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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — For Wisconsin: Generally fair; slightly warmer; winds becoming southerly. For Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota: Fair; warmer; southerly winds. For Montana: Generally fair; no change in temperature; southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul.....	30.36	44	Ft. Custer.....	.....	.....
Duluth.....	30.26	42	Helena.....	30.00	62
La Crosse...	30.42	44	Ft. Sully.....	.....	.....
Huron.....	30.20	48	Minnedosa.	29.94	42
Moorhead...	30.14	46	Calgary.....	29.80	56
St. Vincent..	29.98	48	Winnipeg..	.....	.....
Bismarck....	30.02	55	Q'Appelle...	29.74	48
Ft. Buford..	29.90	60	Medicine Hat..	29.76	64

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity—for all of Wednesday: Warm southerly winds, with fair weather.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

GENERAL FORECAST.

The area of high barometer and low temperature that overlaid the Northwest last night has moved off to southeastward, and the area of low pressure that was north of Montana then now appears centered there; but it has dilated so that its effect has been felt in the rise in temperature of from 2 to 16 deg. over Montana, both Dakotas, Minnesota and Manitoba; southerly winds, with cloudless to partly and in rare cases cloudy weather, but no rain during the past forty-eight hours, have been reported from all of that area. Continued fair Thursday, and rising temperature Thursday and Friday is deduced from the above conditions.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

THE EFFECT OF IT.

When Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania held state elections the month before the presidential voting, they often virtually settled the general contest in advance. The great struggle was to carry the doubtful states in October. They always went the same way in November. The voting this year in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and Iowa will have much the same relation to the presidential contest that the old October states had. Perhaps Pennsylvania should be included, although the contest there is chiefly waged on state questions, as it is quite largely in New York. The Democrats are the beneficiaries in Pennsylvania and the Republicans in New York of the local questions. New York will be stronger for the Democrats on the national issues, with the conditions reversed in Pennsylvania. The Republicans must carry all of these states next Tuesday to give them reasonable confidence in the national contest. If New York is against them they cannot afford to lose Ohio. Massachusetts, Iowa or any other state that has been voting for Republican presidents steadily. Should these three desert them, where are the states that can be set down in the safe column? Michigan will be equally divided; Wisconsin, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Illinois have voted against the party, and must be conceded to be doubtful. Indiana will hardly be claimed by any Republican; and outside of Vermont, Maine and some small states out towards the Pacific, where are the reliables? The voting next week may have a good deal to do with the location of the Republican national convention. If the contested states are lost, the pressure will be great in favor of holding the convention in Ohio or Illinois. There may, however, be too many doubtful states, and the expiring effort conceded to the farther West.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

The offset to the free sugar business is beginning to show up. Those who want bounties for their product are reaching out toward the treasury. In Louisiana one man has been paid $6,700 and another $10,000. These are not the large ones, either. One plantation will receive $150,000, and many of them sums that add handsome margins to their profits. Of course the owners of these plants are wealthy, but that does not diminish their willingness to be paid two cents a pound bonus for producing sugar. The treasury officials have estimated the cost of the bounties for all kinds of sugar at $10,000,000. Their anticipations may be not far out of the way as regards cane and maple, but the indications are that beet sugar will far outrun all expectations, and some new process is claimed to give sorghum something of a boom. One beet factory in California promises to produce 5,000,000 pounds, for which the government will present it a bounty of $100,000. This beet sugar production, it is predicted, is to grow until the consumption of the country is substantially, if not entirely met. The experts allege that it will be confined mainly to California and limited regions elsewhere that have the soil and climate best adapted to the growth of the varieties of beet desired, and with the most favorable conditions for the manufacture of sugar. It will be insisted then that the bounty must be perpetuated or the duties restored. The free sugar then will be a delusion. The growers of corn, wheat and other products will ask for an explanation why they should not have a bounty also, and who can convince them that they have no such claims?

IT IS A FRAUD.

When Gov. FORAKER made his speech at Toledo, O., the past week, he attempted to turn the tin racket on the Democrats by using the admission of the Bee, the local Democratic paper, that its handsome new building was roofed with American tin. He did not, however, mention that it was manufactured before the tin plate duties of the McKINLEY tariff were operative. The manufacture of this coarse roofing, called terne plate, is no new thing in this country. It was produced before the tariff, and it was raised 100 per cent. There is no increased cost to the production. The wages of the workingmen have not been raised. The pig, or block tin, is imported because the home mines are not affording a supply, but there is no duty on the ore till July, 1893. If this roofing tin was made under the old duty there was no occasion to raise the tariff, except to enlarge the profits of the manufacturer. Not a sheet of tin for commercial use of American production is in the market. The schemers, like the St. Louis congressman, worked the tin business in the tariff for a speculation. They had the operation of the duty deferred a year so that they could import enormous quantities of tin plate to hold for the rise when the duty came in force. The profits realized in this way amounted to millions, all at the expense of the consumers. It was an imposition and fraud.

