offer in the case, but that he will try to make the governor look at the old evidence in a different way. While here, Judge Brown will attend the sessions of the meeting of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons,

Falls, is in the city to attend the meeting of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Minnesota, of which he is grand high priest. This meeting will be held at the Masonic asylum in the Lowry Arcade, and will prob ably last not longer than this evening. The election of officers and the reading of annual reports will be the principal business consid

Frank B. Clarke, of this city, after a four onths' tour of Europe, returned to St Paul yesterday morning, looking as though the trip had done him a vast amount of good. England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy were the European countries visited by Mr. Clarke and his observations are interesting as might be expected from one used to the practical idea, push, and liberality of this country. On the return trip across the Atlantic Mr. Clarke was a passenger on the City of Paris, which had such a rough voyage that her arrivas in those West Kansas fellows, and proposes to enter into a contract to produce all the rain needed in forty of the dryest counties of the state. He may bleed the other sections by the cramped conditions in these countries is and the supply must necessarily come from the American markets. I did not visit Russia, but I came in close contact with many who did, and from them learned that a most deplorable condition exists in that country. The rye and wheat crop is a total failure and in certain localities the people are to-day bordering on starvation. "You can judge something of how hard,

the peasontry are pressed for a little money.
Good horses are selling for \$4, cattle \$1 and all other stock in proportion. The govern-ment will necessarily be compelled to import a large amount of breadstuffs. Rye is the great cereal, but rye bread this season will be a comparatively scarce commodity. It now looks as though the American flour will be substituted for the home product, and I believe the condition of affairs are such that the American farmer can dictate the price of breadstuffs in the foreign markets. All foreign nations, with the exception of Russia, have money in abundant amounts to pay The final act of his life has been played

our wheat and other products. "The large number of men forced into service annually is depleting the agricultural ranks, and most of the work is now done by women. I saw ten women at work in t fields to one man in many localities. I also saw, what would never be for a moment tol-erated in America, women laying tracks and rails in building a railway. I tell you I am witness the prosperity of our laboring cla and can repeat what I have often said be-fore. America is good enough for me. I want none of that country where they emoloy women to lay railroad tracks, and women and cows to plow the fields."
Mis. Clarke is still in Paris, where she is entertaining Miss Newport and other friends.

he will sail for New York about the 21st Ex-Congressman Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, dropped into the city yesterday morning on his way home from Washington, sor long enough to dine and journeyed north early in the afternoon. He had nothing to say in regard to politics, asserting, as usual,

Hon. J. W. Craven, of Norwood, Carven unty's active and hard-working member of he state senate at the last session, was a ominent guest at the Clifton lay. Senator Craven reports the farmers feeling unusually good with the largest crop in the history of the county. As a result business is picking up very fast in all lines and everything is going along at high tide. "The farmers of Carver, however, are accustomed to good crops," remarked Senator Craven with a smile, "and poor oues are unusual. The county is one of the oldest in the state, and it is certainly one of the best, it not the best. I venture the assertion that there are fewer waste pieces of land in the

area in the state." Gen. J. M. Diment, the Owatonna state man and possible candidate for the Republi can congressional nomination in the First district, dropped into the city yesterday, and, after transacting a variety of business, took dinner at the Merchants', and returned hom on the afternoon train. Gen. Diment, of course, denies that he is in the race for the

congressional nomination next year.
"In fact," he said, "I do not know of an avowed candidate in the district, although I have no doubt that nearly every county will have a candidate before the Republican dis-trict convention when the time comes." "It is reported that ex-Congressman Dur

nation-is this correct?" "I have not heard him say so, nor heve ! heard any of his friends suggest such a thing," answered Gen. Diment. "He was not a candidate the last time. Of course h has lots of friends in the district, but I do not think I e will ask them to support him for the nomination again, although I know nothing at all about his intentions."

VIEWS OF THE REVIEWS.

