THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY

AT NEWSPAPER ROW,
COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. PAUL.

Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.
EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 401, TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. N. W.
Complete files of the Globe always kept on hand for reference.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable in Advance.

Daily and Sunday, per Month	.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	$2.75
Daily and Sunday, One Year	$5.00
Daily Only, per Month	.40
Daily Only, Six Months	$2.25
Daily Only, One Year	$4.00
Sunday Only, One Year	$1.50
Weekly, One Year	$1.00

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Forecast for Thursday: Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa: Fair; colder; northerly winds.

North and South Dakota: Fair; continued low temperature; northerly winds.

Montana—Fair; warmer in the western portion; variable winds becoming southerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Nov. 18, 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	14	Qu'Appelle	—24
Duluth	12	Winnipeg	—12
Huron	0		
Bismarck	—10	Buffalo	60—64
Williston	—12	Boston	48—48
Havre	—24	Cheyenne	24—30
Helena	0	Chicago	40—66
Edmonton	—16	Cincinnati	66—70
Battleford	—28	Montreal	50—50
Prince Albert	—18	New Orleans	68—76
Calgary	—24	New York	54—60
Medicine Hat	—12	Pittsburg	66—72
Swift Current	—16		

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.25; thermometer, 22; relative humidity, 74; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 31; minimum thermometer, 14; daily range, 17; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, .03.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	2.0	0.0
La Crosse	10	2.3	0.0
Davenport	15	3.4	—0.1
St. Louis	30	6.7	*0.1

*Rise. —Fall.

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

THE GOSPEL OF DEMOCRACY.

No words could better convey the thoughts that lie deep in the hearts of all true Democrats today than those spoken by Postmaster General Wilson at the annual banquet of the New York chamber of commerce. We have been waiting for some one so eminent in station that his voice could not be ignored, to seize or make an opportunity for proclaiming anew at this time the veritable gospel of Democracy. Here it is, with its admonition to Democrats and Republicans alike, so sound and so needful that we wish it might be held before the eyes of every voter for the four years next to come.

It would be as untrue as it would be irrational to suppose that all the millions of American voters who were massed behind the flag of free silver were conscious advocates of repudiation and disaster or were less patriotic than the mass of their countrymen. Strange as it may seem, the question of maintaining the financial integrity of the country, of keeping good faith in public and private dealings was confused in the minds of many citizens with the policy of defending a plutocracy, imaginary or real, whose interests were the interests of a class and to that extent hostile to the interests of the masses of the people.

In the honest belief of a section of the voters, is becoming fixed the idea that government is so administered and that laws are so framed as to make unjust distribution of social benefits; as to make more difficult the upward path in life and to narraw the gateway of opportunity for that vast majority of youth whose sole dependence is individual merit and individual effort.

If this points to a weak point in our political fabric, it is our duty to look fearlessly and carefully to that point and to strengthen it as best we may. If, on the other hand, it rests on any real basis in our laws or in the present working of our industrial organization, those laws should be reformed and that industrial organization should be brought into harmony with Democratic government. If we are to escape in the future the cries we have heard in this campaign of the power of plutocracy, of the classes and the masses, of the antagonism between capital and labor, and of the gulf between the rich and the poor, all wrongs or abuses that can breed and foster such ideas must be patiently and honestly obliterated.

Here is the whole truth; and not the half-truth which the Bryanites insisted upon, or the half-truth that the sound money men are wont to look at with so earnest a gaze that nothing else can come within their range of vision. These two elements must be harmonized by the doing of complete and equal justice, if we are to escape all that we feared during the last campaign.

The great body of unrest and discontent that gave force to Mr. Bryan's campaign was made up, as we have often said, of honest and patriotic men. To them the money question was a secondary affair. They did not fully understand it, or they could never have taken the position that they did. They were led away by the sophistries of the silver leaders to imagine that the things of which they complained were caused by the gold standard, and would be remedied by free coinage. In that they were lamentably in error. But their mistake does not change the fact that the grave abuses against which they rose in mutiny, exist, and must be corrected. If the party which has been voted into power shall consider that the last campaign settled all outstanding issues with the settlement of the silver question; if it shall believe that it has now only to go ahead with raising the tariff, and letting other things remain as they are, it will betray its own fortunes and bring calamity upon the nation. For this idea of millions of voters that there is something wrong in our state; that there is not absolute equality for all; that the great combinations of capital exercise an undue influence, both in the world of politics and in the world of business, is firmly fixed, and is not without its foundation in fact. Because free silver is not a remedy for the trust and its extortions, it was as inopportune in this campaign as it was improper in itself considered.

