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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Forecast for Saturday: Minnesota—Light rain or snow in the early morning, followed by fair weather during the day; northerly winds; warmer in northern portion.

Wisconsin—Light rain or snow; followed by clearing, brisk and high northerly winds.

The Dakotas—Fair, preceded by local snows in east portion in the early morning; northerly winds, becoming variable; warmer.

Montana—Probably fair and warmer; southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Oct. 30, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	44	Winnipeg	26
Duluth	36		
Huron	30	Bismarck	34-36
Bismarck	34	Boston	62-74
Helena	38	Cheyenne	36-42
Edmonton	40	Chicago	44-50
Battleford	28	Cincinnati	62-72
Prince Albert	30	Helena	38-38
Calgary	38	Montreal	44-50
Medicine Hat	44	New Orleans	66-70
Swift Current	38	New York	62-68
Qu'Appelle	30	Pittsburg	70-78
Minnedosa	30	Winnipeg	26-26

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.29; thermometer, 45; relative humidity, 96; wind, northwest; weather, rain; maximum thermometer, 50; minimum thermometer, 40; daily range, 10; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 1.31 inches.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change
St. Paul	14	2.3	*0.4
La Crosse	10	2.0	*0.9
Davenport	15	...	...
St. Louis	30	4.5	0.0

* Rise.

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

AN INSULTING BOAST.

We wish to call the particular attention of the Democrats of Minnesota and of the Northwest to the following extract from an address issued by its national committee to the Populist party of the United States:

Brethren, some of you fear this campaign will destroy the People's party. We have no such apprehension. Its principles are right, and, being right, they are immortal. In four years they have taken possession of the Democratic party, and on Nov. 3 they will take possession of the nation. In 1892 we had but 1,000,000 votes. On Nov. 3, 1896, we shall have a majority of the whole country. We have not become Democrats, but the Democrats have, in the broad sense of the word, become Populists. We have not given up our organization. We do not propose to close the academy because the first class is about to graduate with honor.

As the spirit is greater than the flesh, so the principles of a party are greater than its traditions. We are educating Democrats now from the inside. We shall find it easier to reach their convictions as allies than as opponents. Men's opinions are not fixed quantities, but fluctuate with events. If Democracy lives up to its pledges, the alliance, now temporary, may be continued. If they do not, and the forces have to divide, three-fourths of their people will march off under our standards. The banquet is not over with the soup. —Marion Butler, Chairman National Populist Committee.

Because Mr. Bryan was nominated by a convention calling itself Democratic, and because there is a semblance of an organization under the same auspices, a large number of voters who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party are deluding themselves with the idea that it is Democracy which will win or lose next Tuesday. Let no Democrat be thus deceived. Whether he believes that the Chicago convention properly represented Democracy or not, he should understand that its candidate represents Populism, and that it is the People's party who are in the saddle. "We have not become Democrats," says Chairman Butler, "but the Democrats have become Populists." In a tone of concentrated patronage and insult, he declares that Democrats are being educated by this campaign into Populism, and after it is over there will be no longer any Democracy, unless it be the National Democracy, but the People's party will have absorbed the men who surrendered to it at Chicago.

The existing state of things right here at home is a powerful confirmation of Mr. Butler's charge. How many Democrats are there running for congress in the state of Minnesota today? How many Democrats are there on the state ticket which asks for Democratic support? Is it not true that, as far as Minnesota is concerned, the People's party is the senior member of the combine and proposes to absorb all the honors and emoluments? Is it not true, from the statements of the supporters of Bryan in general upon the platform and in the press, that they are finding free coinage and Bryanism a good halfway house on the road to thoroughgoing adoption of the Populist doctrine? We ask every man who has called himself a Democrat and been proud of it to consider now what may be the effect of his support of the fusion candidates upon the organization that has commanded his love and pride. We ask him what is likely to be the effect upon the Democratic party of a possible fusion victory. Will the men who have surrendered everything to the Populists be able to set up again an organization of their own? If they are not, what outlook does the Bryan situation hold for them, inasmuch as even at the very beginning the Populists have demanded and obtained everything?

