

SOLID AS THE HILLS.

THE BANKS OF MINNESOTA A-REVALUATED TO MR. ECKLES.

GOLD GALORE IN ST. PAUL.

How the Minnesota Members of Congress Will Vote on the Silver Repeal—Tawney and Fletcher Said to Want to "Put Grover in a Hole."

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Comptroller of the Currency Eccles is greatly pleased over the manner in which the national banks of Minnesota weathered the storms of the past few weeks, and in the August number of the North American Review he will make special mention of the solidity of the Minnesota banks. As was stated in the Globe shortly after Mr. Eckles took charge of this office, he was agreeably surprised at the showing made by the Minnesota banks in the first call made by him. He knows of the wonderful growth of the state during the last decade and had gained an impression that it had led to a great deal of speculation, but he early learned his mistake.

"There seems to have been no reckless expansion of credits in Minnesota such as has been found in some other States further west," said Mr. Eckles, "and as a consequence the Minnesota banks are in splendid condition. The statement of the amount of gold held by the banks of St. Paul alone was a revelation to me."

Luckily for Minnesota, its people of all degrees and conditions, the state is classed in the Eastern money centers as an honest money commonwealth, and the banks considered as among the most conservative in the country. Were the state overtaken with the demagogues that are so numerous in Kansas and Colorado, the results would have been the same. The great bank failures in Denver were due to the failure of Eastern banks to come to the relief of the Denver men, as they would have done had they not been afraid of losing their money. The assets of all the failed banks were far in excess of the liabilities, but in these days, when capital is demanded in solid places, it is certainly not likely to seek any localities where reputation is openly preached. Minnesota is certainly fortunate at this time in being so highly considered in the East, and when a revival in business comes the North Star state will be the first to reap the benefits.

Three in Minnesota.

The silver men have already opened headquarters in this city, with Gen. Warner, of Ohio, and Congressman Newlands, of Nevada, as the managers-in-chief. Both are confident that the Sherman act cannot be repealed, and I have learned that one of their main reasons for this feeling of confidence is due to the fact that they can secure the votes of many Republican members of the lower house through a desire to "put Mr. Cleveland in a hole." Three votes from Minnesota are claimed against the repeal, but the names cannot be secured. Congressman Boen, of course, is one, as he has always declared himself on that side, but the other two? Both, Congressman Hall and his wife, would have an additional repeal, and so are Prof. McCleary and Col. Kiefer. The other two members are Mr. Johnson, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Tawney, of Michigan. Mr. Johnson is said to be ready to vote for the repeal, and Mr. Tawney should go through, or are they ready to help "put Mr. Cleveland in a hole?"

South Dakota's Gold.

In the coming contest in congress it is expected that South Dakota's Republican senator, the "pecker statesman," will have a goodly vote, and that he will not only have a large number of supporters, but that he will be able to get a large number of votes from the lower house through a desire to "put Mr. Cleveland in a hole." Three votes from Minnesota are claimed against the repeal, but the names cannot be secured.

Silver Far Behind.

As compared with the product of gold in the same time, the insignificance of the silver mining interest in the United States in a striking manner. But four times in these eleven years has the gold product fallen below \$5,000,000 per annum, and the average year is above that amount. The product, as calculated by the director of the mint, follows for each of these years:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1882-1892) and Gold Product (\$). Values range from approximately \$1,000,000 to over \$20,000,000.

Hints Concerning Gold.

Noticing the statements that the coinage of gold last month at the several mints of the United States amounted to nearly \$5,000,000, I called on the acting director of the mint, Mr. Preston, on the other day, and asked him to give me the total gold and silver coinage for the year ending June 30, 1893, which he did. The total amount of gold coin turned out of the mints between June 30, 1892, and June 30 last aggregated no less than \$28,068,109, while the total silver coinage was only \$12,560,953.30.

Endorsed by Childs.