But the trust and its extortions remain. What are we to do with them? What are we to do to make the meanest citizen feel that he has the full quota of rights that true democracy offers him? What are we to do to dispel class prejudice that has been excited, and would not have responded so readily to passion's appeal were there not injustice abroad in the land? What are we to do to remedy inequalities and inadequacies in the distribution of wealth? That is the great problem of our future. For the moment, menaced by a graver danger, confronted with a suggested remedy that was no remedy at all, but only the introduction of a new and more terrible calamity, with the mighty silver trusts ranged on one hand, and the other industrial trusts on the other, the people of this country who could not bring themselves to pure devotion to principle and to the support of Palmer and Buckner, had to choose between two evils. Because they chose what they regarded as the lesser of the two, it does not follow that they approve or condone it. Now, it is possible, as it will not always be, to convince the people that the government is equally for all of them. Pass by this opportunity, and the conviction that the government fosters and creates discriminations and inequality will settle itself too firmly in the popular mind for eradication.

THE CARVER LAND CLAIM.

No fee owner of realty in this region need lose any sleep over the report from Ohio that there has been discovered, among the musty records of an Ohio registry office the deed executed by Hawnopawjatin and Otohtongoomlisheaw, chiefs of the Naudowissies, to Jonathan Carver, in consideration of his mediation that had brought peace between the latter and the Chippewas. This instrument, signed with a tortoise and a snake as the sign manuals of the chiefs, conveyed to Carver all that land lying within boundaries which begin at the Falls of St. Anthony, run along the east bank of the Mississippi as far south as the south end of Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa joins the Mississippi, thence eastward five days' travel, counting twenty English miles per day; thence north six days' travel, and thence west in a straight line to the falls. It was executed at a council held in Waukon-teebe, known to later days as Carver's cave in Dayton's bluff, now sacrificed to the insatiate appetite of railways and trade.

It is somewhat singular that Carver, in his book of travels, says nothing about this conveyance, although he reports the speech he made to the council in the cave. It was not until after Carver's death that Dr. Lettson prefixed a copy of the deed to an edition of Carver's travels, which was published in 1781. Lettson claimed that the deed was stolen from him three years later, and it has never since been seen. After his return to England Carver sought royal permission to publish an account of his travels, but nothing appears to indicate that he also sought royal ratification of this grant. In fact it would have been useless, for three years before Carver left Boston for his travels, in the course of which the pretended grant was made, the king issued a decree prohibiting any private person taking grants of land occupied by the Indians. The sovereignity thus asserted became actual later and passed, by the treaty of 1783, to the United States. Carver, as a British subject, was incapable of taking title from the Indians, even if the latter attempted to give it.

But the claim was taken up and vigorously pressed by the descendants of Carver or their representative. What would now be called a syndicate was formed by Dr. Peters to secure from congress a confirmation of the grant, and three different attempts were made, one in 1803, another in 1806 and the last in 1823. Each failed because no deed was presented, because of the prohibitive decree of the king and, what was quite as fatal, the land granted was outside of the territory occupied by the Naudowessies, or Sioux, and was wholly within that of the Chippewas. If Carver did try to get from the Indians some tangible return for his mediatory services the Indians were canny enough to give him something they did not have. Possibly they thought that, as the Chippewas were equally the beneficiaries of the mediation, they should contribute to the reward for the services. Even if, as the account states, the original deed from the Tortoise and the Snake has been found among the old records in Chillicothe it will be of value only as a curiosity, but of none as a disturber of present titles.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

It seems singular to us that those who are interested in retaining the street railway loop in its present place, together with the street railway people, who are certainly not in favor of a change, should not have succeeded before this time in heading off the demand for an extension of the loop by offering an alternative proposition that would be reasonably satisfactory. The only substitute proposed thus far is to run the Grand avenue cars down to the levee in front of the depot, and to give transfers from other lines. This does not meet the demand except in a most limited and unsatisfactory way. Our people, as a whole, certainly do not care to have the loop extended, but they do care very much to have adequate street railway connection with the union depot. The Globe has presented, recently, its opinions, and those of outsiders on this subject. All who have had occasion to visit St. Paul are loud in their complaint of the distance to be traveled before the main lines of the street railway system are reached, and most unflattering in the comparison they draw between St. Paul and other cities in this respect.

