A FALL OVERCOAT

Is the most necessary as it is the most convenient garment one can have in the cool autumn days. It may even make it possible to put off buying a new Suit for a while, although that isn't what we are interested to have you do.

But it will save you a lot of discomfort, and if you want one we hope you will examine ours. We have them for as little money as any one can ask, and we have the finest kind of Coats at prices that are not high for the quality. Without regard to cost of materials, however, they are all cut with equal reference to fit and style.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

SEVENTH AND ROBERT STREETS.

ROSE CROIX WON IT

BIG TROTTING STAKE OF THE YEAR CAPTURED BY FREEPORT COLT.

BIG MEETING INAUGURATED.

PURSES THAT AGGREGATE $75,000 HUNG UP AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

FUTURITY ALREADY SETTLED.

After a Narrow Escape the $25,000 Plum Was Captured in Three Straight Heats.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—What promises to be the greatest meeting ever known in light harness racing opened here today under the auspices of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association. The total purses for the ten days' meeting aggregate $75,000, and nearly 500 horses are on the ground. The Kentucky futurity stake for three-year-old trotters, worth $25,000, was disposed of in four heats and with less of a contest than usually marks this annual event. The talent picked the filly Rose Croix, and she was favorite at odds of $25 to $12 for the field all the time. In the first heat, because of a break at the start, Rose Croix barely saved her distance, but she won the other three heats and the race as she pleased. After the first heat she sold for $120 to $25 for the field, after the second, $25 to $25; after the third, $25 to $3 for the field.

The meeting opened at noon with a large attendance, the chief attraction being the $25,000 futurity for three-year-olds. This was an easy race for Rose Croix, owned and driven by M. E. McHenry of Freeport, Ill. Fred I. Mooney won the first heat by sufferance. The race of the day was the 2:09 pacing class, won by Bright Regent, the favorite, closely contested in every heat. The first heat in the 2:16 trotting class was won in a driving finish by Satin Slipper, after which it began raining, and the race was postponed until 11 o'clock tomorrow. Summary:

Kentucky Futurity, three-year-olds, purse, $25,000—

Rose Croix by Jaybird, dam by Billy Wilkes (McHenry)				
Fred S. Moody	11	1	1	1
Baronaise	1	2	6	6
Lucy Carr	7	3	2	2
Hesperus	2	5	8	3
Belle Esprit	9	6	3	5
Virginia Belle	3	10	9	6
Practical	6	8	7	dr
Surpol	10	11	4	4
Bonnie Red	5	9	5	7
King Red	8	7	dr	
	4	4	dis	

Time, 2:14; 2:14; 2:16; 2:17.

Second race, 2:09 class pacing, purse $4,000—

Bright Regent, ch. g., by Prince Regent (Geers)	1	1	1
Badge B	2	2	7
Bert Oliver	4	4	2
Pearl C	3	10	3
Lottie Loraine	8	3	5
Afrite	5	8	4
Ella T	6	6	6
Berkshire Courier	9	7	8
Gazette	10	9	9
Choral	7	5	dr

Time, 2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:07½.

BASE BALL GOSSIP.

Uncle Anson will draw a bead on prairie chickens and quail in the Illinois fastnesses during the late fall. As a crack shot Uncle is equaled by only one player in the major league. Lester German and Uncle are well matched in trap shooting at the wing, though Uncle is more of an expert at the "mud-pie" pigeons than the real live feathery thing.

* * *

There has been a strange series of coincidences in the careers of Lachanee and Lajoie. Both are French-Canadians; both are big, husky feelows, and great basemen and base-runners; both were originally catchers, were shifted to the outfield, and now guard first base; and, queerest of all, both have played with Fall River and both have caught Klobedanz's lefthand curves.

* * *

The annual league meeting in Chicago next December will develop a lively tilt between John T. Brush and Andrew Freedman, and it is probable that Scrappy will be in Andrew's corner. Between Scrappy and O. P. Caylor you can wager that Freedman will have as many aces and sets of shells concealed on his person as any other of the foxy league diplomatists.

* * *

Minneapolis finished first with twenty points more to spare this year than Indianapolis had last year. Indianapolis finished second with the same percentage St. Paul had for second place last year, and the standing of the Tigers for third is four points below what the Blues had last year. Minneapolis finished fourth, with a percentage of .520 last year, and Detroit held fifth place with .472.