The Forum—There may be no relation between the forces which have filied the granaries to overflow this month and those which have swelled the bulk of the Forum, but in both "the yield is phenomenal." Nor is the Forum exceptional in mere quantity; the quality is excellent. The Forum follows all the other magazines in yielding first place to Lowell and Archdeacon Farrar brings his tribute of kindly appreciation of the man, of his abilities and his works. In common with the others, Farrar yields his critical faculties to the warmth of a friendship which unseats judgment and puts them all rather in the role of friends bringing immortelles than of cool critics bringing their implements of dissection, measurement and weight. In all is expressed a sense of personal loss which precludes their judgment from acceptance as the final one of the place Lowell must take in the ranks of men of letters. The "personal equation" is shown in all the articles by the selections made by each of the verse or thought which has impressed each writer as characteristic of some feature of Lowell's character, and the diversity is marked; but, singularly, none of them cite the verse which as strongly marks that sturdy sense of right, that scorn of "the gincoine statesman" who "Should be on his guard.

Ef he must hev convictions not t' b'leeve 'em tew hard,"

which was so strong in Lowell as any he wrote. I refer to the verse he contributed to

which was so strong in Lowell as any he wrote. I refer to the verse he contributed to the proceedings of the Society of Authors for the promotion of copyright:
"In vain we call old notions fudge,

And bend our conscience to our dealings. The Ten Commandments will not budge, And stealing still continues stealing."

And stealing still continues stealing."

President Eliot, of Harvard, adds to the literature of municipal economy "One Remedy for Municipal Misgovernment." Before the tendency to extension of municipal functions is further encouraged, he thinks it will be well to stop and inquire if those already possessed are used in a manner which warrants any further gift of power and duty. He makes a negative answer to the question whether we have shown ourselves capable of governing so well that the domain may be extended. Taking separately the functions of taxes, lighting, sewerage, water, street construction and cleaning and the control of monopolistic franchises, he examines our treatment of each, and, comparing it with that of foreign cities, he finds the defect in the want of fitness of the men to whom the direction and discharge of these various functions is given, and this want he lays at the door of our craze for elections and the attendant use of piaces of trust as spoils of war. The uncertainty of tenure alone prevents men from engaging in this work and giving the time and study necessary to qualify them for the fit discharge of their duties. The employment of such men never comes as the intentional result of our elective sys-The employment of such men never come as the intentional result of our elective sys as the intentional result of our elective sys-tem, though it may occasionally occur; but a system should not be built on exceptions. "Before municipal government can be ser right," he concludes, "municipal service must be made a life career for intelligent and self-respecting young Americans; that is must be attractive to well-trained young men who enter it, as they enter any other profes-sion or business, meaning to stay in the sion or business, meaning to stay in it, learn it thoroughly and win advancement in it by fidelity and ability."

Hou. M. D. Harter's "Plan for a Permanent Bauk System" has had notice and comment in the editorial columns of the Globe. but there are points of interest in his argu-

