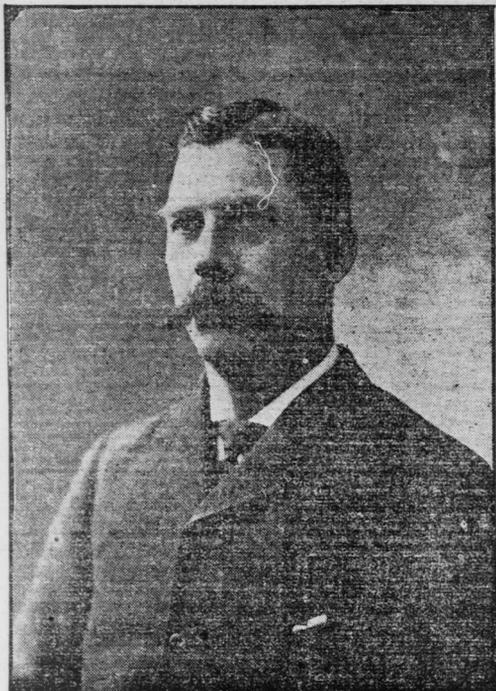


POINTERS ABOUT POPULAR POLITICIANS IN THE RUNNING.

HENRY F. WESSEL,
Democratic Candidate for Clerk of the Courts.



H. F. Wessel—Born in St. Paul, June 25, 1857; educated at public schools; taught school in Carver and McLeod counties from 1875 to 1880. Later in mercantile business with James H. Brown and E. F. Berrisford. Since

Jan. 1, 1886, has been Western representative for Friend Bros. Clothing company, with offices in the Davidson block, this city. Charter member of Commercial club, a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbia, U. C. T. and T. P. A.

ARE 35,000 YEARS OLD

KANSAS TUNNEL DIGGERS UN-EARTH BONES OF GREAT AGE

Those of Prehistoric Man—Prove That Life Existed in America Much Earlier Than Previously Known—Remains Date to Glacial Period—Victim Probably Drowned in Flood.

(Special Correspondence.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—A party of scientists known and recognized as authorities on geology has just returned from a visit to Lansing, Kan., where an examination was made of the "Lansing skull," as the prehistoric relic has become to be known. The members of the party were Prof. M. H. Winchell, of Minneapolis, state geologist of Minnesota since 1872 and now, president of the Geological Society of America; Prof. Warren Upham, of St. Paul, who spent fifteen years in geological surveys and has published a work which is considered a text book on the glacial period; Prof. S. W. Williston, the paleontologist of the University of Kansas; Prof. Erasmus Hovard, who holds the chair of mineralogy at the same university, and M. C. Lang, curator of the Kansas university.

It has proved to the complete satisfaction of the party that the human bones found are the skeleton of a man who lived in the glacial period, or about 35,000 years ago, and that this skeleton is the oldest ever found on the North American continent. They unite in pronouncing it the most important geological discovery ever made in America. The proof that man existed on this continent thousands of years previous to any date which has heretofore been set as the time of his life is complete. These men did not go to Lansing with the idea that they were investigating any important find. Rather they were inclined to believe that the skeleton was a remnant of a much later period than the glacial. Some of them had theories as to how a modern skeleton might have found its way into the place where the bones were found, and the most important support those ideas until conclusive proof showed them to be untrue.

Older in European Countries.

Man is known to have existed in Europe 100,000 years ago—long before the time when sheets of ice covered the land to depths of hundreds of feet. In America no trace of human habitation in the form of skeletons has heretofore been found. It has generally been believed that man did not exist here then. Now it is known that he did, and from the formation in which the bones were found it is practically established that this particular man who left his skeleton imbedded in the earth, lived and died at a period when the ice sheet had temporarily receded the northward and extended only to the middle of Iowa. In what geologists call the "Iowan period," when the ice had melted away in Missouri, the man carried out his destiny and died at an advanced age. He might have been drowned in the great flood of water which swept down from the north as a result of the melting ice. One of the scientists thinks so. He might have met with violence, for one-half his lower jaw was found ten feet distant from the rest of the skeleton. To support the former theory is the peculiar fact that the lower teeth were found in a heap, as if their owner had sunk in a cramped position, possibly exhausted from exertion. The Missouri river was then forty feet above the highest level known in civilized times, and the mark, made in 1881, is fifteen feet lower than the place where the skeleton was found. On this basis, if the man was drowned he succumbed in fifty-five feet of water after a valiant struggle for life. Two hundred feet of sediment blotted out even his memory for 350 centuries.

Old Man of Moderate Height.