* * *

It is rumored that Chicago will get Delehanty from the Phillies for next season.

* * *

Detroit has claimed the following youngsters:—Short Stop Moynahan, of the San Francisco City league; Catcher Russell Pace, who was with the Portland team in the Pacific league; Pitcher Scott, of Defiance, O.; Short Stop William Heince, of Newark; Short Stop D. C. Leahy, of Lynchburg, Va., and Catcher Frank Snyder, of London, Ont.

* * *

Demontreville was the choice of the Washington fans in a voting as to the most popular player.

* * *

Vanderbeck, of Detroit, has thirty-seven players, either on salary list, loaned or signed, for next season.

* * *

Vandersqueeze drove a good bargain for Fifield and Gillen. He got $2,500 and Pitcher Keener and Third Baseman Ellis.

* * *

Billy Hamilton scored over 175 runs for Boston during the championship season, and Philadelphia is weeping and wailing over his loss.

* * *

On the last trip of the Baltimore Champions they played fifteen days to 120,000 people, an average attendance of 8,000. It pays to have a winner.

* * *

Jack Carney has played 132 games this season. He has accepted 1,456 chances with twelve errors. He has made 175 hits, and has a batting average of .330.

* * *

Bill Lange has a new pet a monkey. The animal is being trained to catch and throw a ball and already has all of Dahlen's moves and methods, to say nothing of the resemblance in countenance.

* * *

Dahlen will probably escape any punishment for his trick of deserting the team on the last trip. Anson is very kindly to his players and prefers to let the roasting administered by the press and public soak their way in rather than inflict a fine.

* * *

"That a team loses many games by one run is no argument in favor of luck," says Umpire Lynch. "The very fact that they were unable to secure two runs to win shows their inability to rise to the occasion, especially when they are defeated game after game by one run."

* * *

The attendance at Minneapolis was grossly exaggerated in the reports sent out from that city. Instead of 3,500 people witnessing the first game, the players got paid for an attendance of less than two thousand, and it was the same in the other two games. The Indianapolis players really made about $50 apiece out of the series, and the Minneapolis players $65. That was not so bad for a week's work, but it was by no means what the boys expected.—Indianapolis News.

Does Any One Love Brush?

The Kansas City World says: Above all things, John T. Brush holds an exalted opinion of the almighty dollar and he knows that the crippling of base ball in the West means a loss to the Indianapolis exchequer. He may bluff and bluster and threaten, but if he does not carry his point at the next meeting of the league it is almost safe to predict that he will calm down and pout it out during 1897, in the meantime nursing his desire for revenge until opportunity affords its gratification.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for Free Book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Morrison County Democrats.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Oct. 6.—Morrison county Democrats held their county convention in this city today, and it resulted in a serious split over the first nomination made. The contest was for the auditorship and was long and bitter. The candidates were S. P. Casey, an old-time Democrat, and Val Kasparek, who was a Republican until after he failed to find a delegate that would present his name to the Republican convention last Thursday. There were sixty-six delegates, and on the fourth and fifth ballots the vote stood a tie, but they finally indorsed Kasparek by a vote of 34 to 32. The friends of Mr. Casey are very bitter and threaten to defeat the entire ticket. The rest of the ticket is as follows: Treasurer, J. L. Meyer; register, Henry Goulet; sheriff, Phil Monu; attorney, F. W. Lyon; judge, E. S. Smith; superintendent, J. H. Seal; coroner, Dr. N. Dumont; surveyor, H. S. Clyde; court commissioner, E. F. Shaw; county commissioners, Martin Euke, Henry Rasecot, J. Gross.

New Lawyers.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 6.—The law class admitted on examination before the supreme court today includes Maj. M. Carland, Sioux Falls; Pear R. Kelsey, Huron; J. M. Barrington, Marshall county; Charles H. R. Farrell, Brookings; Fred Winterbottom, Wallworth county; Isaac N. Olds, Oacoma; A. L. Wyman, Yankton.

A jury was secured and the trial begun in the United States court this afternoon in a suit brought by Frank M. Thomas against the C. & N. W. railway for $15,000 damages on account of total blindness from an accident, when he was an employe of the company. The trial will probably take several days.

BACKACHE

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Diabetes, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE AT $1.00 PER BOTTLE

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OUT OF THEIR LINE

BOARD OF ARBITRATION COULD NOT HEAR BRUSH'S TALE OF WOE.

