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Daily Globe.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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RATIFIED THE VERDICT

Iowa Democrats Gather at Des Moines and Rejoice Over Their Victory.

Gov. Boies Arraigns the Discredited Republicans for Viciousness.

Several Cities Hustling for the National Conventions to Be Held in 1892.

Knights of Labor Will Go on Record on the School Question.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 9.—The Democrats of Des Moines and Iowa generally celebrated their recent victory here to-night at the Grand opera house. The principal speakers were Gov. Boies, Col. Charles A. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, and F. W. Lehman, of St. Louis. The meeting was full of enthusiasm. The speech of Gov. Boies was received with great applause. He said, among other things:

"Those who have won the victory we celebrate may delightfully rejoice at the result. But in the midst of that rejoicing, at the very threshold of our success, wisdom demands that we study the causes that have made our victory possible. It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to know that throughout our campaign the principles for which we contended were clearly stated, and everywhere openly and bravely defended. In argument, the advantage from the start was all on our side. We had committed no wrong against any class of our people, while our adversaries were compelled to defend one of the most indefensible acts of which any party was ever guilty.

"They could not deny that the immense capital invested in the breweries and vineyards of the state when our prohibitory law went into effect was so invested under the sanction of laws for which the Republican party was responsible, and they knew that through the instrumentality of that same party this capital was destroyed. From a political standpoint their act on in this respect was

An Unpardonable Sin,

"It could never have occurred except through the agency of a party intoxicated with the excess of its own power. It required nothing but the deliberate reflection of the masses of our people to overwhelm the party that committed that wrong. The lesson upon us should not be lost. If we expect to retain the power with which we have been entrusted we must be wise enough to understand what is due to every one of our people, the weak as well as the strong, and honest enough to render unto each that which is his due. Beyond the fact of a wanton destruction of property accumulated in the protection of law, without any effort to reimburse the owners, our opponents, by this legislation, had invaded the domain of natural rights, and, for all practical purposes, subjected the habits of men, in matters strictly personal to themselves, to the control of penal statutes of the state.

"They failed to realize that the moment one locality is permitted to dictate regulations for the government of another, at variance with sentiments of its people, we cease in that degree to uphold the vital principle on which our whole system of government is founded and without which the bonds that hold this Union together would become veritable ropes of sand. They ignored the lessons of our own experience and willfully shut their eyes to a condition of affairs that could not fail to startle if it did not alarm patriotic citizens of every political faith. The verdict that has been rendered is as emphatic a protest as a free people can make against any invasion of the most sacred of their political rights—the right as individuals to be secure in our person and property, and the right as organized communities to control our local affairs in our own way. I cannot believe this protest will be disregarded.

Sensible Counsel.

"With the prohibitory law so changed as to leave to each locality within the state the right to adopt such system of control over the liquor traffic as the best judgment of its own people dictates, Iowa will assume her proper place among the states of the Union. We shall no longer be humiliated by the fact that every state that borders upon our own is outstripping us in the increase of its population, and all but one in the per capita increase of the wealth of its inhabitants. Upon this broader plane we can invite to our borders respectable people from every part of the world, without reference to personal habits that involve no public or private rights of another.

"But the lessons of our late election do not stop with their bearing upon local issues. We are taught by these that the people of our state are rapidly being divided into two great classes that are separated by lines not altogether political in their character. Into one of these the extremists of every persuasion, the men who are incapable of examining any subject except from the narrow and partisan standpoint are rapidly drifting, while the other is the natural home of those possessed of broader and more liberal views. It is natural, therefore, that upon one side of this line we find a great political party devoted to the interest of classes alone, bending all its energies to the accomplishment of objects that accord with the wishes of a fraction of our people and to the upbuilding of industries that enrich the few at the expense of the many."

AFTER THE CONVENTIONS.

Chicago Rousing for Action—New York's Plea.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Chicago is going after the next national Republican convention. At a meeting held this afternoon in the Grand Pacific hotel the matter was fully discussed by prominent politicians, and it was the opinion that, while no open fight should be made for the honor, a dignified effort should be put forth for it. Other meetings will be held to take such steps as are deemed necessary to secure the plum again for Chicago.

New York, Nov. 9.—The Recorder this morning devotes a full page in giving reasons and interviews with prominent men of both parties why the two national conventions should be held in this city. It says the Madison Square garden has a seating capacity greater than that of any public hall or auditorium in the United States, seating 12,000 persons; that New York hotels will accommodate 70,000 guests, and no increase in rates would be made during convention week. No national convention has been held in New York city since 1868, and the Recorder thinks it but fair, in view of the advantages this city now offers, that the conventions should now be held here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—San Francisco people are making a vigorous effort to secure the holding of the national Republican convention in that city next year. Mr. De Young, the California member of the Republican convention, believes the convention can be secured if San Francisco would pay all the expenses of the delegates to the convention.

In connection with this a special from Titusville, Fla., quotes Senator Quay as saying that San Francisco is too far off. He added: "It's a long, weary ride to California, and the people won't take kindly to it. But California would entertain the delegates as they have never been entertained before. She would, in fact, pay all the expenses going and returning, if needs be, and a national convention there would have this one advantage—a big one, too, in my estimation—it would be free from outside influences entirely. The heelers and henchmen and the local 'powers in politics' would not be there. It would be too far to go, and too expensive, but the convention could express its own sentiments."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Public School Question to Receive Attention.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 9.—The delegates to the fifteenth general assembly of the Knights of Labor are arriving here in large numbers from all parts of the United States, several places in Canada, and two or three cities in Mexico. The delegates say that this will be one of the most important assemblies ever held in this country, as several matters relating to labor, capital and the public school system will come up for action. The gentlemen who figured so prominently in the New York Central strike are all here, and the indications are that the railroads and the railroad employes of North America will receive considerable attention.

The assembly will convene to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The finance committee has about completed its work, and so far finds all the finances of the order in splendid condition. The secretary's report will show that the order has increased its membership over 8,000 during the past year in this country alone, and that all the local assemblies are in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise. The amount of business to be disposed of is large, and Secretary Hayes says that he does not expect to get through inside of the next two days.

The most important matter to come before the assembly will be the public school system of this country. The majority of the delegates present are Roman Catholics, and they intend placing themselves on record in reference to the school question. The feeling appears to be unanimously in favor of the public school system. A prominent delegate and member of one of the most important committees, a Roman Catholic, said this afternoon:

"We will take action on the public school system. The Knights believe in education as the only safeguard of this and all other liberty-loving nations. It is the duty of the state to see that the child is educated, leaving to the parent the selection of the school or method of such education. It the parent's right and privilege to educate his child in a Catholic, Lutheran, private or public school, just as he sees fit; but it is the duty of the state to look after the child and see that it is educated. We are in favor of compulsory education, so that the state can legally and authoritatively say to the parent or guardian: 'Educate your child; I don't care who, I leave that to you, but you must educate him or I will.' That is the position of the Knights of Labor on the school question, and that resolution will be adopted in the general assembly, it is believed, without a dissenting voice. We may also take some action in favor of introducing the Australian ballot into s ates not yet voting that way."

K. OF L. ALLIANCE.

Attempts Being Made to Disrupt Bay State Assemblies.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—A secret meeting of the Knights of Labor Alliance was held in one of the principal manufacturing centers of this state yesterday. Previous meetings of the body have been held openly, but the Knights in Massachusetts have become convinced that efforts are being made by paid emissaries of corporations to break up every local assembly of the order. Accordingly, though there will be meetings of which the public will receive reports, the real work of the Knights of Labor Alliance will be entrusted only to men who have demonstrated their loyalty to the order and their ability to keep secrets. The present fight, it is said, is being made upon the Shoemakers' Trade district 216 and Clothing Operatives Trade' district 231, representing two of the principal industries of the country.

STILL ON THE HUSTLE.

All the Ships Being Rapidly Put in Shape.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—These are busy times at the Brooklyn navy yards. Night and day the rattling of chains and clanging of hammers resound through the usually quiet yard; the big storehouses are open all the time, and, although, from the commandant down to the storekeeper, one and all say there is nothing up, there is every indication of a hurried departure of the fleet for some kind of a foreign service. On all the ships additional coal room has been made and extra stores taken on board. The Bennington this morning had steam up and was ready to put to sea at a moment's notice. All her men were aboard and no one was allowed shore leave. The Atlanta, which is on the dry dock, was taking in coal and will be ready for sea by Friday. The officers of the ship were getting their dunnage on board. The Chicago is another ship ready for sea and her men, waiting orders, were taken out in the yard and drilled in shore movements.

Work on the monitor Miantonomah is progressing with a rush. Commandant Erben this morning was the busiest of the busy men in the navy yard. He reached his office at 8 o'clock and immediately sent a hurried order summoning Capt. Kain, the chief engineer, and several other officers. For an hour and a half they were in consultation and then the officers hurried off to different departments and began sending orderlies on the rush in all directions. A telegraphic order was received at the ordnance department this morning to hurry up certain guns. "Have the guns ready by Friday," said Commandant Erben, even if you have to work overtime." Another dispatch stated that the Newark, now at the navy yard at Charleston, Mass., had been ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard. The dispatch stated that she must be ready for sea in ten days.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

New Orleans Banks and Business Houses Complain of Great Losses.

An Appeal to the Postmaster General for Redress and Protection.

M. V. Gannon and Confreres, in a Public Address, Appeal to Irishmen.

Factional Strife Condemned and Union in America Counseled.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—For some time past depredations upon the mails in this city and section have been of constant occurrence. While business houses have suffered to some extent, the larger share of annoyance and loss has fallen on the banks, which seem to be the especial objects of attack on the part of the thieves. The New Orleans National, the largest bank in the city, having 16 per cent of the aggregate deposits of all banks in New Orleans, has suffered so severely that a few days ago the directors decided to appeal for relief to Postmaster General Wanamaker. A letter was addressed to Postmaster Eaton, of this city, giving full details of the long-continued and constantly increasing series of robberies, and asking for relief at the hands of the department at Washington.

The rifling of the letters of the bank began immediately after the passage of the anti-lottery postal law, and has continued without cessation to the present time. As an illustration of the

High-Handed Outrages

perpetrated by the postal authorities, the case of the Union Bank of Key West is mentioned. The Key West bank first remitted a check to the New Orleans National bank, which was never received. It then sent a duplicate, which shared the same fate; and finally forwarded a triplicate through another bank which is under the ban of the postal authorities. This last remittance came to hand promptly.

Another case mentioned in the correspondence was that of Isaac F. Carter, of Robeline, La., whose note in the New Orleans National bank went to protest because the remittance had been captured by the postal authorities and destroyed. Appeals to the local postal office have been fruitless. Not a single case has been traced to the perpetrator, nor an arrest made. Meanwhile, the number of letters rifled has been constantly on the increase. The bank, in its letter to Postmaster Eaton, asserts that a postoffice inspector now in the government service and stationed here was removed from his position in the New Orleans postoffice some years ago for selling his monthly pay to no less than three persons for the same time.

The business community of the city is determined to ferret out the mail robbers and bring them to punishment. The first step in the line of direct appeal to Postmaster General Wanamaker is that just taken by the New Orleans National bank, the result of which will be awaited with anxiety by a large number of business houses which have suffered so severely since the passage of the anti-lottery law.

IRISH DIFFERENCES.

Address to the Friends of Faction-Rended Erin.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—M. V. Gannon, president of the Irish National League of America; W. Lyman, treasurer, and John P. Sutton, secretary, o-day issued a significant statement, addressed to the friends of Ireland in America. The document refers to the rival factions, inflamed with hate, arrayed against each other in Ireland, and says those who would be naturally looked to there for coun el tending to peace and unity are foremost in fermenting fratricidal strife, adding:

"It is patent to every thoughtful man that the contending parties are each too strong for one t) politically destroy the other and force reunion down the throats of discomfited opponents. Union, however, between these factions is absolutely necessary to the success of the Irish cause, and it must be a union of head and heart based on mutual concessions, even if every present aspirant to the leadership has to be forced into retirement. It should be the resolve of the Irish in America that no parliamentary factions shall be permitted to bring upon our mother land a ruin more complete than England's tyrannical acts have ever been able to accomplish. We have faith in the sturdy nationality of the people; and when we speak of the people we do so in an American sense, and beyond the artificial lines of a mere British franchise. We believe in the manhood of Ireland, and to it we appeal to force these parliamentarians to stop their quarrels or make way for other irishmen to whom the interests of their country are of greater merit than of personal ambition or personal animosities."

The address calls for more thorough organization and redoubling of efforts to make the Irish league of America a mighty engine for good, not only for Ireland, but for the Irish race all over the world. Entirely non-political in America, the league, the address says, will exercise a marked beneficial influence in Irish affairs, and its power to render financial assistance be far greater than can ever be derived from spasmodic collection tours by Irish representatives. Its service to Ireland in the past has been incalculable in spite of the many obstacles placed in its way, and now, as an independent American organization, it should not heed the clamor of interested parties or stop by the wayside to quarrel with fellow countrymen who may differ in opinion, but go steadily forward, endeavoring to bring order out of chaos, union out of disunion, and ultimate freedom to Ireland. Branches should be at once organized, and state executives are urged to put the good work in motion with the least possible delay. It has been boasted by a British statesman, the address says, that a gun could not be fired in Europe without the consent of the English government, because, strong in her own splendid system of organization, England kept every European nation in a state of turmoil and disorganization through the medium of subsidized secret societies. She is playing the same game in America to-day, says the address, which asks: "Can we possibly hope to overcome her powerful influence without organizing to counteract it?"

Hog Cholera in Canada.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Nov. 9.—Hog cholera has broken out among the hogs in Burford. Fifty of the hogs have been destroyed and 130 have been ordered to be killed. The loss is over $2,000. Hog cholera has reached the penitentiary piggery at Kingston, and within a few days many of the best pigs have died of the disease.

RIOTING IN BRAZIL.

Rio Grande do Sul Declares Its Independence.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Times from Rio de Janeiro says: Riots are reported in Rio Grande do Sul. Code telegrams from that district are prohibited. Local dispatches are subject to censorship. The government line to Portalegre has been cut. All other provinces are sending congratulations to the president. Rio Grande do Sul is a great grain producing province, is largely colonized by Germans, and commands an army of 50,000 men of German origin. Silverio Martinez, who was banished during the last revolution, but afterward allowed to return, possesses great influence, and if he is nominated for president of Rio Grande do Sul, President da Fonseca will be powerless to crush him.

Dispatches received here to-day from Pernambuco show that the troubles in Brazil are approaching an acute crisis, and there is much anxiety expressed in financial and commercial circles regarding the outcome of Fonseca's action in dissolving congress and again assuming the role of dictator, which he laid down subsequent to his election as president of the newly formed republic, and many grave doubts are expressed as to the success of this latest political move.

From the province of Rio Grande do Sul comes intelligence that is alarming in its nature. The news from this province is to the effect that the local government has refused to acquiesce in the assumption by Da Fonseca of the powers of a dictator, and has declared the independence of the province. Already there are rumors afloat that other provinces are contemplating following the example of Rio Grande, and that in the near future there may be a number of separate warring Brazilian states.

IS PEACE POSSIBLE?

Association Men Said to Favor a Cessation of War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—There is some chance that the base ball situation may take on a more hopeful aspect before the present week is out. The association men are now openly in favor of peace, if peace can be arranged on anything like an equitable basis. It now remains for the National league to show a like spirit.

The association men, including Von der Ahe, of St. Louis; George W. Williams and Fred Peffer, of Chicago; Gus Schmelz, of Columbus; F. S. Elliott and George Wagner, of Philadelphia, and Julian B. Hart, of Boston, held a meeting at the Grand Central hotel to-night. James Mutrie was present, and outlined his plans for securing grounds and capital for an association club in this city. The association men are more likely to locate a club in Brooklyn, where they believe popular prices and Sunday games at Ridgewood will pay. Von der Ahe had abandoned all war-like speeches when seen to-night. He wanted peace and said so most emphatically. He is in favor of a twelve-club league, and intimated that if the paying of such exorbitant salaries to players was not stopped all the club owners would be ruined.

A POSSIBLE STRIKE.

Chiefs Arthur and Sargent Will Sanction It.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The engineers and firemen of the Wiggins Ferry company, who also operate a belt line in East St. Louis, will probably go on strike. This decision was arrived at to-day as the result of a conference between Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who arrived to settle a difficulty between the men and the road. Chief Arthur was seen after the meeting and said that if Messrs. Scullin and Shearman did not alter their opinions a strike would undoubtedly follow, in which case members fo the brotherhood on all lines would refuse to deliver cars to, or receive them from the Wiggins Ferry company. Messrs. Sargent and Arthur will remain in this city a day or two, to watch the outcome of the dispute.

SHERMAN'S STATUE.

Plans Projected for Securing the Funds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Gen. Sherman statue committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to-day appointed Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, and Gen. John M. Noble a committee on congressional legislation, with instructions to ask for an appropriation of $50,000, the same amount granted for a site, pedestal and figure in the cases of Hancock, Logan and Sheridan. The armies of the Ohio, Potomac and Cumberland, the G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion were invited to co-operate through their chief officers, as well as citizens of the country at large. Gen. G. M. Dodge, chairman of the committee, will appoint committees of five in each state to further the work. Col. J. F. How, of St. Louis, was elected treasurer.

LAST OF POLITICS.

Goldwin Smith Lectures at Toronto on "Jingoism."

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 9.—Goldwin Smith delivered a lecture to-night on "Jingoism" before the Young Men's Liberal club. He announced that it would be his last lecture on political subjects, as he intended to devote the remainder of his life to literary pursuits exclusively. He characterizes as folly the methods used to infuse a martial spirit into the youth of Canada. It consisted, he said, of lessons inculcating little less than animosity to the United States.

New Democratic Organ.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The announcement of Attorney General-elect Poe, of Maryland, to the effect that the Maryland Democracy would soon have a newspaper organ of its own is said to have been thrown out in the nature of a feeler, and that the idea is the outcome of a conference between ex-President Cleveland and Senator Gorman in New York, in which both gentlemen concurred in the propriety of the movement.

Letter-Box Robber Caught.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—"Sheeney" Armstrong, one of the band of letter-box thieves who have operated in Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Nashville, Denver and New Orleans, was arrested here Saturday, and was to-day started to St. Louis, where he will be tried with other pals now arrested there.

DEATH BY TORTURE.

Four Men Fall Victims to a Fire in a Livery Barn at Denver.

Thirty-Four Horses Roasted in Their Stalls by the Same Flames.

Two Firemen Killed and One Man Crazed at a Cincinnati Blaze.

A Montana Man's Handy Gun Beats Four Aces Out of Sight.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—A terrible fire, in which four men and thirty-four horses were suffocated, was discovered in the Mansion house stables at 3 o'clock this morning. The dead are: Thomas Bown, twenty-two years old, single, home in Peoria, Ill.; George Richards, twenty-six, single, home at Lincoln, Neb.; David Elmore and Otto Heibin, St. Louis, who were sleeping in the rooms over the office of the livery stable. There were four others sleeping in the place, but they escaped.

The scenes about the burning building were horrifying as the smoke rolled through into the apartments where the horses were kept. Scenting danger, their cries of alarm and fright were pitiful, and in their efforts to escape they climbed into their mangers, kicked down their stalls and some managed to break away, but fell dead in the gangway.

CRAZED AND KILLED.

One Maniac and Two Dead Men as a Result of a Fire.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—A fire broke out this morning in Oscar Onken's picture frame manufactory, No. 134 West Second street. It spread with such rapidity that William Marsh, who was at work in the cellar, was fearfully burned, and was imprisoned there until the flames were subdued so that he could be brought out. He then appeared to be a raving maniac. His hair was burned off, and the whole scalp had the appearance of being burned to a crisp. He was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were pronounced not fatal.

A list of the injured shows Alfred Doherty, fireman, hurt on arms and neck by falling cornice; Lieut. William Bocklage and Pipeman Edward Anderson, who were hurt by a falling ladder, each had a fracture of the skull, and both were dead shortly after reaching the hospital. There were eight men on the ladder when it fell. The break was caused by the yielding of the cornice upon which the top of it rested.

FOUR ACES NO GOOD.

A Nice Blue-Tinted Gun Took the Pot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—John G. Flemming, of Helena, Mont., and Arthur L. Keene, of Chicago, arrived in Washington Wednesday last and registered at a hotel. Last night Keene left the hotel suddenly, and to-day Flemming is telling a story of how he blocked the game of a pair of clever swindlers at the point of a revolver. Flemming, according to his story, is a Montana miner, and recently received $12,000 for a mine he has been working and went to Chicago, where he fell in with Keene. After a carousal they came to Washington.

While at the Bennings race track a man named Johnson was added to the party, and all three came back to the hotel, where a game of poker was indulged in. The game continued for two days, Flemming being a heavy winner. Saturday night luck began to change, and what remained of Flemming's $12,000 dwindled to a very small amount. He staked all he had on four kings, but Keene laid down four aces. As he did so Flemming heard a faint clicking sound. He knew something about gambling tricks and quickly drew his revolver, covering the two gamblers. They handed over all the money they had won and then at the request of Flemming with the revolver in his hand, explained that the table at which they were playing was a trick device by which the manipulator could win whenever he so desired. The clicking noise came from the movement of its mechanism. The gamblers beat a hasty retreat, and Flemming will leave at once for Chicago to deposit his money in a bank there.

A BRUTAL TRICK.

Surgical Work Deliberately Undone by a Physician.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 9.—This morning Frank Laffin was walking along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad tracks, when he fell into a "cattle-guard," cutting a fearful gash in his leg. Friends carried him to the office of Dr. Craigen, the county physician. The doctor examined the wound, and, after dressing it, put several stitches in it, and then asked for his pay, which was $2. The men were surprised, as they thought he being the county physician there would be no charge. The doctor said if they did not pay him he would undo his work.

They insisted they were penniless, and the doctor cut the stitches, saying he did not intend to do that kind of work for nothing. It is said the mayor will at once call the attention of the state's attorney to the matter. All persons who are aware of the doctor's action express indignation and disgust. Dr. Craigen is the physician in charge of the jail, almshouse and insane asylum, and is also a member of the United States pension board of examining physicians for this district.

Killed by His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Police Officer Jeremiah T. Cotter was shot and killed this morning by his wife. Mrs. Cotter claims her husband attacked her during a quarrel and that she fired two shots in self-defense, one of which took effect in the back, killing him instantly. The woman surrendered herself and was taken to jail.

Obstreperous Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—District Attorney Milchrist is preparing to prosecute the leading anarchists who, during the memorial parade yesterday, detained the United States mail by arbitrarily refusing to allow the government mail wagons to cross the line of march.

Miners in a Wicked Mood.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The situation of affairs in Tennessee is becoming alarming. Suspicious communication is being held between the East Tennessee miners and the miners of Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia. The hardy mountaineers, who released the convicts, have sworn that the governor shall not rebuild the stockades, and that if he sends the convicts back to the mines they will be butchered in cold blood.

HALF A MILLION SHY.

The Kingston Bank Wreckers Stole Freely.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 9.—C. M. Preston, superintendent of the state banking department, has concluded his examination of the Ulster County Savings institution and issued to-day a statement of the condition of the wrecked bank. He finds the amount due depositors to be $2,474,465, and the assets $2,108,547, leaving a deficiency of $365,018. The examination involved the work of looking over 25,000 individual accounts. The books showed on beginning the examination that $0,893,134 was due depositors, and at the close that amount should have been $1,474,465, showing that the amount abstracted or withdrawn by Ostrander and Trumphour was $581,331. Supt. Preston says the assets are capable of paying 85 per cent of the deposits.

MANIAC WITH A GUN.

A Farmer, His Wife and Son Used as Targets.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A fearful tragedy was enacted at the home of G. E. David, an aged resident of Green township, Pike county, Pennsylvania, on Thursdey. A young farm laborer, Simon P. Field, entered the premises of David armed with a shotgun. As David opened the door Field discharged the contents of the gun full in his face, blowing out both eyes and literally denuding his face of flesh. David will probably die. Field then shot the wife of the injured man in the face, but her wound is not fatal. The assassin then fled down the road, and, meeting a son of Mr. David, shot at him, inflicting a slight wound in the hand. Field was arrested, and when questioned as to the motive which prompted the deed he claimed to have no recollection of what had happened. He had been drinking heavily for some days.

NONE CAN LIVE.

Twelve of the Fourteen Miners Dead.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 9.—The casualties at Nanticoke mine were increased to-day by the deaths of Thomas Thomas, aged nineteen, a nephew of ex-Senator Morgan B. Williams, of this city, and Paul Koschinski, who died in great agony. This brings the list of dead to twelve. Two more of those injured will die.

Faithless and Foolish.

MANCHESTER, Nh., Nov. 9—Walter Bond disappeared from this city last Tuesday, and it is now believed that he has eloped with Miss Abbie Fuller, and that both have gone to California. Bond drew $2,900 from the bank, $900 of which belonged to his wife, before starting. Mrs. Bond now has $100 in the bank. Miss Fuller was a former sweetheart of Bond's.

A Paymaster Robbed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 9.—Some time Friday night Paymaster Major C. C. Sniffin was robbed at Fort Clark of $3,300. The money in sacks was placed in one of the cells of the guard house. As the doors were not tampered with, it is supposed that a long pole with a hook at the end was thrust through the grated window, and one of the sacks drawn up and rifled. Two discharged soldiers, who left Fort Clark for San Antonio Saturday night, were suspected of the theft, and one of them was arrested today.

Poisoned by Arsenic.

ORANGEVILLE, Cal., Nov. 9.—Z. P. Brandon and wife died to-day from arsenical poisoning. A grown son and daughter were also poisoned and the former is expected to die. The latter may recover. Arsenic was used by the family, who were amateur taxidermists, and was placed in biscuits this morning in mistake for baking powder.

Asphyxiated by Gas.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—By the breaking of a gas main the Illinois Steel company's mills at South Chicago this evening one man was asphyxiated outright, and four others probably fatally so. A sixth was rescued before he succumbed to the effects of the escaping fluid.

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

Weather—Warm, increasing cloudiness.
Schilling, slugged at Staples, survives.
Douglas county cases on trial to-day.
Duluth's dock fire still burns.
Two hunters drowned at Vermillion.
Chicago gets after the convention.
Germany shaken by a financial panic.
St. Paul heads of departments report.
Dublin castle officials work a chestnut.
Rudini talks of Italy's policy.
Lord Mayor's day in London.
Prince of Wales' fiftieth birthday.
The chasm widens at Rome.
Bold attempt at robbery foiled.
Tutors object to tobacco and rum.
Casualty companies in a snarl.
Rev. Woodward died at Rochester.
Navy yard activity continues.
Jackson makes a bluff at Slavin.
Czar Reed's work may be undone.
Liberals depressed over the Cork results.
The bill to benefit postal employes.
Minister Thayer back in Minneapolis.
Sayward seizure case in court.
Postal sensation in New Orleans.
Iowa Democrats celebrate.
Riot reported in Brazil.
Kingston bank officers' big haul.
Buffalo Gap nearly burned out.

RUN OF THE MARKETS.

Surprising fluctuations were the order on the Chicago board of trade yesterday, but at the close gains were scored in nearly every article traded in. November wheat is ¼c and December and May ⅛c higher than Saturday's closing, at 95¾c, 97⅝c and $1.04⅛ respectively. In the corn pit November gained ⅜c at 54⅝c, December ⅛c at 47¾c, but May lost ⅛c at 44⅛c; November oats are up ⅜c at 32⅝c, May ⅛c at 33⅛c, and December stationary at 32c. December pork is 15c better at $8.47½, and January and May 20c each up at $11.32½ and $11.67½.

The New York stock market was active, but the tone weak, and the close was heavy at lowest figures of the day. A few losses of importance are noted.

CAUGHT THE CROWD.

The Commercial Club Project Going to Be a Sure Winner.

Over 200 Young Business Men Already Joined the Organization.

Enthusiasm Rampant at the Initiation Meeting Last Evening.

St. Paul People Urged to Stand by Home-Made Goods.

Enthusiasm registered a high temperature at Litt's hall last evening.

The nucleus was formed for a mighty organization of all the material interests of the Capitol City. The wholesale, the retail and the manufacturing industries are joined now in a zealous unity for the common furtherance of the commercial welfare of the city. There were 225 names attached to a pledge to unite with the club, which will rejoice in the caption of the St Paul Commercial club, and the meeting was distinctively representative.

The meeting was called to order by Senator Dean, and J. J. Corcoran was voted to the chair. The latter proceeded straightway to outline the purposes of the gathering. A plan that had been conceived by a number of St. Paul's staunchest citizens that a club of this character would naturally tend to accelerate the growth and prosperity of the city, but, to engage the co-operation and energies of the younger spirits enlisted in mercantile pursuits, it was conceded that there must be social amenities in conjunction. Therefore spacious and modern club rooms will be provided in the near future, where the members can invite visitors to the city, and where they can meet themselves as well, to enjoy the pleasures of social congress. Mr. Corcoran took an early opportunity to explain that an erroneous impression had been spread that it was proposed to inaugurate a political institution. He denied that there was any such intention. To patronize, aid and stimulate home industry was the watchword, and not politics. Clubs of a similar nature have been in existence in Eastern cities for several years, and much good has resulted. While St. Paul already has certain organizations that are of a beneficial nature, such as the jobbers' union and the board of trade, the commercial club will in no wise usurp the province of any of these. It will rather work in harmony with them. Again, age is not a factor in the matter of eligibility of membership, despite a claim to such effect that had gained currency in some inexplicable way.

"But," said Mr. Corcoran, in giving this information, "I feel warranted in saying that any man not in full touch with public sentiment and in full sympathy with the common prosperity of St. Paul may perhaps find the association here of rather an uncongenial nature, and it will doubtless be more to his peace of mind to stay away," and this declaration elicited a hearty round of applause, exhibiting the temper of the meeting.

Down to Business.

Mr. Corcoran announced that the proposition is to appoint nifteen committees, and in naming them he outlined their specific duties, but the significance of the nomenclature is sufficient. They are to be made large enough to afford every man with a zeal to enter the lists, to do all the work he may be able to devote competent time to. The committees are to be on:

House.
Reception and entertainment
Arrangements.
Membership.
City development.
State development.
Manufacturing.
Mercantile interests.
Employment.
Press.
Public policy.
Immigration.
Building.
Mail, railway and telegraph.
State and municipal legislation.

The committee on public policy, it should be explained, will have charge of that branch of the work relating to the employment of speakers and writers in the interest of pure municipal administration. The officers are to be composed of a president, a first and second vice president and twelve directors. The board of directors are to elect a treasurer and secretary. All officers are to be elected by ballot without nomination.

The matter of fixing the fees—initiation and annual dues—provoked a lively debate. While everybody seemed bent upon one end, there was a wide divergence in the question of method. The chairman explained that it was proposed to fix the maximum only, and that upon a membership of 500. This membership basis was likewise arrived at as a minimum figure, as the opinion obtained that the membership is likely to be represented by four figures rather than by three. The dues upon the same plan of computation was not to exceed a like figure. After a desultory debate, these figures were allowed to remain, although George Thompson called down upon his head a good laugh—which he seemed to relish fully as much as those who participated in it—by inquiring what the ratio would be if the membership should mount up to 1,000.

A wit in the crowd shouted out: "Twenty-five dollars."

From this on the feeling of good fellowship predominated, and every man present manifested an inclination to laugh and applaud until the hall reechoed. M. D. Munn was in excellent spirits, and he was bubbling over with enthusiasm when he took the floor to present a motion. He said there is a good omen that had surcharged the air of the city for the past sixty days. It was to see so many active business men gathered in the hall with one purpose in view, and he asserted that if there is one thing more certain than another it is that the present is the time for the formation of more intimate acquaintanceship—one business man with another. He argued that it will become the bounden duty—and the natural result for that matter—of every member of the club to actively interest himself in the prosperity and progress of each of the other members. They should and will all be in touch of each other. He then moved that the chair appoint committees to circulate the lists that had been prepared for the signatures of members pledging themselves to become members of this club. This was done, and twenty men passed around the hall, and returned in a few minutes with 225 bona fide signatures. When this was announced the hall rang again with applause.

The Names Are:

S. E. Day, Omar Bushnell, S. P. Crosley, D. M. Finlayson, W. J. Scott, Edward S. Durment, Charles G. Lawrence, J. J. McCafferty, H. Crandall, F. M. Lytzen, S. J. Greenbaum, J. C. Stout, G. F. Kuhles, A. J. Trumbull, Andrew Henderson, A. C. Anderson, M. P. Barry, W. H. Crary, L. L. May, Egbert G. Handy, Herman Scheffer, E. E. Hatch, I. Beere, Frank Keough, W. F. Burmingham, H. P. Hall, C. P. Stine, Fred S. Bryant, H. V. Rusherford, H. Hardick, E. A. Brown, George Mitchelson, A. B. Wood, E. A. Whitaker, H. A. Shadle, William Church, C. L. Lumbardo, F. W. Forbes, Timothy Dougherty, F. G. Brady, Francis M. Wheeler, Eugene Regenthal, Thomas Riley, E. A. Douglass, H. B. Gates, F. Jay Haynes, Adolph Hirschman, Joseph F. Suanger, W. D. Fargo, J. S. Archer, G. A. Archer, E. H. Burch, Charles Cristodoroz, M. D. Munn, T. F. McCormick, R. E. Leonard, H. T. Quinlan, J. W. Cooper, J. W. Stevens, F. W. Anderson, Philip Reilly, A. S. Craiz, M. Gordenberg, Matthew Taylor, D. S. Spring, Peter A. Schaub, Philip J. Schaub, A. K. Pruden, John H. Wolterstorff, John E. Bangs, Frank Schlick Jr., Emil Geist, C. E. Thurston, H. F. Stock, D. Aberle, D. M. Dyer, R. B. Whitacre, J. T. Schuster, J. W. Oakes, Charles N. Akers, A. E. Michaud, W. H. Mengaye, T. L. Blood, Walter Ife, John H. Murphy, H. F. Hoyt, W. A. Scott, H. C. Hope, G. L. Beardslee, W. P. Curtis, Ed A. Paradim, Tams Bixby, H. P. Stevens, James E. Mouhres, W. A. Hardenbergh, G. T. Schurmeier, S. S. Stakes, D. F. Polk, Charles Michaud, M. Conhaim, A. D. Brown, W. M. Bushnell, E. A. Hemingway, M. Treacy, J. P. McGolrick, Edward Drawry, J. A. Meade, Lathrop Musseter, Henry Johns, E. M. Kuby, Wilbur Tibbets, Thomas Doran, R. A. Laupher, Alex Cathcart, S. C. Olmstead, H. Holbert, William Cunningham, Wilbur Howard, C. G. Irvine, James C. Nolan, John E. Herman, E. F. Beck, W. J. Treat, C. A. Roach, A. E. Chantler, Anthony B. Schluster, A. G. Gallasch, A. T. Gager, James Suydam, W. B. Dean, George Thompson, A. B. Driscoll, Edward Scott, F. C. Stevens, C. G. Horgar Jr., C. H. McGill, T. S. White, H. R. P. Hamilton, Fred J. Allen, S. P. Spates, M. N. Goss, J. H. Bowman, George W. Martin, W. A. Goyer, E. W. Pease, Leo A. Guiterman, John Rogers Jr., Joseph A. Rogers, F. S. Dowlan, H. T. Farrell, M. W. Fitzgerald, D. E. Foley, George D. Tait, A. McQuilian, S. A. Swift, H. C. McNair, A. A. Price, Rukard Hurd, E. T. Lambert, L. H. Sleeper, L. W. Vanderworker, George R. Martoe, George Decker, W. H. Barnes, F. W. Bergmeier, Henry R. Curtis, C. G. Lewis, L. L. Merrill, J. E. Caine, C. P. Hawes, Charles Straus, W. J. Cathrie, Robert C. Ramsey, George M. Kenyon, A. W. Ritzinger, A. H. Schlick, P. V. Dwyer, C. R. Smith, C. E. Sherin, J. S. McCullough, Charles T. Fee, W. A. Barr, John Rhodes, C. P. Coleman, J. K.