The only hope of salvation for Democrats, the only possibility of retaining in existence a Democratic party, is to reject this combination that already flaunts offensively before the world its claim to have absorbed and destroyed Democracy, to come out from the fusion camp and to take a stand not only for the success of right issues in this campaign, but for a future for Democracy. Along the lines that its mistaken leaders have marked out for it there remain for it no future possibilities save the complete adoption of the Populist creed or the permanent position of menial and scullery boy in the house of the People's party.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Rarely has any man received from the community in which he labored for years such a tribute as was paid to Mr. C. B. Gilbert last evening by the people of this city. The severance of his long connection with our public school system, made necessary by his removal to Newark, N. J., was the occasion of a public demonstration as unusual as it was marked by deep feeling and earnestness. It is true that no words that might be spoken and no honor that might be conferred could adequately express the great debt which the people of St. Paul owe to the man whose services they have lost. He is one of the foremost educators in the United States. He is a thinker and an originator as well. He takes the broadest and noblest views of his chosen profession, and he has both unlimited personal enthusiasm and the faculty of inspiring others. The rare union of these qualities accounts for his great success in educational work here, and makes it impossible that we shall be able to fill his place.

That the schools of St. Paul have been raised to the first rank in the Union, largely as a result of Mr. Gilbert's direction, is only a part of his great work here. There are greater ends than even efficiency. And to those who know what our schools are, and what they mean to both teacher and pupil, to those who have seen eagerness and interest take the place of slow compulsion and indifference, the infusion of life into methods and the opening of a larger aim and a nobler purpose to the minds of the young seems the greatest achievement. It has permeated and transformed every part of our educational system. It has brought in with it new ideals; and the search for character, the uplifting of motive seem to count for more than the mere cramming of the intelligence with facts. This work, of vivifying education and fitting it to life, leading upward surely to the highest life of all, is the crown of Mr. Gilbert's labors in St. Paul. It has stirred the schools to new ideas and efforts, and has done an incalculable public service. It is only later, if aims are permitted to lower or ideals to grow dim, that we shall understand the magnitude of the loss that we have suffered in the removal of Mr. Gilbert from our city.

As a man, too, he has had the confidence, sympathy and support of those who knew him best. Rarely, we must say in this final word, has any man been attacked more infamously or followed with more vindictive pertinacity. The cold and calculating forces of studied injustice have been met, however, with all the fervor that could be inspired by the combined knowledge of the worth of the man assailed and the vile origin of the aspersions cast upon him. It is enough, perhaps, it is a compensation for which many would be glad to suffer, to have won thereby the deeper and warmer affection of others. And no man ever had more loyal and devoted friends than they who paid last night their tribute of respect and gratitude and admiration. Mr. Gilbert goes from St. Paul knowing that he has served its people well. A hearty Godspeed goes with him from the hosts of those who have known him as teacher, citizen and friend.

NO SHOWER AT ALL.

The financial world has carried itself over the crisis of this election with less disturbance than was anticipated. Everybody knew that as the end of the campaign approached the money market would tighten. The tension throughout the country is very great. While there are few people among the well informed who believe that Mr. Bryan stands a ghost of a show of election, there always exists the bare possibility of such a calamity. Should sudden mania take possession of the minds of the people who have not declared themselves, they might go with a rush, as even intelligent beings will send themselves, as well as others, to horrible and useless death when smitten with panic. It is this one remote possibility against which careful men have thought it necessary to guard. As we have said often, it is not the chance of Mr. Bryan's election which measures their precaution, but the enormous interests that are at stake. The calamity would be so unprecedented in magnitude and so irremediable that men who have no more idea that it is going to happen than they have that the sun will not rise tomorrow still feel it due to others, whose property and interests are in their care, to take steps to make the loss as light as might be if the impossible should happen.

Therefore, capital has become more and more cautious as the eventful day approaches, and loans have been made with less freedom and more careful scrutiny of collateral. There was some apprehension that the consequence of this would be a desperate financial stringency, carrying with it possible distress. Nothing of the sort has happened. The only thing marking these last days as different from others is the financial flurry in New York city, which has all the marks of a burlesque. The telegraph tells us that money went on Thursday up to 70, 80 and then 100 per cent. This sounds very exciting. The fact of the matter is that it did not create any disturbance worth mentioning. No banks were drawn upon, no business houses failed. None of the great financial agencies showed any signs of distress. Men who wanted to make time loans on first-class security were able to get money for 6 per cent or a little over. There was plenty of currency for all legitimate demands. Business houses were well taken care of, and had no paper floating about which they must cover. A rate of 6 per cent for good time loans with call money at over 100 tells us exactly what happened. This is that there was no cash lying around loose for speculative ventures. Legitimate business could get whatever it needed to carry it over until the day when we all expect to see the menace removed from capital and industry revived.