ment in the editorial columns of the Globs. but there are points of interest in his argument leading up to the statement in detail of his plan which are noteworthy. Mr. Harter is a Democrat, belonging to the free trade wing of his party, and has been connected with the management of the Aultman & Taylor manufacturing company, engaged wholly and largely in making farm implements, since its organization. That he has the full courage of his opinions was shown in his unaccepted challenge to Senator Sherman, his townsman, in the campaign of '88, to discuss the issues in joint debate, and that he' has the ability to defend them will be amply demonstrated before the Fifty-second congress shall have ended. It is very refreshing at a time when so many "statesmen" in all parties go "swashing around," to use Senator Washburn's term, among the economic frenzies which the transit from old to new problems has developed, to see this Democratic congressman standing sturdily by the tried and right," and refusing to consider the new questions "in the light of dangerous and temporary expediency." He rejects as unwise and hazardous any scheme which will leave to congress the power to fix the amount of currency, believing that that should be an unrestricted servant of trade, able to render at all times the precise amount of aid required by trade conditions. He opposes the proposed unrestricted coinage of filver because experience demonstrates that two morals of varying intrinsic value can be kept in circulation side by side, only by limiting the coinage of the cheaper; because it would result in the immediate and disastrous contraction of Gresham's law; because it would result in the immediate and position is avings banks; the value of pensions, "and generally, fleece the whole people for the pressonal benefit of a bundful of pensions, "and generally, fleece the whole people for the pressonal benefit of a bundful of pecause it would reduce the values of all deposits in savings banks; the value of pensions, "and generally, fleece the whole people for the personal benefit of a handful of silver mine owners, bullion producers and speculators." Senator Sherman's suggestion of the use of silver bullion as a basis of note issues he dismisses as not "the well-considered plan of a man of his recognized ability, or inefficient if it is. As well-considered plan of a man of his recognized ability, or inefficient ff it.s. As currency carries but 8 per cent of our exchanges and 92 per cent is carried by credits, checks and drafts the volume of money is a secondary consideration, the first being the provision of credit facilities and the maintainance of the measure or standard of all these values which is gold. The enlargement of credit facilities would be obtained by the multiplication of banks under his system, while the value of the credits would be maintained by basing them on the only measure of values that enlightened nations will accept.

Senator Vilas' article, "The Bennett Law in Wisconsin," is redeemed from having a historical value only by the fact that a Republican senate in Illinois defeated the bill passed by the Democratic assembly repealing a similar law and the projection of the question into the issues in that state next year. This gives the article title to a place among the topics of the day, and the senator's ability gives it interest to the reader. If the Bennett law is a matter of mere transitional interest, the conflicting principles of government which were active in its inception and its repeal, were never more a matter of interest or of importance, never more a vital topic of the day than now. That conception of the government which is best described by the word paternalism, that tendency towards the steady, progressive assumption of power by the state at the expense of the liberty of the citizen, that conception of which Federalism. Republicanism and Socialism are types differing only in degree, found expression in the Bennett law. On the other hand, that idea of government which believes that the liberty of the individual should be conserved in the largest possible degree, that the state should be restricted to little more than the functions of the police, found its expression in the repeal of that law. While in this case its implement was the Democratic party, and while that party is supposed to stand for the individualistic as opposed to the paternal idea of government, it is apparent to all of our legislatures that the socialistic tendency has tainted Democracy and that no more important duty lies on our public men and all citizens than the effort to reverse this drift and turn the tide back towards limited powers of the state and greater freedom for the individual. And this is what Senator Vilas' articles teaches. While admitting the right of the state and greater freedom for the individual. And this is what Senator Vilas' articles teaches. While admitting the right of the state and greater freedom for the individual. A Senator Vilas' article, "The Bennett Law that he was devoting his entire time to his

A fitting companion piece is Mr. Win "The School Controversy in Illinois," heads in the same conception of govern which produced the Bennett law in W sin, and of which Mr. Winston is a z advocate. Starting with the concede portance of at least, a rudimentary edu and of the duty of the state to furnish means of getting it, he assumes as an eq undisputed right of the state the pow-compel attendance, a power or six power. means of getting it, he assumes as an equally undisputed right of the state the power to compel attendance, a power or right by no means generally admitted, and which is open to serious question; and then, with that easy facility with which all thinkers afflicted with this socialistic tendency gilde from the exercise by the state of a power of undoabted right to powers of a doubtful or a disputed right, he basses from what all admit, the right and duty of public education, to what but few will admit, the right of the state to direct the studies in parochial schools, without seeming to have sensed that he had crossed the line which divides the domain of the state from that of the individual, and was riding rough-shod over the preserves of the latter. Fortunately for individualism, this particular expression of paternalism ran against strong religious and linguistic prejudices and met defeat. It were better for good government if the other encroachments of the socialistic school could meet equally powerful opponents.

Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 12. - The steamship Devonshire, from Barrow, for New York, has been abandoned at sea. The British steamer Norwegian, which arrived at Glasgow yesterday, from Mon-treal, had on board the crew of the Devonshire, which was valued at \$100,-

Fancy handkerchiefs are among the fixings at present tabooed by well-dressed men.