MIGHT CALL A POLICEMAN

IF HE LIKED, BUT IT WAS OUT OF THEIR JURISDICTION.

HOW JOHN GOODNOW MUST FEEL.

Like the Man Who Played a 100 to 1 Shot and Lost in the Stretch.

John T. Brush is not the whole thing in base ball. John T. had a suspicion from the way the Indianapolis papers have been jollying him along that he was really the center of the solar system and that Boston was only the focal point of one peculiar cult. John T. was disenchanted last night at 7:30, at which hour the board of arbitration of the National league, consisting of himself and Messrs. Young and Soden, adjourned until Nov. 12, after dismissing Brush's scheme to disrupt the Western league for lack of jurisdiction.

Poor Brush! He will bristle more than ever now, but the other members of the Western league will go right along as though nothing had happened.

The board met in secret session about noon and continued until the hour mentioned above, and at the close of the session, President Johnson Young gave it out that the session had been devoted almost entirely to the troubles of the Western league, as he termed the effort of Brush to disrupt the organization by pulling out Indianapolis and Minneapolis with certain vested rights to the title and prestige of the "Western league." Mr. Brush's petition, Mr. Young continued, had been dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. In order to fortify themselves against a similar case in the future, the board decided to give themselves power to act on future parallel petitions by amending section 3 of the by-laws as follows:

"The board shall have power to pass upon any questions brought before it by a club member or members of any organization when unjust discrimination has been made against any club or clubs, and, if upon a hearing the board finds that such charge or charges are true, it shall have the power to impose such fines or penalties as it deems proper, or to forfeit and terminate the privileges of such organization under the agreement."

Action on an application of the Western league for a renewal of protection under the adjourned meeting in Chicago.

The following resolution relating to the matter was adopted:

Resolved, That before any action is taken by the board in the matter of the application of the Western league for protection under the national agreement, this board determines and presumes that said Western league is operating under the original constitution which governed it at the time protection was granted.

Furthermore, prior to any further action by this board in the matter of the aforesaid application the said Western league must file with this board for its approval a copy of the constitution under which it is now operating, as required by article 6 of the national agreement.

Article 3 was also amended to make four members comprise the board of arbitration instead of five, as heretofore.

The decision to amend the by laws seems to be a sort of sop for the infantile acting president of the Indianapolis base ball association, who might have taken his dolls to Muncie or Vincennes had he been turned down completely.

It practically means, however, that the National league will not interfere in Western league affairs so long as the minor league does not rebel against the greater league's rules. Personal spites of officers of clubs in the minor league will be given no more recognition than the bull in the fable gave to the fly that perched on his ear and asked him if it tired him.

The decision was just what the Globe anticipated from day to day. Any other decision would have been ruinous to professional baseball from the financial standpoint, and it is needless, perhaps, to remark that when the financial incentive gives out, there will be no more professional baseball.

TRADED HUGHEY FOR TIM.

Jennings Was Once Exchanged for O'Rourke.

"The releasing of a player is often his making," said Capt. Anson to a Chicago News reporter, and the columns of names that deck the roster of the National league clubs today indicate that the captain spoke well. A glance down the line of names shows that some of the brightest stars of the base ball firmament of 1896 have been at one time or another, "cast aside," discarded and told to move on for fresher blood or better men—better, perhaps, at the time, but destined to fade and disappear, while the released man, brightening under different surroundings, developed into a star and reached an altitude which the man who displaced him could never gain.

Jesse Burkett, who leads the batting for the year, was let out by New York when the Giants reorganized in 1891, and had to seek a job out West. What would Freedman give to have Jesse now? Willie Keeler, second batter, was discarded by New York as too raw, and Brooklyn did not think him good enough to hang onto. Either of these clubs would fall dead with joy if he could be captured now. Jennings, fourth batter, was so weak one year with Louisville that he was exchanged for Tim O'Rourke. Now O'Rourke is forgotten—gone to a minor league—and Jennings, in the market, would bring about as much as the whole team down in Louisville.

CUP GAMES A FROST.