It is clear enough to us that if the street railway could be carried practically down to the union depot, the main force behind the movement to extend the loop would be destroyed, and interest in that issue would be dropped. Now, the extension of the Grand avenue line simply is not enough. It does not fit the case at all. For one thing, a ten-minute service to and from the union depot of a single car is a howling absurdity. It would be no service at all. There are twenty times during the day when the passengers from an incoming train would fill that car to suffocation in about two minutes, leaving some hundreds to straggle off on foot, as now, to hunt up their different lines. It is astonishing that anybody should have even made so absurd a suggestion as a ten-minute depot service. The Grand avenue line does not connect with the Seventh street, or with other lines, in such a way as to make it convenient for passengers to transfer. Nothing but a belt line will answer the requirement, and the shorter this is made, and the more frequent the service, the better for the company, the public comfort and the prosperity of our city. A very short line, tapping all the parts of the street railway system, and furnished with two cars, which could make the trips to and from the union depot every three to five minutes, would meet the case, and would probably put an end to the agitation for a new loop. Why does not the street railway company make such a sensible and satisfactory proposition at once, instead of coqueting with this cheap John experiment of the Grand avenue line?

GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE.

The information given out by the city comptroller relating to the demand for St. Paul bonds suggests the propriety of offering a popular loan here as has been done in other cities. Mr. McCardy announces that $150,000 of bonds now drawing 8 per cent interest will fall due in a few months. He has had offers already aggregating $350,000 for 4 per cent bonds to replace these when they fall due. Unless he has authority to refund, these securities must, of course, be paid by taxation, and a tax estimate is being made up with that in view. We do not think that the people of St. Paul ought to be called upon to pay the principal of any outstanding bonded indebtedness at the present time. We have just completed the payment of a floating debt during a time of such financial stringency and pressure as to make it a heavy burden upon our people. We have just succeeded in reducing the tax levy and will begin to feel the benefit of it next year. Give the property holders a breathing space. Do not place upon them the obligation to cancel $150,000 of debt at this moment, or until they have had space for recuperation.

This is all the wiser policy because there is so great a demand for local securities by small investors. An inquiry made not long ago revealed the fact that the tax certificates of indebtedness, which are issued in anticipation of the yearly revenue, cannot be had for love or money. Although these certificates bear 5 per cent interest, they are disposed of only at a premium which reduces the net return to about 4 per cent. Now, no holder of these certificates will part with one on any reasonable terms. It is perfectly certain that if $150,000 of bonds bearing 4 per cent interest were offered at popular subscription, allowing the purchase of single bonds of small denominations, and prohibiting their sale in large blocks, they would all be taken by our own people within forty-eight hours. It is not at all certain that a 3½ per cent bond could not be disposed of in this way, and it might be worth the trial.

New York city recently sold over $16,0000,000 of 3½ per cent gold bonds, and the credit of St. Paul is not second to that of any other city in the country. It is time now to have in mind the securing of proper authority to refund the bonded debt of St. Paul as fast as it falls due by low rate bonds offered at popular subscription. The small installment that mature next year will give an excellent opportunity to put the plan on trial, and we hope, both in the interest of the taxpayer and for the strengthening of the public credit, that it will not be neglected.

AT THE THEATERS.

Gus Heege as Sven Hanson and St. George Hussey as Cordelia O'Grady furnish two of the most amusing comedy characterizations seen at the Grand in some time. "A Yenuine Yentleman," in which these two players appear, is a bright, humorous creation. The original specialty by St. George Hussey is one of the hits of the piece. Large audiences are the rule.

"Saved From the Sea," an English melodrama, will be next week's attraction at the Grand.

* * *

Sol Smith Russell, whose fine sense of the comic and inimitable pathos, have won him a high place in the esteem of the St. Paul people, will begin his annual engagement at the Metropolitan opera house on Monday evening, appearing in his latest, and, it is said, his greatest play, "A Bachelor's Romance," written for him by Martha Morton. Mr. Russell's company includes such well-known people as Charles Mackey, Alfred Hudson, George Denham, Arthur Forrest, E. D. Tyler, Bertha Creighton, Beatrice Moreland, Nita Allen and Fanny Addison Pitt.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

"My usual price for shaving," said the barber as he wiped the cut on Brightley's chin, "is 15 cents, but on account of having nicked you, I'll only charge you 10, which is very cheap."

"I see," remarked the humorist, "that's a cut rate."—Twinkles.