TOUCH OF GINGER.

The Ecumenical Council Excited Just a Little by Politics.

Discussion of the Power and Influence of the Press in All Lands.

Congress of Prison Reformers Indulges in Philanthropic Speeches.

A League for Human Freedom Organized--Preachers Differ.

WASHINGTON, Oct, 12 .- A spice of ex eitement was added to the proceedings of the fifth day of the ecumenical Meth odist council to-day by Rev. Dr. Balmer, of England, who, while criticising Dr. Hughes' essay, aroused some warmth by touching on politics. Some sharp ex-changes took place between some of the delegates. The council opened with Bishop J. W. Hood, of the African M. E. Zion church, Fayetteville, N. C., in the chair. The opening services of the great council were conducted by three colored men. The topic for the morning session was "The Church and Her Agencies," and Bishop R. S. Foster, of Massachusetts, proceeded to address the coucil on "The Responsibilities and Qualifications of the Preacher."

He began by saying that he would touch alone upon the second point of his intended address, as he regarded it of superior importance. By the call of God, the preacher was an instrument of God, in the regeneration of men, to be co-workers with Christ in saving sinners. Salvation was the restoration of man to right relations to God. The minister was a part of the instrumentality-for that purpose. The preacher was to be viewed as a man in a body addressing his fellowmen charged with a message. His consciousness should lift him to

Dignified, Noble Manhood. He should be able to look his fellow-man in the face, to scrutinize and be scrutinized, to win confidence and respect. The preacher needed high qualities of mind and proper qualities of body. He should know about which he spoke; he should be a man of experience. Men were not born into the fel lowship of God by the volition of God; there was a process and every soul en-tering the kingdom must enter by that process. Truth lodged intelligence steering the heart, leading the sinner by the gateway of repentance; by such a process was the preacher made. But that was not all. The theory to which the church held was that God called his ministers. He selected them, and made it known to them and to other. His it known to them and to others. His instrument must be able to know and act out the truth.

act out the truth.

At the conclusion of Bishop Foster's address the subject of the day was discussed by Rev. John Bond, of London; Rev. Frank Ballard, of England; Rev. Dr. William Arthur, Rev. C. W. Clinton, of Pittsburg, and others. Rev. Dr. Leonard closed the morning session in a faw represtix condemnators of the a few remarks condemnatory of the preachers who invited doubt by deliver ng sermons on Darwinism and on Hux ley. A recess was then taken in order that the delegates might attend a reception at the White house, where the president and Mrs. Harrison received the members. Bishop Hurst acted as master of ceremonies.

PRISON REFORMERS. Prevention of Youthful Criminal-

ity Under Discussion. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.-Hon. R. B. Hayes, president of the association, called the national prison congress to order this morning for the third day's session. The interest is increasing, and the attendance was very large. Rev. Father Voight, of New Jersey, led in prayer. After miscellaneous business had been transacted, Judge Frances Wayland was introduced. The subject of his address was "How Shall the Children of Victous or Cruel Parents Be Prevented From Becoming Criminals?" Among other things Judge Wayland

said the immigration laws should amended as to bring to our land the etter class of foreigners as far as possible. Education is most effectual when begun early. This truth can hardly be questioned when associated with the m-mates of a penal institution. Almost any warden will affirm that his most hardened criminals are graduates of re-form schools. The early education of the young in associating with youthful criminals is consequently of the worst sort. Marriages should not be permitted unless both parties are morally and materially fit. After Judge Wayland had concluded his address the question was discussed in a general manner. very interesting talk was given by W. Round, of New York, who ounced the influence of reformatories

Father Canevin, of this city, said that if the homes can be reached and the fathers and mothers infused with the spirit of Christianity there would be no need of penal institutions for the youth. By the constitution of our tate religion cannot be forced upon out religion.

