MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

A residence at 1115 Hennepin avenue was damaged by fire Sunday night to the extent of $200.

During the month of October 232 building permits were issued, representing a total estimated value of $116,270.

Harry Moyer was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with embezzlement by John McMahon. It is alleged that Moyer stole a horse from McMahon.

E. M. Sloan, the agent charged with the embezzlement of $300 from D. E. Ryan & Co., commission company, was held to the grand jury in $750 bonds yesterday morning by Judge Holt.

Mrs. Johanna Woods, widow of Rev. John Woods, formerly of Newport, N. H., and mother of Charles H. Woods, died at the latter's residence, 3 Tenth street south, Sunday at the age of ninety-six years. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2 p. m. from the residence.

The funeral of W. L. Mattson took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his residence, 319 Fourth avenue northeast. The deceased had been ill for some time, and his demise was not wholly unexpected. He was a member of the well-known Worthing Milling company, of Worthing, Minn.

The public library will be closed today until 2 p. m. when it will be open as usual in all departments. This is quite a different arrangement from the usual holiday programme when it is customary to open the reference room only at 2 p. m. After 2 o'clock books will be received and given out as usual until the regular closing hour.

The work of the Humane society for the month of October shows that twenty-four cases had been reported and investigated, twenty-three of which had to do with children. Under work for animals, sixteen horses were looked after, and one dog was taken care of. Two horses were shot, and three persons warned and reproved for driving lame animals.

The Bijou theater will be kept open all night, and after the regular performance of "Trilby" some features will be presented, not the least of which will be the exhibition of the famous photo-electric machine, the Animatograph, introducing a number of new and attractive views. Local results will be announced as early as possible, and an effort will be made to make this the most complete occasion of the kind in the city.

Week of Prayer.

The week of prayer for young men throughout the world will be observed this year from Nov. 8 to 14. The local association will observe it by a mass meeting for men Sunday, Nov. 8, in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. building. President I. C. Seeley will preside and Rev. D. N. Beach, of Plymouth Congregational church, will speak. A quartette of association members will lead the singing. The Tuesday evening's men's gospel service will be changed to an open prayer meeting, to which all are invited who are interested in the work of young men. The services will be addressed by Rev. J. Herman Randall, of Chicago Avenue Baptist church, and will be held in the parlors and reading room of the association building. The pastors of the city are asked to speak at at least one service.

Politics on Court House Bells.

E. M. Johnson, of the court house and city hall commission, and the county commissioners have made an arrangement to inform the public as to the result of the election by means of the court house chime. When the result is definitely known, which may not be until after midnight, the scale will be played.

If McKinley wins, the scale will be rung, commencing at the lowest note, and if Bryan is elected, the bells will be rung commencing with the highest note. The music will be kept up for twenty minutes, when "America" and perhaps a hymn will be played, and then the scale will be rung again. If the bells ring commencing with the lowest note, it means a Republican victory, while if the scale starts at the top it means a Democratic victory.

Bicycle Firm Assigns.

The bicycle business, while apparently on the boom, does not appear to have in it the proper amount of profit for retailers. The third assignment of bicycle houses of the season occurred yesterday, when Isaac R. Snow made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors to E. R. Gaylord. Mr. Snow was the pioneer bicycle retailer in Minneapolis, having been the first to recognize the future of the bicycle as a pleasure vehicle. He was supposed to be doing a business that would net him a fortune, and the assignment comes as a surprise to the local trade. Mr. Snow is president of the Snow Cycle Manufacturing company, which has not assigned, the assignment filed being a personal one.

Books for the Jail Library.

The board of county commissioners met yesterday in regular session, with Messrs. Egan and Conroy absent. Secretary Holt, of the Prison Reform association, submitted a catalogue of the books in the new jail library, and asked that it be printed, a proposition which was referred to the committee. The library contains 515 volumes, divided as follows: General fiction, 210; historical fiction, 57; biography, 20; history, 72; travel, 11; poetry, 14; religious, 25; Catholic literature, 16; science, 38; German, 7; Norwegian, 9; Swedish 24 volumes.

Alleged Embezzler Arraigned.

E. M. Sloane, formerly agent for the D. E. Ryan Commission company, was arraigned in the municipal court yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner, a tall, handsome fellow, who held a lighted cigar in his hand in utter disregard of the rules of the court, decided to waive examination. Then he asked: "Will the court kindly specify the amount of bail in this instance?" Judge Holt fixed his bail at $750, and Sloane was held to the grand jury. He was charged with appropriating $300 of the commission company's money for his own use.

No Rinks in the Park.

