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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — For North and South Dakota: Generally fair; stationary temperature in east, cooler in west: variable winds. For Montana: Generally fair, except slight rain in extreme west; slightly cooler; variable winds. For Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa: Fair till Friday; warmer; southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 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.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul.....	30.00	56	Ft. Custer...	.....	...
Duluth	29.94	48	Helena......	29.72	62
La Crosse...	30.06	56	Ft. Sully....	.....	....
Huron	29.86	56	Minnedosa.	.....	....
Moorhead...	29.90	52	Calgary.....	29.54	52
St. Vincent..	29.86	46	Winnipeg. .	29.86	48
Bismarck....	29.82	64	Q'Appelle...	29.68	54
Ft. Buford..	29.80	50	Med'e Hat..	29.54	58

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity—for all of Thursday: Southerly winds: fair weather, and no decided change in temperature. P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 28, 1891, 8 p. m.—Weather conditions: The area of high pressure has entirely left the Northwest and moved eastward. At this writing the pressure is below normal (thirty inches) throughout Montana, both Dakotas, Manitoba, Alberta and all of Minnesota, except the southeastern portion. It is lowest at the other side of the international boundary line, just north of Montana. The temperature has risen and fallen at several places, but there has been no decided change during the last twenty-four hours, except over Southeast Minnesota, where a rise of 12 deg is recorded. Cloudless to occasionally partly cloudy, and in exceptional cases cloudy weather, and no rain is reported from all of the area named. The conditions do not warrant making a general or long-range forecast, though fair weather and nearly stationary temperature are indicated for Thursday. P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

A meeting is called for to-night at the chamber of commerce, which many of our prominent citizens will address, and which the public generally is invited to attend. Its purpose is to devise some plan by which immigration to Minnesota can be stimulated. There has prevailed of late years in the granger mind a most incomprehensible delusion to the effect that an increase of the state's population was not a thing to be desired. More men, it has been argued, means greater competition and a loss of wealth to those who are already here. The answer to such a position is very obvious, and has been often presented, but it did not avail to save the state board which once upon a time had charge of this subject. No provision now exists for advertising our resources, or for calling the attention of settlers to the advantages of our soil and climate. If they are to be brought here at all, it can be done only by private enterprise and effort. Successful movements have already been inaugurated looking to the development of St. Paul's commercial and manufacturing interests, but this very important matter has been somewhat overlooked. A number of public-spirited men propose to take it up, and, if they have reasonable co-operation, to carry it through to actual results. The basis of our local prosperity is the growth and prosperity of the country back of us. Every producer and consumer in our rural districts counts in our struggle for strength and greatness. The present extraordinary harvest supplies a text for colonization sermons, such as has not been at hand for many a season; and this is the appointed hour for missionary work in this field. Not soon again will there be such a contrast presentable between our own permanent fertility and the alternations of poverty and plenty which are characteristic of the rest of the world. If anybody has ideas as to how this news should be spread abroad, and how the general object in view can be furthered, he ought to be present to-night and make himself heard.

NEXT TUESDAY.

The voting in most of the states last November was far out of the lines set by the Republicans, and a good deal of a surprise even to the Democrats. Neither side had rightly measured the popular feeling. Whether the ballots cast next Tuesday in the contested states will afford a similar surprise is not to be determined until they are counted, but may fairly be regarded as improbable. Except in one or two states where there were hot local issues, the vote cast last year was so far short of a full poll that it may be fairly insisted that abstention from the polls was the chief factor in the result. It may be conceded also that there is something in the Republican claim that disaffection over the tariff measure and the action of congress and the administration caused many of their voters to remain away. They insist that this will not be the case in the states that vote this year. The indications in the states that require a registry are that the poll will reach well toward the proportion of the presidential year. In New York and Brooklyn the registrations aggregates 419,619, which is a very unusual total for any but the quadrennial year. In Boston the registry is equally significant. In these localities, however, a big vote must be presumed to be favorable to the Democrats. But in all the states the vote will be so large that no question can be had as to the status of the states politically. The side that is beaten this year will not be able to claim reserves to change the result in 1892. It is noticeable that the Democrats have been growing in confidence in New York, Ohio and Iowa the past week or two. There are some voting elements in New York that will be with the Democrats on the tariff issue who are now kept away by the cry that Tammany is running the party in this contest, and other local incidents. Still, there is hardly a doubt of the success of the Democrats. Under the lead of Gov. CAMPBELL, the tides have been turning to the Democrats in Ohio. Some have supposed that the governor lacked discretion in raising the internal disturbance in the party that has been credited with the loss of a large vote at Cincinnati, but he has shown himself a brilliant canvasser and more than a match for MCKINLEY as a political leader. The Republicans are evidently alarmed, and rely upon the use of large sums of money, squeezed out of the protected pockets, to pull them through. At this distance it looks as if they had good reason for their fright. They have failed in their efforts, led by Senator SHERMAN, to put the silver question in the lead, and FORAKER has tried to bring in the dogs of war only to excite disgust. Ohio has usually had a good deal of politics to the acre, and has more than usual this year. The Republicans cannot afford to be beaten, but it really looks as though they might be forced to.