The prompt action of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce in going on record in favor of an earnest and persistent agitation for the repeal of the Sherman act has been the result of an impression of the financial and commercial metropolis of the Northwest, or was situated under an impression already possessed. In speaking of the action of the chamber of commerce the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, by the secretary, under the date of July 12, writes that the result of its New York chamber reached them to be laid before their body, and a conditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman bill has been called to meet in that city not later than the 15th instant, and that representatives from the states of Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, the two Dakotas, Nebraska and Minnesota had been invited to attend. It was believed by such means public opinion in favor of speedy action by congress may find adequate expression. The adoption of these reso-

lutions indicates the sentiment of the business men of St. Paul."

New York Custom House.

The committee appointed to investigate the New York custom house is doing a very interesting and valuable work. Everything that is touched is found to be rotten. A good sample of this was shown the committee by J. Wertheim, of the Cigar Manufacturers' association, when testifying regarding the tobacco trade. Mr. Wertheim produced a statement from the acting chief of the bureau of statistics, which showed that the importation of leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers from the Netherlands in eleven months, ending May 31, 1893, amounted to 4,719,936 pounds, on which duty was paid at the rate of \$2 per pound. Mexico sent us 5,328,000 pounds of such tobacco, and Cuba 47,480 pounds. This statement, Mr. Wertheim claimed, demonstrated a wholesale fraud on a scale, because all that tobacco would be sufficient to cover 8,000,000 cigars, when it was a well-known fact that there are a dozen manufacturers of cigars in the United States who each make double that number of cigars than the Netherlands. The minimum of what the government is defrauded," said Mr. Wertheim, "is not less than \$3,000,000 per year on the tobacco imports alone."

THE HUMAN BRAIN.

Some Curious Facts About a Very Complex Organ—How Its Action is Studied.

When I was a student of medicine, thirty years ago, the brain was regarded as a single organ, and its various functions were not thought to have any essential localized centers of action. When the brain acted it was thought that the whole of it acted, just as the liver or the stomach acts, as a whole. Now we know that instead of being a unit it is really a very complex organ. Just as in the abdomen, besides the other organs in the interior, we have the stomach, the liver, the pancreas, the bowels, each of which has its part in digestion, so correspondingly in the brain, besides the portions concerned in the sight, smell, thought, etc., we have four adjacent portions which are concerned in motion. One produces motion of the face; another, motion of the arm; a third, motion of the leg, and the fourth, motion of the trunk.

How it may be studied, have been determined? Has it not been by observing the effects of injuries and diseases in man? To a small extent, yes. But very, very rarely does disease or injury involve only one of these very limited regions of the brain; and the moment two or more of them are involved our inferences become confused or misleading. As a matter of fact, which cannot be gained, nine-tenths of our knowledge has been derived from exact experiment upon animals, and in this way:

A monkey is etherized, a certain area of its brain is exposed, and an electrical current is applied. This stimulation of most portions of the brain is followed by no motion in any part of the body. These parts of the brain, therefore, have nothing to do with the motion, but are the centers for general sensation (touch, or for certain special senses, as sight, hearing, etc., or for mental processes. But in one definite region of the brain the purchasing current, in the moment the brain is stimulated by the electrical current, motion is produced.

Moreover, it was soon found that stimulating parts of this motor area produced motion in different parts of the body, and that this was not the same. These parts of the brain, therefore, have nothing to do with the motion, but are the centers for general sensation (touch, or for certain special senses, as sight, hearing, etc., or for mental processes. But in one definite region of the brain the purchasing current, in the moment the brain is stimulated by the electrical current, motion is produced.

It is evident that by experiment upon animals the motor area can be determined more and more exactly, determined than can those regions which are the seat of the faculties of smell, taste, sight and hearing, the presence or absence of these senses in animals being difficult to determine with absolute accuracy. Yet dissection in man, if they alone could answer the questions what part of the brain has to do with motion, what part with sight, what with taste, would be sufficient to answer them long ago.

No superfluous experiment need be given of the superiority of experiment upon animals over observation of accident and disease in man in determining facts of this character than this; that those facts which are best and most accurately known, and which can be determined by vivisection, and that those in which vivisection cannot be used, but which are still vaguely located. Thus the motor area is positively and definitely located; that for sight, hearing, smell and taste, and general sensation (touch) are still uncertain, though guessed at.

As to those for mental processes, we are almost wholly in the dark. No accident and accident have made their cruel and rude experiments ever since the world began as a major part of the work of fifteen years' experimentation have taught us more than the previous 1,500 years of careful observation and post-mortem examination.

Dream pictures of life float before him, tender and luminous, filled with the violet, soft and wondrous, in which the simplest outlines gain a strange significance, and are like some of Millet's paintings.—"The Tower" or "The Sheepsfold"—there is very little detail in them, but sometimes a little means so much.

Thus the moon slips up into the sky from behind the eastern hills, and the fisherman begins to think of home and of the foolish, fond old rhymes about those who have dreamed of a woman who stars that have the power to fulfill wishes—as if by celestial bodies knew or cared anything about our small nerve-particles which we call affection and desires!

But if there were someone above the moon who stars who knows what you are! Someone who could see the places and the people that you and I would give so much to see, someone who could do for them all our kindnesses that you and I would do, someone who could keep you beloved in perfect peace and watch over the little children sleeping in their beds beyond the sea—what then? Why, in the evening hour, one might have thought of the stars, who would go across the ocean by cable, and be better than dreams, almost as good as prayers.

DEMOCRATIC PICNIC.

Gov. Stone Delivers a Red-Hot Free Silver and Low Tariff Speech.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Hundreds of Democrats met at a picnic at a party of the kind, under the auspices of the Aurora club and listened to a red-hot free silver, low tariff speech by Gov. W. J. Stone. In opening his speech the governor launched forth into a strong low tariff plea. He told why cotton and farm products were low, because England fixed the price. Then he lauded Cleveland's tariff message and told how the country had awakened in 1890 to the fact that it had been wronged by monopoly and by class legislation on the part of the Democrats. He then referred in glowing terms to the great tariff reform victory of last fall. In bitter words he spoke of the sudden change in the policy and issues of the country in four months and declared: "The tariff reform has been lost in the struggle, and the McKim law is still on the statutes and seems likely to remain there for possibly years to come. Were we lying then when we attributed all our ills to the high protective system, or are we lying now when we lay everything to the Sherman law? There were hard times before the Sherman law was forced through congress by Tom Reed. The farmers of the West had complained of hard times ten years ago."

DULL SEASON ABROAD.

SECRETARY OF MALTAZAN, OF THE GERMAN TREASURY, RESIGNS.

WAR MINISTER WILL FOLLOW.

His Silence During the Army Debates Caused Comment—Prominent Conservative Retires From the Reichstag—A Duel Over a Woman.

BERLIN, July 22.—The emperor's departure on a yachting cruise, during which he will visit several points in Sweden, and the adjournment of the Reichstag marked the beginning of the dull season in Berlin, which is in great contrast to the lively period of former years, however, will be brief, since the government will soon be busy considering the army bill budget. The first phase in the financial question that accompanied the bill was the resignation several days ago of Freiherr von Maltazn, secretary of the imperial treasury. His withdrawal from office is ascribed to his disapproval of the government's action in abandoning the proposal to levy taxes on beer and spirits. It is more probable, however, that his real motive was the fact that he felt that he did not possess the power or authority to solve the financial problem with which he was brought in contact. The Conservative members do not place sufficient confidence in his ability. Dr. Miqul, the present Prussian minister of finance, should become the reichsfinanzminister, Freiherr von Maltazn, holding the position of secretary of the imperial treasury, would have been a more useful in the hands of the former. Hence, pride was a further reason for Freiherr von Maltazn's resignation.

It is definitely stated that Gen. von Kattenborn-Stachan, Prussian minister of war, will also resign.