Less Than Five Thousand Dollars Taken in at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—The Champions and the Cleveland teams left at 7:30 tonight for Cleveland, where they will play as many of the remaining games as may be necessary to settle the contest for the Temple cup unless a seventh should be recruited, in which event Pittsburg will get it. The regular nine of the home team, with Pond, Corbett, Hofer and Nops as pitchers, was taken to the Forest City. It is thought that Pond will pitch the first of the series in Cleveland. It is announced that the total receipts for the three games played in Baltimore amounted to but $4,500.

CAPEN BEATEN AGAIN.

Poland Puts Up an Unusually Fast Game.

The game in the handicap billiard series at Foley's rooms last evening brought together the tail-enders Capen and Poland, but the latter demonstrated that he had a right to be further up in the list than he is. He gave Capen the worst beating the Minneapolis man has yet received, and played an unusually fast game. The final score was 180 to 107, the winner's average being five flat. His best runs were 29, 23, 18 twice, 14 and 12. Capen's best were 22 and 16. This evening Aldrich will play young Foley.

OLD ROUND RESUMED

DELEGATIONS AND SPEECH MAKING ONCE MORE THE ORDER AT CANTON.

MARCHED ABOUT IN THE MUD.

RAIN AND SLUSH HAD NO APPARENT EFFECT ON REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS REPRESENTED.

In the Evening All Combined and Gave Canton the Pleasure of Witnessing a Parade.

CANTON, O., Oct. 6.—Rain and slush did not keep the big delegations from Canton today. No more enthusiastic callers have been here than those from Tonawanda and Buffalo and Syracuse and Lenawee county, Michigan. And through the drenching showers the callers marched to the McKinley home, making the city resound with their enthusiasm, while mounted troops and large bands of music and finely drilled companies uniformed in mackintoshes evoked cheers from the thousands who stood sheltered in the doorways and under awnings while the visitors marched by.

The formal receptions of the visiting delegations did not end the demonstrations. Soon as the city was shrouded in darkness, the clubs were again on the street, Michigan, New York and Ohio uniting to form the spectacle. When the parade was well organized it marched and countermarched past the McKinley home, and was reviewed from the little stand on the front lawn by Maj. and Mrs. McKinley, President Higgins, of the Indiana Republican league, and a number of friends of the McKinley family.

A special train of five coaches arrived about 3 o'clock this afternoon bearing the lumber dealers of Buffalo and Tonawanda. This was a distinguished-appearing and thoroughly enthusiastic body. It was composed of business men connected with the lumber trade and, according to the statement of the spokesman, included many former Democrats. The reception was held in the Tabernacle, rain preventing a demonstration on the lawn. Millard S. Burns made the introductory address.

I am very much honored to have this visit from the lumbermen of Buffalo and Tonawanda of the great Empire state. No one can know better than the men engaged in your occupations the value of stable money and of general prosperity. No one can know better than you the effect upon your business of the waves of depression and those of prosperity, and I receive the assurance so feelingly given to me by your spokesman with a grateful heart, and return to you all my sincere thanks.

This is a year when party discipline sits loosely upon the people of the country. This is a year, as your spokesman has well said, that party ties are not strong enough to hold any patriot within it who believes that his party has ceased to represent the highest and best interests of our glorious country. I do not think we appreciate the great industry which you represent, of which you are a part—one of the greatest in the country. The number of establishments engaged in manufacture of lumber and other mill products, from logs, etc., is 21,011; the capital invested is the enormous sum of $496,339,968. The planing mills number 3,670. The capital invested in them is $120,271,440, and the cost of material used is $336,482,452, and the value of the annual product is $588,349,127, and they give employment to 373,085 men, who are paid in American wages—or used to be—the sum of $136,734,513. In 1890 the lake trade in lumber at Buffalo was over 282,000,000 feet and at Tonawanda over 717,000,000 feet, though under the lumber provisions of the present tariff law, the trade of Buffalo has since decreased until, in 1895, it was 51,000,000 feet less than in 1890, while that of Tonawanda had shrunk in the same period more than 296,000,000 feet. Canadian free lumber has been encouraged at the expense of the lumber interests of the great state of New York, and all the other lumber states of the American Union. I may be pardoned, gentlemen, if I say in this presence that I believe in the policy that gives preference to Buffalo and Tonawanda rather than to Montreal and Toronto.