Very Stout Lady (watching the lions fed)—Pears to me, mister, that ain't a very big piece o' meat for such an animal.

Attendant (with the most stupendous show of politeness)—I s'pose it does seem like a little meat to you, ma'am, but it's enough for the lion.—New York Tribune.

A Common Carrier.—"Dobby tells me that he can carry immense sums in his head."

"Perhaps so; but he never carries them in his pocket."—Exchange.

"Updike," said Fosdick, who had answered the telephone ring, "here's a message saying that your house is burning down."

"Thank heavens!" replied Updike, fervently.

"What makes you say that? Is it insured for several times its value?"

"Oh, no; but my wife has cards out for a pink tea for tomorrow afternoon, and now she can't have it."—Judge.

An elderly gentleman living in Mid-Lancashire is noted for his inebriety. On one occasion, when he had been imbibing pretty freely, he was met by the clergyman of the parish in which he lived.

"Drunk again, John?" said the pastor.

"So am I! So am I!" replied the truthful John, much to the amazement of his spiritual adviser.—Spare Moments.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Grand Jury Report to Be Made Today—Season's Rafting.

The board of county commissioners was in session again yesterday, and spent the day listening to reports and various applications. No important matters have as yet come before the board at this session.

The grand jury is still in session, and will probably make its report this evening. There is no means of knowing how many indictments will be returned, but there will probably be five. In the district court yesterday Judge Williston listened to arguments on various motions.

Robert Drew and George W. Clarkson have been received at the prison from Nobles county, the former to serve three years and five months for grand larceny and the latter four years and five months for assault in the second degree.

During the logging season of the St. Croix, which closed a few days ago, 163 rafts of logs were towed out to down river points. Of this number 69 rafts were taken to Winona.

Thanksgiving day will be observed at the prison in holiday style. The exercises in the chapel will consist of readings by Miss Dixie Smith and Mr. Byron, of Minneapolis, and selections by the mail carriers' band of that city. The customary holiday privileges will be granted the inmates.

An Eastern Star convention will be held in this city next Monday afternoon and evening, and 200 delegates are expected from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Taylor's Falls and other cities in this state. A special train will be run from the Twin Cities.

The cold snap of the past day or two is acceptable to loggers and will enable them to get good bottom for logging roads.

The Minnesota Congregational club meets at the prison next Monday afternoon.

BATH OF VITRIOL

Bestowed on a Former St. Paul Man by His Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—George H. McClusky, a ticket broker who until recently resided in St. Paul, was badly burned tonight by vitrol thrown at him by his wife. McClusky left the woman some time ago, and she followed him to this city. She saw him tonight in the Plaza hotel in Plymouth place, and at once hurled a bottle of vitriol at him. He managed to protect his eyes, but his face and neck were terribly burned. The woman escaped and was not arrested.

COAST CUT OFF

By Landslides on the N. P. and Great Northern.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 18.—This state and all others east of and including part of Idaho are tonight shut off from the coast owing to the landslides and washing out of bridges on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. Both systems have abandoned all through trains and are refusing to accept coast-bound passengers. Both roads are looking for lines to carry their freight standing on side tracks and passengers who left the East before the blockade occurred. Last night was the coldest night Montana has experienced in November for years.

TWIN CITY MEN

Prominent in the Proceedings of the Hardware Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The third annual convention of the National Hardware association began today. The organization has a membership which comprises over 200 of the largest jobbing hardware firms in the United States. The aggregate trade represented in the association is fully $250,000,000 a year. Nearly 200 members from all parts of the country were present when President William W. Supplee called the assemblage to order.

The executive committee report was in the nature of a protest against trusts and corporations. While the report was not made public, it contained a firm declaration against trusts as being detrimental to the consumer as well as the retailer. The convention adopted the report and refused in any manner to support any action of the trusts.

At the afternoon session, Horace M. Hill, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Ideal Competition." Discussion was opened by George T. McIntosh, of Cleveland, and he was followed by F. W. Hurly, of St. Paul. The discussion continued until about 4 o'clock, when the convention adjourned, the members taking four special cars to the Philadelphia museums.

HARDCASTLE HALL'S RECORD.