It was reported to the park board yesterday that there were no funds at the disposal of the board except for certain fixed expenditures, and that the maintenance of the ice rinks at the parks was out of the question. The park commissioners were, therefore, compelled much against their will, to recall the instructions to Supt. Berry to prepare rinks at Minnehaha, Loring, Columbia, Van Cleve and Powderhorn parks and Todd's pond.

Want Rev. McAllister to Remain.

The congregation of the Fremon Avenue Congregational church are so much pleased with their pastor, Rev. James McAllister, that they refuse to let him accept a call in Michigan. The Congregational council met and sent word to the Michigan church asking it to forego its desires in the matter, and take back its call, and also asking the reverend gentleman to take back his acceptance. A reply is soon expected.

Month's Police Business.

Secretary M. J. Mallon, of the police department, has completed his report of the department for October. It is as follows. Arrests—Vagrancy, 25; grand larceny, 11; petit larceny, 6; burglary, 3; embezzlement, 1; total, 46. Disposition—Workhouse, 12; grand jury, 13; dismissed, 9; sentence suspended, 8; paid fines, 4; total, 46.

Waiting for a Conference.

The waitress' strike still hangs fire. The strikers have withdrawn their sidewalk committee, and are now waiting for the matter to be settled, either one way or the other, through a committee from the trades and labor council, composed of Messrs. Swift, Patton and Chapman.

Bridge Will Be Built.

The town of Excelsior has begun the dredging necessary to build the approaches to the bridge from the town to Solberg point. The county offered to give $2,500 if the town would pay the balance of the expense, and the people of the town intend completing the work at once.

A Painful Injury.

Charles Nordeen, a carpenter employed at elevator A 2, now in course of construction, was painfully though not seriously injured yesterday by falling from a scaffold while at work. He was removed to his home, 2129 Fifth street south.

Charged With Horse Stealing.

Harry Moyer was the name given by a young man locked up in the central station yesterday by Officer Hicks on a charge of horse stealing. John McMahon, the complainant, claims that Moyer stole his horse, traded it for another animal, sold the latter and spent the money.

Burglars in a Meat Shop.

A party of burglars invaded E. F. Fine's meat market, 606 Sixth avenue south, Sunday, and took therefrom a considerable quantity of smoked meat and sausages. The burglars gained entrance by resorting to the familiar method of breaking a rear window.

Two Divorce Decrees Granted.

Judge Belden granted a divorce to Augusta Youst from Frederick Youst on the ground of cruelty.

Maggie C. Collins was divorced from William H. Collins, the proof showing adultery. There was no defense.

KNUTE'S WAR CRY

"UP AND AT THEM, BOYS," SAYS SENATOR NELSON AT THE EXPOSITION

IN CLOSING THE CAMPAIGN.

SIX THOUSAND FRIENDS OF SOUND MONEY LISTEN TO THE FINAL ADDRESS.

WORK OF THE SALVATIONISTS.

Booth-Tucker Points Out the Good That Has Been Done—Minneapolis Matters.

Exposition hall, which has contained many and most enthusiastic political audiences during the past three months, last evening saw the close of the campaign on the part of the Republicans of Minneapolis. Senator Knute Nelson was the attraction of the evening, and his concluding words were most appropriate in which to end what has proved to be the most intense and exciting political contest in the history of the American republic, "Now, boys, up and at them." Last night's meeting proved in many respects the best held in Minneapolis on the part of the sound money advocates. Mr. Nelson's speech was a simple and yet conclusive discussion of the money question. It had been expected that his address would be directed especially toward voters of his own nationality. In fact, he made no reference whatever to nationality, and the only statement having any relation whatever to nationality was a comparison of the money systems of European nations, in which he referred to Norway, Sweden and Denmarck as being upon a single gold standard and unlike the system of the United States. To say that Senator Nelson was well received by Minneapolis Republicans would be but mildly stating the fact. He was welcomed with open arms. His appearance upon the platform was the signal for an outburst of applause which continued for several minutes, so loud that it made the walls of the old building tremble. When he arose to speak he received a second ovation, which concluded with three cheers for Nelson.

The audience numbered no less than 6,000 people, packing the floor of the hall and nearly filling the galleries. The audience was a noisy one, from the fact that a large number of university boys had provided themselves with tin horns of various degrees of loudness and discord, their combined result reminding one strongly of a bagpipe. Music was furnished by the First regiment band and the Temple quartette.