Iowa is one of the states where the abstainers did not count last year. The Democrats have a strong man at the head of their ticket, and his election seems more than probable. Massachusetts has never gone back on the Republicans when they had their rural vote out. They are making an astonishing effort this year, and are outworking the Democrats. If they are beaten now, they cannot expect to do better in the national contest.

TWO KINDS OF FAILURES.

Failures and assignments belong in the class of tragedies, and are unhappy experiences for the men immediately interested, as well as for the entire community in which they happen. If an individual at middle life honestly makes over to his assignee all his property for the benefit of his creditors, it means that he has to start the battle anew without the help of capital, and the weight of his disaster to add to his difficulties. People who have trusted him suffer by his complications, and if they refuse to release him for the dividend which his estate will pay, his debts hang over his head and paralyze his future efforts.

Business reverses come to very good and very able men, and are not necessary proof of incompetency or dishonesty. Personal temperament, inducing one to be unreasonably hopeful or unwisely cautious, is a frequent cause of trouble when combined with unpropitious turns in the market. Changes in the popular predilection for particular lines of goods or securities come sometimes quite suddenly, and leave those who are heavily stocked with them unequal to their engagements. The present disfavor for waterworks stocks and bonds, for example, has involved several Boston houses which were considered entirely solvent. Unexpected shrinkages in the value of commodities work the same result. Even the most staple goods fluctuate in price in the most unaccountable way. If they happen to be things which are not readily convertible, and their tendency is downwards, ruin is inevitable for him who is carrying them. Failures and assignments are the possible lot of almost everybody engaged in trade, and who undertakes to use his capital to its utmost limit.

Our state law applicable in such cases is a very wise one in some of its provisions; but it is a little too broad in its scope, and a little defective in that it does not supply entirely adequate machinery for the detection and punishment of fraud. Men engaged in ordinary commercial enterprises, who get involved by extending credit unfortunately or by overstocking or mistaking the tastes of their customers, constitute one set of insolvents. It is altogether reasonable and proper that they should be allowed to free themselves from their entanglements by dividing what they have left among those to whom they are indebted. But the same arguments are not available in their case as in the case of men who hold fiduciary relations to their customers. Bankers, investment companies, savings associations and kindred enterprises should be held to a stricter degree of accountability than the ordinary shopkeeper or manufacturer. They have held themselves out to the world as possessing peculiar qualities, and have invited the confidence of people with savings. No one can investigate thoroughly the character of such houses. He has to rely in his dealings with them on their general repute and on the serious nature of their business; and he trusts them, believing that they will be careful, conservative and honest, because they must feel that dreadful consequences will follow if they are not.

An insolvency law which makes no distinction in the privileges it extends to these two entirely different classes of business men condemns itself out of its own mouth. A trader who has made an assignment hurts comparatively few people, and such as he does hurt are people who calculate on a certain annual percentage of loss, and adjust their prices in view of this. The banker or investment company which fails may entail irremediable distress over wide areas to not only men, but women and children, who have no corresponding gains to balance against their loss. There should be a ready way of inquiring whether the houses engaged in such work have exercised the caution and fidelity in their business which their responsibilities would reasonably require of them; and, if they have not, they should secure none of the immunities and favors which the law extends to the honest insolvent. More should be demanded in the one instance than in the other, and, if it is not found, there should be some sort of penalty attached for its absence.

CHECKED, NOT AIDED.

One of the state papers takes occasion to make a point on the GLOBE, as it fancies, in the fact that it labors to promote local industries and manufactures, and at the same time opposes the MCKINLEY system. There is nothing peculiar in the attitude of the GLOBE in either of these respects, or novel in the imputation of inconsistency. It has been a standard accusation against the Democratic position on the tariff from time immemorial that it was not promotive of home manufactures. So far as the right is concerned to tax people by raising the duty on articles they choose to buy abroad in order that they may be produced at home, it is not believed to be in the scope of an equal and just government. As an illustration, the tin business is in point. The MCKINLEY system would force the people to pay annually $15,000,000 or more for their tinware in order that individuals might experiment and decide whether the profit would be large enough to suit them to manufacture the article in this country. The Democratic position would encourage the establishment of this industry in all equitable ways, but would deny the right to take money, directly or indirectly, out of the pockets of the consumers of tin plate, to offer as compensation to the capitalists engaged in the new industry. As a business proposition, aside from any principle, it would be better to pay the 25,000 possible

DEFECTIVE PAGE

workmen in the tin manufacture wages of $1.50 per day, and let them do nothing, than to fleece the people of $15,000,000 that they may have work.

