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### TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Forecast for Sunday: Minnesota fair; warmer in northern portion; west winds.

The Dakotas: Generally fair; warmer; southwest winds.

Wisconsin: Generally fair; light to fresh north winds, shifting to west.

Montana: Generally fair; warmer; southwest winds.

TEMPERATURES.

| Place. | Tem. | Place. | Tem. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bismarck | 50-54 | Helena | 54-56 |
| Boston | 64-74 | New York | 66-72 |
| Cheyenne | 40-46 | Pittsburg | 72-80 |
| Cincinnati | 72-80 | Winnipeg | 40-48 |
| Chicago | 58-62 | | |

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.26; thermometer, 52; relative humidity, 62; wind, northwest; weather partly cloudy; minimum thermometer, 57 maximum thermometer, 46; daily range, 11; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .03.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

| Gauge Reading. | Danger Line. | Height of Water. | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 14 | 2.0 | *0.1 |
| La Crosse | 10 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Davenport | 15 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| St. Louis | 30 | 9.5 | —0.4 |

*Rise. —Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

### HOW POPULISTS ARE MADE.

We publish the following touching and pitiful appeal, withholding the name of the writer and his residence, which are in our possession, in order that he may not be subject to further persecution of this kind:

To the Editor of the Globe.

I write to you to see if you would put an item for me in your paper, or to give me the name of a good, reliable lawyer. I got thrown out of a binder in crossing the railroad track at my own place by a defective crossing, and I am crippled ever since. I took suit against the company last year for $2,000, and when the time came for trial, the attorney of the county told me that I would get nothing except a little for being thrown out of the binder. I did not appear, and was much grieved, for I believed that my county attorney, a Swede man at that, was bought and flattered by said company. The company got the case dismissed, for I did not go to court, seeing I was treated by treachery, as I thought and believed. So the company dismissed the case and took $50 of judgment against me, and this cruel county attorney took another suit against me for $50 more, as his own costs, and my wife secured him in said $50 on stock for the same. She said she would not go in court for $160.

She did not own the stock at the time she gave the mortgage to him, and his note will be coming due on the 15th of October next, and we are in much distress this year by bad crops, and by such an unlawful bill. She gave that mortgage to him against my will, though she signed a contract with me to him for to give him the third of the $2,000 he sued the company for, and he holds that contract yet, and won't give it up to us, which contract states that he was to get nothing if he would not win the case. Further, he told me not to go to court until he would give me notice by letter. I did not get his letter until it was too late for me to go to court last fall when the court was in session.

I will tell you, dear sir, that there is $1,400 of a mortgage on our farm, which interest is hard to meet with our other farm expenses. Try sir, please, to help me, and see how can an honest man live, and all the dishonesty that is going on in so many ways. One can be tempted to use unlawful means when there is no real, true law in our country.

It is a picture to stir the heart of any man with rage of which we get glimpses here. Here is a poor fellow, by his own account, working hard to support his family, and pay off the mortgage on his home. He meets with an accident, and forthwith gets into the hand of the "personal injury lawyer." This is evidenced by the nature of the contract which called for one-third of the total damages in case of a favorable verdict, and nothing otherwise. From this time there is no end to his misfortunes. One can imagine possible reasons why the case was allowed to go by default, when he sees that a judgment for costs was entered against the plaintiff without his knowledge. One sees it again when he realizes that a timid woman, to whom an appearance in court seems an indignity too horrible to be borne, gives a mortgage on anything to prevent being summoned to appear. Here then, with all the laws of the country to protect him, is this man physically injured, and with a bill of costs and a law suit standing against him as his compensation. It is not wonderful, it is only human nature, that he who feels that every door of redress has been shut in his face turns in the last resource to that rebellious thought of the injured and oppressed: "One may be tempted to use unlawful means."

This is the way that Populists are made. It is well for us now, in the presence of a great danger, to unite, as we did in 1861, to secure first of all the maintenance of this government. When an attack is made upon the Union itself all else passes to the rear until that enemy is repelled. But they who are today foremost in fighting the evil that Populism proposes must not forget in their day of power that Populism itself is the child of other evils innumerable. Our business men band together nobly when credit is attacked. Let them remember after this issue has been decided that it is their duty to band together just as earnestly and determinedly to secure the doing of exact justice to every citizen of the United States.

The Globe showed a little time ago, in an article republished from the Evening Post, how the farmer is cinched by the local financial agent, who throws the blame upon "the money sharks of Wall street." Here we see how a poor man is treated by an attorney who doubtless would take the stump in a campaign and declaim against "the greed of railway corporations." It is the cry for justice that rends the air, and not until it is satisfied, be our financial system and our institutions what they may, will the republic stand secure. We have done all that we can for this man by publishing his statement of his case, and by sending to him privately the name of a lawyer who will deal with him fairly and honorably, but the lesson is too valuable to be lost without laying it before the general public.