But people are not putting out good money just at this moment to help gamblers carry their margins, or to keep speculators from sacrificing wildcat collateral. There were evidently a lot of men on the street in New York who had paper of this sort up against maturing loans. They had to have money wherewith to pay them, and the security was not good. Therefore, they made one bid after another, feeling willing to pay pretty nearly any price to keep themselves from going to smash. It sounds tremendous to talk about money at 100 per cent, but if the man wants it for only three or four days, that means only 1 per cent interest, which would be a very small premium if it would keep him from losing a big stock, piled up in margins or in questionable paper. The case is precisely the same as that of a man who, owing $1,000 on a mortgage on a bit of real estate worth today not over the face of the loan, were to try to place it elsewhere during these times of universal caution. He might make almost any ridiculous offer of interest, and nobody would take him up, because what people want just now is to be sure they will get back their capital. This large rate on call loans therefore has no significance whatever, except as it shows by contrast how solidly founded is all legitimate industry and how well the financiers and business men of the country have fortified themsedves against the terrible strain of the assault upon public credit, which is now, happily, near its end.

THEY STAND BY THEIR COLORS.

As was to be expected, the ill-advised action of certain worthy but mistaken gentlemen has been misrepresented with great avidity by the Populists as an act authorized by the National Democracy. The enormity of the blunder which they made is shown by the glee of the free silver people, and their hurried telegrams to every portion of the state in an endeavor to connect, if possible, this circular with the National Democratic organization.

The Globe spoke yesterday for itself and for the party, and with full knowledge of the feelings and opinions of those who direct its present and future. We publish this morning the formal and indignant disclaimer of the officers and representatives of the National Democrats in Minnesota. They did not know of this unfortunate act until it was committed; and, both as matter of principle and of policy, they think it impertinent and fatally ill-advised. As we said before, we do not question the right of these men to act as they please politically. We do question their right to address themselves specifically to National Democrats; and we deny, in the most emphatic language which it is possible to use, that the National Democrats of the state view this action with anything but amazement and sorrow, or that they will follow the stultifying course there suggested. They stand by Palmer and Buckner until the last gun is fired, and by all that those noble men represent.

The National Democracy will be found exactly where it was on the day after the Indianapolis convention, until the election is over. It relies upon the faithful support of every member of the organization. It is founded upon the proposition that the triumph of either McKinleyism or Bryanism permanently would be a misfortune and a menace to the future welfare of the republic. It stands as a protest against both Republican paternalism and Populistic socialism. It believes that the former is the parent of the latter. It seeks the perpetuity of true Democracy, believing that its disappearance will be a calamity to the country even more dire than the triumph of free silver. We appeal to all those who hold in affectionate regard the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland, and who believe, as we do, that it is of vital importance to maintain an organization around which those who in their hearts agree with us may rally in the future, to remain loyal to their faith and their purpose as disclosed in the Indianapolis platform, regardless of Republican advice or Populist misrepresentation. There is but one test and one duty for National Democrats. Vote for Palmer and Buckner, and let nothing beguile or frighten you from that plain path of right and of honor.

LOSE THEIR HEADS.

The people who really have conveniences for thinking and still bring themselves to support the cause of free silver are pretty sure, sooner or later, to get clear off this mundane sphere and lose themselves in the mists of cloudland. There is nothing very wonderful in this. A man who has persuaded himself that a government can legislate value into and out of things has already cut solid ground from beneath his feet. He has abandoned the practical rules of life, set himself outside the operation of the laws of nature, proclaimed the power of political bodies to work miracles, and is thereafter ready for any excursion into the realms of psychical unreality. He is relieved of the tedious rules of this work-a-day world, and his fancy is free to disport itself as it may please.

This substitution of imagination and invention for reality is the marked feature of such talks as that which Mr. W. W. Erwin gave to his hearers the other night. Mr. Erwin is a man of capacity for eloquence, and he started out with a supply of reason and logic. He long ago threw those to the winds, and when he talks now to the people he speaks an unknown tongue. The statements that he makes are as if drawn from fairy tales. The very terms that he uses convey no meaning to the ordinary well balanced mind. He talks about our independence from all the rest of the world, as if that could have any application to natural laws and relieve us of the operation of the law of gravitation, to which baser people are subject. He talks about the wealth of some and poverty of others, as if they were a phenomenon belonging to this age solely, instead of a permanent fact in human history, whose significance is less in the United States today than it ever was before since the world began. He says that "the markets of all the products are in the hands of the option traders," which may be conceivable to one who has already denied the law of demand and supply. He talks about "a money system controlled by the bank of England," as if any other force in the world than the mental valuation which the people put upon things could control money in the long run.