The Mankato Prisoner Has Had a Mixed Career.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 18.—John Hardcastle Hall, who swindled John W. Blanchard, of Chicago, out of several thousand dollars on a lumber mill deal, and who is now in Mankato, Minn, regarded as either a rogue or an imbicile, has a long record. He came to Seattle about five years ago, and became a member of fashionnable St. Mark's Episcopal church, and manager of the Skookum box factory. In November, 1893, or 1894, some California people visited the church. When they returned home they wrote to the rector that they had been ushered to seats in the church by one of the greatest rogues in the country. Hall confessed that he was from San Quentin, and fled. He said he had been imprisoned until recently.

Tomasi Insane.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Achille Tomasi, who has been a musical director for years, and has managed a number of opera companies, was adjudged of unsound mind by a sheriff's jury in the supreme court this evening.

Tomasi is the victim of delusions and for several weeks has been an inmate of a private asylum at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Dr. Austin Flint expressed the opinion that Tomasi was suffering from melancholia and would recover with care and good treatment in six or nine months. Tomasi was taken back to Mamaroneck after the verdict.

Boston Accepts the Bacchante.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The Boston art commission tonight announced that it had decided to permit the public library trustees to accept MacMonnies' "Bacchante."

The "Bacchante" was first refused on the strength of photographs of it, but the trustees induced the commission to allow the figure to be placed in position and there exposed to public view. Today, in spite of the objections to the figure by some women on account of its nudity, the commission met and decided to let the bronze maiden and her laughing child stay.

Committee Investigating.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 18.—A majority of the congressional committee appointed to investigate the soldiers' home at Fort Leavenworth, including Congressmen Grout and C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and F. S. Layton, of Ohio, arrived here today. Chairman Grout said that the committee would work diligently and expected to have its report ready by the time congress should resume its session. Mismanagement of the home is alleged.

Li Hung May Retire.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Singapore dispatch to the Times says it is rumored that Li Hung Chang will retire to private life, being disgusted with the treatment he received on his return from his journey around the world. The dispatch also states that the new China-Japanese treaty gives no concessions to foreigners.

Spanish Advices.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The amount known to have been subscribed toward the new loan is 552,000,000 pesetas (nearly $100,000,000). Many of the provinces have yet to report. The government has decided to send 10,000 men to the Philippine islands, in addition to 6,000 now under orders for that destination. Official advices received here report the surrender of 600 in the province of Pinar del Rio.

Joy for Miners.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 18.—The Chandler mine, at Ely, was ordered to resume operations today, and 500 men will go to work in the mine tomorrow morning. People at Ely have been in idleness for three months and funds are getting low, so the news was joyfully received.

New Russian Minister.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent says that the czar has invited Gen. Count Vorontzoff Dashkeff to succeed the late Prince Lobanoff as minister of foreign affairs. The correspondent adds that it is understood the count accepts the invitation.

Entertained by Grover.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained at lunch today Dr. John Watson, known in the literary world as Ian Maclaren, and Mrs. Watson.

Sadly Interrupted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—The opening session of the Daughters of Rebekah and the grand lodge of Illinois Odd Fellows today was sadly interrupted by the sudden death of Mrs. Mary B. Stevens, of Yale, Ill., chaplain of the grand lodge. She had just commenced her prayer and said "Our Father," when she dropped to the floor and expired of heart disease.

CASE OF DREYFUS

Caused a Ripple in the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—In the chamber of deputies today M. Casteline, one of the representatives of Laon, called attention to the alleged campaign in favor of Capt. Dreyfus, the French artillery officer who was sentenced to imprisonment for life on the charge of divulging important military secrets to the representatives of foreign powers. In so doing M. Casteline also referred to the rumors which have been circulated of the escape of Dreyfus from the French penal settlement off the coast of Guiana and demanded the prosecution of those who, according to newspaper statements, tried to intimidate or bribe the members of the court martial which tried the prisoner. The premier, M. Meline, replying, said there was no reason to repeat the matter, adding, however, that if the government discovered that Dreyfus had accomplices it would do its duty in the matter.

Thereupon M. Casteline presented a motion calling upon the government to take action in the case and M. Thillot demanded the simple order of the day. Much excitement followed. Finally the government adopted a modification of M. Casteline's motion, expressing confidence that the government would seek to punish the intriguers. This was adopted unanimously.

MINNESOTA'S BOUNDARY.

