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THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Nov. 2, 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	38	Qu'Appelle	26
Duluth	40	Minnedosa	32
Huron	26	Winnipeg	32
Bismarck	26		
Williston	26	Buffalo	46 58
Havre	32	Boston	62-66
Helena	38	Cheyenne	34-42
Edmonton	26	Chicago	58-68
Battleford	28	Cincinnati	64-72
Prince Albert	30	Montreal	44-48
Calgary	36	New Orleans	72-78
Medicine Hat	48	New York	64-70
Swift Current	30	Pittsburg	60-72

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.74; thermometer, 40; relative humidity, 84; wind, southwest; weather, light rain; maximum thermometer, 49; minimum thermometer, 31; daily range, 18; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, .48.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change
St. Paul	14	2.5	0.0
La Crosse	10	2.4	*0.2
Davenport	15	3.1	...
St. Louis	30	4.5	...

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

A REFORM'S TRIUMPH.

How completely this campaign refutes the old objection, or one of the old ones, that we used to hear when some of the press were urging the removal of the civil service of the nation from the spoils of a national campaign. So dependent had become candidates upon their spoils budget to meet the expenses of the campaign that many of them really believed that these contests could not be carried on unless there were promises of place in the locker with which to employ the workers. It was in vain that one asked them to observe the spirit of English campaigns, where not an office below the cabinet was affected by the result. We were calmly assured then, as Mr. Bryan assures us now, that this is not England and we must not do whatever England may do lest we become English. It was this that made congressmen first oppose openly and then covertly the reform and finally submit sullenly to an overwhelming public opinion.

No national campaign in decades has surpassed this in bitterness. None, we are assured, since 1861 passes it in importance. If the Republicans win it, they will do it without an office in expectancy, for the civil service has been swept clean of the spoilsmen by President Cleveland. And yet one sees as much ardor as ever exhibited. There are, to be sure, half a dozen offices in each state to which Republicans will be appointed when the terms of the Democratic incumbents expire, but it is absurd to suppose that so pitiful a morsel could account for or appease so great an appetite. No Republican hopes that his president will reverse the policy of Cleveland, for, in whatever else he has been wrong, he has been right on this reform. On the other hand, while the Chicago platform makes a covert assault upon the reform, Mr. Bryan, if elected, would not dare affront public sentiment by turning the current back to the old abuses. We question whether appointment into the civil service is the cause or a cause of the enthusiasm shown by his supporters. Nor can one find sufficient cause for the interest shown in the spoils that yet make inefficient our state service, for, if a "clean sweep" were made, there would be but a few dozen paltry offices with which to reward the working hosts.

Meanwhile, the public service goes peacefully on about its various duties with not a man on the lists made coward by his fears, not one of them quaking with apprehension and not one of them taking time paid for by the public to give to the service of his party. No longer are they the prey of the finance committee of partisan committees and made, under a duress as forceful as the bandit's pistol, to share their pittances with their party. Each man is more a man and more manly that he ever dared be under the obsolete and vicious system, for he now can hold what political opinions he wishes and vote them without fear that he will imperil his place. We have lost sight, in the sound and fury of this campaign, of what has been accomplished, and it is one of the satisfactions the National Democrat will have in marking his ballot that he is not only doing nothing that will endanger the work done, but that he will thereby indorse it and write a guarantee of its continuity and expansion.

CRYING FOR SPILT MILK.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge was once a Democrat, but after Mr. Cleveland gave out his tariff message in 1887 Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge concluded that his interests in the Amoskeag mills conflicted with his duty as a Democrat, and, as the mills were more profitable than Democracy, he abjured the latter; and his conversion to protection was one of the widely-heralded events of the campaign of 1888, whereupon President Harrison rewarded him with the French mission. This is only interesting in connection with the report Mr. Coolidge—omitting the honorable baptismal names he unworthily bears—makes to his corporation. He refers to the losses to the companies and its employes by the floods of the Merrimac and enters into a superfluous description of the effects on rivers and floods of deforesting their sources. It is superfluous because it is old.