At this juncture in Father Canevin's address Warden Patton, of Indiana asked him whether the child should be taught that the laws of church or state should stand supreme in the teaching of the children. The father made a re-ply which brought forth the hearty aplause of the audience. He said Teach the child its duty to the church and it is already learned in its duty to the state. The great principle of Christianity should not be lost." The congress then adjourned for an excursion down the Ohio river for vitit to the Riverside penitentiary. This evening, when the congress reassembled, Michael J. Cassiday, warden of the Eastern penitentiary, Philadel phia, read a paper on his impressions o the prisons of England, Ireland, France and Belgium. He said the prisons of the four countries visited were distinct in all respects. In Ireland and Engand the inmates of the convict prison in physical appearance are much the same. They are mostly below thirty-five years of age, many of which are first convictions and not of the crime class. These facts do not seem to be considered or any means employed to rescue in

or any means employed to rescue in-dividuals from the accumulating crime class. The principle adopted is to re-form all. In our prisons the system is dependent for its results on the officials of the prisons. He was under the impression the ticket-of-leave system in Ireland—parole, it is called in the United tates-has not produced the results the ojectors expected. John H. Patterson, warden of the New Jersey state prison at Trenton, followed in an interesting and comprehensive paper on the parole system. He said

the proper subjects for control were not the hardened criminal who has repeat-edly violated the law, but those who are not so wilfully wicked as weak. The session closed after the reading of a paper on criminal statistics by Dr. Ronald Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania sylvania.

LEAGUED FOR FREEDOM. Opening of a Convention Unique

the meeting of a pan-republican con- to his subject of the proper functions gress and human freedom league during the quadri-centennial year began here this morning in the historic old In-dependence hall. When the meeting opened only about seventy-five out of the 300 members of the committee were present. Of this number, six were women. The members of the committee represent nearly every state in the Union, and were elected by the societies in those states that believe in universal freedom for mankind, and the abolition of wars and the substitution of arbitra-tion and peace congresses in their

In the absence of Judge William H Arnoux, of New York, president of the committee, Dr. John Clark Redpath, of committee, Dr. John Clark Redpath, of Greencastle. Ind., took the chair. Dr. Persifer Frazer, cheirman of the local committee, in welcoming the delegates, stated that the object of the congress was for the attainment of justice, a broader manhood, the abolition of national theft and murder (called generally annexation and war), and the substitution of arbitration of arbitration of arbitration and fair dealing. stitution of arbitration and fair dealing. Gov. Pattison welcomed the members

of the committee as the chief executive of the state of Pennsylvania, and Mayor Stuart performed a like duty on behalf of the city. Dr. Redpath responded to Gov. Pattison's and Mayor Stuart's speeches.

At the afternoon session the Human Preeden league was organized by the At the afternoon session the Human Freedom league was organized by the appointment of a committee of organization consisting of one member from each state. A white flag was adopted as the ensign of the league. In the center of the flag is placed the national flag of the different nations of the world each country in which a branch because

world, each country in which a branch of the league is located using its own flag for the center. PRINCETON PREAHCERS. Dr. Green on the Bible-A De-

fense of Briggs. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—Rev. Dr Green, senior professor in the theological seminary and moderator of the last general assembly, who is, perhaps, the most profound Biblical student who is opposed to the revision of the confessien of faith, preached yesterday before the college students, and in the course

of his sermon, after reviewing his well

known arguments for verbal inspiration of the Scriptures, said: "The question is as to the general trustworthiness of the Bible. Can we accept the Old Testament at all if it is full of false statements in historical facts which are not incidental, but essential? If the stories of miracles are the emana-tions of the heated Oriental brain and the prophets were deceivers of the people; if the human history contained in the Bible is untrue, can we accept the statements, for which it is the only authority, concerning God? This is the point for which we are fighting, not for the mere verbal accuracy but as to the for which we are fighting, not for the mere verbal accuracy, but as to the broad truthfulness and trustworthiness of the Bible, against a destructive criticism, which throws wide open the gate which would lead us down into a self-seeking rationalism."