There is nothing in our progress more marvelous than the growth of our internal commerce; and I have a comparative statement of vessel tonnage, entrances and clearances, which certainly conclusively proves that it ought to be the policy of this government to constantly build it up by every means at its disposal. This table shows that the tonnage, entrance and clearances for our Pacific coast in 1890 for 365 days was 4,261,680 tons; for the Suez canal, all nations, 365 days, 6,890,094 tons; for the port of Liverpool, 365 days, 16,621,421 tons; for the port of London, 365 days, 20,692,514 tons. The total tonnage for our Atlantic coast, 365 days, was 22,497,617 tons—more than the entire tonnage of either Liverpool or London; and the tonnage of Lake Erie and the great lakes, United States and Canada, 228 days, was 28,991,959 tons, the greatest commerce of the world.

Therefore, I am in favor of encouraging our shipping interests in every proper and suitable way, and I am in favor of the restoration of a tariff system which builds up home factories, home markets and home trade, and which makes this wonderful internal commerce possible. We know by experience in the last three years that there is nothing we could exchange it for and not be woefully cheated in the bargain. No one knows better than you the effect upon your business as well as upon the general business of the country, of having all our industrial enterprises at work, and constantly at work, manned with an army of workingmen.

In common with other good citizens, you are concerned in the proper settlement of the free coinage question. Did you ever reflect how it would help the prices of real estate and of buildings to have all values unsettled and the validity of contracts thrown into jeopardy? The history of the world proves that real estate suffers most severely in every period of financial distress, and of all property it recovers the most slowly. Read the history of the great financial depressions and panics of 1817, 1825, 1837, 1841, 1857, 1873, 1878, 1893 and 1896, and see if this is not true. The triumph of sound money and protection at the polls in November will, in my judgment, restore confidence, and thereby help every species of business, and when that is done, your business will share in the general advancement, and profit by the general prosperity.

Considerations of prudence, a faithful regard for our obligations and proper respect for the rights of our citizens as individuals are all left out of the question, and we are blindly to follow wherever they may dare to lead. It is not a leap in the dark, for we know from sad experience what a depreciated currency means to every invested interest; what it means to wages, to labor and property, to credit and to the country itself. Ignoring all existing conditions among the great commercial nations of the world and the requirements of sound finance, oblivious to every consideration of prudence, caro, thrift and national integrity, their proposition would engulf us in a system of absolute silver monometalism, for they are themselves the only unconditional and unqualified monometallists in the United States. Our policy insures the use of both gold and silver at an equality. They seek to drive us to silver alone. They advocate what they call financial independence, and in the name of independence they appeal to us to debase our currency and repudiate in part or whole all our debts and sully our national honor.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a special train of five coaches arrived bearing the Republican clubs of Syracuse, N. Y. Most prominent in this was a handsomely uniformed Syracuse escort, an organization effected in 1864. There were also representatives of thirteen other clubs, including a detachment of wheelmen. The delegation was introduced by Daniel Crichton, a business man.

A few minutes after the Syracuse party arrived, a special train of ten coaches reached Canton, bringing a delegation named in honor of Lenawee county, and organized in the vicinity of Adrian, Mich. The party was made up of about 90 per cent farmers. The delegation in a pouring rain marched to the McKinley home to view the lawn. They then returned to the Tabernacle, where Henry C. Smith made the introductory address.

The regular westbound Fort Wayne train, this morning, brought two extra coaches filled with shouting McKinley men from East Brady, Clarion county, Pa. They were headed by a band, and a banner carried announced the party as the "Plutocrats of Clarion County, Pa." The delegation was introduced by N. A. Grahamand addressed by Maj. McKinley from his front porch.

Maj. McKinley spoke as follows:

Mr. Graham and My Fellow Citizens of East Brady, Pa.: I am very regretful that the day is so inclement upon which you make your call. I am glad to meet each one of you at my home. I have received a great many delegations as your spokesman has said, in the past two months, many of them larger than yours, but from the shouts I have heard today I am sure none of them had better lungs than you (laughter); and none of them were more earnest in their support of republican principles than the little body of men gathered about me today. There is one thing which I think we are sometimes too apt to forget—we are too apt to forget what is behind us, and too apt to be heedless of our own experience. We can hardly realize that from 1873 to 1893 we reduced the public debt from $2,333,331,308 in 1866 to $570,000,000. We paid off during those twenty years $1,623,581,673 of the public debt. And we were under a protective and sound money system when we were making large payments. Two-thirds of that debt has disappeared, and while we were paying it off we were building in this country the most splendid industrial enterprises, giving constant and steady employment to American labor at fair wages, and giving to the farmers of the country a just reward for their toil and labor. During that period for the greater part of the time we were selling more goods abroad than we were buying abroad, and the balance of trade was, therefore, in our favor, and that balance of trade settled as it was in gold, gave us the good yellow money from the other side of the ocean.

Now, my fellow citizens, four years ago the people of this country determined to change that policy, and they did change it. What has been the result? We have since that time created a national debt, principal and interest, of about $300,000,000. We have had for the greater part of that time a deficiency in the treasury, the government not collecting sufficient revenue to meet its current expenses, and labor has been illy employed as it was in that period. Your spokesman tells us that in your own county thirty-one blast furnaces have been stopped. What does that mean? It means that wages have been stopped. It means that labor has been unemployed. It means that comforts have been taken away from hundreds of American homes which they had previously enjoyed.

It means distress, and what is true of your county has been substantially true—possibly not to so large a degree—of other counties of your state, and throughout the entire country. Now, what we want to do, whether we are railroad men or farmers, or professional men, or merchants or laboring men is to get back to a policy that will give us a chance to increase our manufacturing, improve our home market, extend our foreign market, and give employment every day in the year to every workingman who wants work. (Great cheering.) If we will but follow the lamp of experience and follow in the direction which the light of that lamp leads us on the 3d of November we will vote down the policies which have brought us these conditions and vote to continue the monetary system built upon a solid basis, which will give us the best money in the world, a money which panics cannot disturb and business failures cannot depreciate. (Tremendous cheering.) We want good times, plenty of work, good wages and good money. How will you vote? (Cries of "For McKinley.") I thank you most heartily for this call, and bid you all good morning.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks

nor can you teach one who has tried

Hamm's Beer

to be satisfied with others

Brewed by the Excelsior Brewery, St. Paul, Minn.

For Delicacy,

for purity, and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals POZZONI'S POWDER.

WHEELMEN'S DAY.

Cyclers Will Be in Canton on October 17.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Saturday, Oct. 17, has been set aside by the wheelmen's department of the national Republican committee as wheelmen's day. Parades and special meetings for the cyclists will be held in every community in the United States where wheelmen reside. The National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart club has sent out requests to the officers of its branches to arrange for demonstrations on this day, in which the wheelmen will take part, and also to arrange for meetings on that day, when the wheelmen will be specially addressed by prominent speakers.

MORRIS AT SAUK CENTER.

He Talked to a Large and Well-Pleased Audience.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK CENTRE, Minn., Oct. 6.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in this city assembled this evening in the Grand opera house to hear Hon. Page Morris. Long before the speaking began the hall was packed full of people, many of them being farmers, some of whom came fifteen miles to hear the orator. For nearly three hours he discussed the issues of the campaign to the delight and instruction of the entire audience. The effect of the address will be seen on election day.

THEY ARE DEMOCRATS.

Decision in Favor of the National Party.

DES MOINES, Io., Oct. 6.—The state board of election arbitration has decided that Palmer Democrats are entitled to use the appellation "National Democrat" on the official ballots, thus ending a bitter controversy between Democratic party factions in this state.

BACK IN IOWA.

Union Generals Began the Day at Ottumwa.

OTTUMWA, Io., Oct. 6.—Gen. Alger's train arrived here this morning from St. Joseph, Mo. At 7:30 a reception committee wakened up the veterans. All spoke briefly, but Gen. Sickles, who was indisposed, keeping his bed. A large crowd heard the speeches. Gen. Stuart made a personal appeal to the people for the re-election of Congressman Lacey, of this district. Speeches were also made by Gens. Alger and Howard and Corporal Tanner. The train left at 8:20 for Oskaloosa.

Grain Palace a Success.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 6.—The grain palace entertainments are, to this time, patronized more generally than in previous years and the financial success of the enterprise now seems certain. The Arion Second regiment band, of Oshkosh, Wis., and Masonic male quartette of Minneapolis gave two concerts today. The attendance upon each exceeded 1,500.

A joint session of the North and South Dakota Dairymen's association will begin tomorrow. Ex-Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, will make one of the principal addresses. Citizens of Aberdeen will give the visitors a banquet on Thursday evening.

Duluth News Tribune Sold.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 6.—The News-Tribune, the only morning paper here, will announce tomorrow its sale to Alvin T. Thorts, late managing editor of the New Hampshire Union, of Manchester, N. H. The paper's policy for sound money and Republicanism will remain unchanged.

SEWALL TRAILS IN

NOMINATION AS VICE PRESIDENT FORMALLY ACCEPTED BY THE MAINE APPENDAGE.

UNDERSTUDY TO MR. BRYAN.

PET PHRASES OF THE BOY ORATOR WORKED OVER BY SEWALL.

PEOPLE WHO "HAVE IT TO GET."

Arthur Says They Are the Ones Who Object to Best Money of the World.

BATH, Me., Oct. 6.—Hon. Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for vice president of the United States, tonight made public his letter of acceptance. It is as follows:

Hon. Stephen B. White, Chairman, and Members of the Notification Committee—Gentlemen: I have the honor to accept in writing, as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you, on behalf of the Democratic party, as its candidate for vice president of the United States. And in so doing I am glad first to express my satisfaction that the platform of the party which has commanded my lifelong allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all the principles, and especially of the absorbing financial issue, upon which, as you say, I took my stand: "When the hours of triumph seemed remote and when arrogant money changers throughout the world boasted that the conquest of the American masses was completed."

These principles have been of late in abeyance, but only because those whom we trusted to maintain them have failed to do so. These principles can never die. We have rescued our party from those, who, under the influence of the money power, have controlled and debased it. Our mission now is to rescue from this same power and its foreign allies our own beloved country. This is the first and highest duty imposed by our party's platform. Upon the performance of this duty all other reforms must wait. The test of party principles is the government they assure. The proof of good government is a contented and happy people. The supreme test of both is the ability to guide the country through crises as well as to administer the government in ordinary times. Our people now face a crisis—a crisis more serious than any since the war. To what party shall they turn in their emergency? It is true that the present crisis may not involve all equally; that there are those who do not suffer now and may not suffer should the crisis threatened by the gold standard come on in all its fury. Human selfishness makes these deaf to all appeals, but to those fortunately the Democratic party has never needed to appeal to win its battles, nor does it now, save as there are some among them who can rise superior to self in the sacrifice which such a crisis demands of every patriot.

We are told that the country has prospered under the present monetary standard; that its wealth has enormously increased. Granted so, but in whose hands? In the hands of the toilers, the producers, the farmers, the miners, the fabricators in the factories, the framers of the nation's wealth in peace, its defenders in war? Have they the prosperity which was theirs so late as even twenty years ago? I deny it. They deny it. None affirm it save those whose interests it is to do so, whose profit would diminish as prosperity returns to those on whose distress they thrive.

All is indeed right between capital and labor. The "best money in the world" is none too good for those who have got it, but how is it with the 90 per cent of our people who have "got it to get?" How is it with those who must buy this "best money in the world" with the products of their own labor? These are the people for whom the Democratic party would legislate. What is the best money for these is the question for all to ask who really love this land. How else can you increase labor's purchasing power, but by increasing the price of labor's products? Is it a fair measure of values that in our great producing section ten bushels of potatoes must be paid for a dollar, ten bushels of oats for a dollar, six bushels of corn for a dollar, three bushels of wheat and all other products of the soil and mines and the labor of all wage-earners at the same ratio? Does any fair mind say this is honest money that forces such an exchange, and if it is not a fair exchange, is it honest, is it less than robbery? This is the condition to which the single standard has brought us. Under it, the appreciation of the

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has increased the wealth of the rich, and for the same reason has increased the debt of the debtor. So it has been; under the present standard it must continue to be.

With these object lessons about me, little need have we for history and statistics and the studies of scholars. Little satisfaction it is to us that they have warned us long since of the deadly evil of the gold standard. It has brought us at last to the parting of the ways. Whither shall the people go, in the way that has led to their enslavement or into that which offers them their only chance to regain individual liberty, lasting prosperity and happiness? Let not our opponents charge us with creating class distinction. Alas for the republic, they are already here, created by the Republican policy of the last thirty years, created by the very system we would now overthrow and destroy. Nor do we raise a sectional issue. The nomination you tender repels the charge. None know better than I that this nomination is meant as no personal tribute, but as an assurance that our party is a non-sectional party. Not by our policy, but only by the continuance of the gold standard, can sectionalism be revived. Neither shall our opponents be permitted to terrify the people by predictions that temporary disturbances or panic will come from the policy we propose. The American people will be loyal to the nation's money; will stand behind and maintain it at whatever value they themselves may put upon it.

Once before in the present generation have our people been called upon to face a momentous crisis. What then said Mr. Lincoln, the chosen leader of the plain people of the land? Was he awed by threats or weakened by the wily persuasion of the false friends who, as today, pleaded for compromise with wrong? His answer was: "If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of these sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored, contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between right and wrong, reversing the divine rule and calling not the sinners but the righteous to repentance, such as the invocations to Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said and undo what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us. Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

We well know the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, we are anxious only that the people of the land shall understand it, and then our battle is won. Behind the strong entrenchment of the gold standard are gathered all these favored classes it has fostered, the only dangerous classes of the land. Avarice and unholy greed are there; every trust and combination are there. Every monopoly is there, led by the greatest monopoly of all, the monopoly of the power of gold. With us in our assault upon these entrenchments are all these unselfish men who, not now suffering themselves, cannot rest content with conditions so full of suffering for others, and that vaster number of our people who have been sacrificed to the small and selfish class who now resist their attempts to regain their ancient rights and liberties. These are the patriots of 1896; the foes of a "dishonest dollar," which enriches ten per cent of our people to rob the rest; the defenders of the homes of the land, the public morals and the public faith, both of which alike forbid the payment of government obligations in a coin costlier to those who have to pay it than that which the contract calls for the defenders of the honor of the nation whose most sacred charge is to care for the welfare of all its citizens.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of today, to undo the ruin of the past and for our inspiration we have the justice of our cause and those cherished principles of Jefferson and Jackson which shall be our guide on our return to power. Equal and exact justice to all men, absolute acquiescence in decisions of the majority, the vital principles of a republic, the honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith. Profoundly sensible of the high honor of the nomination you tender, I am, yours truly, —Arthur Sewall.

Mapleton Bank Schedule.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Oct. 6.—A schedule of assets and liabilities of the Mapleton bank, of this county, which made an assignment three weeks ago, was filed today. The liabilities foot up $121,800.86, with assets of $139,564.24. A new state bank is now being organized, with Judge Daniel Buck, of Mankato, as a large stockholder. The insolvent bank was owned by C. H. and J. E. Brown.

FROSTY

nights and mornings have come, and one needs a warm wrap. From what we are told by all the Fur and Cloak men who have been here the past ten days we know that there are no manufactured goods on hand anywhere, and that we must wait two to three weeks to get an order filled. Stocks in retailers' hands are very light, and as sure as the sun shines there will be a scarcity of goods after Oct. 15. If you ladies are wise and don't want to wait for your wrap, you will start out right now and buy or order it. We would like to have you "shop" all you please, and then see OUR Cloaks and Furs. We feel quite sure that we can offer you goods that are more tasty and better made than most people's, and that you can buy of us at low prices—very low—as we fully appreciate the times and have marked our goods very close, knowing that each lady feels she must get as much for her money (and spend as little) as possible; but we don't believe in Cloaks or Furs merely "at a price," but have good wearing quality in every article in our house, and back them up with absolute guarantee.

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A paper pattern of any size, of this illustration, may be obtained by sending your name and address, number and size of pattern desired, together with 10 cents for each pattern, to the Pattern Department of

THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minnesota.

PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS.

For Waists: Measure around fullest part of bust, close under arms, raise slightly in the back, draw moderately tight.

For Skirts: Measure around the waist, over the belt; draw moderately tight.

Printed directions accompany each pattern, showing how the garment is to be made.

When ordering patterns for children, please also state age of child.

20526.

Lady's Skirt — This graceful skirt is especially intended for washable materials. It is made with three gores, and is gathered into the belt. The back, which displays the fashionable fullness, is cut straight to obviate the ugly stretching at the seams always seen in all skirts of thin materials made with bias backs. This dainty skirt may be plainly finished at the bottom by a hem or facing, as shown in the illustration, or trimmed with narrow ruffles or bands of insertion, according to fancy. The design is appropriate for lawn, batiste, organdy, percale, Swiss, etc.

20526—Lady's three-gored gathered skirt (with straight back suitable for wash fabrics) requires for medium size 6¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 3½ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.