The curious thing is that neither Mr. Coolidge nor the New York Tribune, which, quoting him, sets up a plaint about the denudation of forests, perceives that the one policy of government that is their especial fondness has done more than any other cause to rid the land of its forests. Both the Tribune and Mr. Coolidge have demanded a tariff on imports of lumber, to exclude it as much as possible, thereby leaving the market to be supplied from our own forests. The Tribune in this campaign has reproduced McKinley's doleful pictures of the depression in the lumber industry caused by the immense and unprecedented importation of lumber from Canada, because it no longer paid a tax at our ports of entry, forgetting that the effect of such imports, even if as great as stated, is the best, the only possible preservative of our own forests, or at least the only method of slackening their denudation.

These little inconsistencies and contradictions, however, are mitigated, in the case of the Tribune and Mr. Coolidge, by the greater inconsistencies and contradictions of the orator at Canton, who assures one delegation one day that "the idea that governments can create wealth is a myth," and on another points another delegation with pride to the wealth created in sundry industries by government under his copyrighted policy. When a presidential candidate can thus blow hot and cold, it is not surprising that lesser lights like the Tribune and Thomas Jefferson Coolidge may not perceive the inconsistencies of their varied arguments and statements.

THE PEOPLE ON TRIAL.

At last, the fateful day is here. When these words meet the eye a large portion of the people of this country will have already cast their ballots, and within a few hours the result of the people's choice will be known. It has been an unprecedented campaign, and, whatever the result, there is relief from the tension which was becoming too great to be borne. It is in this stress of feeling, in the desperate earnestness of the people, in the all-pervading anxiety in every part of the country that we find our hope and promise of the best results. It is the people themselves who are on trial. Never yet have they been appealed to on the moral side and failed to respond. Never yet has this country or its treasured institutions been put in jeopardy without millions of willing sons springing to the defense.

We believe that this is as true today as it has ever been. The last three months seem to us more like that awful time of suspense just before and after the firing on Fort Sumter than anything else. The nation is waiting. It knows the magnitude of the issues. It understands that in this election, not the choice of one man rather than another as president, not the success of one party over another is the test, but that the direct stake is the maintenance of financial credit and national honor, while indirectly our very institutions hang in the balance. The veiled threats of the Chicago platform and the openly uttered menaces of those who dictated it tell us that the assault is upon our system of government itself. Therefore, we say that it is the people that are on trial.

Are there a majority of us who are willing to venture upon unknown seas with such a heady and uninstructed pilot as Mr. Bryan? Have we wearied of the great problem that was set us by the founders of the republic? Are the intelligence, honesty and conscience of this people at fault? We cannot and do not believe it. Our confidence in the success today of right ideas, by such a majority as will settle the issues raised forever, is based far less upon political investigations, upon the attendance at meetings or the work of committees or the canvassing of votes, than it is upon our estimate of the people of this country as a people. It is unimaginable to us that they whose blood and brain we share, with whom we count it so great a glory to hold common citizenship, upon whose fidelity to high standards our faith for the future of the United States, of free government in the world and of present human progress is pinned, should fall short in a trial like this.

Men everywhere are going to the ballot box today with this deep conviction; in the spirit in which they go to worship God. They will put into their ballots today the religious fervor that follows the performance of duty. If they all do that, if the American people are true to the best in themselves, we have a right to look upon the good work as already accomplished, and to feel that we know already what shouting thousands will proclaim before another morning. Let every man cast his vote today with a full realization of the mighty issues that hang upon it; issues greater and graver than any this generation has ever seen; larger and more momentous, we believe, than have ever been put to the trial of suffrage in this country; and answer to his country first and to the world how the American people meet the crucial test of their fitness to be free.

OVER OUR PIPES.