"The man was of average stature," said Prof. Williston. "He was aged and in some ways dissimilar from the man of the present time. The lower jaw projected somewhat beyond the upper, as is shown from the worn condition of the lower teeth. This fact would make him carry the head quite erect. The forehead sloped backward very appreciably. Otherwise he was not very different from the man of the present. It would appear from the condition of the teeth that he indulged quite freely in sand and gritty substances. These things might have

made up the seasoning of his food. What his habits and customs were, whether he was a nomad or had a fixed habitation, has not yet, and may never, be determined. These points have not come up for discussion. The skeleton and its antiquity have been the absorbing points so far.

The cave in which the skeleton was found is twenty-five feet below the present surface of the ground. Erosions have carried away the remainder of the soil which originally covered the country to a depth eight times as great. The floor of the cave is limestone, and is some twenty feet above the present level of the Missouri river, which flows a furlong distant from the entrance. Above this stone is a stratum of sand or decayed rock. The next layer is loess, or decomposed glacial material. Its thickness varies from one to one and a half feet. A thin stratum of alluvial deposit, at some points two inches thick, at other points dwindling away to nothing, lies directly above the loess. It was laid down during the period of high water. Loess to the thickness of about thirty feet forms the top layer.

Buried in the lower stratum of the loess was the skeleton, with fragments of it in the next layer below. Glacial stones, perhaps brought from long distances, decayed and carefully stowed among themselves the skeleton of the Adam of North America.

The skeleton was discovered by Michael and John Concannon, who started to dig a tunnel on the north side of a hill almost directly beneath their house. When they discovered the skeleton they told neighbors about it, and notices printed in the newspapers attracted the attention of the scientists, who have just made an investigation and reported.

A new French life-preserver is a belt filled with calcium carbide. It is quickly inflated by acetylene on being wet.

RUKARD HURD.



Rukard Hurd—Representative from the Thirty-sixth district (Seventh ward) added. He is a business man; graduated as civil engineer from the Pennsylvania military college in 1878, and is a member of the board of trustees of that college, and for fifteen years has been general manager of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York for Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Among the house bills he is the author of the following, which are now laws: The "Hurd oil bill," which places the illuminating oil inspection department on a salary basis; the bill to prohibit adulteration of linned oil; the army bill, allowing any city or village council to issue bonds for armory purposes; the bill allowing the national guard \$10,000 additional a year; the bicycle side path bill, authorizing the issue and sale of cycle license tags, the proceeds to be expended for building and maintaining cycle paths. An active, energetic, public-spirited man.

MAFIA VITALITY GREAT

IT IS SHOWN IN THE UNITED STATES BY STRIKING EPISODE

Malignant Murder Arising From an Old Vendetta—Octogenarian Kills a Newly-Wed Youth in New York—Drama of Death Which Was Concluded the Other Day at Bologna.

Special to The Globe.

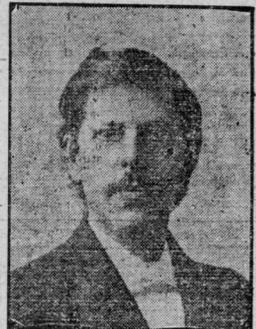
NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Machinations of the Mafia in America once in a while disclose the diabolical vitality of that mystic Italian murder club: here we have just had one of the most striking examples of the Mafia's activity in the very heart of our metropolis.

At the age of eighty-two years Antonio Ziropoli stands charged with the willful murder of a young countryman one-fourth his age. The slaying was the outcome of an utterly foolish quarrel over the stabling of the younger man's horses in Ziropoli's yard. Michael Guardini, the victim, had not previously asked leave to do so, and Ziropoli's son, taking offense, got into a dispute with Guardini, blows were struck, and the elder Ziropoli, rushing out from his house, stabbed his son's antagonist to death.

What a flimsy pretext for taking human life, one would say! But back of it, the authorities say, lies the treasured-up malevolence of some long-existent Sicilian vendetta, finding its belated opportunity in this lamentable tragedy of the Italian quarter of New York.

Surveying this spectacle of assassination reduced to a fine art by the tireless watching for and unerring seizure of the slightest opportunity for enjoying the long-sought for vengeance, we may marvel at the virility of the Mafia in America, and its adaptability to our

M. J. FITZGERALD.



A veteran in local politics, although by no means one in years, is M. W. Fitzgerald, Ramsey county's present register of deeds, who is a candidate for the renomination and re-election at the hands of the Republican party.

Under Mr. Fitzgerald's regime in the register's office, many improvements have been made on the system in vogue at the inception of his term, and the Torrens system of land registration, of which Mr. Fitzgerald is an exponent of no mean ability, has been successfully put into operation. Mr. Fitzgerald has made a special study of the system and has issued an excellent treatise detailing its more important features.