NORTH STAR DEMOCRACY.

The meeting of Democrats in Minneapolis yesterday and the public rally in the evening are evidences of the Democracy's vitality in this state. The time is not very far past when a conference of the party, even during a campaign, was a difficult thing to secure, and when even the most loyal of its members hesitated to waste their time in political work, because the result of any contest was well settled long in advance. To-day we see men struggling for the leadership as in a battle where there is hope of victory, and elaborating plans of organization that they may not fight at a disadvantage with an undisciplined following. All this is encouraging and commendable. There is a prize worth striving for, and it can be secured only by such conservative and concentrated effort as this.

If any state in the Union ought in reason to be found in the Democracy's column, it is Minnesota. That it is not proves how little alive its people are to their own best interests. There are communities here and there in the nation which gain a temporary and selfish advantage from the application of Republican principles, just as the re are many individuals who have grown rich out of the opportunities our recent tariff legislation has opened to them. But the welfare of so overwhelming a majority in a commonwealth like ours would be furthered by freedom in trade that the argument is all on one side, and that the side of the Democracy. In New England, where a similar condition of affairs exists for other causes, there has of late years been a great awakening. Connecticut and Rhode Island are now safe Democratic states, and Massachusetts, in spite of its traditional position, is a doubtful one. But in the Northwest the work of emancipation has gone on more slowly, and no electoral votes in this section can be surely relied on for the Democratic candidate in 1892, no matter who he may be.

The explanation of this difference is to be found mainly in the character of our Western civilization. The New England population is compact, easily reached, interested in the discussion of public questions, responsive to the same influences. In Minnesota and the Dakotas there are many sparse settlements covering a tremendous area and peopled by men coming from every quarter under heaven, with but few ideas in common and demanding all sorts of different agencies for their enlightenment. The conversion of states like these is a gigantic undertaking, and unless the truth is carried home to them in all sorts of shapes and with tireless persistence, they will continue in their original prejudices to the end of their lives. The purpose of the North Star Democratic club, as publicly announced, is to rouse such voters to investigation and freedom of thought by establishing local associations which they can attend, and with which they can ally themselves if they care to. No plan could be devised which is better calculated to achieve great results; and, if it is fairly and honestly carried out without self-seeking, we can look for a great and immediate increase in the party's strength in Minnesota.

THE TILDEN WILL.

The decision handed down yesterday by the New York court of appeals in the TILDEN will case was a very remarkable chapter in the history of litigation. Mr. TILDEN undertook to leave a large part of his great wealth for the endowment of certain institutions which he calculated would accomplish a public benefit. It has now been finally decided that his purpose cannot be realized because the methods he attempted to follow were legally impossible. In other words, in the judgment of the tribunal of last resort, this great statesman's will is pronounced invalid, and his estate is left for disposition as though he had died intestate.

Mr. TILDEN himself was a lawyer of much experience, acuteness and strength. He had no especial reputation as an advocate, but in the subtleties of the profession and in the manipulation and interpretation of statutes few of his contemporaries ranked higher. It is said that, when he first decided upon the plan of disposing of his property which has been now so long in dispute, he consulted CHARLES O'CONOR, who was at that time the leader of the New York bar. Mr. O'CONOR criticised his idea and suggested certain modifications, which he thereupon endeavored to make. Mr. O'CONOR dying before his opinion could be had on the instrument in its amended form, JAMES C. CARTER was called in as his adviser. It is reported that Mr. CARTER approved the will, as in full compliance with the requirements of law. This may or may not be true; but, if it is, it is interesting to note in the same connection that Mr. CARTER, in the estimation of his fellow attorneys, stands to-day, as he has stood for some years, at the head of his profession in America.