The long quadrennial agony is over, the voter, badgered and wind-blown, has listened and thought and decided and voted, the throat-worn orator has ceased talking of disasters and ruin if the other party wins and resumed his placid life as a plain American citizen, the press discovers that there are affairs in distant parts worth place in the news columns and comment in the editorial columns, and, generally, the national life resumes its wonted calm. So let us fill our pipes or light our cigars, as we prefer or can afford, and soothe our irritated nerves with the balm of Nicotina. Let the gray smoke rise and fill the room and shut out all view of the silver and the gold standards and the battling candidates for our suffrages, and, if in the excitement of the campaign some of us have done things we should not, as honest citizens, have done, the smoke may help to take the bad taste of it out of our mouths.

But the momentum of the mind cannot be any more checked than can that of bodies. The racer cannot come to a dead stop as soon as the home line is passed, and one who has been running hard in a swift political race cannot lapse into instant rest when he has marked and deposited his ballot. But if we need not think of standards while we smoke, and if our thought will run along governmental lines, tobacco opens an easy avenue of profitable rumination on the relations of the weed to governments ever since the day when Jean Nicot sent seeds of the plant to Catherine de Medici, and won immortality for his name. Raleigh better deserved this eminence, for it was he who popularized the weed among English courtiers and thus gave it letters introductory to Europe and the rest of the Eastern world, affirming his own devotion to the product of his Virginia province by taking farewell of the world in a pipe of tobacco a little while before Queen Bess sent him to the scaffold.

The relation of tobacco to the present campaign is in its exemplification of the limits of the powers of government. We have been hearing much of what a decree of congress can do for a metal, and, in the history of tobacco, we may learn how little even the decrees of absolutism were able to accomplish against a mere weed, as it was first considered. We all know how James blew his famous counterblast against it when he came to rule in place of Queen Bess, and how futile it was, but other monarchs with vastly more power than James had tried heroic measures to prevent its use. The church fulminated against it, doctors warned the world of its injury to health, but neither sword nor threat of hades nor assertions of its poisoning effects prevailed against its seductive charms. When the weed invaded Persia, Abbas I. willed its expulsion and backed his decree by cutting off the lips and noses of his subjects whom he caught smoking, and one unfortunate vendor was thrown, with his wares, into the fire. And yet, today, Persians are the most inveterate smokers in the world.

The "unspeakable Turk" set his arbitrary and unlimited power against the invader. Noses and lips and heads were cut off when their owners were caught enjoying the fumes of the fascinating leaf. Mahommed IV. is recorded as having caused one poor mortal, caught smoking, to have his nose pierced,a pipe inserted and to be ridden on the back of an ass, his face to its tail, through the streets of Constantinople, preceded by criers who proclaimed a warning to all those who dared, as had this culprit, to disobey the law of the sultan. Russia's czar, Michael Fedorowitz, met the weed with equal rigor. The knout was vigorously applied, noses were slit and death followed the second offense. But all in vain, and Turk and Russian are as faithful subjects of Queen Nicotina today as she has in all her world-wide domain. But if governments could not, with all their powers and terrors, repress the weed, they took their revenge by making it pay revenue, and today tobacco taxes form a large part of the money in every public fisc. If human desires cannot be controlled by law, they can, at least, be made to pay smartly for the indulgence. But what we may all learn with profit for our future is that governments can neither make people take and use what they do not want nor make them cease using what they want, whether it be liquor or tobacco or metals for money.

A BIG RISE AHEAD.

The profundity of the commercial depression that attends the present political contest is measured by the comparative inactivity in the wheat market in the presence of such conditions as have not existed before for a long period of years. There is not a doubt in the mind of any well-informed man that wheat should be selling today for from 10 to 20 cents per bushel higher than the ruling market quotation. Every day's news only adds to the influences which are at work to send wheat prices skyward. We are just becoming familiar with the extent and severity of the world's wheat shortage. The reports that arrive from India are appalling. The crop failure has been almost total, and is now beyond reach of remedy. What the governors of that country have to study is how to avert a general famine. They will need to be, for the season to come, heavy importers, instead of exporters of wheat.