Next Congress May Provide for a Commisssion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It is quite probable that provision will be made at the coming session of congress for a boundary commission to determine the divisional line between Minnesota and Manitoba. Representative Heatwole reported from the foreign affairs committee in the last session a resolution providing for such a commission. The dispute is over a tract called Hunter's island and hinges on whether the main channel of of the Rainy Lake river runs north or south of the island. It has been suggested that the Alaskan boundary dispute may be coupled with that of Minnesota and an amendment offered to the Heatwole resolutions, providing that the same commission shall determine the Alaskan boundary. Objection is made to this by the Minnesota men, who say it will not be difficult to determine the ownership of Hunter's island, while the dispute of Alaska might engage the commission a long time to the delay of the other questions.

OLD COLONY WRECK.

Limited Express Train Crashed Into a Helper Engine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A disastrous wreck occurred at Old Fort last night, on the Old Colony division of the Southern railroad. The Chattanooga & Norfolk vestibuled limited collided with a helper engine which was backing down the mountain. John Howard, fireman, and Engineer William A. James, of the limited, were killed. It is reported that Postal Clerk William Henderson, colored, had his leg cut off. Flagman Albert Hauser was slightly injured. The accident was caused by Engineer Terrell, of the helper, disregarding an order. Neither he nor his fireman was hurt. All of the killed and injured are from Salisbury.

AN ASHLAND EDITOR

Among the Callers at the Home of McKinley.

CANTON, O., Nov. 18.—The president-elect and Mrs. McKinley took their customary drive about the city today. Returning home they were accompanied by Mrs. Maria Saxton, an aunt of Mrs. McKinley, who lunched with and spent the afternoon with her. Among the callers at the McKinley home today were Walter Wellman, the noted Washington correspondent and former Cantonian, and J. Mitchell Chaple, novelist and editor of the Daily Press, of Ashland, Wis.; Sylvester Scoville, Cleveland correspondent of the New York World, also called.

M'MASTER'S HARD LUCK.

Pardoned Only to Be Sent Again to Prison.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 18.—Capt. Harry B. McMasters will have to serve two terms in prison for embezzling $25,000 from the Eau Claire National bank, of which he was assistant cashier. His first sentence was for three years from the state court, and he was pardoned by Gov. Upham for good behavior three months before his term expired. He was still under indictment in the federal court for violation of the United States statutes in embezzling funds of a national bank. This morning he pleaded guilty in the United States court and was sent back to prison for five years.

DENVER INDIGNANT

Over the Arrest of Grover Spute for Murder.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 18.—Indignation has been aroused over the arrest of Andrew J. Spute, a grocer, on a charge of murdering his wife and five children, all of whom were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Smith's lake, Oct. 25. Four eye witnesses of the drowning assert that it was purely accidental, and Spute's friends claim the arrest is either a subterfuge of the insurance company to avoid payment of a $10,000 accident policy on the life of Mrs. Spute, or an attempt by a local detective agency to blackmail the husband. It is alleged that Spute is the victim of a conspiracy between his own lawyer and the detective agency. Miss Nellie Davis, Spute's alleged paramour, who was arrested with him, was released on bonds.

GENSLINGER OFFER TOPPED.

Larger Purse Offered for Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The offer of $25,000 by President Genslinger, of the Bohemian Athletic club, for a twenty-round boxing match between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, was topped tonight by Jimmy Colville, a well-known sporting man of this city, who offered Corbett $26,000 in behalf of a New York club, whose name he would not disclose. Corbett reiterated his statement of last night that if by Friday there was no higher offer he would accept it. Colville stated tonight that he would be on hand Friday to increase his offer in case the other managers make higher bids.

Killed by Initiation.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 18.—Edward W. Curry, chairman of the Democratic state committee, died at the Savery house today of blood poisoning, the result of initiation into the Elks' lodge here a few weeks ago. He was seated in an electric chair and horribly burned before those operating it realized what they were doing. It was kept quiet till this morning.

Ex-Governor Dead.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 18.—Eli H. Murray, ex-governor of Utah, died here today. He was a native Kentuckian, but had lived for some time at San Diego, Cal., and came here three weeks ago a physical wreck. The remains will be taken to Louisville for burial.

Verdict Against Breckinridge.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—When Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge lectured here at Pike's opera house last winter, the receipts were attached by his attorneys who took depositions here in the case of Madeline Pollard for damages. Today a jury gave a verdict in favor of Attorney Gustave Meyer against Breckinridge for the money for legal service.

International Monte Carlo.

SANTA FE., N. M., Nov. 18.—It was stated here yesterday by a prominent sporting man from El Paso that Dan Stewart and a powerful syndicate have at last succeeded in securing from the Mexican government a concession that will allow them to establish at Juarez, across the river from El Paso, a great international Monte Carlo.