There is little doubt as to how this farmer will vote; because to his mind nothing can matter much, since "there is no real true law in our country." He is mistaken; yet when we see the Populist in the making, being hewed out of a rough block by the hands of unscrupulous men who prey upon ignorance and misfortune, we can recognize the source of our dangers, and understand better than before that we must work for the absolutely universal and equal application of justice, lest a worse thing come upon us.

### THE ARTIFICIAL STIMULUS FOR MORALITY IN LITERATURE.

The French academy has just accepted a legacy of $20,000, the interest of which is to be awarded yearly as a prize to the author of some "moral work." The academy has already received a large number of similar legacies, and one of the leading French journals makes the estimate that there is at present a prize for every moral book published in France. This fact, however, does not appear to have modified in the least the ethical quality of the annual output of French literature.

In general, moralists have decided that it is better to fight wickedness by encouraging good than by discouraging evil, but this principle, which has been proved sound in other departments of ethical endeavor, would not seem to be of value in the literary warfare which our Gallic friends are waging with the devil. It may be that some soulless writers, with an eye to personal aggrandizement, are occupying themselves in turning out wooden moral "pot-boilers" which perhaps carry off the prizes of the French academy through lack of competition. It is not to be expected that any moral literature written in such a sordid, gainful spirit would greatly enrich either the letters or the ethics of a nation. Would not the givers of legacies for such use in France do well to offer their prizes not for the production of moral books, but for the non-production of immoral ones? In this present decadent period it appears to be the ambition of every French youth of talent to produce something in the line of literature a little more hideous, revolting and debased than any other French youth has ever produced. It would strike at the roots of this evil emulation if the French academy would simply award a prize to every young man of acknowledged talent who had never written such a book. The remedy may seem a trifle sweeping, but it is not more so than the disease, and, as absence of exertion is always more easy than the presence of it, the sugested system would have the mighty power of inertia enlisted upon its side.

### A WAG OF THE TAIL.

At last the tail of the Democrat-Populist ticket has wagged. At least, to be accurate, half of it has. A great many people have been inclined to say of Mr. Sewall, as was remarked of the lamented Mrs. Harris, "I don't believe there ain't no such person." Especially is this true since the Maine election, when the existence of Mr. Sewall was made more than ever doubtful. He has demonstrated, however, that he is not a myth by going to Boston and making a speech with Mr. Bryan. It is a very proper speech, considering the company that he is in. It is a good Bryan speech, and a good free silver speech, and a good anarchy speech. We say that it is an anarchy speech because he parodies Mr. Bryan by declaring that "This fight is between the people on one side, the producers of wealth, the defenders of our country, against the prosperous class, as we are told by the other party, the money barons, and their allies of Europe."

This is the monstrous lie that has been invented to propagate in this country that awful disease of class hatred and class antagonism which has destroyed every political organism on which it fastened. It is the agrarian argument; older than America, older than Jack Cade, older than the Gracchi, older than civilization or human history. To speak of it, to instill the insidious poison into our people is a crime worse far than secession or civil war. It is a thrust at the heart of government itself. It is patricide. Thank heaven the gatherings in every center and corner of this land disprove the monstrous challenge, and show that labor and capital, joint producers of our wealth, the men who labor with their hands and the men who labor with their heads, are united in solemn pact to grind to powder this infamous heresy of the class issue.

Mr. Sewall goes a little further than this. His most forcible sentence, his inner thought, fits only the lips of the leader of a mob. "The wealth of the country is increased," he cries to an eager multitude, "but where has it gone to? Have you got it?" This is incendiarism pure and simple. It has been the means to stir men to riot and pillage and worse from time immemorial. Have you everything you want? Have you everything that you think you ought to have? If not, somebody has robbed you. Go and take it away from him. By the logic of the situation, if you are robbed because you have less than you want, then the man who possesses what you want must be he who has done the theft. Go and take your property by any means that you may find necessary. These are not the words, but they are a perfect paraphrase of the real meaning and intent of Mr. Sewall and of Mr. Bryan as well.

This is a campaign in which the true motives that lie behind plausible speeches are not openly avowed. The Chicago platform declares against "federal interference," when it means that riot should not be put down. It speaks of the supreme court "as it may hereafter be constituted," when it means that judges should be appointed because they are pledged beforehand to decide certain issues in a certain way. It declares against "life tenure" in public service, when it means that all offices within the gift of the government, including the highest judicial positions, should be the property of the spoilsmen. So Mr. Sewall, a little franker than his running mate, tells the people in effect that things will never go well until property has been redistributed on the basis of an equal division all around. He goes back to communism in its most unqualified and objectionable form. The tail has wagged. It seems to move in harmony with the bark which comes from the other end of the same dog.