We have here, then, a disposition of property made by a famous lawyer under the guidance and direction of two of the master minds in the legal fraternity, after long study and thought and with certain well defined and highly commendable objects in view, defeated by judges who would have been glad to sustain it, because its provisions violated very familiar principles of jurisprudence, as to the meaning and intent of which there is no difference of opinion. If any one is seeking for an instance of the uncertainty of law, he need look no further than this.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The verdict in the abduction case will have to be accepted as establishing the innocence of the woman and men who have been under indictment. The state has no appeal, and the jury which heard the evidence, the arguments and the judge's exposition of the law has pronounced the accused not guilty. It is the duty of good citizens to acquiesce in results like this, and the prisoners, having been discharged, are entitled to be received back into the community freed even from the suspicion of the terrible charge which was made against them.

This outcome, however, does not rob the story of its lesson. It rather adds to its seriousness and force. Here are two men, fathers of families, holding positions of reasonable profit and enjoying the respect of their friends and acquaintances, who, while innocent, have been subjected to the expense, the annoyance, and the risks of criminal trial. No one who has followed the testimony can suggest that the prosecution was undertaken in a spirit of wantonness by the state, or without a reasonable prospect of securing their conviction. Appearances were at first very much against them, and, although they have been finally exonerated, it has only been after a hard contest, which must have caused them much anxiety and shame if they are ordinarily decent citizens. And for their distressing predicament they have themselves alone to blame. Had they resolutely shunned scenes and associations suggestive of wrong-doing, they would have been spared all the trouble to which they have been exposed.

Here, too, is the moral. Nine-tenths of the crimes which are ventilated in our courts owe their origin to no intention of violating the law, but to a reckless gratification of the spirit of adventure. Fairly respectable men fuddle themselves with a few glasses of beer or whisky and start out to have a good time. They visit places which are objectionable and talk with people of low character. They do not purpose engaging in any actual sin, but they want to do something which is unusual and different from their ordinary experiences. Very frequently they get through the occasion unscathed, and with no more serious consequences than a headache the next morning and a fit of remorse. But every once in a while they find themselves involved in a crime or the appearance of one, with all that this implies. The GLOBE's inference from the abduction case is that it pays to keep out of dives.

ONE INSTANCE.

In one of his most recent speeches in Ohio FORAKER somewhat surprised his hearers by the admission that American cutlery successfully competes with the home manufacture in England, and holds its own even in Sheffield. The statement did not originate with the ex-governor, nor did he meet the inquiry why, if it were true, it was necessary to put high duties on the imported article. There certainly could not be dangerous competition when the American article could be produced so much cheaper as to invade the English markets. The gazalle comes in here, American cutlery sells in England at British prices, not those of the United States. It can be bought in England at 20 per cent less than at the doors of the factory in Connecticut or other Eastern state. It is supposed that the manufacturer is a philanthropist, and finds his mission in supplying the people of Great Britain with these needful utensils at less than the cost of production? That theory is not advanced. There is no intimation that a satisfactory profit is not realized on the goods shipped 3,000 miles and sold 20 per cent less than to the home consumer. It is but an illustration of human nature improved by the protective policies. The manufacturer could afford to sell to the home consumers even less than to those he has a long journey to reach, but the tariff comes in and shuts out competition, and he can exercise his greed up to the tariff limit. There is no advantage to the workman. He does not get any share of the 20 per cent more charged for the knife sold in this country over the knife he makes to sell in England. It all goes to the owner of the works. The tariff simply adds 20 per cent to his profits. He is the only beneficiary. The cutlery manufacture is not an isolated case. Agricultural implements, sewing machines, and even flour made in this country are often sold in foreign markets at less prices than at home. It is not claimed that they are sold without profit in the distant market. The home market is a great thing for the monopolist, but hard on the consumer.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is a whole miscellany in politics this year. In New York he is a Republican, giving the Democrats fits; in Pennsylvania and Ohio he punctures QUAY and is for Democratic reform. In Massachusetts, too, he thinks the Democrats are the best fellows. He is a genuine mugwump.

THE general expression outside the state is so superficial as not to go behind the verdict of the jury, and agrees with the Milwaukee Wisconsin, that it will "put DONNELLY into a state of political collapse." It is forgotten that he can outgrow it, if longevity is booked for him.

IF THE ex-president of the Kansas Alliance is correct in cutting the figures down from 140,000 to 60,000 the past year, DONNELLY need not invest his dollar in taking the presidential nomination away from SIMPSON.

BINDING TWINE affords the farmer a good illustration. He is getting it cheaper because the raw materials were made free and about two cents per pound taken off the duty. Lower duties, lower prices.

MILLS, of Texas, WILSON, of Virginia, and other men from the South have been talking politics in Massachusetts, and the bloody shirt has not been flaunted in their faces. The Union is cemented.