Registered From Racine.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 18.—A well-dressed man, who gave the name of A. H. Morse, Racine, Wis., registered at the International hotel here last night. Today he was found dead in bed with a bullet wound in his head. He had shot himself.

TOO MANY PRISONS

Continued From First Page.

A. Costello, of Duluth, and Cooper, of St. Paul.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The public charities held a meeting in the room above. The first paper being by Hon. J. P. Byers, of Columbus, O., who told of the system of outdoor relief which was inaugurated in Ohio March 1, when the county system was given up for that of the township. There had heretofore been a general county fund from which appropriations had been made for the carrying on of the poor work. Now a fund for the temporary relief is furnished by the town and so soon as a family or individual is in need of permanent aid the case becomes one for the county attention. In the discussion which followed this system was favored over that of the township system.

The general session followed, the first paper being by A. J. Ogden, of Owatonna, the assistant agent of the state public school. Mr. Ogden's paper was exceedingly bright and was earnestly given. He said that it is a serious matter to take the child from the parents. He favored the kindergarten system, which he pronounced a most excellent one, but said that the after training was fully as important and must not be neglected. He said that the first twelve years of a child's life should be spent in school and urged the enforcing of the compulsory law which requires this. He said that there are cases where the interests of the child demand its removal from the parents, but that every individual case must be judged by the surrounding circumstances.

Rev. H. P. Nichols, if Minneapolis, whose paper same next, was unable to be present, but his paper was read by Mr. Hart and was in the interest of co-operation between the two systems; the institutional and the family. He said that concentration might be the idea among those starting fresh in the work, but that co-operation was the course for those dealing with the things which exist. This paper was followed by one by Prof. A. C. Wright, of state board of charities, of Wisconsin, who spoke of the advantages of the two methods mentioned by Mr. Nichols and said that every one had their own convictions on the subject. He said that he himself believed that for the majority of children it is best to be placed in some well directed family. That under the family system twice as many may be cared for as by the institutional which can only accommodate the fortunate few, leaving the others to be cared for as best they may.

KEEP CHILDREN AT HOME.

E. Ingham, of St. Paul, said that he had become partially converted to the family idea, but that he thought a large amount of common sense and some uncommon sense should be used in the matter. Judge Mott, of Faribault, said that he could speak from personal experience. That when a boy he had been placed with a family to be raised, and that the man had treated him so badly he had at last been arrested. Judge Mott said he was then placed in a second home, which he says was good enough, but that they "did not love him a bit," so he ran away. The next attempt to find him a home was with a minister's family, where he loved the man, his son and the old gray horse, "but that the woman was a holy terror and I became a holier terror," said the old judge as his voice shook with emotion. Leave the child in its home no matter what that home may be," he added.

Alexander Johnson, national president of the conference of charities and corrections, spoke on what he was pleased to call "child storage," which he held helped in the breaking up of homes in as much as did not this temporary place for the caring of children exist many a man and wife would not separate oftentimes for some insignificant cause. He said that a child should never be placed out for its board alone. That between certain ages children were better not placed in families at all where their work was a consideration. And that so soon as a child's work was worth anything it should receive remuneration if it be only seventy-five cents a month. Mrs. J. W. Edgerton, of St. Paul, took exception to the first part of the remarks made by Mr. Johnson, and said that she was one of the board of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of St. Paul, and that that institution had had thirty years experience of a varied nature. She said that they were very careful that the children should not be separated from the home influences unless it was necessary. But that when a woman came to them with her baby believing that she must give it up forever, it was a great pleasure to her to find that she might leave it at the institution for a limited time. She said that the women of the board always interested themselves in the cases and tried by every means to bring the parents who wished to separate together again. That they always investigated the cases which they placed in the hands of Mr. Hart for this purpose and that she considered the word "child storage" a cold word.

Dr. Morgan, of the Bethel, St. Paul, told of the work done on the boat and related an experience of his own with a boy who, he said, had run away from an institution and had not been taught how to do anything at all but read. Mr. Johnson asked for the name of this institution, and Dr. Morgan said that he could give it and that it was in St. Paul. However, he did not reveal the name. Rev. Father McNulty, of St. Paul, told of the work among the Catholic institutions and spoke particularly of a school in Minneapolis where the children are kept till they are fourteen years old and then are sent to an industrial school, where they are taught a trade or farming.