For several years Fitzgerald was chief deputy under Clerk of Courts E. C. Rogers, resigning that post upon his election two years ago to the register's office. Prior to his appointment by Mr. Rogers, he was engaged in mining operations in Montana, and it was while there that the post was tendered him.

While perhaps not a dictator in his party, yet Mr. Fitzgerald, more popularly known as "Mike," is regarded as a power, and his nomination is freely predicted by many.

PHILIP JUSTUS.



Philip C. Justus is a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff and will undoubtedly be successful. For years Mr. Justus has been an ardent worker for the party, and is popular within the Republican ranks, as well as among the voters of the county. He is now finishing up his first term as sheriff, which has been entirely satisfactory to his party, and, in the parlance of the campaign, "One good term deserves another."

Thomas R. Kane, county attorney, and candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket, has made an enviable record as a public official. Never in the history of Ramsey county were the affairs of the county attorney's office conducted in a more efficient manner at less cost to the taxpayers.

Mr. Kane will have no opposition for the nomination. His record is such that the office is now runnings as smoothly as if nothing had ever happened. He has ever been a staunch Republican. The Republicans of the county will make no mistake if they intrust the nomination for county auditor to the gentleman who has filled the position of chief deputy with such conspicuous ability, and who is so painstaking and so genial and affable in all the perplexing routine which is his daily experience serving the public.

Bologna Drama of Death.

A drama of death in many exciting acts was concluded the other day at Bologna, the "Red Mokanna" of the Mafia supplying the leading motive and the curtain falling upon a climax

where justice triumphed. Raffaele Palermo, was the chief conspirator, his aides being Giuseppe Fontana and Nicolo Trapani. Between them they accomplished the assassinations of Emanuel Notarbartolo, an eminent figure in affairs of state in Sicily, and Francesco Miceli, a leader among the rich land-owning class.

More than half a year was occupied with the trial of the murderers, which ended in conviction, each of the three men accused receiving sentences of thirty years imprisonment.

The prominence of the prisoners and their vintages, and the sensational story of the vendetta, made the trial a notable one. The chief offender, Palizzolo, was a power in the Mafia and terror to those classes in Palermo, who, being under his thumb, were mere slaves to its mandates. When the law was vindicated, none rejoiced more than they.

Happened Years Ago.

The murders of which Palizzolo and his confederates were convicted, occurred ten years ago. The motive of the opposition always offered by the two victims, Baron Notarbartolo and Signor Miceli, to the villainous politics of Palizzolo.

Signor Miceli was shot by ambushed braves concealed in the shrubbery of the garden of the palatial residence. He turned to follow his fleeing assassins but fell dead from his wounds. His wife saw him killed.

Notarbartolo, the other victim, was much beloved and respected by the people at large. His murder was accomplished in the compartment of a railway carriage on the Trabia-Palermo road, his body with sixteen stab wounds, being thrown out of the window and discovered later on the track. It was shown in each case that robbery was not the motive as nothing was taken from the persons of the murdered men, and as they were both citizens of universal popularity, suspicion fell upon the Mafia.

Palizzolo was a hard man to beat, and permission to indict him had to be obtained from the Italian parliament of which he was a member. The first inquiry into his complicity in the crimes lasted three years, and was abortive. There was a second judicial inquiry with similar results, in 1897. When the Marquis de Rudini went out of office, and the Ministry of Gen. Pelloux came in, the case was reopened, and everyone said it would end in failure, like the others. But in this they were mistaken. The best legal

THOMAS D. O'BRIEN.



Hon. Thomas D. O'Brien, Democratic candidate for judge of the district court, is one of the most widely and generally respected men in the Northwest. Has been long in the public eye as a leading member of the bar and public spirited citizen and never has his reputation or his political motives been questioned.

O'Brien was born in Wisconsin in 1859. Four years later he came to St. Paul with his parents; grew up to manhood and was educated in St. Paul. He received his education in the common schools and read law in the office of Young & Newell. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and at once became a member of the firm O'Brien, Eller & O'Brien. This association continued until 1888, when the present firm of C. D. and Thomas D. O'Brien was formed.

Mr. O'Brien has made a distinguished name for himself in the practice of his profession, but he is perhaps best known as a citizen of untrifling civic zeal. He was a member of the commission which framed the new city charter and assumed much of the heavy work incident to its preparation and submission to the people. He was clerk of the municipal court in 1880 and 1881 and assistant corporation attorney under William Pitt Murray, from 1891 to 1893. Mr. O'Brien also served two years as a member of the board of trustees for the state hospitals for the insane, by appointment of Gov. Clough. He was formerly an ardent national guardsman and served as captain of one of the batteries. Mr. O'Brien is unpopular for the nomination and he has a host of friends and admirers in all political faiths who confidently predict his election by a handsome vote.