THE medical scientists in Philadelphia are turning their mental forces upon the question as to how the elevator affects those liable to heart disease. But they are not likely to reach a conclusion.

A BOY in the East committed suicide after hearing his father read an account of one. He left word that he wanted to see how it felt. But that is carrying curiosity to an imprudent extent.

THE duty on that barrel of Scotch whisky sent to the president was $54, but it was paid by the sender, and was not a tax on the consumer. All rules have exceptions.

CHICAGO would do a clever thing in saying to the national committee that it has enough, and the political conventions might as well go further west.

THE specter is raised that the unpleasantness with Chili may throw PAT EGAN back upon this country. Some people are always foreboding.

THE attempts to hold political barbecues in Massachusetts have proved failures. They had too much flavor of the "wild and woolly."

THE czar would be applauded if he should send to Siberia every official caught stealing the supplies sent the starving.

Blown to Destruction.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Oct. 27.—A flywheel exploded at Kimberly's rolling mill to-day tearing a large hole in the roof and injuring five men, two of whom were working on the roof and were thrown fifty feet in the air. They were badly mangled and will die.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Chief Grain Inspector Clausen recently issued a circular to farmers, giving information respecting the moving of grain. The circular was timely, and none but farmers could benefit by it. Strange to say, Mr. Clausen has come in for considerable abuse from the grangers for issuing the circulars. "What right had he to interfere in their business?" was the burden of their complaint. Considering that Mr. Clausen merely published the circular to enable farmers to get better prices for grain, heaping abuse upon him places the agriculturists in a very unenviable light.

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What is to become of the present federal building when the new one is erected? Prof. Fletcher Williams supplied the answer yesterday afternoon. "Turn it over to the state historical society." Mr. Williams vouched the additional information that there was a probability of this being done. He said: "Congressman Lind told me it was likely that the building would be used for such a purpose."

"But can the historical society occupy the whole building?" I inquired of Prof. Williams. "Just give us the opportunity," was his significant reply.

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It is proper that the power to grant pardons should be placed in the hands of a responsible official, but the prerogative might be wedged around a little more tightly. Certainly no pardon should be granted to a man when the commitment judge is opposed thereto. The word of a politician in such matters should count for naught.

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F. S. Verbeck was tendered a social session last evening by his brother Elks. He will recuperate to-day and to-morrow. Friday he will quit the city for Chicago in a blaze of glory. "Ver" will be sadly missed. Few men are more popular or more generally known throughout the city. May his shadow never grow less.

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An attempt is being made to create a city immigration bureau. It is questionable whether the money spent in this way does any good. A better method would be to put the money into manufactures or schemes for the development of the state's resources. By this a demand is created, and once that is attained there will be no fear of the people being far in the rear.

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In the last ten years Canada spent upwards of $4,000,000 through its immigration bureau. In that time the population of that country has only increased 300,000! An immigration bureau is another name for a fat office for some individual with whom hard work disagrees.

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The question of a carnival this winter has been raised by E. V. Smalley. Whether there be an ice palace, a lumber or grain palace, or not, there certainly should be some sort of a festival gotten up by St. Paul. Minneapolis has had a harvest festival, and it is in line for St. Paul to do something better when the grain has actually been gathered in and the wintry storms and blasts can do no harm. The people will then know what to rejoice for.

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It is said that railroad men are becoming restive for increased wages. It is only a question of time when a general demand for an increase will go up from the ranks of all wage-earners. When merchants jubilate over "good times" their employes are not slow to notice its effect on their masters' exchequers.

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Dairy Commissioner Finseth—Diversified farming is the thing for Minnesota. I have followed it on my farm and can testify to its success. There are too many farmers who merely raise wheat. Having cut their wheat, plowed and threshed, they lay idle until spring. This is a mistake. Every farmer should have, or endeavor to have, a certain amount of stock, etc., with which to occupy him at all times. That is the only way to make farming pay.

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Sunday shaving is legitimate at the hotel barber shops, and it would seem proper that the men and their employers should compromise the matter in some way. The opening of the shops an hour on Sunday morning ought to be conceded.

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The unexpected always happens, and there is no knowing what a jury may do. We have had two samples lately—the Donnelly libel jury and the Ellis abduction jury. In both cases the verdict of the jury was a surprise to the reading public.

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The state government seems to run itself nowadays. I passed through the capitol yesterday. Gov. Merriam was out; Private Secretary Tams Bixby was up the country; Attorney General Clapp was invisible; Supreme Court Clerk Holcombe was off hunting; Treasurer Bobleter and Adjutant General Mullen were in Chicago; Supt. Kiehle was at home; Railroad Commissioners Williams and Becker were absent; Secretary Brown was not on hand and Assistant Attorney General Child was taking a quiet read in the state law library. The only men found at work were the supreme court judges, Dairy Commissioner Finseth, Auditor Bierman and Insurance Commissioner Smith.