This change is accompanied by others that work to the same general end. All the great wheat producing countries of the world are below their average for the year. It is announced from Canada that they want all the wheat they have there. The milling interest of Minnesota declares that not a grain ought to go out of the Northwest from this time on, because all of it will be needed for flour-making and seeding purposes. So it is as certain as any event can possibly be that wheat is going to experience a big bulge after the election is over. It is held down at present only by the tightness of the money market. It is not even held down very successfully by that. The instant that funds can be secured to take care of the large amount of grain rushed to market on advancing prices by those who are anxious to realize, the price rebounds and moves rapidly upward. Even the unfavorable conditions of these days of suspense cannot enable the bears to pound prices down far, or to keep them down.

The instant that the apprehension now felt is removed, the instant that this country has the assurance of the defeat of the revolutionary movement, the instant that capital dares trust itself in the ordinary fields of occupation, and money is released from its present storehouses, wheat prices will go bounding far above the highest point that they have reached. They stand today where they represent to the farmer a reasonable return for his labor, and where they act as a complete refutation of the argument that wheat and silver rise and fall together. In a week from this time, with the end of the campaign and of the crusade against financial stability and safety, they will, we believe, rule many points higher.

AT THE THEATERS.

A large audience witnessed the second production of "The Corsican Brothers," by Robert Mantell at the Metropolitan opera house, and the play was enthusiastically received. Tonight, election night, Mr. Mantell will present the famous romantic drama, "Monbars," the play through which he is best known and in which he has achieved his greatest success. As has been previously announced, Manager Scott has made arrangements for obtaining the returns of the election at the Metropolitan opera house tonight, a special wire having been brought into the theater. These returns will be shown, by means of a stereopticon, on a canvas in the prescenium opening, between the acts, and before and after the performance. The orchestra will remain after the performance, and the returns will be received up to 1 o'clock, by which time the result of the election, as far as the head of the ticket is concerned, will undoubtedly be evident.

Two performances will be given tomorrow—at the matinee "Monbars," and in the evening "The Face in the Moonlight."

Never in the history of the Grand opera house has there been such a phenomenal advance sale of seats as is in progress for the performance tonight. Aside from the interesting features of "A Boy Wanted," the Grand management announce an innovation in the matter of keeping the theater open all night. It is a fact that the most interesting returns will not begin to come in until after 11 o'clock, and the Grand's departure of remaining open until the wee sma' hours of the morn has been received with considerable favor. "A Boy Wanted" is an appropriate entertainment for the time. It is humorous to a degree, and is provided with the best list of specialty acts seen here in a long time.

After the regular performance the orchestra will remain and special features from the members of the company will be introduced in connection with the reading of the returns from the special wire, so as to make the occasion a thoroughly enjoyable one. Popular prices will prevail for those who do not care to visit the regular performance, and who wish to hear the reading of the returns and special features afterward.

Beginning Thursday evening the attraction at the Metropolitan will be "Madame Sans Gene," one of the best-known and most successful of last season's productions. In this drama Sardou has taken a simple incident in the life of Napoleon and has elaborated it with a skill that is particularly his own. In the English version of the play there are forty-two speaking characters, all of which are necessary to the development of the play, and to properly interpret these requires not only an unusually large, but an exceptionally competent company. In the title role Miss Kathryn Kidder has a part for which she is especially adapted, and her rendition of the character has a charm peculiarly her own.

This is the heading which a New York paper puts over a quartette of news items: "One man murdered, another may die, three assaulted and a girl held up in the quiet state of New Jersey."

SUN BURNING UP.

A Curious and Injenious Theory That Has Been Advanced.

St. Louis Republic.

Thousands of curious and ingenious theories have been advanced to account for the effect that the sun, although he has whirled his burning disc across the heavens for untold ages, continues to burn without being consumed, or his bulk being lessened in the least. Some of our most learned astronomers believe or pretend to believe, that the great orb is a ball of gas, but even a great globe of gas would be consumed to its utmost atom in the course of a few thousand years. Others say that fires are kept up by the burning of the remains of wrecked worlds which are constantly falling into its mysterious burning depth.