His silence during the debates on the army bill was often strongly commented upon. Though he is an able general, as a parliamentary leader he is inferior to his predecessors in the war office, Gen. Vornl and von Schell.

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The Ministry nullified its influence in parliament by acting in accordance with the principle, divide et impera. Every faction fearing that it might be outdone by every other faction voted "yes."

"The weight of parliament being suspended, the consequence was the creation of a vacuum which has been filled, not by unanimism, but by a red flag hierarchy, by bureaucracy—the same bureaucracy which cleared the way for the French triumphal way in 1896, and which preceded the Berlin barricades in 1848.

"I have not advocated partialism among the German states. I have advocated that patriotism should be cultivated in the smallest diets in the empire.

At the end of his speech Prince Bismarck called on his visitors to join him in wishing the life to Prince Albert of Prussia, regent of Brunswick, "who has always been gracious to me," said Bismarck, "even since my retirement from office."

Minister of War Dead.

VIENNA, July 22.—Ferdinand Freiherr von Bauer, Austro-Hungarian minister of war, who was stricken with apoplexy yesterday, died today.

Freiherr von Bauer was born in Lemberg in 1835. He entered the army in 1856, and distinguished himself in the war for the whole monarchy in 1858. He was a field marshal and a privy councillor.

Government Overthrown.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch from Rio Grande do Sul, via Montevideo, says: "An important battle with the insurgent Argentine forces resulted in the complete overthrow of the government troops. The commanding general of the government troops, Soares, was killed."

Banished for Life.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch from the metro politan, Monsiegnr Clement, after a long and bitter struggle, has been sentenced to banishment from Bulgaria for life.

Unfavorable Reports.

CHRISTIANA, July 22.—Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has sailed from Vardoe for Nova Zembla. Reports from Nova Zembla and from the White sea regarding his expedition are unfavorable.

THEY MADE HIM TIRE.

They Were Too Full of Fight, Said His Quiet Spirit.

It was a curious circumstance, and everybody in the smoking car seemed to catch on the same notion, on the right-hand side, a man with a cowboy's hat, woolen shirt, red necktie, pants in his boots, and a general air of toughness.

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FAIR CLOSED TODAY.

DIRECTOR DAVIS ORDERS GATES TO BE CLOSED AND BUILDINGS SHUT.

SOME OPPOSITION MANIFESTED.

Members of Organizations Talk of Invoking the Sheriff's Authority to Gain Entrance—Judge Stein May Issue a Writ of Assistance.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The following was issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Director General Davis: "To H. C. Burnham, Director of Works: It is ordered that the exposition grounds be closed tomorrow, and that the gates of admission to the grounds and also to the buildings. You are hereby specially charged to see that this order is strictly enforced."

This peremptory order closing may make work for Sheriff Gilbert of the county, and his deputies at the entrance to the exposition grounds tomorrow. Charles W. Gillman, lawyer Mason and their backers, including Advertisers, News and secular organizations, talk of invoking the sheriff's authority if they are refused admission to the fair, which will be in all likelihood, and Judge Stein may be asked to issue a writ of assistance.

There was a significant silence among the exposition grounds today on the subject of closing the gates and building tomorrow, and the bearding of Judge Stein's Sunday opening mandate toward the execution of the director's resolution, but they were induced to talk a little this evening. President Higginbotham was asked about the closing of the gates while he was on his way to Joliet to spend Sunday among friends. He had not heard of Director General Davis' order, and said: "The exposition will be closed tomorrow and every other Sunday, far as I know, unless the situation changes materially."

You know you were enjoined by Judge Stein to keep the gates of Jackson park open every day. Are you not liable to be punished for disobeying the order of the court?"

"I really don't know anything about that injunction. I am no lawyer. I am going to Joliet now," and the president of the fair let a shrill yell of the Apache order escape from his lips by way of expressing his lungs.

"What order has been issued today relative to the closing of the grounds and buildings tomorrow?"

"I have issued no order and will issue none," said the president, recovering his breath. "The board of directors meet this evening on the closing of the grounds and buildings tomorrow."

In this connection it may be noted that President Higginbotham was present at the meeting of the directors when the Sunday closing order was adopted. Mr. Higginbotham added that he knew that all the departmental buildings would be closed tomorrow, and such persons as actually needed to go into the city, but his absence has nothing to do with the closing of the fair tomorrow."

Why He Did Not "Pop."

Predicament of a Swain With But \$1.50 in His Pocket.

St. Louis Republic.

"Did you hear the latest on C. A. Keith, of Salisbury?" asked Lenox Morgan as he was cracking jokes with a party of bosom friends at the Laeade.

"Yes, what is it?" they asked simultaneously.

"I'll tell if you promise not to give it away."

Mr. Keith has a sweetheart in this city whom he has known since he was a young lad, and she is a good girl, and the words that fell from her lips were treasured in his mind with the same tenacity with which a miser hoards his gold. Of late she has been troubled with spectral phantoms in which he sees his darling torn from his arms by the other fellow, who, with his beautiful burden to a safe retreat, where, unmolested, he can feast his eyes upon the charming beauty.

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SHIP EXPLOSION.

Terrible Result of a Fire Rocket.

BOSTON, July 22.—A letter from Capt. Reston, of the British bark Waima, at Rio Janeiro, states that on May 10 the bark went out port for medical aid and repairs. On April 23, while the steward was cleaning up, preparatory to giving the lazarette a coat of whitewash, a terrible accident occurred.

The steward had come on deck, leaving the boy below. On a shelf were stored two boxes of black powder and twenty-five pounds of powder in a copper canister. The boy in some manner set fire to the rockets, which exploded in every direction.

The boy was blown out and ten of the iron beams were broken. The poop deck was raised some three feet and the skylight compartment was other fittings were blown away. Capt. Reston was thrown down by the violent shock, and his hair was burned off. He was blown for several days, but regained his eyesight. The man at the wheel was badly shaken up, and one of the crew had his high stained coat and was sent to London by steamer.

Keely's Expedition.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The executive committee of the National Keely league will meet here next Monday and issue a call for the national convention to be held here September 13 and 14 in Central Music hall. From advices received from local committees over 5,000 delegates are expected to be present.

RUSSIAN TROUBLE.

Reports Submitted to the Collector From All Parties.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Collector Clark has made a complete investigation of the difficulty between the customs officers and the Russian exhibitors. Reports were submitted to the collector from all the parties at interest, the substance of which is that customs officers entered the Russian section to compare the exhibit of Mr. Lourentz with the invoice of goods. Mr. Par, in charge of the exhibit, consented to the examination, and this was in process until Imperial Commissioner Kutine appeared upon the scene and made objection to the examination. In his letter the Russian commissioner does not charge that the customs officers used any improper language or were discourteous, but he insists that he should have received notification of the proposed examination.

Collector Clark will sustain his subordinates in the matter. In the letter he has addressed to the Russian chamberlain he insists that the provisions of the special regulations under the act of April 25, 1890, place all foreign exhibits in the control of the customs officials, and that no exhibitor has the right to have his exhibit examined by anyone other than the customs officers.

Director of Works.

before I leave the grounds tonight. I have no doubt that the superintendent of admissions will get his instructions from the proper source in ample time to close the gates tomorrow. I have instructed my chiefs of departments to hold their staffs at all times, and the need will not come to see the exhibits on Sunday, so what is the use of keeping the buildings open?"

"How about that injunction order?"

"I have not been enjoined by any court in any way, and I have no intention of going to court."

"But you are a director of the exposition."

"I am acting in this matter as a director, acting," and the director general smiled in a self-content way. "If Mr. Clingman or any of his people want to pay 50 cents to get into the grounds tomorrow they may be accommodated, if we are so ordered, but the public knows the directors have decided to close the fair, and will stay away. That is all I have to say."

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