Then, a little later on, he gets outside of the sphere of intelligibility altogether. He talks about "a free currency," which is a term equally unknown to political economy and to common sense. Then he goes on into a long rigamarole about "foot pounds per capita" in the various countries of the world, in which reason seems to have abdicated entirely. Such speeches as this of Mr. Erwin's show the power of an issue appealing to fanaticism, as does this free coinage matter, to utterly unbalance the mind and to withdraw those who believe in it from touch with the practical, the comprehensible and the sane.

STEADFAST AND TRUE.

The National Democrat denies the infallibity of conventions as Martin Luther denied that of the councils of the church. They have erred and they can err, he stoutly insisted, when he appeared in the diet of Worms before Charles V. to answer to his heresy. National conventions have erred and can err, declares the National Democrat, when charged with recreancy to the party, and I will no more put my conscience and right of judgment in their keeping than did old Luther his in the councils of the church. When Eck had drawn from Luther his stout insistence of the errancy of councils, Charles waved the session to a close, and Luther, sensing the meaning of the imperial gesture, exclaimed: "I can do naught else. Here stand I." So the National Democrat, who, in the seclusion of the voting booth, "alone with his conscience and his God," scanning the doctrines of the convention at Chicago and at St. Louis, refuses his assent to the doctrine of the infallibility of councils and marks his ballot to make it announce his adhesion to the old faith, proclaimed anew at Indianapolis, can say with sturdy old Luther: "I can do naught else. Here stand I."

Every voter shares the responsibility of the campaign his party managers make. Whatever there is in it that is discreditable, he shares the odium. Whatever there is in it that is high and noble and patriotic the same is his also. If it is mean and sordid the stigma is his too. The individuals of a party cannot escape the good or the evil of their associations, for they assume it and share in it by approving and confirming the acts that bring either when they mark and deposit their ballots. More solemn duty no citizen ever performs, no greater responsibility does he ever discharge than when he thus passes judgment on the acts of political parties and approves or disapproves them. At no time in his civic life is he so entirely the man, and at no time is his manhood put to such a test. No frowning emperor or inquisitor await his answer, but his conscience sits in judgment on him.

When a Democrat goes into the booth next Tuesday he should lay on the shelf and read, before he puts the pencil to use, these noble words of Gen. Palmer: "The duty you owe to the country you cannot transfer to anybody else. The duty of a patriot is like the duty of a Christian; it is a personal duty, one that he must perform for himself; and when he finds that misfortunes to the country have followed the adoption of bad policies he cannot say: 'I am a Democrat, and therefore I did this foolish thing,' or 'I am a Republican, and therefore I did it,' or 'I am a Populist, and therefore I erred;' but he must be personally answerable to his God, to his family and to himself for the manner in which he performs his duty." And the Democrat who then and there says "I can do naught else than stand firm in the faith of Democracy and turn neither to the right into the unknown dangers of the Chicago council, nor to the left into the known dangers of the St. Louis council," will have discharged his duty to his God, his country, his family and himself.

(Republished, by request of many subscribers, from the Globe of Wednesday, Oct. 28.)

WASHINGTON ON THE ISSUES OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

It has been suggested to the managers of the Populist campaign that a person of good voice be selected to read Mr. Bryan's speech at the Chicago convention to the people at the court house in every county in the United States on a given date between this and next Tuesday. Why any one should wish to inflict upon the people the turgid rhetoric of that address we do not know. We would not deny that, measured by certain standards it was a great speech. It was great in that it was exactly adapted to move the convention that heard it; that it was fitted admirably to time and place, and that it was so delivered as to create the profoundest impression. Let all these circumstances be changed, read the production in cold blood and in the light of present conditions, and it would fall flat. However, we hope that the programme may be carried out, and that the sound money and law and order parties will answer it by having read, at some public place in every county, the farewell address of George Washington.

It is astonishing when we come, after the lapse of a century, to read this admirable message of our greatest man to the people whom he had loved and served so well, to find how perfectly it applies to the issues of today. It was just a century on the 17th of last month since the farewell address was delivered. Yet, if he who ranks among the mightiest of all the ages had foreseen the campaign of 1896 and the arguments which were then to be addressed to the great nation sprung from the seed which he planted, he could scarcely have uttered a more pertinent or more pregnant warning. There is not a prominent issue raised on the Bryan side which is not disposed of calmly but completely by the irresistible logic and far-sighted patriotism of the father of his country.

It is worth while to examine in some detail the position of George Washington on the issues of this campaign. The first of them, in order of time, is the sectional issue. It was Mr. Tillman who first declared that this is a campaign of the South and the West against the East. That statement of it has been accepted by all the prominent Popocrat leaders. Mr. Bryan himself is responsible for referring to the East repeatedly as "the enemy's country." Now hear what the farewell address has to say on this issue:

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

We have been referred frequently to the fathers of the republic in this campaign, as if by any possibility they could countenance the wicked endeavor to divide the Union which has been revived after the lapse of a generation. Listen to the voice of Washington as opposed to that of Tillman, Altgeld and Bryan.

* * *

Foremost in the campaign, as the speech making goes, is the free coinage issue. Whatever else may be said for or against this, no one on either side questions that its adoption would impair the public credit. Right or wrong, wise or unwise, it is charged by one side and admitted and gloried in by the other that it contemplates a blow against the creditor. That is the center and soul of the Bryan argument. Now hear the farewell addres on that point:

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear.

These are the simple words of a man honest in every fiber. Preserve the public credit; pay the public debt; seek not to avoid, at any one's expense, an obligation which you have incurred. Just prior to this declaration Washington had laid stress upon the necessity of founding any free government on virtue and morality. As a fitting corollary to this, and springing directly from it, he emphasizes the maintenance of the public credit. Once more we may leave the great first president to answer the diatribes of the unworthy aspirant to that high office in our time.

* * *

From the beginning of the campaign the attempt has been made to disparage the gold standard because it is the standard of Great Britain. As in other campaigns "British free trade" was the bugaboo which enraged the ignorant voter, so in this one it is the "British bondholder" who is used as an instrument to play upon hatred. Once more hear what Washington has to say upon this appeal to low and unworthy motives:

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest.

* * *

The Bryan platform declares, impliedly, and with the express understanding of those who adopted it, against the execution of federal law by federal authority. It declares that the nation is helpless against outbreaks of mob violence such as occurred at Chicago in 1894. Here is what George Washington said with regard to the maintenance and due execution of our laws:

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency.

* * *

Finally, we come to what is after all the dominant issue in this campaign; the attempt made, for the first time on a large scale in the United States, to array class against class, to destroy the homogeneity of interest that has been our pride and our safeguard, and to introduce the spirit of social discord and the political vendetta. Of all works ever attempted to be wrought among us, this is the most evil. That such might be eventually the product of fierce party spirit, Washington foresaw. Again, let us listen to the voice of the great first president in answer to the appeal to agrarian discontent today:

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissensions, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual, and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty. Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it. It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection.

* * *

It is George Washington who gives the answer to William J. Bryan in behalf of the American people and the perpetuation of the American republic. It is a wonderful thing to us that, more than 100 years ago, that master mind which had grappled with the problem of founding the greatest government that the world has ever seen; that strong and tender heart whose love embraced the past, present and future of this people, with the power of the prophet grasped the situation that was to exist today. As if he had seen in a vision the absurd and wicked attempt which was to be made to divide our country and to overthrow its institutions; as if the revolutionary platform adopted by the Chicago convention had been unrolled before him, that man whom we revere above all others took up, point by point, its declarations and silenced them forever. From the agitator and demagogue of today, from the man whose intent is evil and the man who is sincere but mistaken, we appeal to the judgment of the greatest name in all our history. Could the farewell address be read to or read by every voter in the United States within the next five days, side by side with the platform of the Chicago convention, we should have no need of further argument or demonstration. On every issue of this amazing campaign George Washington spoke a century ago the wise, convincing and final word.

AT THE THEATERS.

Trilby will greet her admirers at only two more performances at the Grand. A matinee today and a performance tonight will conclude the engagement.

* * *

The all-night performance announced for next Tuesday evening at the Grand is occasioning a deal of talk and seats are going at a great rate. "A Boy Wanted" is promised to make the comedy hit of the season. The skit is new and up to date, and the company producing it is said to be a strong one.

* * *

The popular actor, Robert Mantell, will open an engagement for four nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house night in the weird drama, "The Corsican Brothers," which will be repeated Monday evening. Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinee, Mr. Mantell will present "Monbars," and the farewell performance Wednesday evening will witness the production, for the first time in this city, of his new drama, "The Face in the Moonlight."

HANDED OUT A ROAST.

Judge Twohy's Opinion of Patrolman Springer's Work.

The efforts made by the police department to close up a number of disreputable resorts in the business districts had the effect of bringing 5 women and one man before Judge Twohy yesterday morning. Incidentally the raid, or the trial of a couple of the women arrested resulted in City Prosecutor Oppenheim leaving the court room. He claimed to have been insulted by Attorney George Walsh. Judge Twohy also took occasion to say to the police officers who were responsible for the arrests of the women that, in his opinion, the manner in which the evidence was obtained was not such as to reflect credit either on the patrolmen or the officials who advised them. Patrolman Springer of the Rondo street station arrested May White and Nellie Briggs at a house on Robert street. The first mentioned was charged with keeping a disorderly house, and the latter with visiting the place. Officer Springer testified that he had walked past the house occupied by the women, but as none of the inmates were in sight, he made another trip in front of the building. He and his companion, another officer, had then gone to the house and enquired for a fictitious woman. While there the arrest followed.

It was while the case was being tried that the trouble between Attorney Walsh, who was defending the prisoners, and City Prosecutor Oppenheim occurred. Mr. Oppenheim asked the prisoner, who was on the stand, to repeat her answer. Attorney Walsh cut in with the remark that if the prosecutor would use his ears half as much as he did his mouth he would get along better. Mr. Oppenheim seemed dazed at this rough and ready advice given by Attorney Walsh, and waited several seconds to see what Judge Twohy would say or do in connection with the remark. Judge Twohy rapped with his pencil on the desk and quietly remarked: "Gentlemen, proceed," with the accent on gentlemen. Mr. Oppenheim remarked to the court that he would have to be excused and taking his coat and hat walked from the court room. The case proceeded without the assistance of the city prosecutor. Judge Twohy in passing sentence on the White woman, said, to his mind, the manner in which the evidence was obtained, according to the story of the officers, was most reprehensible. The officers supposedly acting on the advice of their superiors, had started out with the intention of arresting the women and after tempting them to violate the law, had taken them in custody. The evidence showed that the woman was technically guilty, but the manner in which the evidence was secured the court said was wrong. He imposed a fine of $50 or sixty days on May White and discharged Nellie Briggs on the recommendation of Lieut. Boerner.

Caroline Walker, Flo Burton and Mary Slodeck, arrested by the policemen on charges similar to that against May White and Nellie Briggs, will have hearings this morning. In the meantime they are confined in the county jail in default of bail.

Seen last evening, Mr. Oppenheim said the city did not pay him to appear in the police court to be insulted. He said he had called the attention of the court on innumerable occasions to the fact that attorneys should be compelled to act in a gentlemanly and respectable manner. Personally, he said, he was able to take care of himself, but he had too much respect for himself, the bench and the bar, to make a scene.

Judge Twohy said he deplored the matter very much, but it was impossible for him to stop all the personalities by lawyers practising in the police court.

LAUGHS AT THE MAYOR.

His Hallowe'en Orders Regarded as a Good Joke.

"It seems too bad that Mayor Doran has forgotten the days of his youth," said a gentleman yesterday after reading his order concerning Hallowe'en.

"I suppose he thinks that order will result in Young America staying at home and going to bed a little earlier than usual tonight," continued he. "Guess the mayor must have lost a gate last year and is still mourning its loss. So he wants the young folks to behave themselves. They will—nit. There never was a mayor under the canopy of heaven, there was never a police force, there were never a full set of parents charged with the responsibility of training kids, who were sufficient unto themselves to control all of the youth, all of the time of Hallowe'en.

"Mayor Doran ought to have realized this fact," said the gentleman who, though old, is still young, "but, poor old soul, he thinks all of the youth of the city are like the members of the Rice street gang, and knows not how to draw a proper distinction. But the mayor is the exception. There are still plenty of people left in this broad land of ours who have confidence enough in the young people to let them be abroad after 9 o'clock without a squad of detectives and a platoon of police to watch them. So Mayor Doran will very likely hear something drop tonight, his orders to the youth, notwithstanding. The best thing he can do is to go to bed early and get what little sleep he can before the thing busts, for bust it will, with all the tin horn, tin pan and tic-tac accompaniments. The chances are that hiz zonner will receive a serenade or two himself.