L. S. Eastman was the first speaker, who was announced as a laboring man of the city. He was to speak of the money question in relation to the workingman. After introducing his topic, he asked of the laboring men present the pertinent question, "Have any of you ever heard a single reason assigned why the laborer should vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver?" He continued: "I have heard a good and sufficient reason why the silver mine owner should vote that ticket, and a plausible reason is given why the farmer should vote for silver. It is that the price of his products will be raised. But how are the wage-earners to be benefited? It is admitted that the free coinage plan will raise the price of all necessities which we must buy, as well from the farm as from the manufacturer and merchant. But what assurance have we that wages will be advanced to keep pace with the advanced cost of living? In fact, it is the law that wages are the slowest to rise. In that case we are doing ourselves a positive injury." The speaker told a pig story, which was to illustrate the condition of the silver men on the proposition that free coinage would raise the bullion value of silver to the coinage value. An Irishman killed a hog, and when asked how much it weighed dressed, replied, "Begorry, it didn't weigh as much as I expected, and I never believed it would." In conclusion, the speaker said that the laboring people of the United States are an intelligent class of men, not to be led astray by fallacious theories, and he believed that they would march to the polls and to a man cast their vote for McKinley and sound money.

SENATOR NELSON

had entered the hall during the speech of Mr. Eastman. He was loudly cheered as he began his address. His voice at the opening was low, and cries of "louder," louder," from various parts of the room disturbed him, but he was soon able to make himself heard throughout the vast audience. He told of a meeting he recently held in a small town on the Northern Pacific road, where two years ago there were only Populists. This year they were for McKinley and the Republican party. The speaker said: "Never since the days of the great war, when I with many of you, shouldered my musket as a boy and marched to the front, have I felt as much interest in any political struggle as now. I was then a partisan, now I am only one of Uncle Sam's boys, anxious alone for the welfare of the country, and to do my duty. In 1892 the Democratic party came to me with promises of tariff reform. We have had four years of starvation as a result. They didn't dare come to us again with that plea, and now offer as the panacea of all our ills the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. They say we have too little money to do the business of the country, and that what we have is too high priced. They say all this was caused by the demonetization of silver in '73, and that where legislation has injured legislation can cure. It is true that in 1873 silver was demonetized by legislative act. Five years later, or 1878, an act was passed remonetizing silver, and ever since the latter date silver has been legal tender for the payment of all debts public or private. That law is still in force. The so-called Bland bill makes silver legal tender for all obligations unless otherwise stated in the contract. There is no legal reason why the government could not pay every dollar of its debt in silver if it saw fit, but there is another duty of the government, and that is to redeem its promise to maintain the parity of the two metals used as coin. For as soon as the government should begin to discredit either of its money coins, so soon would that coin fall in price and become the sole coin of the nation. It would at once drive out of circulation the better coin. Now, although technically silver is a primary money, still the government is obliged to forego its right to pay its obligations in silver, and to pay all its debts in gold. But what about the gold element in contracts? It must be remembered that we are a young nation, that we haven't as yet acquired the wealth of the older European nations. Most of our railroads, for examples, have been built of money borrowed from European capitalists. If we had depended upon the money lenders of our own country, the railroads would never have been built. Go back to little Norway, a gold standard country, noted for its rocks and fjords, with less tillable lands than my own county of Douglas in Minnesota. There we can borrow money at 5 per cent interest, the only condition being that we are to pay interest and principal in money which is just as good as that received. Is there anything wrong in this requirement? (Cries of no, and applause.) In 1873 there had been coined into silver dollars in this country the sum of $8,031,000. Not a man in this audience has ever seen one of the so-called

DOLLARS OF OUR DADDIES.

"The first dollar of silver that I ever saw was one coined under the Bland act of 1878. And yet they tell us to go back to the money we had up to 1873. There was then not a dollar of the silver in circulation, but the country was upon a paper money basis—government promises to pay. The paper money was practically the only money we had from 1862 to 1878, and during this period was passed the so-called crime of 1873, by which was struck down one-half of our currency. You see my friends, that this was not so much of a crime after all, but crime or no crime, silver was again remonetized five years later. Under the free coinage system, the owner of the bullion brings his grist to the mill and has it coined, instead of the government which now makes the profit. The difference is where the coinage goes, whether into the pockets of the mine owner, or into the treasury of the government, making our taxes less. At the time we demonetized silver, there had been coined entire, including subsidiary coins, $50,000,000, while today there is $635,000,000 of silver in circulation. Of this $432,000,000 has been coined under the Sherman act. All this money is in circulation, in the shape of silver certificates. We have today a greater amount of silver in circulation than ever before in the history of the United States. The Sherman act provided for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, of which about one-third has been coined, the rest lying as bullion in the treasury and represented by silver certificates. During the present year, $14,000,000 of silver have been coined so far. Does this look as if the government is, and has been unfriendly toward silver? Another argument that we hear is the contraction of the currency. It is not true. In 1860 there was $13 per capita of circulation. In 1873 there was $18; in 1865 there was $20.50. During the administration of Harrison, there was $23.30, and during the present administration there is approximately $22.66. These are cold figures. It proves that the statement of a contracted currency is false. It also proves that the argument of better times with more money in circulation is not true, for there isn't a Populist in the house, who would not pray tonight, 'Good Lord, deliver us from the hard times of Grover Cleveland, and if I can not get all I want, give us the time of Benjamin Harrison and the Republican party. When Grover Cleveland came into power, the manufacturers of the country became frightened at the promises of tariff reform, and the result was a manufacturers' panic. This was followed by a monetary panic in 1893, when the capitalists of the country began to fear the too great coinage of silver under the Sherman act. They were afraid the country would be obliged to go upon a silver basis. The poor people draw their money out of the saving banks, put it into vaults.