### A VIGOROUS BROCHURE.

One of the ablest as well as one of the most interesting contributions to the literature of the money question brought out by the present campaign is written by Mr. A. B. Stickney, of St. Paul, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad company, and is entitled "The Economic Problems Involved in the Presidential Election of 1896." We can assure every one who reads it that he will be vastly entertained; and that, in however hostile spirit he may sit down to this meal, he will not rise from it without carrying away matter for digestion. We desire to pay Mr. Stickney the highest possible compliment when we say that it has often occurred to us that he ought to have been a newspaper man. He has a forcefulness and simplicity of expression that are rare; he has an inexhaustible fund of crisp humor; he has a way of hitting from the shoulder that is dangerous in attack; and, withal, he has a hatred of shams and a propensity for letting the cat out of the bag that has made him the enfant terrible of the railroad world. Bringing these qualities to the discussion of current financial issues, he has produced a brochure which is as entertaining as it is valuable.

The principal occupation and peculiar delight of Mr. Stickney throughout this work is the puncturing of humbugs. He observes that the attempt to produce abundance by legislation is not new, though it has never yet succeeded anywhere in the world. He pays his compliments to the tariff cranks by observing that there have been panics and periods of hard times in this country under all forms and degrees of duties on imports. "After a hundred years of failure," he concludes dryly, "it would seem that we ought to abandon the tariff as a 'hard times' preventer." Neither is expansion of the currency a hard times preventer. Panics follow booms. The crash dogs the heels of the speculator. "In 1873, when the hard times culminated in a panic, and values and wages were at the lowest ebb, contrary to the Populistic theory, the volume of the currency was greater than it ever was before." Another of his rifle-shots is this: "Who can explain, if expanding the currency increases values, how it happened that wheat in 1863, after the currency had been nearly doubled in nominal amount by the issue of over $411,000,000 of government notes, was worth less than it was three years before?"

A strong point made is that, when it comes to changing the value of money, it is the poor people who own the bulk of it. Taking all the money held by banking and other corporations, and that which is in the pockets of the people, the figures show that the latter is from two to three times as great as the former. It is not the "money power" that would suffer most from the scaling down of the dollar. In his treatment of money and the medium of exchange, Mr. Stickney is very happy and most of his argument is irresistible. As to money volume, he states the case as follows:

The fact is, there is money enough. There was enough for the enormous business of 1887; there is more now. The United States is short of capital instead of money. What the people really want is more and better food, more and better clothing, more and better houses, and more and better of all the necessities and luxuries of life. These are the things which are really desired, instead of money. Legislation will not produce these things; neither will the free coinage of silver produce them.

We say it takes money to build houses, workshops, steam engines and railways. But I never saw a house built of money. I never saw a workshop, a steam engine or railway built of money. All the money in the world will not build a house. Houses are built of wood or brick or stone and other material produced by labor and put in place by labor. While it is impossible to build a house of money, it is perfectly feasible to build houses without money, and without using any money in, about or during their construction.

On the last day of March, 1896, the treasury held $846,768,598 of money, including the stuff which the law calls money, which in figures is more than the entire monetary stock of Great Britain, including all its gold ($580,000,000), its silver ($115,000,000), and its paper (bank notes, $113,400,000) money.

The "boy orator," says Mr. Stickney, "tells us unceasingly that we ought to have a financial system of our own." Well, he replies, we have one. He notes as its first peculiarity that it has no heart, no central distributing agency as those of other countries have; as its second that it has subtreasuries, whose chief service seems to be to lock up and hold out of useful employment a large portion of the currency of the country; and as its third, "the issuing bogus or counterfeit money, with a ruffianly shot-gun legal tender attachment." While we do not agree with Mr. Stickney as to the need of a central financial institution, the rest of his argument is incontestably valid and the whole of it is exceedingly well put. His treatment of the financial arguments of Mr. Sherman is excellent, if severe; and we think that this little pamphlet contains the best demonstration ever given of the utter uselessness, the criminal folly and the enormous cost of greenback issues. We could have fought out the war and saved ourselves not only hundreds of millions, but such crises as we are now passing through if fiat money had never been invented.

As we have said, we differ with Mr. Stickney in the matter of an ideal currency system, but we cannot praise too highly that part of his work which insists upon the destruction of mere fiat money and the abolition of the "shot-gun legal tender power." From those premises every honest, sane and prosperity-encouraging system of finance must take its rise. As to the remedy for hard times, it is nothing less than what he states it. "This remedy is patient, untiring, and intelligent effort, industry and frugality." Nobody can add or subtract anything from that law. It is as old as the expulsion from Eden. "Robbing will not bring prosperity either to the individual or the nation." Neither will any system of finance, "American" or European or Asiatic, save men from the consequences of their own acts or spare them suffering after they have wasted their years and their substance in riotous living, in idleness and in foolish or criminal speculation. Nature is inexorable. In his conclusion Mr. Stickney takes ground that is altogether admirable because altogether Democratic. "How," he asks, "can legislation benefit anybody beyond protecting him in his natural rights, except by wrongfully giving him some part of that which rightfully belongs to another who has produced it? What is this but robbery? Is robbery a benefit?" When the nation gets to this basis, peace and prosperity and righteousness will abide in it. Away with tariffs. Away with fiat money and legal tender acts. Away with everything that turns the eye of the citizen to the state, as a great benevolent despot, who can work miracles for him. Equality of right before the law, and of opportunity as far as that is within the scope of law; and then, absolute freedom. This is the gospel of Democracy. It cannot lead us astray in economics. It is the beginning and the close of Mr. Stickney's vigorous little treatise, which will disappoint no man who is seeking for truth fearlessly expressed.

### JUSTICE PAYS.

We had occasion to refer a few days ago to the admirable work done in this city by those in charge of the revaluation of real estate. Everybody is satisfied and gratified at the result, because the work was governed from first to last by a single desire to do justice to everybody and to apply scientific and impartial methods to the new assessment. The point is emphasized by contrast with the condition of affairs in Minneapolis. We quote from the Minneapolis Journal:

The taxes of every owner of buildings in Minneapolis will go up.

Instead of helping along the people who have made Minneapolis what it is by building up the city the revised assessment will increase their burdens.

As a rule Minneapolis does things better than St. Paul, but in the matter of the reduction of the real estate assessment the city down the river has come to the front in a very creditable manner. St. Paul has secured a big reduction on its real estate valuations, but it is distributed over both kinds of real estate, namely, lands and structures, while the Minneapolis reduction is confined to a large and sweeping cut on land values alone made by the city board of equalization at the eleventh hour and ratified by the state board.

As a result everybody, or nearly everybody, in St. Paul is satisfied, because the reductions there were made in advance by the city assessor on the understanding that he was to make big reductions in real estate assessments to conform to the depreciation of values. The reductions have been equitably made and fairly distributed so that the burdens of property owners of different classes will be about the same now as they were last year.

In Minneapolis, on the other hand, there is great and general dissatisfaction. One portion of the community is pleased at the action of the state board and another is irritated and even incensed by it. The owner of a house which is worth several times the value of the lot has discovered that the reduction means that his taxes are to be increased this year while the vacant lot next to his property will have its taxes reduced.

The justice of this criticism is apparent. Every canon of taxation is offended by increasing the burden on improvements and lessening that on land values. Even those who may not be ready to go to extreme lengths with Mr. Henry George and concentrate all taxes on land will follow him so far as to say that to encourage speculation in vacant lots and to discourage the erection of buildings upon them is the worst possible policy for the community, as well as an injustice to the taxpayer. It is evident that a long legal contest, together with other complications, will follow as the result of the Minneapolis assessment, while there is not, as far as we know, a single dissatisfied individual in St. Paul, although our entire assessment roll was abolished, and a new valuation placed upon every tract of real estate and every improvement in this city. The highest compliment that could be paid to those who conducted this work and to the business principle that for once found expression in a municipal act is contained in the comparison between our new assessment and that of our sister city, as set forth by the people of Minneapolis themselves.

### PEACE IN ABYSSINIA.

The wave of European occupation, subjugation and conquest of Africa, that has submerged nearly the whole of the dark continent, breaks upon the mountains of Abyssinia, the most ancient nation of the world, and is dashed back. Italy concludes a treaty of peace with Negus Menelik, the humiliation of which is hardly concealed by the sugar-coating given it. She waives her claim of a protectorate, pays a war indemnity of 2,000,000 francs and agrees to delimit her territory in Erythrea. In the first she surrenders only an empty claim, based on a treaty made with Menelik when he was asserting his claim to the throne, but which has never had more than a nominal recognition. The indemnity is softened by being termed compensation for the board and care of Italian prisoners captured by the Abyssinian forces, while the third is the admission that Italy's attempt to share in the partitioning of Africa is a failure. England years ago had the sagacity to see that in the people of the old nation she had met a far different African from those whom she had encountered on the west and south coasts, and managed to retire without loss of prestige, transferring her shadowy claim to Italy, who, in turn, now retires shorn of all prestige.

There are some features of the situation that have an interest aside from the closing of the Italian incident. What now becomes of the pretext of the English ministry that the expedition up the Nile was undertaken for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the Italians, preventing the juncture of the dervishes with the forces of Menelik, in order that the Italians might hold the outpost of Kassala. Salisbury must have known of the progress and probable terms of the treaty while the English forces were yet below Wady Halfa, and that no diversion was necessary, but the expedition has gone steadily on up the Nile until it now occupies Dongola and is preparing to cross the peninsula formed by the great bend of the river and resume the possession of Khartoum, where Gordon lost his life eleven years ago. The suspicion that the real intention was the recapture and permanent occupation of the Soudan finds confirmation in this continued movement after its ostensible purpose had become unnecessary by the peace concluded by Italy with Menelik.

Another interesting phase is the conjectured and not improbable influence of Russia in the conclusion of the war. That Russia has felt a concern in the fate of the old kingdom in Africa has been made manifest in many ways. In the marked similarity of their religions there is a sentimental tie at least, and the strength of it was shown by the reception given the Abyssinian Abuna and his party of priests at St. Petersburg over a year ago, the official prominence of which was taken as indicating the czar's sympathy with Menelik in his resistance to Italian aggression. It will be recalled also that it was Russian officers who commanded portions of the Abyssinian army at Adowa, where Baratieri was overwhelmed, and Russian officers do not go into foreign service without the autocrat's permission. Russia had never formally recognized Italy's position in Abyssinia, although she had made no formal protest against it. She probably anticipated the consequences that followed the attempt to penetrate and occupy the interior and felt that Menelik might be left to deal with the Italian advance. The rumor, therefore, is not at all improbable that the acceptance of terms that must chafe Italian pride is largely due to Russian influence. Italy gains nothing but a dearly bought experience in this effort to join in the division of Africa. It overthrew the Crispi ministry, fomented a dissatisfaction that threatened revolution, brought about a monetary panic and drove the national treasury to the verge of bankruptcy. It is a costly lesson, and it is wise, if humiliating, to conclude a peace that has no salve in it for national dignity.

### A BAR ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

The removal of the bar association of the city of New York into the elegant and commodious building just completed for its future home, which shows in its architecture the influence of the "White City," suggests a consideration of what a powerful influence for good the united bar of any city may be in furthering good government, when it rises to the ideal of the profession and puts into effective practice its ethics. Whatever of mistrust of lawyers exists in the popular mind is solely due to themselves, and that they can remove the cause of this distrust and replace it with public confidence is shown by the career of the bar association of the metropolis since, under the initiative of Tilden and Evarts, it was formed in the closing years of the '60s. It was Tilden who gave the keynote to the movement when, at the meeting called to form it in 1870, he said:

"If the bar is to be merely a mode of making money, making it in the most convenient way possible, but making it at all hazards, then the bar is degraded. If the bar is to be merely an institution that seeks to win causes and to win them by back-door access to the judiciary, then it is not only degraded, but it is corrupt. If the bar will do its duty to its profession, the bar can do everything else. It can have reformed constitutions, it can have reformed judiciary, it can have the administration of justice made pure and honorable, and can restore the judiciary and the bar until it shall once more be, as it formerly was, an honorable and elevated calling."

Not only the bar but the bench itself had fallen into disrepute when the movement for its regeneration was thus begun. Fisk and Gould played with both as gamblers play with cards. Who has not read with a blush for the American bar and judiciary that shameful story of the Erie railway; how eminent counsel aided the two wreckers in their schemes, and how the judges were their mere puppets, used to make their robberies secure behind the decrees of courts? No more scandalous story is written on the pages of the history of our bar and judiciary than are those on which is recorded the story of Erie. It was to this condition that Tilden and his associates addressed themselves, and they began it by renovating the bar itself, by forming an association to restore and enforce the ethics of the profession and to bring their united influence to bear in purifying both bench and bar. The impeachment of Cardozo and McCunn by a committee of the association followed, and Barnard only escaped their fate by a prompt resignation. A committee was formed to take jurisdiction of complaints against members of the bar, and no name was too great to be exempt from a summons to an examination and defense. It will be recalled that Charles O'Connor was brought to bar for alleged extortion in his charges for services rendered Mrs. Forrest in her suit for a divorce, charges from which the great lawyer came out completely vindicated.

But the most signal instance and the most valuable one, showing what a bar association can do, was in its assault on Maynard. Its great value was in the evidence it afforded that such an association, so motived and so acting, had removed the cloud of popular mistrust, and was sustained by the public in its efforts against the most powerful political machine that ever dominated any state. Maynard, as assistant attorney general, had abstracted the corrected returns from Duchess county on which the election of a senator depended, and, with it, the control by the Democrats of the senate and the pending senatorial election. He sat with the canvassing board, and not only did not inform it that the corrected return had been received, but he advised them to count the fraudulent return. The bar association investigated the affair by a committee all but two of whom were Democrats. They unanimously found him guilty, and the association attempted to secure his removal by the legislature. This failed because the machine that had profited by his fraud controlled it. David B. Hill obtained the senatorship as the beneficiary of Maynard's crime. Not only did the legislature ignore the charge, but Gov. Flower had the hardihood to appoint Maynard to the court of appeals to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Ruger. The audacity of the governor was surpassed by the state convention that defied all decency by nominating Maynard for judge of the court of appeals. Then the bar association appealed from the governor and the legislature to the voters. Their response was emphatic. The state that had given Cleveland a plurality of over 45,000 the previous year gave to the Republican candidate for secretary of state a plurality of 24,000, while it buried Maynard under a plurality of 101,000 for his Republican opponent. What, in 1870, Tilden said the bar could do the association then formed has done. It has "a reformed judiciary, an administration of justice made pure and honorable," and a bar made "what it formerly was, an honorable and elevated calling."

### ON THE MOTIVE POWER OF ANGELS

A painstaking German, investigating in his painstaking German way the anatomy of celestial visitors, has made a heartrending discovery. The generations of artists who have portrayed angels with snowy pinions starting from their shoulder blades have all been wrong. The center of gravity of the human figure is not in the pectoral region, but much further down, and if wings are supposed to be the outward and visible symbol of flight they should be fastened not to the shoulders but somewhere near the waist line.

Now a writer in one of the church papers comes forward with the suggestion that angels should be portrayed without any wings at all. Wings, he says, are symbolic, just as the halo was in earlier times, and art should have reached a point where the angelic qualities can be indicated in some less arbitrary manner. There are enough hints in sacred and secular literature about the "faces of angels" to enable the artist to differentiate them from human countenances in the same composition, and—so runs the argument—art would be well served by this necessity for the creation of a purely spiritual type.

To such innovations the artist and the sentimentalist will present a united and unflinching opposition. The artist likes wings because they conventionalize and compose and lend themselves to the expression of a supernatural kind of motion. How could the shining legions of the immortal armies be drawn without wings? Would a madonna enthroned among wingless cherubs suggest anything beyond a sublimated kindergarten? How could the temporary nature of angels' visits be suggested without sweeping pinions that have obviously just ceased to flutter? When art delineates such visitations we are unprepared mentally, morally and aesthetically to see a hansom cab through the crack of a door in the background. Wings we must have, even were their artistic crudeness twice as capable of proof. As for the German and his mathematical investigations, who is he that he should say where an angel's center of gravity is located? Let him turn his attention to the question of how many miles in an hour Mercury can fly with his winged feet, and leave angels alone.

### LEGAL TENDER IN CUBA.

One need not go back in history to get examples of the working of legal tender, to illustrate its uselessness save to injure. We are having it today and near our own borders. Cuba supplies it. Gen. Weyler recently issued an order commanding the people to receive the paper notes issued by the banks at par with gold. He makes these notes, whose solvency the people doubt, not only, as with our notes, a legal tender for the payment of debts, but he decrees that people shall accept them equally with gold in payment of what they have to sell. One use of these notes was the purchase of exchange on Spain, but the banks refuse to be coerced and have closed their exchange departments, saying they have no exchange when paper is offered, but finding it readily enough when gold is proffered. A Havana dispatch says:

As a natural consequence the exportation of gold and silver is being carried on to a great extent, all the outgoing steamers carrying considerable quantities of the precious metals to Spain and the United States, this being attributed to the great distrust existing among the wealthy classes regarding future prospects.

This is but a present instance of the operation of a law as old as human nature, formulated by and known as Gresham's law, that the less valuable money, when backed by legal tender laws, drives out of circulation the more valuable money. It is merely the movement of money under the impulses of human desire to keep that which is best and get rid of that which is of less value. It illustrates also, by the derangement of trade, the fact that such laws, whenever really operative, work injuriously and never helpfully. Gen. Weyler has despotic power. He is an irresponsible autocrat. He is the state. If such a man, with such power, cannot compel the acceptance in payment of purchases of money regarded with distrust, how much less will a mere "be it enacted" of an American congress effect it.

### WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

"She is an awful flirt." "How do you know?" "She will not have a tire on her wheel that she can't puncture with a hat-pin."—Truth.

"Mrs. Lease says Tom Watson is no gentleman."

"And what does Tom Watson say?"

"He says Mrs. Lease is a mighty poor imitation of a gentleman herself."—Chicago Record.

He—It takes three generations to make a gentleman.

She—And six figures.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mabel—I see that the czar of Russia has a throne that is worth $20,000. Adelaide—Pooh! What of that? It cost pa a great deal more than that for his seat in the senate.—Puck.

"This is a great year for idle theories on the financial question," said the oracular boarder.

"Idle theories?" echoed Ashbury Peppers. "Never. Every theory in existence is working overtime."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tommy—I think mamma is an awful gossip.

Ethel—Oh, Tommy, how can you say such a thing?

Tommy—Well, she is; everything I do she immediately goes and tells papa. I hate gossip.—Exchange.

Stout Man (in a Holburn 'bus)—Why don't you get up and give one of the ladies a seat? Boy—Why don't you get up and give them both a seat?—Tid-Bits.

# CHANGE THE BOARD

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AROUSES OPPOSITION ON THE PART OF CITIES.

## MINNEAPOLIS WORST HURT,

ALTHOUGH HER WOUNDS WERE NOT AS BAD AS UNRELIABLE PAPERS REPORTED.

TO ABOLISH PRESENT SYSTEM

And Substitute One Based on Congressional Districts the Scheme That Is Proposed.

Minneapolis is sorely distraught over the tax legislation—although much of the feeling is due to a misapprehension as to the action of the board. With its usual accuracy the Globe was the only one of the local papers to properly narrate the action of the board just before adjournment, and the sensational reports which were telegraphed to Minneapolis on the authority of statements in other St. Paul papers turned out to be picturesquely untrue.

Minneapolis taxpayers were astounded, as they had a right to be—at the report that the board after raising their assessments in several particulars from time to time, such as banks, street railways and elevators, had gone further and added a blanket increase of 25 per cent more to the assessment. As a matter of fact the action which resulted in such confusion in certain ill-starred newspaper offices was merely a reconsideration on the part of the board of its action in ordering a raise of 15 per cent in the valuation of goods and merchandise as returned by the Minneapolis city board of equalization. On second thought the board decided to raise it 25 per cent instead of 15 per cent, which still left it $100,000 lower than the valuation for last year on the same item.

Before the mistake was discovered, however, a mass meeting was called to protest against the injustice, and some of the hotheads talked of endeavoring to prove the tax uncollectible on the ground that it was not an equitable tax and therefore could not be enforced.

The excitement, however, was advantageous, in that it has given rise to a discussion of the helplessness of the cities when their valuations are before the state board for consideration. At present the state board consists of one member from each judicial district in the state, which gives the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth just three members out of fifteen. A. H. Hall, who during his term as special assistant county attorney of Hennepin county, had much to do with personal tax cases, has a scheme to do away with the inequality between the rural and city districts, which is believed, especially in Minneapolis, to have much to do with the raising of assessment in the cities. He would have the board appointed on the basis of congressional districts, one from each district being his preference, although to the objection to this that the districts would be too large for one man to intelligently care for all the territory in his district, Mr. Hall would consent to the increasing of the board to two or three from each district, making it either fourteen or twenty-one. This would give the cities a more equitable representation, and at the same time not give them a majority of the board.

The following table has been prepared showing the average value of lands in the state as finally fixed by the state board:

| Counties— | Average Value of Land per Acre, including Improvements as Corrected by State Board. | Average Value of Land per Acre, including Improvements. | Changes, Per Cent, Increase by State Board. | Changes, Per Cent, Decrease by State Board. | Average Value of Land per Acre, including Improvements as Corrected by State Board. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1894. | 1896 | | | |
| Aitkin | $1 97 | $1 80 | ... | ... | $1 80 |
| Anoka | 6 15 | 5 70 | ... | ... | 5 70 |
| Becker | 4 98 | 3 40 | .20 | ... | 4 08 |
| Beltrami | 5 29 | 5 22 | ... | ... | 5 22 |
| Benton | 5 13 | 5 76 | ... | ... | 5 16 |
| Big Stone | 4 96 | 4 80 | .05 | ... | 5 04 |
| Blue Earth | 13 42 | 13 45 | ... | ... | 13 45 |
| Brown | 8 15 | 7 29 | .10 | ... | 8 01 |
| Carlton | 3 63 | 4 15 | ... | .10 | 3 74 |
| Carver | 13 10 | 12 14 | .05 | ... | 12 74 |
| Cass | 5 66 | 4 47 | ... | ... | 4 47 |
| Chippewa | 6 31 | 5 22 | .10 | ... | 5 74 |
| Chisago | 6 06 | 4 94 | .10 | ... | 5 43 |
| Clay | 5 10 | 4 30 | .10 | ... | 4 73 |
| Cottonwood | 7 06 | 6 02 | .05 | ... | 6 32 |
| Cook | 3 12 | 5 50 | ... | .25 | 4 13 |
| Crow Wing | 2 31 | 2 70 | ... | ... | 2 70 |
| Dakota | 14 44 | 14 33 | ... | ... | 14 33 |
| Dodge | 12 03 | 12 68 | ... | .05 | 12 05 |
| Douglass | 6 65 | 6 53 | ... | ... | 6 53 |
| Faribault | 10 74 | 9 98 | .05 | ... | 10 47 |
| Fillmore | 12 41 | 11 00 | ... | ... | 11 00 |
| Freeborn | 11 17 | 9 09 | .15 | ... | 10 45 |
| Goodhue | 13 25 | 10 00 | .15 | ... | 11 50 |
| Grant | 5 18 | 4 80 | ... | ... | 4 80 |
| Hennepin | 33 56 | 28 19 | ... | ... | 28 19 |
| Houston | 7 59 | 6 41 | .10 | ... | 7 05 |
| Hubbard | 3 69 | 4 17 | ... | ... | 4 17 |
| Isanti | 4 41 | 4 53 | ... | ... | 4 53 |
| Itasca | 4 06 | 3 16 | ... | ... | 3 16 |
| Jackson | 7 26 | 7 49 | ... | ... | 7 49 |
| Kanabec | 2 25 | 1 90 | ... | ... | 1 90 |
| Kandiyohi | 6 89 | 4 70 | .25 | ... | 5 [illegible] |
| Kittson | 4 12 | 4 13 | ... | ... | 4 13 |
| Lac qui Parle | 7 47 | 6 28 | .10 | ... | 6 90 |
| Lake | 4 13 | 5 45 | ... | ... | 5 45 |
| Le Sueur | 11 40 | 11 08 | ... | ... | 11 08 |
| Lincoln | 6 36 | 5 65 | .10 | ... | 6 21 |
| Lyon | 6 72 | 5 03 | .20 | ... | 6 03 |
| McLeod | 11 53 | 11 58 | ... | ... | 11 58 |
| Marshall | 4 45 | 3 53 | ... | ... | 3 53 |
| Martin | 8 29 | 7 83 | ... | ... | 7 83 |
| Meeker | 8 33 | 6 81 | .15 | ... | 7 83 |
| Mille Lacs | 3 50 | 2 73 | ... | ... | 2 73 |
| Morrison | 4 62 | 2 94 | .10 | ... | 3 23 |
| Mower | 11 37 | 11 25 | ... | ... | 11 52 |
| Murray | 5 92 | 6 47 | ... | ... | 6 47 |
| Nicollet | 10 72 | 10 64 | ... | ... | 10 64 |
| Nobles | 7 09 | 8 02 | ... | .05 | 7 62 |
| Norman | 4 46 | 4 46 | ... | ... | 4 46 |
| Olmsted | 12 87 | 13 02 | ... | ... | 13 02 |
| Otter Tail | 4 83 | 3 31 | .25 | ... | 4 13 |
| Pine | 2 53 | 2 58 | ... | ... | 2 58 |
| Pipestone | 5 13 | 4 67 | ... | ... | 4 67 |
| Polk | 4 45 | 3 00 | ... | ... | 3 00 |
| Pope | 5 55 | 4 21 | .10 | ... | 4 63 |
| Ramsey | 54 27 | 34 03 | ... | ... | 34 03 |
| Redwood | 7 42 | 6 68 | .05 | ... | 7 01 |
| Renville | 7 67 | 6 77 | .10 | ... | 7 44 |
| Rice | 13 75 | 12 56 | .05 | ... | 13 18 |
| Rock | 8 11 | 7 65 | ... | ... | 7 65 |
| Roseau | .... | 1 60 | ... | ... | 1 60 |
| St. Louis | 8 55 | 11 74 | ... | ... | 11 74 |
| Scott | 11 38 | 10 38 | .10 | ... | 11 41 |
| Sherburne | 4 26 | 3 40 | ... | ... | 3 40 |
| Sibley | 9 82 | 8 26 | .20 | ... | 9 91 |
| Stearns | 7 86 | 5 04 | .50 | ... | 7 54 |
| Steele | 12 97 | 12 89 | ... | ... | 12 89 |
| Stevens | 5 27 | 3 85 | .10 | ... | 4 23 |
| Swift | 5 55 | 3 83 | .20 | ... | 4 59 |
| Todd | 5 02 | 3 99 | .15 | ... | 4 48 |
| Traverse | 4 80 | 4 54 | ... | ... | 4 54 |
| Wabasha | 9 36 | 7 81 | .10 | ... | 8 59 |
| Wadena | 4 61 | 3 90 | ... | ... | 3 90 |
| Waseca | 11 31 | 10 85 | ... | ... | 10 85 |
| Washington | 17 72 | 14 00 | .10 | ... | 15 40 |
| Watonwan | 7 62 | 7 89 | ... | ... | 7 89 |
| Wilkin | 4 96 | 4 37 | ... | ... | 4 37 |
| Winona | 11 69 | 11 95 | ... | ... | 11 95 |
| Wright | 10 41 | 10 39 | ... | ... | 10 39 |
| Yellow Med'cn | 6 27 | 5 30 | .10 | ... | 5 83 |

### Effects of a Dream.

One night recently as Everett Price, of Winchester, Va., was peacefully sleeping the hours away, he dreamed that the house was on fire and the roof ready to fall in. His sleeping room was in the second story, and as the only chance to save himself he leaped from the window into the garden, a distance of eighteen feet. One bone of the arm was broken, and he was badly bruised about his shoulders. He says the dream was so vivid that he could hardly believe it was not true, even after being so rudely awakened.