"Yes, the mayor better watch out. He might nail down his horse block, take his front gate up into the attic, chain up his barn door, double lock his coal hole, tie down the chimneys, screw on the executive sign, get a shot gun, get an ax, get a hose, get a hammer, a knocker's hammer; get any old thing, but don't get mad. It will do you no good; you know boys will be boys.

"With the going down of the sun, and the shutting of the big aerial front door upon the face of the fading day, merry bedlam is liable to 'break loose,'" continued the man of wisdom. "For days the youth of the city have been planning pranks and getting ready for the fun, and that which 30,000 young minds have been preparing for, the mayor cannot prevent. Hallowe'en is the day of days in the whole year for fun-making and there is no other season in the twelve-month which is so thoroughly given over to hilarity. It must not be understood that all of it is out of doors. That which is evidenced in dismantled fences and overturned delivery wagons is but the outward evidence of what is going on in the inside. There will be hundreds of little Hallowe'en parties, and dozens or more pretentious social functions on the tapis in the Twin Cities. Would the mayor like to stop these, too? There will be card playing, and very likely playing for prizes. Would his most high mayorlets like to interpose an intervenor here, too?

"The games of the youth of the land are many and varied on Hallowe'en. They have come down from a romantic past. There are so few of the dear old customs left that it seems a pity to throw ice on any one of them, albeit they may be carried on at the expense of a couple of hours' sleep and an overturned horse block.

"Oh, no; Mayor Doran's order will have very little effect. It is simply an official joke, although he may not have known it when he was making it."

TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

Dayton Avenue Church Celebrates Its Pastor's Long Term.

In honor of twenty-two years' continuous pastorship, the congregation of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church united in tendering a reception to Rev. Maurice D. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards at the church, Dayton avenue and Mackubin street, last evening. So far as Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were concerned, the commemoration of Mr. Edwards' twenty-second anniversary as pastor of the church, was a complete surprise, a fact which only served to render the occasion more gratifying.

In 1874 Mr. Edwards came to St. Paul from Pittsburg, Pa., and assumed almost immediate charge of his present pulpit. The church organization at that time was composed of but twenty members and the house of worship was only a small frame building. Under the care of Mr. Edwards the congregation has increased to over 500 members, and a handsome edifice has been erected where the frame church once stood. This building has been removed to the rear of the church, where the reception of last evening was held. Under the direction of the ladies of the congregation the parlors were prettily decorated, and between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock were crowded with those of the congregation tendering their congratulations and good wishes to the pastor and his wife. During the evening E. C. Stringer presented Mr. and Mrs. Edwards with a token of the affection and regard in which they are held by the congregation, to which Mr. Edwards responded in feeling words, particularly emphasizing his gratification in regard to the spirit which had prompted the gift. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the church. The committee under whose arrangement the reception was held was composed of Mesdames S. B. McConnell, Gregg, J. A. McAdam, H. Thompson, and the Misses Boyd, Bassford, Thompson and Simons.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stringer, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Weed.

THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

Came From Minneapolis and Are Received Inhospitably.

Pearl Goodman, Grace Bernham and Hattie McGuire, a trio of Minneapolis misses, were at the central station yesterday. The girls, the eldest fifteen years old, left Minneapolis Thursday afternoon with the intention of finding employment as cash girls in St. Paul. They had $2 in cash to start with, and engaged rooms at a Seventh street hotel, paying that amount down for a room for a week. Being unable to find work Thursday, and seeing an account of their departure in yesterday morning's papers, they decided to return home. The girls say they asked the hotel man for a return of a part of the $2, but were informed that if they only remained one night the price of their lodgings would be just the amount they paid. They were taken to the central station, and last evening relatives came over and took them back home.

National Democratic ...Party.

MASS MEETING

EX-GOVERNOR

ROSWELL P. FLOWER,

Hon. Dan W. Lawler

—and—

F. W. M. Cutcheon

Will Speak at the

Metropolitan Opera House

This Saturday Evening,

At 8 O'Clock,

Upon the Issues of the Campaign.