AND IT DISAPPEARED

from circulation. For a time only checks and clearing house certificates were used. Now if the mere spectre of free coinage of silver produces such a panic, what will be the result of the country actually trying the experiment? Cleveland called congress together and the silver coinage act of 1893 was given to the country. This repealed the purchasing clause in the Sherman bill. The Republican party stand squarely upon that law, and any one is mistaken who believes the Republican party is working for a single gold standard of money to the exclusion of silver."

The effect of free coinage was then shown, and it was conclusively proved that it would mean the worst crisis this country had ever seen. There was no call for a change, and a restoration of business confidence such as would result by returning the Republican party to power would soon bring back to us prosperity. In conclusion Senator Nelson advised his hearers to vote for McKinley, Fletcher, Clough and the entire Republican ticket.

Following Senator Nelson, Gov. Clough was introduced for a few remarks, and he expressed confidence in the result of the election. He was sure of the election of William McKinley, and felt satisfied to leave his own cause in the hands of the voters of Minnesota.

W. E. Brown, of Chicago, was the closing speaker, and for half an hour he poured hot shot into the Democratic party. He jollied up the crowd and sent them home in happy mood, ready to vote for the Republican party.

The Republicans closed the campaign in North Minneapolis last evening with an overflow meeting at the Washington rink. All available seats were taken, and it is estimated that not less than 3,000 people were present, there being a few ladies. The meeting was presided over by Charles A. Pillsbury, who introduced Knute Nelson. This was the first time that the senator has been heard in this city this campaign. He was most enthusiastically received. His address was short, being of about half an hour's duration. This was necessitated on account of his having to speak at the monster demonstration at the Exposition. He devoted nearly the entire time to state issues, and defended Gov. Clough in the matters that have surreptitiously been brought against the state's executive.

Gov. Clough, Victor B. Dilliver and Loren Fletcher also addressed the meeting.

WORK OF SALVATIONISTS.

Booth-Tucker Points Out the Good That Has Been Done.

Booth-Tucker proved a drawing card last night, and in spite of the weather and other attractions a large audience assembled at Plymouth Congregational church. Every Salvationist in the city, as well as the visiting officers, was present, and the divisional band rendered a number of selections.

Maj. Gifford, after prayer had been offered, gave a solo and then introduced Mayor Pratt, who honored the occasion as acting chairman. In accepting the honor the mayor spoke a few words in praise of the army. He said he had taken notice of the good accomplished in Minneapolis, and within the last two years many people, who had formerly said disrespectful things of the workers, were now speaking in loud praise of their methods. He said there was a great and good work for them to do and he fully sympathized with them. On concluding he was loudly applauded, having been greeted with a salute at the start.

Commander Booth-Tucker spoke next and gave at some length some of the main principles which underlie the work of the army and told of the objects yet to be accomplished. He stated that the Salvationists were students of sociology; that instead of looking upon the social problems from above they went to the bottom and looked up. He congratulated them upon what had already been done. The commander related some instances in his travels, as well as figures regarding the world's poor. "One-tenth of this world's population," he continued, "is estimated as being in constant suffering and hunger. It is time for thoughtful people to think this matter over and blot out this great disgrace. In this country there are 85,000 criminals in prisons, and for every one incarcerated there are nine others who either ought to be there or are on the way. There are 330,000 paupers in the United States, and it costs $40,000,000 annually to provide for them. Besides these there are others who are in want, bringing up the total to nearly 4,000,000.

"There are several principles which must underlie the work of the Salvation Army in order to attain success. Among these are a systematic method by which to deal with the poor and the wicked, give the poor a chance to be self-suporting, a humane policy, and not only change the poor man's circumstances but also his character."

The speaker then outlined some of the plans which are being made for establishing farms for the poor near the large cities and the large colony for refugees in Australia. He spoke in favor of the Pingree plan and advocated putting criminals to work on farms, instead of having them come into competition with labor. In concluding he told of the great good done in London and urged the army to continue its work.

Maj. Gifford made a strong plea for contributions for establishing a rescue home in Minneapolis. He said a poor workingman had already donated $50 to start with, and as it was necessary to have between $5,000 and $6,000, he urged a liberal contribution. A man in St. Paul had promised $25 monthly, and he felt sure that such an institution could become largely self-supporting after being started.