Mrs. Pascal Smith, of St. Paul, was in favor of giving homes to children as soon as possible, as she held that institution life is not a home. Mr. Hart spoke of the merits of the two methods and of the need of co-operation as brought out by Dr. Nichol's paper. He said that the work in the state had changed and that the child is being retained for shorter and shorter time. He was opposed to putting industrial training in the institutions, as that means the keeping of the child for a longer time. Mr. Snyder, of Madison, said that it is impossible to get many away from state institutions, that many children could not be taken into homes. That they were not children any one could love. That no one there would care to take them into their home and that he would not either. He said that some children are particularly hard to love. Frank Lewis, in reply to one argument brought out that a child should be left in its own home, no matter what the influence there, said that this was useless and gave several illustrations showing that in some cases it was particularly apparent that the child's own home was no place in which it should be left.

JUVENILE REFORMATION

was the subject of the evening session, the chairman being Supt. J. W. Brown, of the training school, who gave an interesting paper on the subject.

"The Boys and Girls on Furlough" was the subject of Miss Grace Johnston's paper. Miss Johnston is the state agent for the training school, and spoke about as follows:

The training school receives every child sent to it under sixteen years of age for every crime in the calendar except that of murder. Under the revised law of 1895 every child is committed to the care of the board of managers during the whole of its minority, the state agent's work begins when it is known that the child will leave the school. The first procedure is to get acquainted with the child's disposition, his previous history and especial temptations. A personal visit is made to the home of the child. It determines the character and standing of the home and its surroundings. It gives to the parents the feeling that we are willing to take a great deal of interest in helping the child, and it creates a personal responsibility on their part toward the school. After the home has been investigated, the next consideration for the child is work. No one is allowed to leave the school before work and a home have been found. In all cases children must report in writing to the state agent twice a month for three months and once a month after that. No boy or girl is released when under age except on furlough for good behavior. With our girls on furlough we are even more careful than with the boys. Few of our girls have homes or friends, and their future is a great uncertainty.

Rev. W. W. Dawley, of Minneapolis, spoke on "Mental and Moral Training as a Factor in Juvenile Reformation" and E. Ingham, of St. Paul, spoke on the "Past, Present and Future of Juvenile Reformatories."

ARBITRATION RULES.

Text of Them Given by the London Chronicle.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Chronicle reports that the following are the rules for the arbiters forming a part of the Venezuela agreement:

First—An adverse holding or prescription during fifty years shall make a good title. The arbiters to deem an exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement, sufficient to constitute an adverse holding, or to make a title by prescription.

The second rule empowers the arbiters to give effect to rights and claims based on any valid principal of international law which does not contravene the forgoing rule.

Third—In determining the boundary line, where the territory of one party is found to be occupied by the subjects of the other party at the date of the treaty, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equalities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

MESSAGE OF AMITY

Sent by Maj. McKinley to the People of Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—The Evening Telegram sent a representative to Canton to interview President-elect McKinley on matters that will be interesting to Canadians, but especially as to his views concerning reciprocity with this country. The major was non-committal. He regretted his inability to make any prophecy as to the results of any reciprocity negotiations.

"I do not know," he said, "what the new congress will do concerning the tariff. Of course, the question of reciprocity will be one of the things to be considered, for it will certainly be presented." Mr. McKinley sent this message to the people of Canada: "I hope that the amity and good feeling between the two countries will continue, and that we may know more of each other as the years go on. We have so much in common that we are justified in expressing that hope."

GRAND ISLAND ROAD

To Be Offered for Sale Under Order of Judge Sanborn.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—Notice of the sale of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway, formerly a part of the Union Pacific system, has been received by interested parties in this city from Edward Simonton, of St. Paul, special master for the property's sale. The sale will take place on the mortgaged premises in the depot at Hastings, Dec. 23. It is thought a committee of bondholders will bid it in, the upset price of the purchase, as fixed by the order of the court, being $3,000,000, which is less by $1,000,000 than the price originally fixed. This line begins at St. Joseph, on the state line, and runs through Kansas and Nebraska to Grand Island, through a rich territory, and its franchise is regarded as very valuable. Its sale was ordered by Judge Sanborn, of the United States circuit court for the state of Nebraska a year ago, but the attorneys for the bondholders got ready for the sale only a few days ago.

THE SUNDAY EDITION —OF— THE GLOBE

With Its Handsome

COLOR PLATE "Thanksgiving '96"

And Other Up-to-Date Features Is a

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE IN ONE.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT