

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Forecast for Saturday: Minnesota—Fair; warmer; southerly winds. Wisconsin—Fair and warmer; light to fresh east to south winds. The Dakotas—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds; shifting to westerly. Montana—Partly cloudy, probably local showers in northwest portion; cooler; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Oct. 2, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Table with columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. Rows include St. Paul, Duluth, Huron, Bismarck, Williston, Havre, Helena, Butte, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Bismarck.

DAILY MEANS.

Table with columns: Gauge Reading, Danger, Height of Water, Change. Rows include St. Paul, St. Louis.

RIVER AT S. A. M.

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THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Mr. Bryan has kept up the pretense pretty well, but at last the mask is off. Few of those who are on his side of the financial issue have deferred as long as he the admission that, below all their twaddle about double standards and bimetalism and the rest of it, there exists, as the only foundation of their faith, the straight flat money theory. When any one of them is driven into a corner and compelled to assert the belief that is in him in plain terms, he comes at last to an avowal of the power of legislators to create values, and thus lowers himself to the plane of the greenbacker pure and simple. Mr. Bryan has skirted the edge of this precipice with great care during some hundreds of speeches that he has delivered, but at last, if the news reports do him justice, as we believe, he has come out flat-footed for unconditional flatness. He prepared the way for this in his speech at Wheeling. He said there that the money question is not a complicated question. He made this amazing statement; amazing, even when it comes from a "boy orator."

This money question is not a complicated question. It requires no extended study to understand the principles that underlie the clear understanding of what the question is. A dollar is a question of law, and if you have more dollars than are necessary to keep pace with the demand for money, then the dollars will fall in purchasing power.

Of course, when a man has gone as far as this down the toboggan chute he is going to reach the bottom sooner or later, and the sooner the better. We confess that, with all Mr. Bryan's vagaries, we do not understand how a man with his average of intelligence, how any man who can read and write, can make the wonderful announcement that it does not require any extended study to understand the principles which underlie finance. This is not a matter of opinion, but of fact. One might just as well say that it does not require any particular knowledge of astronomy or mathematics to calculate the orbit of a comet or the time of its return; might just as well say that the mastery of the Hebrew language or the binomial theorem or the inscriptions on Assyrian monuments are all mere trifles which an ordinary laboring man can master for himself any morning before breakfast. Knowing as we do how nations have labored through the slough of despond on this financial question; how many centuries of experience it has taken to establish a few fundamental principles, and to how large an extent these are still ignored or defied, any one with the least acquaintance with human history will be ready to say that the question of money, as written in the history of its evolution, and the problem of money, as presented by its future, are among the most abstruse scientific questions that puzzle mankind.

Of course, it is simple enough if you accept Mr. Bryan's next statement, which is that "a dollar is a question of law." Certainly, if you can settle anything by passing a law about it, that is easy. And the Populist candidate for the presidency does not leave us to infer his meaning, for the next day at Parkersburg he said: "The value of a dollar may be increased by legislation." These two statements contain the last step forward which we have been waiting for Mr. Bryan to take. His shrewd supporters, who have been trying to fool the people, were wise enough not to go to that extreme. They only tell us that legislation can create "opportunities" and "conditions." They say that we may, by passing a law, set up a new condition of affairs, and put in operation certain forces that will affect values. Mr. Bryan leaves the shelter of that qualified statement and says outright, first, that the value of a dollar may be increased by legislation, and, second, that a dollar is a question of law. This is the final plunge into unconditional flatness. It is the natural, logical and inevitable sequence of all that Mr. Bryan has said before. It is the final destination and home of every man who has been bitten with the idea that values are law-made, and not fixed by natural forces.

We congratulate Mr. Bryan, indeed, upon his frank recognition of all that is involved in his position. Only it requires one further act on his part. Let him drop the free silver business altogether. Silver has nothing to do with the attitude which he has now taken. Free coinage becomes, indeed, one of the most absurd and halting policies possible to conceive of to a man who believes that legislation creates values, and that dollars are determined by law. The "crime of 1873" and all the rest of the errors attributed to the gold bugs would be more pardonable than Mr. Bryan's own course in being satisfied with the coinage of 50 cents' worth of silver into a dollar when he might just as well use one cent's worth of silver, or half a cent's worth of copper or iron, or the thousandth part of a cent's worth of paper. Scarcely an argument against sound money has found its way to us which has not resolved itself before the discussion was long continued into a plea for outright flatness. Every man on that side of the question must eventually be inconsistent with himself or come to the flat basis. Mr. Bryan is the latest awful example.

We call the attention particularly of all those persons who believe in a larger use of silver and are real bimetalists, and also all those who do believe in free silver, but think that they are opposed to inconvertible paper, to notice Mr. Bryan's full and complete adoption of the Populist theory of money. As he accepts it now, it is, indeed, easy to understand. If you can pass a law making anything on earth a dollar, and it then becomes a dollar and is worth a dollar and will exchange everywhere for commodities to the value of a dollar, then we want to burn all our text books on political economy and finance, abolish the money question or any other question, and just pass a law, go home, and be happy ever after.

THE REAL CRIMINALS.

Richard Guenther, who served terms in congress from a Wisconsin district, who is extensively interested in silver mines in Mexico, and who is stumping for sound money this year, says that "the crime of '73" was not committed in congress by the "demonetization" act, but by the Pacific railway acts and their results. It is the railways and not the dropping of the standard dollar in 1873, that has caused the fall in the price of silver. This is a novel view, and we are bound to admit that Mr. Guenther makes a very strong case in the argument he presents in the Milwaukee Sentinel. Not only does he account for the present ratio, but he insists that the same cause will produce a ratio of fifty or more to one when the Pan-American railway shall have run its line along the Andes and made profitable the working of the old silver mines of that range.

Profit in the production of silver is merely a matter of cost in getting the ore from the mine to the smelter. In this it differs materially from gold. All that is needed for the reduction of free-milling gold ore is the erection of a stamp mill which can be carried in parts to the neighborhood of the mine and set in operation. Then the reduced ore is treated by the quick-silver, chlorination or cyanide process, and the gold is extracted at or near the mine. To carry the gold out is comparatively cheap. With the silver miner the case is very different. He must get his ore to the smelter. That cannot be erected at or near the mine because the materials for smelting are never or very rarely found together. There must be lead ore and limestone and water and fuel, coal or wood. To assemble all this material the smelter must be at some point where the rails reach out to the distant localities where the materials are found. This obliges the silver miner to transport his ore to the smelter instead of carrying out the refined product as does the gold miner.

He illustrates with an example. Two mines, one gold the other silver, are adjoining, and 150 miles away from a railway. The silver mine produces fifty ounces of silver to the ton, and may carry \$12 worth of gold to it, and its value is about \$35 a ton. The gold mine brings the stamp mill near the dump. The cost of mining each is about \$5 a ton, and of reducing the gold ore \$5, although it costs \$1 in some places. The value of the ore is about \$20 a ton, leaving a profit of \$10, and on a ten-ton output a day a profit of \$100. The silver miner has put out a ton at the same cost. He has to carry it to the smelter at the railway at a cost, at the very lowest, of 20 cents a ton for each mile. He pays \$5 a ton for smelting, \$5 for mining and \$30 for transportation. He gets a product worth \$35 at a cost of \$43 and loses money. Now, let a railway be run up into the mines. If the smelter follows, the silver miner saves the cost of transportation by team or mule-back. The gold miner gets but little additional benefit, but it makes all the difference to the silver miner that there is between profit and dead loss. If the smelter does not follow he pays about \$2 a hundred to have his ore carried to the smelter. His ton of ore costs him smelted \$25 and is worth \$35.

Following the construction of the Pacific roads came the building of branches into the mining regions. The discovery of new mines was followed by branch railways to them. Down in Mexico it has made possible the working of mines abandoned long ago because of the cost of getting ore to the smelters, not because they were worked out. The inevitable result has been to make profitable silver mines that, without them, with the old method of transport, could not be worked save at a loss. This in turn has immensely increased the supply of silver, and, under the immutable law of supply and demand, the price has fallen. Diminished

cost of production finds its equivalent in decreased price as surely in silver as in wheat or shoes. "If you want to get back to the old ratio," Mr. Guenther concludes his long and interesting exposition, "the only thing to do is to wipe out the railroads leading into the silver-mining regions. If you look for the culprit responsible for the cheapening of silver and the widening out of the relative ratio, you will find that the railroads have done it. Wipe out the railroads and perhaps we will go back to the old ratio, but no legislation can ever change it." As we said, this is a novel view, but it seems to be a sound one. The remedy, however, is not one that will be adopted.

BETTER THAN SPEECH MAKING.

More valuable than all the work of the campaign committees and their orators on the sound money side is the continued advance in the market price of wheat. December wheat has sold at over 70 cents, which is an advance of 13 cents per bushel within the last three weeks. The Globe has been telling its public for the last two months that this rise of price was inevitable. Every competent judge of the market and the conditions that govern it agrees that not for from ten to twenty years has the situation been as favorable to high prices as it is today. There is an absolute and known shortage in the world's supply as compared with its demand. This gap is not to be filled, because the world's product for the season is now well ascertained. Either the world's consumption must be cut down to a very considerable extent, or the price of wheat must maintain the advance that it has already made. Millions of dollars have been put into the pockets of our farmers already by this change. It is the belief of those best acquainted with the situation that there will be a rising market for some little time to come yet. But we do not advise the farmer to bank on that. We do wish him joy of the higher remuneration for his labor that is now assured if he has not yet disposed of the year's crop, and if there is anything yet to be added to it we will be glad of it.

What we do want him to do most of all, however, is to compare the course of the markets with the confident assertions and predictions of the advocates of cheap money. On no point have they been more positive than in declaring that the low price of farm products is due to an insufficiency of money. Not until the money volume of the country is enlarged, they asserted, would it be possible for prices to advance. They have rung all the changes on this argument, and have loaded into this bark all their hopes and all their chances. If it is possible for prices to advance, not spasmodically or slowly, but by more than 20 per cent within a few weeks, and to hold that advance, then their theory of the relation between money volume and prices vanishes into thin air. If it is not true in respect to the price of wheat, it is not true in respect to anything.

In another direction, also, this market relation gives them a stunning body blow. They have told us over and over again that wheat and silver rise and fall together. Wheat is low, they say to the farmer, because silver is low. Give us legislation that will raise the price of the white metal and your wheat will go up correspondingly. Now, on the same day that saw cash wheat quoted in Chicago at over 68 cents, silver was only 65¢. This is pretty nearly the bottom price for silver in all its recent hard experience, while wheat has gone booming. If these conditions are maintained until election, as there is no reason why they should not be, unless the speculators in the market get to running wild, Mr. Bryan may as well bid good-bye to the farmer vote. No matter what may happen in the next month, however, two things have been proved again before the very eyes of our people. One is that an enormous rise in the price of a leading commodity can occur without any change whatever in the volume of currency. The other is that the prices of silver and wheat have no connection or relation to each other. On the opposite of these two commandments have hung all the law and the gospel of Bryanism and Populism. Hardly less to be welcomed than the increased prosperity which the better market brings to our farmers is its utter demolition of the money argument of the silverites.

THE BASE BALL SEASON.

With the winning of the cup by the Minneapolis base ball team our sister city captures all the honors to be had in the Western league. She holds the pennant and the cup, and has won them both by good, hard, honest work, intelligent management and unflinching determination. Of the disappointment which St. Paul lovers of the national game have experienced at the outcome of the season's play it is not necessary to speak. The history of base ball with each succeeding season emphasizes more and more plainly what the times demand. The game has lost none of its popularity. It will draw larger crowds than ever before. The fever that is in the blood does not abate. Old-time fans become more enthusiastic with each well-played game that they witness, while every year adds thousands of new devotees to the worshippers of the pastime that has stood the test of so many seasons and so many ups and downs.

But the public has become, and is becoming, constantly more sensitive to excellences and defects of play. It is no longer possible to keep up a good attendance by furnishing an inferior article. The time was when thousands of people would get together just to see a game of ball. They preferred, of course, that the home team should win, and they preferred to see some close and exciting plays; but they would go and sit out an afternoon all the same if the playing chances be of a very cheap order. They will do so no longer. They have become connoisseurs. They do not demand that the home team shall always win. You could fill the grand stand at Aurora park just as full as ever after the St. Paul team had lost ten games in succession, if every one of those games had been won by their opponents on merit after a comparatively errorless game. Good ball is what the people want to see. Poor ball is something that they will not stand. And the attendance diminishes and the receipts fall off just as markedly after games won simply because the vanquished were able to put up a worse exhibition than the victors as at any other time.

AT THE THEATERS.

A matinee today at 2:30 and a performance tonight at 8:15 will conclude the engagement at the Grand opera house of "The Ensign."

"At Gay Canyon Island," with Mathews and Bulger, the favorite known comedians and comedians, in stellar roles, will be seen at the Grand the coming week.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

The young bride who had just gone to housekeeping was giving her first order to the butcher's man at the kitchen door. "You may bring me some nice steaks for dinner," she said.

"Well, I think ten or fifteen pounds will be enough. And be sure to bring it home."

"About his size?" "Always willing to work, no matter how easy the job is."

"You are one of those fellows who always look for a chance to teach the deaf and dumb alphabet in a blind asylum."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Before we were married, Henry, you used to bring me a pound of candy every morning. I had it put in my Chicago Tribune."

"We had a very interesting event—or rather a pair of 'em—our house this morning." "Casar? Not twis?"

"Casar? Not twis?" "Oh, yes. She is going to be a great astronomer."

"Yes. She goes to the theater nearly every night to study the stars."—Detroit Free Press.

JABIN—JAGGINS CALLED YOU A MONKEY.

How can you put up with that?—Detroit Free Press.

"Dilby?—What would you advise me to do about it?" "Dilby?—Make him prove it, of course."—Roxbury Gazette.

"Does not help the farmer." Trumbull White, who the Chicago Record sent to Mexico to investigate industrial conditions there with their relations to free coinage of silver, and whose reports show an impartial disposition, has this significant remark in one of his late letters:

If President Diaz has his way about it, as he has about so many plans for the best interests of the republic of Mexico, the agricultural industries will be extended and diversified by the introduction of capital and modern methods. Mining has been made perhaps too large a factor in the industry of the country. Manufacturing is making rapid strides under the stimulating influences of the improved methods of communication, and the consequent increase of price of foreign manufactured goods.

Agriculture is that which needs improved methods and business management to take advantage of the immense possibilities in it. The development of agricultural interests in every part of the country is making rapid strides. This is to increase the rate of taxation of the land, and to limit the cultivation, for the purpose of stimulating other industries, to the extent that will make it unprofitable so to speak.

There is one conclusion that has an important bearing on the issue pending here. It is worthy of the attention of our farmers, that free coinage has not helped the Mexican farmer, and that President Diaz is considering other methods of aiding that industry. It has not helped the Mexican farmer, how can our farmers hope that it will help them? That it cannot has been amply demonstrated by argument based on general financial principles, but here is a demonstration in actual operation that it cannot.

ANOTHER INQUIRY ANSWERED.

To the Editor of the Globe. Kindly answer the following questions: 1. How long after the demonetization of 1873 was the first silver dollar coined?

2. When was the Matthews resolution for the free coinage of silver introduced? Did it pass? Was it lived up to? 3. Did McKinley make an assignment for the free coinage of silver? 4. Trade dollars provided for in the act of '73 were coined, very soon after its passage. Standard dollars were not coined until after the act of Feb. 23, 1873.

5. The Matthews resolution was introduced in the senate Dec. 11, 1877; the senate passed it, by a vote of 43 to 22, 11 not voting. The house took no action. 6. He did not. He offered to turn over all his property, including his homestead, and Mrs. McKinley offered her separate property. But Mr. Kohlmeier, Mr. Hanna and others raised money by subscription to pay off the liabilities, something over \$100,000, and Mr. McKinley was relieved from a debt incurred by careless indorsement of a friend's paper.

THE CORNER'S JURY LEPAH STATED that Schifsky had discharged both barrels of his shot gun at some ducks a few minutes before. Both were crouching in the boat when the shot was fired. Schifsky called to the ducks to take his gun and shoot at some ducks which had settled in the water a short distance from the boat. The ducks said they had the gun and shot at the ducks and pulled the trigger Schifsky raised up in the boat and the contents of the gun struck him in the head. The jury, after hearing the lad's story, returned a verdict that Schifsky came to his death by the discharge of a shot gun in the hands of Henry Lepah and that the gun was discharged accidentally and unintentionally.

NATIONAL SUBWAY RIGHTS. City Will Test Them in the Courts at Once. The corporation attorney is about to apply to the district court for an order restraining the National Subway company or its assignee, the North American Telegraph company, from tearing up certain certain streets for the purpose of extending its conduits.

Some weeks ago the common council passed an ordinance declaring the franchise of the National Subway company forfeited. The mayor signed the ordinance, which was thereafter duly published. The proceedings to forfeit the franchise were instituted nearly a year ago by Aid. Brady, who introduced the ordinance. The board of aldermen passed it at once, but it was hung up by the assembly committee on streets, before which one hearing was had in the matter.

The reason of the forfeiture was the failure of the National Subway company to construct the conduits within the specified time. The city agreed upon by the terms of the franchise. After laying conduits on subways on portions of Wabasha, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Robert streets, the subway company ceased operations and eventually discontinued the payment of its taxes. The city passed into the possession of the North American Telegraph company. On the hearing before the assembly committee, W. H. Evans, of Minneapolis, who represented the North American Telegraph company, argued that the company had complied with the condition requiring it to lay two miles of conduits within the time specified, inasmuch as it had laid two parallel lines of conduits under the same streets for a distance of 8,000 feet, which amounted to 12,000 feet in all. The question thereby raised was referred to the city's legal department for an opinion, and the committee was advised by the corporation attorney that the length of conduits laid should be measured by the streets. Under this construction the company had laid only 6,000 feet.

FOR THE MATRESSERS WHICH INSPECTOR YOERG THREW INTO THE STREET. M'CARDY BACKS CLEAR DOWN. When He Finds that President Abbott Will Not Accept His Terms of Peace.

After a great deal of discussion and many avowals of what it would and would not do regarding the expense incurred in preparing the school buildings for the use of the old soldiers during the recent encampment, the G. A. R. committee has decided to liquidate the bill out of its own resources. This decision was reached at a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon, but not until the "delicate" subject had been treated from all sides, and then as a last slap at the school board a condition was attached which may result in the refusal of that body to accept the terms of surrender and keep the workmen who were employed by Mr. Young to place and replace the desks out of their pay indefinitely.

The expense for preparing the schools for the veterans and again putting them in condition for the occupancy of the pupils amounted to \$1,500, but the G. A. R. committee will indorse its check to President Abbott, of the school board, for only \$1,453. The reason for this deduction of 47 is that it is claimed that the matresses were strewn indiscriminately about the different school buildings by order of Inspector Yoerg, a number of them were stolen, causing a loss to the committee of \$42, which it refuses to pay. There were those in the meeting yesterday who were in favor of deducting a greater amount than that finally agreed upon for the reason that many of the matresses were injured to such an extent that they could not again be fit for use, but the general opinion prevailed that it would be better to settle the matter as amicably as possible, as this was a personal and a personal nature mixed up in the squabble that anything like obstinacy might result in various kinds of unpleasantness all around.

Members of the school board claim that they have no way of telling how many matresses were in the schools, except upon the word of Chairman Horst, of that branch of the encampment committee which was in charge of the school accommodations. It is claimed that the matresses were kept by the janitors of the schools into whose care the matresses were delivered, and some of the members of the board are of the opinion that the matresses were sold to the janitors for the purpose of their own use. It is likely, however, that they will accept the \$1,453, for it is rarely that any two bodies of men have had as much advertising out of \$42 as was the case in this affair, and the board will probably consider itself admirably recompensed for its time and trouble.

BLUFF THAT FAILED.

G. A. R. COMMITTEE FINALLY DECIDES TO REIMBURSE THE SCHOOL BOARD. BUT IT WILL DEDUCT \$42 FOR THE MATRESSERS WHICH INSPECTOR YOERG THREW INTO THE STREET.

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IT WAS UNINTENTIONAL.

Verdict of the Jury as to Schifsky's Killing. Coroner Whitcomb yesterday held an inquest on the body of Albert Schifsky, a fourteen-year-old boy who was killed by the discharge of a shot gun at Turtle lake Sunday last. At the time it was supposed that Schifsky had discharged his gun accidentally. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Schifsky was killed by the discharge of a shot gun held by Lepah, and that the coroner Whitcomb and County Attorney Butler were called to the matter and an inquest was decided upon.

Yesterday morning the jury consisting of Thomas Ryan, John C. O'Neill, Charles Carlson, Mat Rohr, A. P. Solka and Jacob Knozyowski was empaneled and held an inquest at Calvary cemetery. The body of Schifsky was exhumed and the jurors duly sworn. The taking of the testimony was commenced at about 10 o'clock. View. Joseph Moskorsky Jr., testified to the position of the body of Schifsky in the boat when he arrived at the scene of the killing. Lepah, who was in the boat with Schifsky, was called on to tell his story. Lepah, who was a companion of the dead boy, testified that he was sitting in the boat when the shot was fired, and that he was accompanied by his mother, who sat near him during the time he was telling the story of the accident. Lepah's story was substantiated that he was afraid to tell the true circumstances of the killing of his playmate to the coroner on Sunday, because he feared that he would be locked up and possibly hung for the crime. The day following the funeral he became conscience-stricken and related to his mother the facts of the shooting. Mrs. Lepah informed the Schifsky's of her son's story and the result was the inquest.

The coroner's jury Lepah stated that Schifsky had discharged both barrels of his shot gun at some ducks a few minutes before. Both were crouching in the boat when the shot was fired. Schifsky called to the ducks to take his gun and shoot at some ducks which had settled in the water a short distance from the boat. The ducks said they had the gun and shot at the ducks and pulled the trigger Schifsky raised up in the boat and the contents of the gun struck him in the head. The jury, after hearing the lad's story, returned a verdict that Schifsky came to his death by the discharge of a shot gun in the hands of Henry Lepah and that the gun was discharged accidentally and unintentionally.

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The expense for preparing the schools for the veterans and again putting them in condition for the occupancy of the pupils amounted to \$1,500, but the G. A. R. committee will indorse its check to President Abbott, of the school board, for only \$1,453. The reason for this deduction of 47 is that it is claimed that the matresses were strewn indiscriminately about the different school buildings by order of Inspector Yoerg, a number of them were stolen, causing a loss to the committee of \$42, which it refuses to pay.

There were those in the meeting yesterday who were in favor of deducting a greater amount than that finally agreed upon for the reason that many of the matresses were injured to such an extent that they could not again be fit for use, but the general opinion prevailed that it would be better to settle the matter as amicably as possible, as this was a personal and a personal nature mixed up in the squabble that anything like obstinacy might result in various kinds of unpleasantness all around.

Members of the school board claim that they have no way of telling how many matresses were in the schools, except upon the word of Chairman Horst, of that branch of the encampment committee which was in charge of the school accommodations. It is claimed that the matresses were kept by the janitors of the schools into whose care the matresses were delivered, and some of the members of the board are of the opinion that the matresses were sold to the janitors for the purpose of their own use. It is likely, however, that they will accept the \$1,453, for it is rarely that any two bodies of men have had as much advertising out of \$42 as was the case in this affair, and the board will probably consider itself admirably recompensed for its time and trouble.

TRYING TO SAVE ONE.

JENNIE SHAFER WILL BE TAKEN TO CHICAGO FOR PASTEUR'S TREATMENT. SHE WAS BITTEN BY THE DOG THAT IS BLAMED FOR THE DEATH OF LITTLE AMELIA BRANCH.

Joseph Lombardo, the five-year-old son of Bartol Lombardo, is likely to die within the next twenty-four hours from the result of being bitten by a savage dog August 20. At least this is the opinion of Dr. Arthur Sweeney, who is attending the lad. Seen last evening, Dr. Sweeney said that the child had grown much worse in the last twelve hours, and had been seized with convulsions. There was no doubt, the physician said, but that the boy was suffering from rabies, the result of the bite inflicted by the mad dog in August last. The little fellow, who is a very pretty child with large black eyes, laid on a bed in the two-room cottage occupied by the family last evening and gazed listlessly about the room. He had a very high fever and at intervals had slight spasms. His breathing was quick and short, and when he was given water, which was only at intervals, the child suffered intensely and could hardly swallow the liquid. The parents would not listen to the suggestion that the lad be taken to the hospital and, although neither his father or mother speak English fluently, they shook their heads and said "no," when the question of hospital was mentioned.

Jennie Shafer, the five-year-old daughter of John Shafer, who lives in the cottage adjoining the one occupied by Lombardo, was bitten by the same dog and at the same time that Amelia Branch and the Lombardo boy were. Her parents have been much worried about the affair, and especially since the death of Amelia Branch and the critical condition of the Lombardo child. Dr. Sweeney yesterday examined the Shafer girl but as yet she gives no signs of rabies, the effects of the bite from the mad dog. The girl was not so severely bitten as the other two children, and the maddened animal only scratched the blood on the child's arm. The wound healed rapidly and left but a small blue scar. Dr. Sweeney stated last evening that he had called on the board of control and health department has been called to the case and it was likely that Jennie would be sent to the Chicago institution, but under the circumstances it was only a matter of time before the city or county authorities should not take the matter in hand and provide the way and means to have the little girl taken to Chicago for treatment. The matter was brought before the board of control yesterday afternoon, but the members of that body were in doubt as to whether they had the power to pay the expenses of the trip and treatment of the child at Chicago. At a meeting of the board this morning County Attorney Butler will be called in and his advice asked on the question. Dr. Sweeney said there was no doubt but that some arrangements would be made today and that the little girl would be sent to Chicago no later than this evening. The fact that one of the children bitten by the same dog had died from hydrophobia and another one remains confined in a few hours from the same disease, made it necessary that the remaining one of the trio should be given the Pasteur treatment, and with as much delay as possible. True the child had exhibited no signs or symptoms of the dread disease, and it was possible that she might escape altogether. The chances, however, are against this, and as a matter of humanity everything that could be done to prevent her falling a victim to hydrophobia should be done.

The funeral of Amelia Branch, who died at the city hospital on Tuesday night from what the physicians say was hydrophobia, will take place at afternoon from St. Peter Claver's church.

The people living in the vicinity of the Lombardo and Shafer cottages are worried about the matter, a number of dogs prowling about the locality which should be made away with. The canines are not owned by anyone and are being taken care of by a hideout from sight under an old barn in the neighborhood. The dog catchers made frequent trips to the locality but the dogs are not in sight when these officials are about.

PREPARING TO RESUME.

Work to Go on Once More at Leadville. LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 2.—Preparations are being hurried today for the resumption of work in the Bison, Little Johnny, and Mahalia and the Resurrection mines. At least 50 men are expected to be sent to work on these properties within two weeks. If full forces cannot be obtained, the mines will be brought from Missouri. Miners will be paid \$3 per day, but for top men and trimmers \$4.50. The union demands is that all alike shall have \$2. Sheriff Newman will not have a cent of the money appointed to investigate the riots, the court appointing a special bailiff, Ex-Judge T. A. Dixon, to guard the mines. It will be left the duty of guarding the mines when the militia from outside is withdrawn.

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