THOMAS R. KANE.

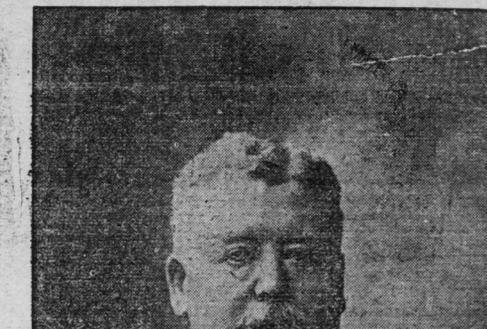


Charles E. Keller, who is a Republican candidate for the nomination of county auditor, is a gentleman who has had a good deal of experience in that office, and without doubt is well qualified for that responsible position as any man in the city. He is now the chief deputy, and succeeded to the office under very trying circumstances, but he soon straightened matters out, and the office is now runnings as smoothly as if nothing had ever happened. He has ever been a staunch Republican. The Republicans of the county will make no mistake if they intrust the nomination for county auditor to the gentleman who has filled the position of chief deputy with such conspicuous ability, and who is so painstaking and so genial and affable in all the perplexing routine which is his daily experience serving the public.

talent in Italy was engaged for the prosecution, including a special advocate, secured by the family of the murdered Baron Notarbartolo. This advocate was opposed to the methods and men of whom Palizzolo was the perfect and predominant example. His name was Alkobelli, and while in all respects his conduct of the case against the accused was superb, he clinched his argument by proving that Baron Notarbartolo had directly incurred the hatred and inspired the motive for his "removal" by the Mafia by his acceptance of the proffered post of president of the Bank of Sicily whose methods, it was known, he would be certain to reform, and prevent it from being any longer used by Palizzolo and the Mafia for their nefarious schemes. The bringing of these desperate criminals to book has occasioned a sigh of relief throughout the length and breadth of Mafia ridden Sicily.

—George Morris.

PATRICK MURPHY.



Democratic candidate for nomination for sheriff, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to St. Paul thirty years ago, where he made his home. The first years of his business experience were passed behind the counter with Ingersoll & Co., Bridge square; afterwards with Henry Strauss & Co., dry goods merchants. After spending ten years in the retail business he took a position with Lanpher, Finch & Skinner as traveling salesman, and for seven years remained with that firm. Back in the 80s Mr. Murphy was one of the promoters in reorganizing the Powers Dry Goods company, and for several years was one of its stockholders, meantime speculating in real estate.

He acquired considerable property during the boom. He lost his home, wife and boy about four years ago. He is a widower, with four daughters, who keep house for him at 254 Farrington avenue.

Mr. Murphy would make an admirable sheriff, having the physique, courage, discipline and shrewd business ability to well qualify him for the position. To know him is to admire and like the gentleman. The following note was received by The Globe last evening:

I will say to my many friends, no matter what may be said to the contrary, that I am in the fight till the polls close.

—P. E. Murphy.

C. E. KELLER.



Lee Hall has been a resident of St. Paul for twenty years, being connected with the old Erie Telegraph and Telephone company (now the Northwestern Telephone company) for two years, for six years with the Hardware firm of F. G. Draper & Co., and the past twelve years in the real estate business. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has always taken an active interest in all elections. This is his first attempt at seeking a political office, and the Democrats of Ramsey county will make no mistake in nominating him for the office, as he is a hustler and will help the entire ticket. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Commercial club, the Southern club, and an old Shattuck school cadet, and for many years before coming to St. Paul was a member of the National Guards of Missouri.

PREDICTS WAR BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND

London Saturday Review Frothing Harder Than Ever.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"A hated rivalry, which may some day be settled by the arbitration of the sword," seems to fairly sum up the Saturday Review's opinion of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Discussing President Roosevelt's pronouncement on Monroism, the always bitterly anti-American Review uses the president's speech as a text on which to enunciate a long sermon on "American greed and hypocrisy" and the danger threatening the British empire from the United States' future expansion.

—George Morris.

J. PIERPONT. MORGAN.



According to Mr. Morgan's own valuation, the above picture is worth more than \$5,000,000. New pictures of the great financier are difficult to land nowadays. J. P. Morgan has a mortgaged camera, and he threatens to smash every one that is leveled to him. Our staff photographer, in securing this picture, was the only newspaper man to do so.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND LORD BLANDFORD.



After seven years' absence from the land of her birth, Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, returns to this country. Her visit here will be a short one, and society is greatly stirred by her presence.