The commander introduced to the audience the two Armenian refugees, who had come with him. He related their stories of terrible suffering and hardship, and said he was trying to find homes for the 300 who had just arrived. He would be pleased to receive offers of work for them, one man in South Dakota having offered to employ ten of them. Following this he read a part of a letter telling about the last massacre, which occurred Sept. 15. This was a terrible tale of cold-blooded murder and heartrending suffering. The meeting concluded with a collection for the rescue home, and about $100 was realized. Further efforts will be made to secure the other necessary funds.

Tomorrow the commander will hold a council at the army rooms, Washington avenue and First avenue south, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 8. p. m. The latter will be the last meeting he will conduct here, after which the visiting officers will depart for their respective homes and the divisional band will make a tour of Southern Michigan.

MANTLE LOSES HIS VOTE.

Montana Senator Thinks His Vote Is Not Needed.

After making a stump of Michigan, Lee Mantle, United States senator from Montana, passed through Minneapolis yesterday. He will be unable to reach home in time to vote, but considers it unnecessary in a state which is conceded to Bryan. He said that he expected the total vote of Montana to be less, that 50,000 of which he allows Maj. McKinley but 12,000. Regarding the general contest, he stated that Bryan would carry every state west of the Missouri, as well as Michigan. As to the other middle states, he could not speak except to state that Minnesota would cast a close vote, but Lind would be elected. He said that large audiences had greeted him in Michigan and said the people were interested. He expressed the opinion that both the presidential candidates were able, honest, sincere men, either of whom was qualified to be president. He regreted that, as a Republican, he found himself unable to vote for McKinley, who, he said, was wrong on the issue. Further, he stated that if the silverites were defeated by a close vote, they would immediately commence the next campaign, but if they met with overwhelming defeat, they could take it that there was no hope for their cause.

FROM THE HOUSE-TOPS.

Results of the Election to Be Announced by Whistling.

Through the courtesy of the Northern Steamship company, the Twin City Rapid Transit company has secured a loan of the mammoth steam whistle from the steamship "North Land," and will today place it on top of their Third avenue north and Second street power house, No. 1.

The whistle in itself is as large as an ordinary steam boiler, and, with the exception of its mate on the steamship "North West," it is the largest steam whistle in the United States, and can plainly be heard a distance of fifteen miles.

The Twin City Rapid Trans't company is having placed in their office a special wire, and this whistle will, beginning tonight at 8 o'clock, indicate to everyone within a radius of fifteen miles, by code signals, the results on the count for president.

THE CODE OF SIGNALS.

As fast as the returns are received the whistle will indicate in the following manner:

Returns favorable to "McKinley" will be indicated by two sharp blows of the whistle; favorable to "Bryan," one prolonged, doleful, dismal wail.

These signals will be continued until the election of one or the other of the candidates is assured.

Should the general results show the election of "McKinley," the whistling will consist of a prolonged series of sharp toots; and if the election of "Bryan" is assured, a succession of prolonged, dismal wails.

As soon as the results for Minnesota are known, four sharp, quick whistles will indicate that the state is safe for "McKinley." If results show that the state of Minnesota has gone for "Bryan," five doleful whistles will thus indicate.

COULDN'T PAY THE $100.

So Two North Dakotans Are Held Awaiting the Sheriff.

William and Hugh Campbell, brothers, came to this city yesterday from North Dakota, and were last evening arrested by Inspectors Morrissey and Hoy on the strength of a telegram from Sheriff C. A. O'Neil, of Watertown, charging embezzlement. There was not the slightest disposition on the part of the prisoners to evade arrest. Before their arrival in the city a message was received by the police asking for their detention. They were met at the depot and taken to headquarters. In the meantime inquiry was made by wire as to the nature of the charge against them, but no answer being received within a reasonable time the men were allowed to go. They voluntarily called at headquarters several times later asking if any message had been received. One came at 8 o'clock, and the men were placed in the central station awaiting the arrival of the sheriff. The charge as explained by them consists in their having purchased a threshing machine and paying the price excepting $100. In leaving Watertown they were unable to realize the balance and turned the machine over again to the one from whom they made the purchase.

Talked of Revivals.

The Methodist ministers discussed the subject of revivals very thoroughly yesterday. The discussion was opened by a review of Dr. Peck's book on revivals by Rev. E. C. Clemans. Then the ministers present gave their ideas of model revivals and their experience with revivals in the past. It was the general sentiment of the meeting that the Methodist churches of this city would do well to organize a series of revivals in Minneapolis this winter. The meeting closed with several prayers for the success of the effort.

SOLDIER STIRRED UP.