It is believed that the advantage of the nearness to the consumers and the incidental protection afforded by a revenue tariff will be sufficient supplement to the natural resources at the hands of the manufacturer. He should be able to secure all his raw material free from duties. The fact is, the McKinley duties, while doing hot-house work for tenderlings and swelling the profits of some manufactures long established and sufficiently remunerative, are a serious drawback to many others. Failures have been more frequent than before, and reduction of wages has been had in a great number of industries. Clem W. Studebaker, the noted Indiana manufacturer, who is also an active Republican politician and the first to name Harrison for president, in a recent interview on the McKinley tariff, says: "There are many things that we use in our business upon which we now have to pay a higher price than before." It is true that this increased cost is added to the goods and taken out of the consumers; but unless the wages are shaved, and prices kept down, the opportunity to compete in the world's markets is lessened. The McKinleyites like to attribute the increase of exports to the new tariff, although they are troubled to work out the process. Among this increase, a prominent Ohio company is sending large invoices of engines and threshing machines to Mexico. The explanation, however, is given by the company, that they are making their sales in spite of and not by aid of the tariff. Could they have their raw material on the free list as well as the manufactured implements, they state that the shipments to foreign markets of their productions, as well as those in many other lines, would be enormously increased. The protectionists would be astonished at the way most lines of American manufactures would find their way to new markets if their pathway were not hampered by needless burdens of taxation. American industries are kept from full development by the bandages of the pernicious system of protection.

There was a mercenary suggestion, but quite venial, in the advice of the English member of parliament visiting in Washington to the Y. M. C. A. He would have them go to the girl's father with a pocket full of life policies and take out a new one for every child born. Probably it would be better to make short-time policies payable to the parent.

It looks slightly peculiar that the Welshmen Tinplate Neidringhaus imported in order to give them double the wages they had been receiving should now be refusing to work below the regular union wages. They are hot at the imputation of being scabs. The tin business runs into a humbug in most any direction.

The campaign in Nebraska is getting into the narrows when the affidavits are used of the now married woman and editor of a paper, alleging that the Republican candidate for judge seduced her twenty years ago, and the boy is a picture of his daddy. It is fortunate that the election is near.

One week from Monday the Prince of Wales will enter upon his second half-century. He may enjoy having his friends wager that his mother will be able to attend his funeral. He would like to see how it goes to run things and draw a larger salary.

The collapse of the Tilden will shows the danger of leaving large properties for benevolent or public uses. Better distribute them while living. The only will that can weather the courts is woman's.

Platt's man Fassett in New York goes for the labor vote in his shirt sleeves, and thinks to take in some of the Germans by talking in their native language. He is all things to all men who have votes.

Carter Harrison is to be at the head of a Chicago newspaper, simply to make it a first-class newspaper. In view of his experience at the business, his effort ought to be a roaring success.

The octopus must be infectious, when the teller of the Louisiana State bank could go on stealing his $12,000 per year for fifteen years. He can probably afford to pay the $25,000 wanted of him.

Blaine will not spend the winter in Mexico for his health, of course. He wants foreign air to inflate his boom. Then he may be working at his reciprocity racket.

The rainfalls in England the past month have been unprecedented for half a lifetime. What a bonanza for the rainmakers, had they been operating on that side.

The new way of having the winter in this climate keep well inside the almanac months is largely voted an improvement. The kickers are few and selfish.

Women are conundrums, but not always mercenary. One in Wisconsin recently threw over a millionaire for a hackman.

All the tin made in the country will not supply rattles for the babies that are born. But it is an infant industry.

The young emperor will find Bismarck not like his whiskers, to be cut off at will.

Calico Charley delivers his speech ten times in Ohio, and if the state is not saved it will not be due to his reticence. That is just ten times more than all the members of the Cleveland cabinet talked on the stump in four years.

St. John predicts that if McKinley is elected Ohio will have the candidate for president. He adds also that if McKinley is defeated Blaine will not want to run. He will probably take to the woods.

Out of 9,858 American criminals who have answered questions recently, 6,779 were not married. Matrimony does not seem to be a failure in keeping men out of the penitentiary.

Ohio papers report a wager of $2,000 that Campbell will poll 1,000 votes more than McKinley. That is rather too close for those who like to be sure to win.

TWO MEN.

Two men toiled side by side from sun to sun,
And both were poor;
Both sat with children, when the day was done,
About their door.

One saw the beautiful in crimson cloud
And shining moon;
The other, with his head in sadness bowed,
Made night of noon.

One loved each tree, and flower, and singing bird
On mount or plain:
No music in the soul of one was stirred
By leaf or rain.

One saw the good in every fellow man,
And hoped the best;
The other marveled at his Master's plan,
And doubt confessed.

One, having heaven above and heaven below,
Was satisfied;
The other, discontented, lived in woe,
And hopeless died.

—Boston Transcript.

THE HOTEL CORRAL.

Col. William Westerman, ex-mayor of St. Cloud, and at present the receiver of the government land office in that city, was a prominent figure in the Merchants' lobby yesterday afternoon. Col. Westerman is one of the most popular Republicans in the new Sixth district, and is now being mentioned in connection with his party's nomination for congress next year. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for mayor in St. Cloud, and was elected by a majority almost twice as large as the total vote cast for his opponent, who was, by the way, one of the leading Democrats of the city, and a very popular and highly respected gentleman. This election demonstrated Mayor Westerman's popularity and made him one of the leading figures in Stearns county politics. The congressional election in the "bloody Fifth" was hotly contested in the fall of 1888 by ex-Congressman Comstock, the Republican nominee, and Hon. Charles Canning, the candidate of the Democratic and Alliance parties, and in this fight Col. Westerman took a prominent part, contributing a great deal to the success of the Moorhead statesman. And this is one of the reasons why the colonel is now occupying the position of receiver of the St. Cloud land office, although it is not the only one. A short time ago a government inspector came to St. Cloud to look over the land office, and his report to the interior department stated that the St. Cloud office was one of the best managed in the entire country, its records and business being in excellent condition. Col. Westerman is a large, fine-looking man, and is possessed of a fund of good humor that perhaps accounts in part for the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens of St. Cloud.