But even this seems far more probable, and those who take an opposite view declare that it is a monstrously absurd conclusion. In summing up his opinion on the last conclusion, one of the most eminent astronomers of the day has figured that a mountain range consisting of 176 cubic miles could fall into the sun and yet not furnish fuel enough to keep up the present rate of heat for a single second; and that a mass equal to our earth would only furnish heat for 93 years. If these conclusions are correct we may well ask: Of what wonderful, indestructible substance is our great light-giver composed?"

Difference in Degree.

New York Times.

Tommy—Uncle John, what's the difference between a honeycomb and a honeymoon?

Uncle John (a crabbed old bachelor)—Considerable. Honeycombs that I've seen are made up of little cells; but some honeymoons I've heard of were big sells.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

"Johnny," asked his teacher, "what must we do before our sins can be forgiven?"

"Sin," replied Johnny.—Boston Beacon.

A favorite little golf story comes from Scotland.

"I shall hae to gie it up," remorsely remarked the Scotch minister who had no language when his ball lay buried in a bunker.

"What? Golf?" asked his friend and caddie.

"Na," returned the other; "the ministry." —Boston Transcript.

Miss Bluestock—I tell you, man is but an earth-born worm. Julie—You couldn't have been very lively as an early bird, my dear!—Truth.

"What shall I order for dinner today,love?" asked Eve, as she absently plucked a green apple.

"Oh, any old thing," retorted Adam wearily, "as long as it isn't a spare-rib. I'm sick of spare-ribs!"

He savagely swatted a rock at a garter snake.—New York Press.

"Can you warrant the horse to be perfectly gentle?"

"Gentle? He wouldn't bat his eye if he met a procession of bloomer girls in red."

"He wouldn't? Then I don't want him. I like to see even a horse have some sense."—Chicago Tribune.

"I never want to hear anything about a woman's extravagance," said Mr. Meekton's wife. "A woman always tries to get more for her money than a man does for his." "That's true," was the answer. "When we went to the theater last night your hat and sleeves enabled you to occupy twice the space that I did."—Washington Star.

Wayworn Watson—Wot was your daddy's trade?

Perry Patettic—He was a seafarin' man. Skipper of a schooner.

Wayworn Watson—I take notice it don't run in the family. Nobody ever seen you skip a schooner, did they?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Man at the Table—Waiter, these eggs are hard as a brick. You must have boiled them more than three minutes. Waiter—Yes, sir; the boss has told us always to do more than is asked of us, and in that way the trade will be built up. You only asked to have your eggs boiled three minutes; but to show our willingness to accommodate and to make things agreeable, we boiled them six minutes. —Boston Transcript.

ACTIVE TO THE END

AN EXCITING CLOSE TO A RED-HOT CAMPAIGN IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

BIG OPPOSITION RALLIES.

PAGE MORRIS OUTLINES WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO IN CONGRESS.

BRASS BANDS AND ORATORY

Make the Close of the Campaign at Litchfield a Memorable One—In Other Cities.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 2.—The memorable Sixth district campaign closed tonight with the battle continued up to the eleventh hour. Silverites had a dozen meetings all over the city, while the Republicans condensed their final rally into one big meeting at the armory, where 3,000 were addressed by Page Morris, the Republican candidate for congress. His speech was excellent; enthusiasm was unbounded, and the meeting strengthened Republican hopes of carrying the district. Judge Morris smilingly announced that he was confident of victory, and, in answer to questions asked him at Little Falls, said that he would, when he went to congress next winter, get positions on just what committees he chose, and he had chosen the rivers and harbors and ways and means. The first thing he was going to do was to put $1 back on lumber, then add another $1 and he was not going to betray the party in two years as Towne did. The Flambeau club, from Minneapolis made a beautiful appearance and rooted appropriately with their club yell.

Special to the Globe.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Nov. 2.—Mid rain, snow and brass band music, partisan enthusiasm reached its high water mark here this evening. Both sides had planned to wind up the campaign with monster parades and rallies. Republicans secured all desirable halls in advance, but the 16 to 1 people had the Litchfield band engaged. The Republicans then engaged Seibert's band, of St. Paul. Notwithstanding the weather, the Republicans had a fine parade, with hundreds of footmen and horsemen bearing transparencies with all conceivable inscriptions, and marched with fireworks and booming of cannon. The Popocrats followed later with an attempt at a parade, but it was a failure. E. P. Ingersoll and O. P. Campbell addressed the Republicans at Court House hall, and the silverites were entertained at Masonic Block hall by Thomas M. Russell, of St. Paul. At the Republican meeting the number was three times greater than at the other meeting.

Special to the Globe.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, Minn., Nov. 2.—Hon. Albert Scheffer and E. G. Rogers addressed an enthusiastic sound money meeting at White Bear this evening. Mr. Scheffer spoke well on the silver question and Mr. Rogers made an interesting speech on the principles of the Republican party. C. H. McGill also made a short speech. White Bear village will give a good majority to the sound money candidates.

CAPTURED THE MURDERER.

Citizens of Walcott, N. D., Have an Exciting Chase.

WALCOTT, N. D., Nov. 2.—H. Trimble, the barber who murdered County Commissioner K. G. Hagen here last night, knocked at his wife's door and asked to be admitted. One of the women in the house jumped out of the window and ran for town, notifying the people of his return, but he escaped.

This morning he was sighted and chase was given on foot and horseback. He was overtaken and called on to surrender. He kept on running and was fired on, a bullet striking him in the jaw. He had a revolver in his hand and a butcher knife on his person. The extent of his wounds are not known.

Commissioner Hagan was shot and instantly killed by Henry Trimble, who had been about Walcott for several months. Mr. Hagan and two men were in a "temperance saloon" at Walcott, talking, when in came Trimble. He called for a glass of cider. After he drank it he turned toward Mr. Hagan and fired three shots into Hagan's body. After the shooting, Trimble walked out of the saloon, went home, and then left town unmolested.

Hagan had sent Trimble's wife to the county poor farm last years and Trimble seemed to think he should be cared for, too.

BLIZZARD IN NORTHWEST.

Snow May Materially Cut Down the Vote.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Nov. 2.—It has been snowing hard all day. There is over a foot on the level, and unless a very favorable change in the weather occurs tomorrow, the vote in the country precincts will be reduced somewhat. The storm is yet in progress.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 2.—Another five inches of snow fell here last night, and more is reported north and west, and badly drifted. Hundreds of telegraph poles are down between here and Pierre, and no telegraph communication with that city has been had since Thursday afternoon. A foot of snow covers the ground here. Farmers generally are unprepared for winter.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 2.—Six inches of heavy snow has already fallen over this part of the James river valley, and the storm seems to intensify instead of decrease. The present prospect is that the vote in all this section tomorrow will show quite a falling off because of the weather. Both parties will suffer about equally. This is probably the case generally throughout the storm belt in the stae, especially as the roads are very bad. It is generally conceded that the farther voters live from centers and polling places, in this state at least, the more likely they are to be free silver men.

BRITTON, S. D., Nov. 2.—Three or four inches of snow fell this morning. It is still snowing hard. Country voting will be light tomorrow, for the roads are the worst ever known here at this season.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 2.—It commenced snowing this forenoon, and the indications are favorable for almost a blizzard by night.

BRUTALLY SHOT HIS WIFE.

Mankato Hotelkeeper May Be Lynched by Indignant Citizens.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 2.—One of the most terrible tragedies which has shocked our community for many years occurred in this city at 10 o'clock today. Louis Balser, proprietor of the American house, a second-class hotel, shot his wife, killing her instantly.

Balser is dissipated, and got up this morning and began abusing his wife, who was a lady well thought of. The servants say he followed her from room to room and choked her, when she broke from his grasp and ran into the street, closing the door behind her. The fiend followed her, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket, pointed it at her breast and fired, the bullet passing through her heart and both lungs and making its exit under the shoulder blade. Without uttering a word the mother of his children fell dead at his feet.

Balser coolly entered his office and waited for the officers, who took him to the city lock?up. The outer doors were bolted, but an angry crowd swelled to such numbers that he was taken through the back door to the county jail. Cries of lynching were heard on all sides, but no efforts were made to carry out the threats.

Several strong armed deputies were sworn in and put on duty in case of trouble. The body of the murdered woman was tenderly carried into the house, where throngs of curious people gathered. Many sympathizing friends offered assitance to the helpless children.

National Democratic Platform.

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from the party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the president to enforce legal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government; they abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform, to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidate of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

The National Democracy here convened therefore renews its declaration of a faith in Democratic principles, and especially as applicable to the conditions of times. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff tax has its extent in the deficiency of revenue which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in increasing these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of burdens of the people, and a further resort to protection. We, therefore, denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the many, and oppose the parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which are abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the stars and stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping, and that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

The experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law. Thus is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals gained, with the value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency, assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency which offers continued profits to the money changers at their cost.

Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interest of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 to 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork scheme of national currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency, under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class of every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the honor and credit of the nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the republic.

We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointment shall be eradicated.

We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three coordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly had.

The Democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to the well being of the republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

CAPTAIN DUNLAVA DEAD.

Vacancy Caused in the Land Office at Crookston.

Special to the Globe.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Nov. 2.—Capt. T. A. Dunlava, register of the government land office, died here this afternoon of consumption. He was a native of Ireland. He enlisted during the war as a private, and rose to a captaincy. He has been a prominent merchant and politician in the Red river valley during the past fifteen years, and was but lately appointed to a land office position. The remains will be taken to Iowa for burial.

Bank Robbers Own Their Wheels.

SHERBURN, Minn., Nov. 2.—Several attempts have been made to get the bicycles ridden by the bank robbers and murderers here, but without success. The red wheel ridden by the murderer now in jail is in charge of Sheriff Hill. It was stolen at Sibley, Io., and after the prisoner's trial will be returned to the owner. The sheriff has received a great many offers by parties who wished to buy these bicycles, but they are not for sale at present. The wheel ridden by the murderer who was killed is held by a man in Faribault county.

Death Claims a Banker.

Special to the Globe.

ADRIAN, Minn., Nov. 2.—O. S. Melick, cashier of the Adrian Exchange bank, and ex-mapor of the city, died this afternoon of consumption. Mr. Melick was one of the prominent citizens of Southwestern Minnesota, and has been identified with the business interests of Adrian for the past fifteen years. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will be held Wednesday, and will be one of the largest ever held here.

Love's Long Journey.

GETTYSBURG, S. D., Nov. 2.—A couple from the headwaters of the Moreau river recently came to Gettysburg, a distance of over 100 miles, to secure a marriage license and to be married. This was the nearest place they could secure the necessary authority from a county clerk to complete their happiness. They will begin housekeeping with their nearest neighbors about ten miles away.

Complications in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 2.—The supreme court of Montana will be called upon to settle a greater number of contest suits after the coming elction than ever in its history. The official ballot, the cause of the many injunction suits disposed of last week, will cause much more serious litigation after the election. All political leaders anticipate more or less trouble in the count.

Crushed in Milling Machinery.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 2.—George Swanson, aged twelve years, got caught in the macinery at the Anchor mill yesterday and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal The lad, while playing with the machinery, had his hand caught, and in endeavoring to extricate himself was badly bruised.

Instructor for Badger Boys.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 2.—Lieut. John C. W. Brook, of the Fourth light artillery, United States army, has been detailed a military instructor at the University of Wisconsin, in place of Lieut. C. E. Deval. Lieut. Brook was formerly an instructor at West Point, and of late has been at Newark.

Youths Excited Over Finances.

Special to the Globe.

CAMBRIDGE, Minn., Nov. 2.—Three boys, John Qvist, Andrew Anderson and Andrew Lindqvist, aged fourteen, ten and fifteen respectively, while out hunting, got into a dispute over the relative merits of silver and gold, and John Qvist shot Andrew Anderson in the leg.

Shot Amputated His Arm.