Shot at a Man Who Destroyed a McKinley Flag.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Io., Nov. 2.—John Berlew, a soldier, shot repeatedly at an unknown man this evening, killing the rider's horse and wounding him, he thinks. The provocation was the destruction of a large American flag with a McKinley banner. The stranger rode up and fired at the flag with a shotgun. Berlew rushed out with two revolvers and began firing. When a block away the rider's horse dropped and the man escaped on foot. The shooting created intense excitement.

EGGS AS ARGUMENTS.

Campaign Excitement Running Very High in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 2.—Election fermentation struck Austin twenty-four hours early and tonight for over four hours the streets were jammed by howling mobs, headed by brass bands and tooting horns. There were a number of political meetings in progress and the crowds of hoodlums broke up several meetings. At one meeting, when Harris, the Republican negro nominee for congress in this district, attempted to speak, the crowd of hoodlums swarmed to the platform and one of them broke the water pitcher over his head, while others dragged him from the platform. Democratic and Populist speakers were also howled down, and several rotten eggs perfumed the air. No one was fatally hurt.

Cool in Time of Danger.

New York Press.

Bijinks—I hear that when Brown's house caught fire only his extreme coolness saved his life.

Corcoran—Yes. He managed to get in the ice box.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 2.—The Railway Sound Money club held a rally here tonight, addressed by J. M. Cochrane. A large number of Great Northern employes from the branches were in attendance.

THEY'RE NO NEW FAD

BELIEF IN TALISMANS BEGAN IN THE UNRECORDED AGES OF THE PAST.

SOME MOST FAMOUS ONES.

ONE FOUND IN THE TOMB OF CHARLEMAGNE HAS A NOTABLE HISTORY.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S TOADSTONE.

The Salagramme Stone Cherished in India—Dried Muskrat in Brass.

London Standard.

The belief in talismans is universal, a feeling truly catholic, for it has always prevailed, everywhere and among all races of men. There are savage tribes, no doubt, whose talismans have not been identified, but we may be actually certain that is because our knowledge of them is not sufficiently minute, not because the things do not exist. For the belief is an instinct, implanted during those unrecorded ages when the human animal was struggling upward to the full use of its reason. It reappears whenever civilized man engages in any pursuit of absorbing interest where luck is all powerful, as in seeking gold, diamonds or treasure trove. One would scarcely find a digger in South Africa who had been fortunate without some object which he cherished—commonly a diamond of odd shape, but perhaps any bit of rubbish which caught his eye at some moment of triumph. If a man of intelligence and culture he would laugh at his own fancy, but he would not part with the thing. Diggers who were not fortunate mocked, but they fell into the groove fast enough when their luck changed.

The police tell us that to find a bit of coal in the pocket of a man arrested is sufficient proof for them that he belongs to the criminal class, living from day to day upon his wits, at the mercy of chance and in ceaseless fear of detection. He does not ask how coal will bring him plunder and save him from the constable—he obeys an instinct. The proportion of elderly and substantial citizens who do the like is not to be computed, but doubtless it is large. The fact is that belief in talismans descends, without a break, from fetishism. Sir John Lubbock defines that religion, so to call it, as "the stage in which man supposes that he can force the deities to comply with his desires." It is not worth while to ridicule the notion, nor to ask how on earth a reasonable being could conceive that the possession of something he picks up upon the road—a pebble, a stick, a bit of twisted root—will give him power over the gods. It is beyond our understanding in this advanced age. After all his study and meditation, Sir John Lubbock can only suggest that this case is akin to the belief, also universal in past times, that he who gets into his hands any object belonging to the enemy obtains authority over him. "The negro supposes that the possession of a fetish representing a spirit makes that spirit his servant." Obviously, however, this is not all the explanation needed. For in most cases the fetish is not made, but natural—a thing picked up, as we have said. The question seems to be a mystery insoluble now. But it was intelligible at a certain stage in human progress, since all mankind believed in fetishes once, and, in a measure, do still, under the form of talismans.

The most famous of them perhaps in authentic history—for we have no space for fables—is that discovered in the tomb of Charlemagne at Aix la Chapelle. We never met with a clear record of its adventures. The story goes—almost contemporary—that the embassador of Haroun-al-Raschid made it for the wife of Charlemagne to keep her husband's love forever. For this purpose it proved triumphantly successful—we have left the domain of history now. When the lady died Charlemagne could not allow her to be buried until his confessor, guessing where the difficulty lay, removed the talisman. Forthwith the priest rose in favor—became archbishop of Mayence and imperial chancellor. Thinking his promotion enough he threw the unhallowed object into the Lake of Nigelheim. Instantly Charlemagne began to raise a palace on the bank, plundering Ravenna to adorn it, nor would he quit the lake until the chancellor dragged it and recovered the talisman. By what token this legendary treasure was recognized in the emperor's grave we can not tell, unless a description exists. It is round, of the finest gold, with two rough sapphires in the middle, and other gems. the town of Aix la Chapelle presented it to Napoleon I., who presented it to Fox, earl of Holland. Afterward it came into the possession of Napoleon III., and still exists, no doubt.

Dr. Dee's talisman is also historic and also survives, in the British Museum. In November, 1582, Dr. Dee was praying, when, in a blaze of light, the archangel Uriel appeared, and smiling gave him a ball of stone, polished black—very like a piece of coal, in fact. Therewith Dr. Dee summoned angels when he would, and they gave him valuable information. But the worst of it was that he could not often understand, and never could recollect, what they told him. "It is very rare," says he in his biography, "yea, even in our days, for any operator or master to hear angels speak articulately. When they do speak it is like the Irish—much in their throat." That expression, "Yea, even in our days," invites a commentary. But to receive daily communications of the utmost interest which one can rarely interpret and never remember must be terribly trying for a magician in the long run. Dr. Dee confided his troubles to a certain Kelly, who, familiar with the Irish mode of speaking, understood the angels perfectly, and what is more, transcribed their remarks. But most people know what singular results, uncomfortable for poor Dr. Dee, followed that association. Several talismans survive in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott had one called the Toadstone, which he prized. He said it had been preserved in the family, unnamed, from whom he got it, for several generations, often pledged for considerable sums, and always redeemed. Stewart of Ardvarlich possesses a crystal, renowned in ages more picturesque through lower Perthshire; even water in which it had been dipped brought luck. The Campbells of Barbreck have or had "Barbreck's bone," a flat piece of ivory not less efficacious. And the "Lee penny," now possessed by Lockhart of Lee, is world famous. The owner in 1650 was indicted by the synod of Glasgow for witchcraft. Who has not heard of the "Luck of Edenhall," upon which the fortune of the Musgraves depends? It is a pretty specimen of Saracenic glass, perhaps brought home by a crusading Musgrave.

Any scrap of writing is a talisman for Moslem and Buddhists of the ignorant sort, who take it for granted that a man must inscribe the name of God if he handle a pen—an idea not so absurd as it appears to us, for among their own countrymen it would generally be so. Mungo Park kept the life within him in his bitterest distress by writing the Lord's prayer on strips of paper, which he sold. One of the oddest talismans we have heard of is favored at Jeypore. They dry the body of a musk rat and inclose it in brass, gold or silver, according to their means. Hung around the neck or tied to the arm, this is an infallible protection against all varieties of misfortune, including bullets. But the most interesting of all talismans is the salagramma stone, cherished throughout India, since Mr. Leland showed, at the Oriental congress in 1891, that it is honored in Europe—even under the same name in Italy, with a change of one letter. The stones have often been described in India. They came mostly from the River Gundak, in Nepaul, a kind of ammonite, about the size of an orange, with a hole through the middle. They exactly resemble the casting of an earthworm petrified, and thus they fit into a legend of Vishnu, not worth transcription.

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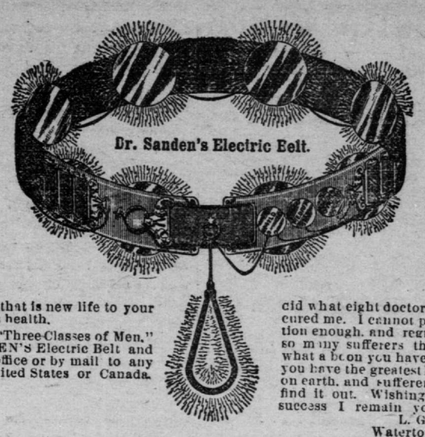

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TROLLEY HEART.

A Nervous Disease Which is not Peculiar, Even to Brooklyn People.

New York Sun.

"Um," said the doctor as he thumped his patient, "Trolley heart. Live in Brooklyn?"

"Yes," said the man eagerly. "Must I move out?"

"No," replied the physician, "it isn't quite as bad as that."

"But," insisted the man, "I wouldn't call that bad. In fact, I'd rather like to have trolley heart if it made somebody tell me I ought to move out of Brooklyn."

"No," said the doctor again. "I guess you'll be able to stand it a while longer. Trolley heart isn't really a cardiac ailment. It is more of a nervous affection. The patient is in no danger of dying, although in a serious case his health may be affected in a distressing manner. The gravest danger to be apprehended is that it may develop into some form of nervous dyspepsia or neuraesthenia, when it might take a long time to cure. Perfect rest is what the nerves need."

"Then," said the man, "perhaps I'd better move after all."

"No," said the doctor. "Trolley heart is rather an indication that the nervous system is a leetle out of gear than an ailment by itself. All you need is to have your nervous system toned up a bit. You see, it comes from running the trolley cars at full speed one minute and stopping them short the next minute, and keeping up that alternation for a ride of two or three miles. The worst time for it is the rush hours at night. Then all the cars are behind time, and the motormen are trying to catch up to the time table and everybody is in a hurry to get home, and a group of people are standing on every corner waiting to get on the car. The motorman starts the car at full speed and the sudden rush forward causes a shock to the nervous center, about the pit of the stomach, which makes a sudden effort to adapt itself to the situation. Then, just as soon as the nerves have been regulated to top speed they receive another wrench as the motorman stops the car short to let more passengers on. Thus there is a sudden strain, a sudden relaxation, and then another wrench on the nerves. It's like catching a boy by the scruff of the neck and shaking the life out of him. Apply this quick alternation of sudden starting and sudden stopping to a man whose nerves all day have been at high tension at his work and you get a wreck. The proper way for a man to go home after his work is calmly, evenly, smoothly, not by starts and jerks.

"That's the way trolley heart is started. I have a patient who was the best father and husband in the world until they put in the trolley. After a year of it he was attacked with trolley heart, and when he'd get home at night he'd be in such a state of nervous irritation that his family couldn't stand him, and his wife was seriously thinking of suing for divorce."

"Say," said the man, "I don't want to run no such risk, even if I have to move from Brooklyn."

"Not a bit of it," returned the doctor, charging his patient $5. "I've cured him and I'll cure you. After a man's been shaken up in this way for a while the nervous derangement affects the action of his heart, and the first thing he knows his heart begins to go a-thumping and a-thumping, till he gets frightened and rushes off to his doctor, like a wise man. That's how it comes to be called trolley heart. A trolley car oughtn't to be allowed to run fast when it's taking a lot of tired men home o' nights. Smoke much? Yes. And drink strong coffee? Yes. Well, let up on smoking a bit and drink your coffee half or two-thirds milk, and take this tonic and you'll do."

The Foreign Mail.

New York Tribune.

A considerable saving of time will be effected by the new method of discharging and distributing foreign mails which is to go into operation on the 1st of August. After that date fast tugs will meet the mail steamers at Sandy Hook and receive the mails, which will be assorted on the tugs and distributed to the various railroads without passing through the New York postoffice. New York will continue to be the great receiving point for foreign mails, but a gain of several hours, it is believed, will be made in sending them over the country. Every gain of this kind is appreciated by the people at large, and especially by the business community.

An Extreme Case.

Puck.

Friend—Was he very much intoxicated, Colonel?

The Gentleman from Kentucky—Disgracefully, sah! never saw such a spectacle! He was so drunk, sah, that he lost his corkscrew!

RETURNS WILL BE LATE

In Spite of Extra Efforts That Will Be Made.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The public must be prepared for a later service on tomorrow's election than usual. It will be borne in mind that hitherto in presidential elections New York has been a pivotal state, and that the polls closed there at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the telegraphic facilities were of the highest order, and the difference in time between that city and the West enabled the Associated Press to practically determine the result of the election before midnight. This year interest will center chiefly in states west of the Alleghanies, and particularly in states west of the Mississippi. Much of the advantage of time is lost. As a rule the polls will close at a later hour, and the telegraphic facilities are comparatively limited. In the State of Illinois there is a provision for amending the state constitution, and in Chicago another for the issue of local bonds, both of which, under the law, must be counted first, and this will necessarily involve some delay. It is needless to say that every effort will be made to prosecute the work as rapidly as possible, but the limitations above indicated exist, and it is as well that they should be understood.

The following table shows the hours (local time) for opening and closing the polls in the various states:

States.	Open.	Close.
Alabama	8:00	5:00
Arkansas	8:00	6:00
California	6:00	6:00
Colorado	7:00	7:00
Connecticut	6:00	5:00
Delaware	11:00	6:00
Florida	8:00	5:00
Georgia	7:00	7:00
Idaho	7:00	4:00
*Illinois	7:00	7:00
Indiana	6:00	6:00
Iowa	9:00	6:00
Kansas	7:00	6:00
Kentucky	7:00	4:00
Louisiana	6:00	4:00
Maine	10:00	4:00
Maryland	6:00	6:00
Massachusetts	6:00	4:00
Michigan	8:00	5:00
Minnesota	6:00	7:00
Mississippi	9:00	6:00
Missouri	7:00	7:00
Montana	7:00	6:00
Nebraska	7:00	6:00
Nevada	8:00	6:00
New Hampshire	10:00	5:00
New Jersey	5:00	7:00
New York	6:00	5:00
North Carolina	7:00	5:00
North Dakota	8:00	5