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If the inspector of gas and gasoline lamps has nothing to do, his time might be utilized in examining sidewalks. There are many dangerous sidewalks in the city, particularly that at the corner of Marshall avenue and Dale street, and something should be done to compel property owners to repair them. In case of accident the city is liable to be mulcted in damages.

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The property owners on Dayton avenue would do well to emulate the property owners of Selby avenue and other avenues, and provide a sidewalk fit for pedestrians to use. There are some portions of the sidewalk on Dayton avenue so rotten that, for safety's sake, it is necessary to take the road.

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Secretary Talmadge promises something original in the next annual report of the chamber of commerce. Praise the Lord for small mercies! Hitherto this report has been largely clipped from the daily newspapers, interspersed with essays by enterprising real estate men.

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Rev. Hastings H. Hart states there are jails in Minnesota worse than those pictured by Mr. Keenan in Siberia. If this be so, why does not Mr. Hart name the jails and have the board of corrections and charities pass upon them. What practical good can this board accomplish if such evils are not remedied by it. At all events, Rev. Hastings H. Hart would do something to earn his salary if he would deal specifically with these abuses and rouse public opinion thereon. Public opinion once aroused, such jails would quickly cease to exist. The secretary of the board of corrections and charities should be more practical. Talking doesn't accomplish anything.

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Boycotts do not seem to work very well in this country—certainly not in this city. A boycott was ordered on a certain place of business some weeks ago by a number of men, and yesterday I inquired of the proprietor how much business he had lost. "Not a bit," he laughingly replied; "in fact, if anything, I have taken in more money."

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Night lunch carts are the latest craze. There is hardly a corner on Seventh street which from 8 p. m. to 2 and 3 a. m. does not possess one. These lunch carts are largely operated by young men, who make a very good living out of them. They can easily compete with the restaurants, their expenses being limited, to say nothing of no rent and no taxes. "Business," remarked one of them, "is not so good as it was. There is, of course, a good living, but, owing to competition, the night's takings are nothing like what they used to be." Ham and egg sandwiches are the mainstay of these lunch carts, and on a Saturday evening the average taking of a cart is $5.

Catholic School Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Director General Davis, of the world's fair, to-day received an application for space for an educational exhibit by the Catholic Church of Chicago to exhibit the work of kindergartens, primary grades, grammar schools, colleges and academies, industrial schools, orphanages and deaf and dumb institutes.

STATE SENTIMENT.

Another poor fellow gets his neck stretched to-day at Fergus Falls, and there was no more positive evidence against him than there was against Rose, who was inhumanly killed at Red Wood Falls. We hope Goheen may not be made to suffer so, though if another bungling hanging should bring public sentiment to demand the abolition of capital punishment, he would suffer, as did Rose, in a good cause.—Foot Prints.

The Press is opposed to capital punishment for cases where convictions are made on purely circumstantial evidence. The highest penalty for such cases should be imprisonment for life. The next legislature will do well to so amend the constitution.—Atwater Press.

On the other hand, should Donnelly secure a verdict, the Great West and Dr. Fish would start in fresh and would figuratively mop the earth with the Hall-Olson-Hompe-Hodgson-Canning clique.—Grant Herald.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, who has several times been the candidate of the Democratic party for congress and has repeatedly been elected to the state senate by the Democrats of Dakota county, testified in court last Tuesday that he never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. This relieves the Democratic party of a load that has made it stagger for years.—Faribault Democrat.

Minneapolis is making a heroic struggle for the national convention. She is being assisted by St. Paul, and in the contest all parties have been unified and are working shoulder to shoulder. This is the true spirit of enterprise and is bound to win, and we sincerely trust that Minneapolis will be accorded the honor of entertaining the convention.—St. Peter Herald.

IN THE WINGS.

Miss Rose Coghlan will give two farewell performances at the Metropolitan to-day, appearing in "Dorothy's Dilemma" at the matinee, and the double bill, "Lady Barter" and "Nance Oldfield," in the evening.

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W. H. Crane, with "The Senator," opens at the Metropolitan to-morrow evening.

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There will be a matinee and evening performance to-day of "Old Jed Prouty" at the Grand.

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"Natural Gas" is announced for next week at the Grand. Donnelly and Girard are yet the bright particular stars of the organization.

IN FIERY EMBRACE.

Vast Amounts of Property Food for Flames.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 27.—The Franklin street car stables burned last midnight, entailing a loss of $50,000. In the Evansville Street Railway company's barns seventeen cars were burned, together with fifty-three mules. Cook's beer depot and hall was also destroyed, as were also several frame dwellings, a block away. The wind was blowing almost a gale, carrying sparks that set fire to half a hundred houses, but which were saved by the timely work of the firemen. The total loss will reach $75,000. The street car property was insured for $31,000. The other losses are carried by insurance to half the amount of loss.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 27.—For a time early this morning it looked as if the larger part of the village of Milan would be destroyed by fire, six stores, Rice's hotel and two barns being destroyed before the flames were gotten under control. The buildings were all frame affairs, and as the wind was blowing a gale, the whole heart of the village would have been destroyed had the wind not changed. The loss was $12,000, with $3,175 insurance.

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 27.—The Berkeley Arms hotel, at Buchanan, was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. This hotel was the largest in the state. Loss, $100,000; insurance less than $60,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the hotel was unfinished and unoccupied.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Five large ice houses at the foot of West Genesee street belonging to Sullivan & Nunan were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $50,000; insured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27.—Fire broke out at 11 o'clock to-night in the forward compartment of the British steamship Bendo, loaded with 10,800 bales of cotton. Two thousand bales were in the compartment where the fire started. The fire department and a harbor tug got the fire under control, but it is impossible to get an estimate of the loss until the damaged cargo has been discharged.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 27.—The Clifton Springs distillery, situated in Cumminsville, in the northern part of the city, up Mill Creek valley, was destroyed by fire to-night since 10 o'clock. The loss is estimated at $40,000 with partial insurance, the amount of which is not ascertainable to-night. How the fire started is not known. It was the only distillery in this region not a member of the whisky trust.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

All Hands Perish With a Sinking Ship.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The schooner Seraphine arrived here to-day. Her captain says that on Saturday last he saw a four-masted schooner founder thirty-five miles south of Matinicus. All hands went down with the vessel. The Seraphine had sailed with the ill-fated vessel all that day, and although very severe weather prevailed, the four-masted schooner seemed to be in good condition.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon her distress signs were displayed. The Seraphine bore down to aid her, but had only covered about half the distance separating the vessels when the stranger gave a sudden lurch and disappeared beneath the waves. The Seraphine cruised around for some hours, but found no one to aid.

Travelers in Luck.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27.—On the Birmingham & Atlantic railroad yesterday a passenger train of two coaches went through a burning trestle twenty-five feet high and was entirely consumed. All the passengers broke through the windows and escaped unhurt. Engineer Northcutt and the fireman were pulled out of the wreck by the passengers. Northcutt and his brother, the conductor, were both hurt, but not dangerously so. A tramp had slept in a cabin near there, set it afire and left it so, and the trestle caught from the cabin.

Military Men Meet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—There was a large assembly of military men gathered in the world's fair rooms to-day to discuss the subject of military representation at the fair. The convention was made up of men from all states in the Union. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles being present was called upon to give his ideas, and delivered an argument in favor of a grand national encampment during the great fair.

BLIND.

All things seem to him as they used to seem
When he was young and happy, and could see;
The same birds sing upon the same green tree,
The same still path winds by the meadow stream,
The same rich lilies smile in peace supreme
Beside the gate, and rock the same brown bee;
The same blithe children clamber on his knee—
No cloud can mar the sunshine of his dream.
Her furrowed brow to him is fair and bright,
Her trembling hands are white as virgin snows,
Warm gold her hair that into gray has grown.
Who says he's blind; who, as his days take flight
Notes not Time's changes, but serenely knows
Youth's peerless beauty after youth has flown?

—R. K. Munkittrick.

DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

Ex-President Cleveland and Gov. Hill Address Business Men.

The Former Discourses on the Responsibilities of Men of Affairs.

Samuel J. Tilden's Will Is Declared Void by the Court of Appeals.

The Fatal Defect of the Instrument Is Explained at Length.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—When Grover Cleveland was a presidential candidate in 1884, leading men of his party on the produce exchange organized a business men's association which was very active. The organization has been maintained, and last winter incorporated as the New York Democratic club, with a club house on Fifth avenue. Under the auspices of this club a campaign meeting was held to-night in Madison Square Garden.