Special to the lobe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Nov. 2.—A. W. Mac Rea, a well-known artist of this city, accidentally shot his left arm off just below the elboy today while out hunting.

A Safety Coffin.

Westminster Gazette.

One of the most curious inventions of the past year was that of a safety coffin, intended to obviate the results of premature burial, and invented by M. Vester, a German. The coffin was made larger than required by the size of the body; it had at the head a movable lid, communicating with the open air by means of a square trough from the bottom of the grave. The arrangement was such that a person might thus readily escape from the tomb. The inventor proposed to place refreshments in the coffin as a prudent precaution against starvation.

ELECTION WEATHER.

Rain and Snow Generally Predicted for the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The weather bureau furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

The weather conditions are maturing about as indicated in the special bulletin issued this morning. A storm condition tonight covers the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Upper Missouri valleys. Rain is now falling at Chicago, Green Bay and Duluth, and snow over the eastern portions of North Dakota and South Dakota and Western Minnesota. The amount of snow which has fallen in the Dakotas and Western Minnesota during the day ranges from one to six inches. On Tuesday cloudy weather and moderate rainfall will probably prevail in Michigan and Wisconsin, with high southeast winds; rain or snow in Minnesota, with clearing weather in the afternoon; snow in the eastern portion of the Dakotas, probably clearing by noon; cloudy and light showers in Oregon, Washington and Montana.

In Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and all other states not previously mentioned, clear and pleasant weather is practically certain to prevail on Tuesday.

—Willis L. Moore, Chief of Bureau.

The barometer has risen in New England and the North Atlantic states, the Southern Rocky mountain slope and on the North Pacific coast, and it has fallen in the upper Mississippi valley. The temperature has remained stationary in all districts. Forecast for Tuesday:

New England: Fair; slightly warmer; northerly winds becoming variable.

Eastern New York: Fair; warmer; variable winds becoming southerly.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Fair; Southwesterly winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland: Fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; variable winds becoming southerly.

Georgia: Alabama, Eastern Florida and Western Florida: Fair; northeasterly winds becoming southeasterly.

Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas: Fair; southerly winds.

Western Texas and New Mexico: Fair; variable winds.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas: Fair; southerly winds becoming variable.

Tennessee and Kentucky: Fair; southerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York: Fair; followed by increasing cloudiness Tuesday night; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois: Generally fair in southern portions; partly cloudy in Northern portions; brisk southerly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan and Wisconsin: Threatening weather with rain, probably clearing Tuesday night; brisk southerly winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota: Rain or snow Tuesday morning, probably clearing by afternoon; northwesterly winds.

Iowa and Missouri: Generally fair Tuesday; westerly winds.

Nebraska: Partly cloudy or clearing weather; westerly winds.

Kansas: Generally fair; westerly winds.

Montana and Wyoming: Occasional light showers with clearing weather; westerly or variable winds.

Colorado: Cloudy weather, possibly occasional showers; westerly winds.

Storm signals are displayed on Lakes Pepin, Superior and Michigan.

A White Thoroughbred.

Correspondent Spirit of the Times.

Mr. V. L. Kirkman owns a snowwhite thoroughbred colt, by Palestine and Black Gal. The sire is a chestnut and the dam a jet black. When the colt was foaled there was a red spot on the top of his head, and the tip of each ear was of the same color, but he has shed off recently and is now white all over. The colt's skin is a beautiful pink. He has grown into a very large colt, and appears to be perfectly formed. He will be trained and raced as a two-year-old.

Baby Divides Honors.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How old is your baby, ma'am?"

"Just ten months."

"Does she walk?"

"Once in a while she staggers a few steps, sir."

"Hem, takes after her father. Can she talk?"

"She jabbers all the time, sir."

"Hem, takes after her mother."

Oleomargarine and Butter.

To detect oleomargarine from genuine butter a small portion of each is melted in proper receptacles, in which common cotton wicks are inserted and lighted. These will burn freely. The odor of the smoke arising from the oleomargarine is repulsive and nauseating, while that from the butter is faint and inoffensive.

DEFECTIVE PAGE