New York, Oct. 12.—In the Bloomingdale Reformed church last evening Dr. Madison C. Peters spoke to an immense audience in defense of Dr.

mense audience in defense of Dr. Briggs, whose trial on charges of heterodoxy is now pending. He likened his case to that of Dr. Lyman Beecher, Albert Barnes and Prof. David Swing, whose prosecution the Presbyterian church has occasion to remember with shame. Such trials, he said, should be placed side by side with the burning of witches in Massachusetts years ago, and he thanked God that a majority of the clergymen of New York are in sympathy with Dr. Briggs.

Power of the Press.

When the council reassembled the When the council real the Religious opic for discussion was "The Religious Uses of the Press and the Religious Uses of the Secular Press," Rev. Hugh Price Rughes, of London, delivering the essay. He said there were now 4,000 daily papers. Was it not strange that this great agency had rarely received the consideration of the curches. It was now the fourth estate, the greatest engine of the world, and became so without the aid of the church or its blessing. What were the true functions of this engine? First, to collect news, and enormous were the expense and results. Through were the expense and results. Through the telegraph every man might know what transpired in the whole world. Christ condemned the religious men who did not know the signs of the times definition of public opinion. It was well to know the prevailing opin matter what it was. Another fu of the press was to influence the public paper was mightier than the pulpit and perhaps that estimate was not too high. The powers of journalism used on the right side was enormous and ir. resistible. For the creation of opinion in these swift days the press was supreme. If so disposed, the editors of the daily papers could render incalculable service to the cause of God. The religious press should never be used for political purposes, and it should extend its work in learning and ecording the progress of God's work on

earth. Organs and Politics. Rev. E. H. Dewart, editor of the Christian Guardian, of Toronto, Canada, heid that the church must have her own press as well as her own pulpits, but he disliked to hear the religious paper called the "organ" of the church. In times of moral degeneracy, when the public conscience is paralyzed by selfish views of duty, the religious press should fearlessly rebuke prevailing sins whether it brings popularity or opposition and reproach, for a time-servi press is the curse of the country. Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Ferguson, pre-dent of the Primitive Methodist Chur-

of England, could not say amen to Dr. Hughes had said, and especial where he said that religious pape should not take cognizance of politics in England there were thousands o people that received their politics, no from the daily papers, but from the weekly religious journal. Many part of this great country, he had been told were influenced strongly by the Romer. were influenced strongly by the Roman Catholic power. It might be because that power was concentrated, but migh it not also be because of their use of th Rev. E. E. Hoss, of Nashville, Tenn

said the religious newspapers had not kept pace with the secular press in de-velopment, though the improvement been great. Every brought forward to show that the church should put its hand upon the pulpit would apply with equal force to show that it should put its hand upon the Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, ed-

itor of the Christian Advocate, believed that the weekly religious paper had a greater influence in manufacturing public opinion than the daily, and was severe in his criticisms upon the secular

A Little Excitement. Rev. Dr. Balmer, of England, was grateful to Dr. Hugher, and said it might be that condemnation by some speakers was equivalent to the praise of others. This remark called forth mani festations of mingled applause and con demnation, and Dr. Balmer withdrey his remark, but immediately afterward aroused Mr. Atkinson, of London, by referring to a remark made to the effec-that one of the English political partie had ridden into power on a beer barre and adding, "we have never learne that the party was divorced from the

beer barrel."
Mr. Atkinson replied excitedly that the party never was married to it. Dr. Balmer rejoined that he was sixty years of age and as competent to form a judg-ment as others. If the gentleman was in the British parliament he would be

expelled.
At this stage Dr. Morley, of New Zealand, raised a point of order that it was not competent to discuss English polities in the conference. Dr. Balmer replied that his allusions to politics had Opening of a Convention Unique In Object.

Philaaelphia, Oct. 12.—The opening session of the committee to perfect arrangements and draw up plans for Department of the committee to perfect arrangements and draw up plans for Department of the committee to perfect arrangements and draw up plans for Department of the committee to perfect arrangements and draw up plans for Department of the committee to perfect and this arrangements to pointed this arrangements and satisfactors to preceding speakers. He hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The committee to perfect that arrangements to pointed that this arrangements are allest forth by the preceding speakers. He hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The committee to perfect arrangements are allest forth by the preceding speakers. He hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The proceding speakers are allest forth by the preceding speakers. He hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The proceding speakers are allest forth by the preceding speakers. He hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers. The hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers. The hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers. The hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers are allest for the proceding speakers. The hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes are all the proceding speakers are all the proceding speakers. The hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. The proceding speakers are all the proceding speakers are all the proceding speaker

of the press.

The business committee reported back the memorial touching the closing of the World's Columbian exposition on Sunday and recommended the appointment of a committee to present the appointment of a committee to present the contract of the index. an appropriate expression of the judgment of the conference. The committee will meet to-morrow.

HAWKEYE POLITICS.

Political Rallies of All Kinds to Be Held at Des Moines This Week. DES MOINES, Oct. 12.-Politics will

e lively in lowa this week, and the

center of activity will be here at Des Moines. The two leading parties will hold their great rallies of the campaign here, and each is straining itself to outdo the other. The Democrats have se-lected Fuesday and the Republicans will follow on Wednesday. Gov. Boles will be the principal apeaker on Demo-cratic day, or rather night, while the Republicans have Goff, of West Vir-Republicans have Goff, of West Virginia; ex-Congressman Mason, of Chicago, and others of lesser note. The Democrats expect to carry off the honor of entertaining the largest crowd, and they are quite likely not to be disappointed. On the same days the two Farmers' Allance organizations will meet in catte convendays the two Farmers' Alliance organizations will meet in state convention for the purpose of attempting to unite the two organizations into one body. Success may crown the meeting, but it is extremely doubtful. The old Alliance is officially dominated by Republican influence. Its president, J. B. Furrow, is a narrow partisan, and on several occasions he has attempted to steer the organization into the Reto steer the organization into the Republican camp. The new or Southern Alliance is not averse to politics, but it does not take kindly to the Republican party, as it has a ticket of its own in the field, headed by one of its own members. bers. Any attempt at union with the old organization that does not leave the new in control is not likely to find much favor. It is doubtful, indeed, if the incongruous elements contained in the two Alliances can be harmoniously united into one.

Gov. Boies is billed for seven speeches

Gov. Boies is billed for seven speeches during the week. He will open at Marshalltown Monday, Des Moines Tuesday, Pella Wednesday, Burlington Thursday, Muscatine Friday, Decorah Saturday afternoon, and Independence in the evening. The governor's meetings keep up with unabated interest. The attendance is marvelous. During the rainy weather and consequent muddy roads that prevailed during the past week in Southern lows where several week in Southern Iowa, where severs of his meetings were held, the attend ance and interest were undiminished. There is no doubt that Gov. Boies is making great inroads upon the Republican farmer vote, having no one to meet his convincing arguments. The Republican managers have appealed to Clarkson, and that distinguished poliearly next week. It is whispered that a healthy campaign fund will come along with him which is to be used where Candidate Wheeler has previously arranged for the application of the "blocks of five" rule. In other words, they propose to early low; if it can be they propose to carry Iowa if it can be done by the use of a corruption fund in the cities. But it can't be done. The Democrats will gain more votes among the farmers of Iowa than the Republicant can buy in the cities. icans can buy in the cities.

Will-You don't mean to say that you

are something of an artist?

Tom—(a United States officer)—I do.
I'm engaged on a bit of still life now.
"Great Scott? What is the subjec?"
"I'm looking up some moonshine whisky distillers."

Like Cats on the Back Fence. "Did you make a good impression,

Annette?" asked her mother.
"Well, rather," returned Annette. He tried to kiss me, and I left the print of ten pihk finger nails right along his two cheeks."



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