Gov. Hill was present as a speaker and ex-President Cleveland presided. Each was roundly cheered as he appeared on the stage. The ex-president and the governor greeted each other cordially. J. Edward Simmons presented a series of resolutions of bitter tenor regarding the loss of the world's fair to New York, and other state topics, which were presented and Mr. Simmons then presented Mr. Cleveland as chairman. After expressing pleasure upon being present with the business men the ex-president said:

"It must be confessed that both here and in other parts of the country those engaged in business pursuits have kept too much aloof from public affairs, and have too generally acted upon the theory that neither their duty as citizens nor their personal interests required of them any habitual participation in political movements. This indifference and inactivity have resulted in a loss to our public service. I am firmly of the belief that if a few business men could be substituted for professional men in official places the people would positively gain by the exchange. And it is strange to me that our business men have not been quicker to see that their neglect of political duty is a constant danger to their personal and especial interests.

They may labor and plan in their counting houses or in their exchanges, but in the meantime laws may be passed by those ignorant of their business bearings which in their operation will counteract all their labor, and defeat all their planning. The city of New York, as the center of all that makes ours the Empire state, and as the great heart from which life-giving currents flow to all parts of the country, cannot be indifferent to the questions, both state and national, which have relation to the state campaign now nearly closed.

Much has been said about the topics which should be discussed in the prosecution of this campaign. It has been contended that the canvass should be confined to state issues, and it has been claimed that national issues should be most prominently considered. I conceive the truth to be that both are proper subjects of discussion at this time, and in the presence of this assemblage, called together to consider

The Business Features

of the contest. Can any one doubt that the political verdict which the people of New York will give in November next will effect her position in the general national engagement which will take place one year hence? In this view, the proper adjustment of the tariff, which concerns very materially not only all our people, but the commerce and the business of the city, should be discussed. This and the question of sound currency cannot be separated from the business interests of our state; and they should be put before our people now for the purpose of inviting their thought and settling their opinions.

Applying this same test, it is entirely plain that an economical administration of state affairs and the numerous other subjects having reference to a just, honest and beneficient state government are in a business sense, important and legitimate. On all these questions the New York Democracy is right, and we are willing and anxious to discuss them in any place and at any time. But our opponents, apparently seeking to avoid the discussion of subjects legitimate to the canvass and affecting the business of our city and state, and exhibiting such weakness and fear as certainly ought not to escape notice, are shrieking throughout the state the demerits and dangerous proclivities of a certain political organization whose members support the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. It would be quite easy to show that even if all they allege against this organization were true, the perils our opponents present to the people are

Baseless and Absurd.

But it seems to me the argument of such a question belittles an important situation. Every man knows, or ought to satisfy himself, whether the principles and policy presented to the people by the Democratic party are such as he approves. If they are, certainly his duty as a citizen obliges him to indorse them. Every man ought to satisfy himself whether the candidates of the Democratic party are men of such character and ability that he is willing to trust them in the administration of his state government. If he believes they are, he should not withhold his support from them upon any frivolous and irrelevant pretext.

The exercise of the right of suffrage is a serious business, and a man's vote ought to express his opinion on the questions at issue. This it utterly fails to do if the voter listens to the ravings of our opponents and allows his vote merely to record the extent to which he has yielded to the misleading and cunningly devised appeals to his prejudices, made in behalf of a desperate and discredited minority. Such a vote does not influence in the least the real settlement of any of the weighty matters of policy and principles upon which the people are called to pronounce judgment.

If enough such votes should be given to cause a false verdict in the state, those who should contribute to that result and thus become disloyal to their beliefs would find everything but satisfaction in their self-reproach and in the sense of degradation which would follow the unconcealed contempt of those partisans who had duped them for the purpose of thus gaining a party advantage not otherwise possible.

Gov Hill, introduced by Mr. Cleveland, was vociferously received, and for an hour discussed state issues in an able and earnest manner.

TILDEN'S WILL VOID.

Heirs Will Now Divide an Eight-Million Pot.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The court of appeals rendered a decision this morning in the case of George H. Tilden versus Andrew H. Green and others, as executors, etc., appellants, and Laura B. Hazard et al., respondents, affirming the judgment, with costs, payable to all parties out of the estate. This renders the Tilden trust void and is in favor of the heirs. The opinion is written by Judge Brown, and is concurred in by Chief Judge Follet and Judges Haight and Parker. Judge Bradley writes a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Judges Potter and Vann.

Samuel J. Tilden Jr. was present when the decision was handed down, and was warmly congratulated by many present on the outcome of his fight. Under the statute of distribution, which regulates the inheritance of property, the issue of Mrs. Pelton and Henry A. Tilden, sister and brother of Gov. Tilden, come in for equal shares of the $8,000,000. Mrs. William B. Hazard is the only heir on Pelton's side, and thus is entitled to $4,000,000. The other $4,000,000 is subject to the claims of the six children of Henry A. Tilden. They are George H. Tilden, S. J. Tilden Jr., Mrs. William H. Whittlesy, Mrs. Swan, a widow who lives in New Lebanon; Mrs. Willis S. Payne and Mrs. Schwartz, of New York city. Judge Brown, in his opinion, says in substance:

Unless, within the rules which control courts in the construction of wills, we can separate the provision in reference to the Tilden trust from the general direction as to the disposition of the testator's residuary estate, and find therein that a preferential right to some or all such estate is given to that institution when incorporated, and one which the court at the suit of said institution could enforce within the two lives which limit the trust, we must, within the principle of similar cases, declare such provisions of the will invalid.

It is clear that the testator intended to create a trust of his residuary estate, and he plainly indicated his purpose to be that the trustees should be vested with the title to the property, until they should divest themselves of it in carrying out the purposes mentioned in the will. There is no discretion to be exercised upon the question as to whether the property shall go to charitable purposes. Discretion there is as to the objects of the charity, but none as to the general disposition of the estate. The object and purpose of the testator is devotion of his estate to charity. The power to endow the Tilden trust is likened to a power of appointment, which is so common as to require no showing of its validity. In the will there is no antithesis, so as the purpose to which the property is to be devoted is concerned. It expresses a single intent only, viz.: To devote the estate to charitable uses; and, of course, in such a scheme a testator might prefer and designate one corporation over another as the object of his bounty.

The learned judge then goes on and shows that in this case he has not done that, and has not conferred any preferential right to the estate, or any part of it, upon the Tilden trust. He says the Tilden trust does not represent any alternative or primary purpose in the disposition of the estate, but is simply the suggested instrument to execute the testator's scheme for the disposition of the property. The Tilden trust takes nothing by virtue of the will. The residuary estate is vested in the trustees, and it is solely by their action that it is to become vested in the Tilden trust. Every expression used in the will indicates the bestowal of complete discretionary power to convey or not to convey, and the creation and bestowal of such a power in the executors is wholly opposed to and fatal to the existence of the executory devise.

The court proceeds in these words: The corporation may be created in a form and manner satisfactory to the trustees, but takes nothing unless the executors, considering every cause and reason, deem it expedient to convey to it some or all of the residuary estate. In substance Mr. Tilden said to his executors: I have determined to devote my estate to charitable, educational and scientific purposes. I have formed no detailed plan how that purpose can be executed, but under the law of New York it must be done through and by means of a corporation. I request you to cause to be incorporated the Tilden trust, and if you deem it expedient, that is, if you think it advisable and the proper thing to do, convey to that institution all or such part of my residuary estate as you choose, and if you do not think that course advisable then apply it to such charitable, educational and scientific purposes as in your judgment will most substantially benefit mankind. Thus was left to the trustees the power to dispose of the estate within the limits defined and to select the objects that should be benefited. The trustees are free to select the Tilden trust and cause it to be incorporated or to choose any existing corporation as the instrument to carry out the testator's scheme. Again, no event is named upon the happening of which any of the estate is limited to the Tilden trust.

The authority to endow the Tilden trust if that should be deemed expedient by the trustees, was not a separate power. While we may admit the testator expressed a preference for a corporation that should bear his name, he conferred no right upon that institution. The persons who should be benefitted by the will, and the particular institution that should administer the fund, was left to the selection of the trustees.

We are of the opinion, therefore, that the will does not confer separate powers upon the trustees, and that the ulterior provision cannot be eliminated from the will without destroying the scheme that the testator designed for the disposal of his estate. As the selection of the objects of the trust was delegated absolutely to the trustees, there is no person or corporation who could demand any part of the estate or maintain an action to compel the trustees to execute the power in their favor. This is the fatal defect in the will. The will of the trustees is made controlling and not the will of the testator. Such an authority is in contravention of the statutes of wills.

CHAPLEAU RESIGNS.

The Powerful Canadian Minister Steps Out.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—There is a rumor this afternoon, stated confidently, that Secretary of State Chapleau had resigned. Dispatches received by private individuals from Montreal and Quebec asserted positively that the secretary of state had resigned. Mr. Chapleau left his office about half past 2 o'clock and did not attend the cabinet council, being closeted at his own house with Col. Ou