"I am not a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Sixth district," he said in answer to a question, "nor will I be. A man cannot afford to make two campaigns for an office, one for the nomination and the other for the election. If the nomination should come to me without any effort on my part I would accept it. But this will not happen, and so I say that I am not in the race."

"How do you consider the district stands politically?"

"The result in the Sixth district will depend in a great measure upon what the Farmers' Alliance does," answered the St. Cloud man. "The two old parties have about the same number of votes in the district. Last year I believe the Democrats had the best of it on the vote for governor by a hundred or two. The Alliance has somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000 votes. If they run a candidate of their own the contest will be a very even one. But the Alliance may conclude to indorse one or the other of the old party candidates, and if they do this it is my opinion that the advantage will be slightly on the side of the Republicans. The members of the Alliance in the Sixth district came about equally from the Republicans and the Democrats, and they would go back in about the same way in case any indorsement was made. It promises to be a very even fight in any event."

In answer to a question Col. Westerman expressed the opinion that Judge Searle would make a formidable candidate for the Republicans, although he would be obliged to fight for the nomination. If nominated he would receive a large vote in Stearns county in the stalwart colonel's opinion. Col. Westerman is inclined to think that Judge Searle will decide to accept the nomination and make a fight for it.

Capt. A. H. Reed, of Glencoe, dropped into the city yesterday and spent the day looking after business matters. The captain is being discussed in Third district political circles as a likely candidate for congress on the Republican side next year and he can probably have the nomination if he wants it. The new apportionment has had the effect of making Republican aspirants for the congressional nomination in that district much less numerous than in the days when a nomination was considered almost as good as an election. Capt. Reed, however, is a fighter, and the fact that there is an adverse majority of several thousands would not deter him from making the race if he made up his mind that he wanted the honor.

Maj. H. C. Bate, of Nashville, Tenn., who is an inspector of the United States weather bureau, spent yesterday looking over the St. Paul station. The result of his examination was very flattering to Observer Lyons, of this city, whom he paid a handsome compliment for the manner in which the St. Paul office has been managed.

"Your observer, Mr. Lyons," he said at the Merchants' last evening, "is a most valuable man, and I found the service here in most excellent condition. I was in his office a half hour before he came in to-day, and a better condition of affairs could not be asked. This section of the country is fortunate in having such a man. The frost warnings issued from this office have been of inestimable value to the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. On my way up here," continued Maj. Bate, "I investigated the Red Wing station, and find that it is of great benefit to the lumbermen who come out of the St. Croix with rafts of logs. These rafts dare not enter Lake Pepin when the wind is blowing more than twenty miles an hour, and the captains always find out the condition of the weather at the Red Wing station before entering the lake. This station has undoubtedly saved the lumbermen a great many thousands of dollars."

"How is the weather bureau working since the change to the agricultural department?"

"The present success of the bureau is due to the executive ability of Chief Harrington and his corps of assistants, most of whom were members of the signal corps," answered the inspector. "The farmers formerly regarded the bureau with suspicion when it was a part of the war department. A change in this respect has come about since its transfer to the department of agriculture, and I find a rapidly growing confidence in the service wherever I have been. The St. Paul station I regard as the most important in the whole Northwest."

"What do you think of the rain-making experiments?"

"I am not prepared to give an opinion on that subject. I think that, perhaps, with sufficient appropriations, good results may be obtained, and, in the end, a means of doing great good secured."

President A. Brandenburg, of the Fergus Falls National bank, was in St. Paul a good part of yesterday looking after business matters. "Lon," as he is best known in Otter Tail county, where he was sheriff for many years, met so many friends and acquaintances at the Merchants' during the afternoon that he felt like thanking his stars that he had transacted his business in the forenoon. He is one of the most popular men in that section of the state, and is making as good a bank president as he did sheriff.

"Business," he said, "is becoming very good in Fergus Falls, although the wet weather has set things back a month at least. There is a strong and confident feeling everywhere, however, that promises great things in a business way in the next few months. Our farmers have their wheat either threshed or in stacks, and are now busily engaged in plowing for next year's crop."

Col. C. L. Baxter, of Perham, attorney for the Northern Pacific Railway company for that division, was in St. Paul yesterday. He had attended the meeting of the North Star Association of Democratic clubs, and he promises that strong clubs will be organized throughout the Seventh congressional district.

"The next campaign," said he, "will be an educational canvass. And that is just the sort that will help the Democrats. The more the people understand the high protective tariff system, the more they realize that it is an imposition upon the consumer to help make millionaires of a few people in New England and Pennsylvania in order that these millionaires may be able to furnish the barrel for the Republican politicians."

No Romance in It.

Detroit Free Press.

"So Tuffer is really engaged to Miss Bond?"

"Yes; sudden, was't it?"

"I should say so. Love at first sight, I presume?"

"No, not till second sight. You see, the first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress."

Among Friends.

Jinks—Windsor is proud of his family tree.

Hinks—Yes; he came over to this country with only two coats, and one of those a coat of arms.

Blinks—Both stolen?

ODDS AND ENDS.

T. Jefferson Price was yesterday disposed to criticise the methods of the street railway company. Mr. Price, as every country weekly editor in the state knows, is the St. Paul manager of the Kellogg Newspaper company. The offices of this company are on East Fifth street, and opposite thereto is a switch line on the system of the city railway. "That switch," remarked Mr. Price, "was put in there last June. Since then there has been a man at work upon it almost every day, and in time alone I estimate that switch to have cost the city railway company $1,000. What about it? Well, this: I look upon such a proceeding as showing the city railway is making so much money that to keep the dividends within reasonable limits, so that the people will not kick too hard, the expenditures must be kept up. Look at the money the railway company is making. Every car that passes down this street is crowded, and the employes have become so diffident that unless there are five people standing at a corner they will hardly condescend to stop to take you up. Oh! I tell you the city railway people want to be taken down a peg or two."

† † †

E. A. McFarland, manager of "The Old Homestead," which is booked for the Metropolitan the latter end of next week, blew into the city yesterday to look after the interests of the company. "'The Old Homestead' continues to draw as well as ever," he remarked. "We are playing this week at the various cross-road towns leading to the Twin Cities. I was just telling Scott (L. N.) here a trick the country bill posters have. They say: 'We could do with a few more lithographs,' and, if I were soft enough to catch on, their modus operandi would be as follows: Having secured an extra supply of lithographs, the country bill poster will see that a few are prominently displayed, and at the close of the performance he will ask the manager if he will give two cents for the 'pick-ups?' If he 'takes on' out will come the extras which have been all the time carefully laid away in some office. There are no flies on the country bill poster. He has got his eye straight on the dollar."

† † †

If the state government can be run by deputies why not, for the sake of economy, abolish the chiefs? How does that sound, Messrs. Holcomb et al.?

† † †

Mr. McCafferty's break in the assembly Tuesday is excusable. He must have thought he was in court, paying his respects to his opponent's witnesses. The force of habit is accountable for much that is difficult to understand, because when an assemblyman—a member of the upper house—begins to "sass" the president he not only loses his own dignity, but brings its deliberations to the level of a village council.

† † †

The official of the Northern Pacific road, credited with saying: "In a few years we shall be able to hire an engineer for $1.50 a day," must be of a very sanguine temperment. It is probable that the steam engine will be "a thing of the past when the Edison motor is completed," but "when" will it be completed? Certainly "a few years" will not see it. And even when electricity supersedes steam it is difficult to understand why an electrical engineer should only be worth $1.50 a day. He will have as much responsibility, even more so, than the locomotive engineer.

† † †

The number of railroad accidents throughout the country are becoming alarming. If the railroad companies—the officials—could be punished where defective appliances or system are proven, it would have a healthy effect. More care would be taken to protect the lives and limbs of passengers. In their rush to make money for the road, the officials are too much given to disregard proper safeguards for public protection.

† † †

Two weeks ago a locomotive boiler exploded at South Park, one man being killed and several others being terribly injured. Up to the present no inquiry has been made as to the cause of the explosion and the responsibility therefor. If any but a locomotive boiler explodes, a searching inquiry is made therein by State Boiler Inspector Clarke. Why should the railroads be exempt from such official investigation?

† † †

Messrs. Bushnell have assigned, but this does not affect, as some people would imagine, the value of St. Paul realty. The business of Messrs. Bushnell was largely in mortgage loans, and, while realty in the city may be quiet, with the exceptional crops in the Northwest, values are bound to have a jump in the near future. Had Messrs. Bushnell been able to hold on a few months longer, money would have become easier and enabled them to meet the needs of their business. There is no reason that the failure of this firm should create a panic in city realty.

† † †

Col. Tom Lowry was in the city yesterday. He took a ride over the various lines of the St. Paul street car system, and expressed himself as highly gratified with their operations. So he ought. The street railway company never made so much money in St. Paul as it is doing to-day.

† † †

Ignatius Donnelly is not so prominent a man in the newspapers as he was last week. That dollar verdict seems to have wiped him off the face of the earth.

FOYER GOSSIP.

The favorite comedian, W. H. Crane, will begin his engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee at the Metropolitan tonight, presenting his successful American comedy, "The Senator." "The Senator" enjoyed a run of 300 nights at the Star theater, New York. The sale of seats has been large, and a phenomenal engagement is looked for.

§ § §

The Metropolitan will be the scene Monday evening of the first production in St. Paul of the play that has been so successful in New York and on the road, "The Charity Ball." Daniel Frohman's company, from the force of the Lyceum theater, plays the piece, and, with the special scenery carried by the company, a very comple presentation is assured.

§ § §

Miss Rose Coghlan's company made such an artistic hit in "Dorothy's Dilemma" that Manager Scott, of the Metropolitan, has arranged with this superb organization to return and give another performance Sunday night.

§ § §

Donnelly and Girard's "Natural Gas," with which the Grand has contracted to illuminate the town next week, needs no recommendation. Each year "Natural Gas" has been made more bright and attractive, and for the present season the management has succeeded in adding new and attractive names to the roster of its merrymakers Many clever songs and dances have also been added.

The Ruined Cornell Fortune.

New York Truth.

I met ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell the other day. Mr. Cornell was positively seedy. He was on his way to catch a train that was to carry him to the funeral of his mother, the wife of the man who made millions chopping telegraph poles for telegraph companies in the days when they were experiments. Cornell, the elder, took pay for his poles in shares in the companies. As years rolled on and the shares accumulated, he threw them all into the garret of the humble home in Ithaca. His wife continued to take in washing to help eke out an existence. A good woman she was, but at times her patience at what she considered the foolish infatuation of her husband broke bounds. Finally the day came when those shares meant millions. A bundle or two had been used as fuel, but the others were scooped out of barrels and old trunks, and the elder Cornell came on to New York. From that day he was a power, and his son Alonzo naturally succeeded his father in his interest in the Western Union. Old man Cornell built Cornell university and left busy, bustling New York. His son ten years ago was worth $3,000,000. He has not a dollar in the world now. He is far happier in his manners, though his raiment is not as neat and trim.

THEY ALL DO IT.

She painted him a mouchoir case
Said he: "How very nice!"
And stored it in the attic, where
It makes a home for mice.
—Cloak Review.

MURDERED WITH GAS

An Iowa Medical Student Is Smothered by Desperate Burglars.

Kansas Robbers Make Sure of Their Booty by Stealing a Safe.

A Murderous Miscreant Kills Himself After Shooting an Enemy.

Marital Differences End in a Life-Destroying Shot at Chicago.

OTTUMWA, Io., Oct. 28.—This morning L. A. Stevens, a medical student, was found lying insensible as a result of asphyxiation in the office of Drs. Slominski and Bonham. Prompt medical aid failed to restore the young man, and he died a few hours later.

What was at first supposed to be carelessness proved to be a crime, for the necktie of the young man, on which he wore a valuable diamond pin, was found on the threshold with the diamond cut out. It is supposed that burglars entered the office to rob the safe, applied the gas to the young man's nostrils by the rubber tube connecting the lamp, hurriedly stole the diamond and left the man to die. The officers claim to have a clue.

STOLE THE SAFE.

Kansas Robbers Make Sure of Their Booty.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 28.—An express car on the Central Branch railway was robbed at Leonora just after midnight this morning. George Garner, the express messenger, runs from Downes to Leonora. When the train arrives at Leonora he performs the duties of a brakeman and helps the crew in switching, the conductor usually remaining in the express car. When the train arrived at Leonora at 12:25 this morning Garner hurried out to help switch the train, leaving the conductor in the car.

As the car passed the station the conductor alighted to transact some business there, and the car was then left alone. When the train was ready to proceed on its way again, the express messenger discovered that the safe was missing. It was in its place all right when he left the car, he says, and the conductor says the same. It is supposed that while the car was being switched robbers entered it and threw out the safe, carried it to a wagon which they had in waiting, and made off with it. The safe is supposed to have contained a large amount of money. There is no clue to the robbers.

SHOT FOR REVENGE.

A Beaten Litigant Violently Ends His Life.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 28.—G. J. Griffith, a prominent capitalist and owner of Los Feliz Ranch, was shot near the Catholic cemetery this evening by a man named Burke, with whom he had a law suit. The latter almost immediately committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, dying instantly. Mr. Griffith and his wife had gone to the Catholic cemetery. The latter was at her mother's grave strewing it with flowers. Mr. Griffith sat in the buggy near the sexton's house. Burke came up from the rear, and he had evidently followed the couple, knowing that the cemetery was their destination. Without warning the man fired the contents of one barrel of a shotgun at Mr. Griffith. Griffith will recover.

GAVE UP THE CHASE.

Violent Ending of a Long Hunt for a Wife.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Edwin E. Marshall, of the United States navy, shot himself dead at a hotel this morning, as the result of an old and bitter feud with his beautiful and wealthy wife. Marshall was stationed on one of the United States men-of-war at Philadelphia, but his rank is not known in this city. Marshall and his wife did not agree, and she finally left him. The husband started in hot pursuit. After scouring several of the Western states, the beautiful fugitive was hunted down in Chicago. She quitted the Hotel Parker about three weeks ago, just a few minutes after her husband arrived in desperation.

The wife concealed herself about this city, fearing her husband would murder her. Last Monday she had him held in $100 bonds to keep the peace. She also commenced proceedings against him for divorce and a share in his property. In this divorce suit, which, by the way, was filed only last night, the wife charges that her husband so abused her that she had to leave him, and that when he finally found her he tried to replevin her wedding presents. A pathetic feature of this litigation is that last night the wife sought a writ of ne exeat republica, fearing that he would leave the country before her suit reaches a hearing.

"The man was in a terrible state," said E. P. Smith, of the Hotel Parker, this morning. "He came here some four weeks ago in search of his wife. She foiled him, and took to some hiding place in the city. He wanted to get her back here, and for this purpose he left our hotel a few days ago, thinking she would return. When he came in this morning and asked if she had called he was in a frenzy. He called for Room 18, if it was not occupied. This was the room his wife occupied when she was here. He was shown the room, and finding her not in he exclaimed: 'It is all over. I will give up the chase.' In a few seconds a shot was heard, and he was found shot through the temple with a bullet from a revolver."

Mrs. Marshall says that she and Marshall were married at Germantown, Pa., January 13, 1891, and that they lived together only a few days. Her husband had several times threatened to kill himself when in Philadelphia. He had told her when they were married that his name was John D. Maxwell and that he was a sailor. The dead man was worth $20,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Inquiry at the navy department to-day discloses the fact that there is not on the naval olls, either as officer or sailor, the name of such a person as Edwin E. Marshall, who killed himself in Chicago to-day as the result of a quarrel with his wife.

Banker Dill's Boodle.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—Another true bill, containing thirty-two separate counts, was returned against Banker Dill, of Clearfield, Pa., by the United States grand jury to-day. With the indictments made yesterday, in which there were four counts, there are thirty-six counts. Bank Examiner Miller thinks the total amount named in the charges to-day will not fall short of $75,000. He says, however, that Mr. Dill's peculations may reach twice that amount.

Ruined by Doerflinger.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—A bill was filed in court to-day asking for the appoitment of a receiver for the Dexter Spring company, of this city. The bill alleges that the company is insolvent through the defalcation of the president, Theodore Doerflinger, and that in thirty days the indebtedness will be $45,000. Doerflinger was arrested at Omaha yesterday. The capital stock of the Dexter Spring company is $100,000.

A FATHER'S MISTAKE.

He Whipped His Son and the Boy Betrayed Him.

TEXARKANA, Tex., Oct. 28.—Napoleon McDaniels, the famous cotton belt bandit who, with three others, on the night of June 18, 1890, ditched and robbed a Cotton Belt passenger train at a spur switch five miles west of here, and who was in the October following given a life sentence in the penitentiary, and who escaped from jail by braining his jailor on the 8th of last December, was captured in his house in the suburbs this morning. He has been here at home ever since his escape, though reported in Mexico. Yesterday he gave his fifteen-year-old son a beating, and threatened to kill him, and the boy went to the officers last night and gave his father away. A posse guarded the house all night, and this morning McDaniels surrendered after a parley of two hours with the officers. He is a fearless and desperate man, and great surprise is felt that he was taken alive.

A BOGUS LORD.

For Many Crimes He Will Be Penned Up.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—The bogus lord, Walter S. Beresford, was to-day found guilty of forgery in Rome, Ga., and will be sent to the penitentiary tomorrow. He came to Rome sometime ago, and being a polished scoundrel, worked his way into the best society and became engaged to an heiress. He forged a check for $1,000 on Mr. Hamilton, and subsequently disappeared with a diamond ring belonging to his fiance. After much trouble he was captured and brought back, and found to be a married man named Sidney Lascelles.

CANADIAN BOODLERS.

Wholesale Arrests to Be Made at Once.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 28.—Contractor Connolly, whose firm defrauded the public works department out of nearly $1,000,000, was arrested this morning on a charge of conspiracy. Bail was accepted. Wholesale arrests in connection with the boodle scandals will be made this week. Eight or ten warrants have been issued, and detectives are hunting for Contractors Owen E. Murphy, Robert H. McGreevy and Thomas McGreevy, the last-named of whom was expelled from parliament recently.

A FRONTIER KILLING.

Two Wealthy Sheep Raisers Bite the Dust.

HOLBROOK, Ariz., Oct. 28.—This town was the scene this morning of a shooting affray in which two men were killed. Quite a number of sheepherders and cowboys were in town, and were drinking freely. They met in a saloon and a row was started. Herman Lopez and Rafael Chaves, two wealthy sheep raisers from Concha, Ariz., were shot and instantly killed by Joseph Crawford and W. C. Bell. The murderers backed themselves out of the room with their smoking pistols in their hands, mounted their horses and escaped.

TRACY'S FATAL BLOW.

The Bay State Boxer Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Harrison A. Tracy, of Lynn, who in a boxing match at Lynn last May hit John Burns a blow from which he afterwards died, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter in the superior court here. The jury recommended mercy, and sentence was deferred. The defense claimed that falling on the slippery floor caused the fatal wound, but it was held that the man dealing the blow was as much to blame as if the blow caused it alone.

A HINT TO SMOKERS.

It's a Curious Fact That You Need Eyes to Enjoy a Cigar.

As the gentleman who serves me with cigars handed over a box of the usual brand the other day, says a New York Herald man, I noticed that they were not quite the right color, and said so.

"My dear sir," he remarked with a smile, as he handed me another box, "if you were to close your eyes as you smoke them you couldn't tell the difference."

It was now my turn to smile at what I considered a bit of pleasantry.

"Oh, yes," I replied.

"Oh, no," he said, and growing serious. "I'll wager you a box that you couldn't tell what you were smoking if you couldn't see it."

I laughed now, and he went on:

"Don't you know that the imaginaton is as potent a factor in the enjoyment of a cigar as anything else. Seeing your smoke is what makes the sensation something pleasant."

I was still incredulous.

"Did you ever see a blind man smoking?" he finally asked.

Well, that was a poser. I never have. Have you? I admitted as much and wondered why.

"It is simply because he can't see," said the tobacconist. "A blind man can smell and taste as well as anybody else, probably better; but no matter how great a smoker a man is, if he loses his sight he no longer enjoys smoking."

Now here was a bit of intelligence that I venture to say very few smokers know—that sight is a prime requisite to the enjoyment of a pipe or cigar. I asked a friend who smokes about it. He was equally as surprised as I had been to learn that this was always so.

"But," he added almost immediately, "here's an experience that bears it out," and he told me of a close acquaintance, who had, through an accident, become blind. He had been a great smoker, and was a stickler for a good cigar. Thinking to console him somewhat my friend called and took with him a box of choice cigars, which he presented with a few emphatic remarks.

"Thanks, awfully, old man," said the blind man, "you're very kind, but I don't smoke now; don't enjoy it, in fact."

A Female Diplomat.

Texas Siftings.

Wife—Do you believe that dreams come true?

Husband — Nonsense; dreams are more likely to go by contraries.

Wife (with a sigh of relief)—That takes a load off my mind. I dreamed last night that I asked you for $50 to get me a dress and you refused to let me have the money.

Why He Wanted That Band.

New York Weekly.

Band Leader—You vants us to blay mit der funeral? Ees it a military funeral? Stranger—No, it's the funeral of my brother. He was a private citizen. He requested that your band should play at his funeral. Band Leader (proudly)—My pand, eh? Vy he shoose my pand? Stranger—He said he wanted everybody to feel sorry he died.

Too Particular.

Grammaticus—I would not like to live in Cincinnati or New Orleans.

Sassacus—Why not?

Grammaticus—It is considered such an affectation to pronounce their names correctly.

Two Things at Once.

Brooklyn Life.

Small Boy—Sis says you have the advantage over her. You can eat and talk at the same time.

Yonng Man—How's that?

"You talk through the nose."

WAR ON THE PAROCHIALS.

Which Have Become Part of the Public School System.

The Patriotic Order of Sons of America has taken up the fight against the admission of Catholic parochial schools to the public school fold. A movement is now on foot to prevent the consummation of the public and parochial school deals in Faribault and Stillwater. Last night the Minnesota department of the Patriotic Sons of America of Minnesota held a convention in Minneapolis. The object of the meeting was to take steps towards opposing the making of the parochial schools of Faribault and Stillwater a part of the public school system. The convention was called quietly. No one but members of the order knew anything about it. It was held in a hall in the center of the city. Just where could not be learned. A GLOBE man heard of it late this morning, and was able to gather the trend of the transactions of the meeting. There were over 300 members of the P. S. of A. are present, coming from all over the state, and the reigning sentiment of the meeting was "down with the Catholics and the Catholic schools." That sentiment was expressed in the most pronounced, emphatic manner. The speeches, cheers, songs and resolutions were of the rankest anti-Catholic hue. Speeches were numerous, and when the rancorous orators had done speaking every one took a hand at proposing resolutions. To state the proceedings of the meeting briefly and concisely, the most bitter, emphatic declarations and denunciations of Rev. G. L. Morrill on the subject of the assumption of the school boards of Stillwater and Faribault of control over the parochial schools of those cities, were unqualifidely indorsed and reindorsed, but the meeting did not stop at talking and resolutions, and something had to be done to prevent the consummation of "this damned outrage upon the public school system of the country, and the attempt to force the supremacy of the pope upon the children of true Protestants." Subscriptions were called for towards a campaign fund. Before a great many minutes had elapsed $1,000 was subscribed and paid into the hands of the state treasurer, showing the faithful P. S. of A. had come together with a plan already outlined. The order will carry this school question into the courts. And the money raised last night was for that purpose. Eugene Rooks, a Minneapolis attorney, is the state organizer of the order, and he will lead the fight on the school boards that have dared to extend their authority to the parochial schools. The legal proceedings will begin with the service of an injunction upon the financial officials of the state, county and city restraining the payment of any money to the school boards of Stillwater or Faribault. That will start the fight, and the regular legal battle will follow. It will be a hot one. Minnesota seems destined to see a merry war over this school question.

She Kept Her Age a Secret.

Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Pry—I've been to Mrs. Slye's funeral, and I must say that she was the most aggravating woman I ever knew.

Mrs. Quiz—For mercy's sake, what has she done now?

Mrs. Pry—I don't know as you'll believe me, but actually there was no age on her coffin place. Isn't disgraceful.

WINTER ON THE FARM.

I have just about decided
It 'ud keep a town boy hoppin'
Fer to work all winter choppin'
Fer a old fireplace, like I did!
Lawz! them old times was contrairy— .
Blame backbone o' winter, 'peared like,
Wouldn't break!—and I was skeered like
Clean on in to Febuary!
Nothin' ever made me madder
Than for pap to stomp in, layin'
On a extray forestick, sayin':
"Groun'hogs out, and seed his shadder!"
—James Whitcomb Riley.

GLOBE, Oct. 29.

HERE AM I,

THE FOLDING BED.

Just what you need to help eco- omize the heated room of the hou I SAVE YOU COAL. I am hea but am worth many times weight in high-priced Pennsylv coal.

We have over 30 styles, including latest things in Chiffonier Beds, Mantel Beds, Dressing Case Beds, Upright Beds and all kinds of Combination Beds.

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