

FOR GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

Hon. D. W. Lawler, whom the Democrats have nominated.

The Minnesota Democrats have nominated Hon. D. W. Lawler as their candidate for governor, and, to use the vernacular, the Republicans will have to "hustle" if they do not want to be badly left.

Mr. Lawler's career gives promise of great things in the future. He is the son of General John Lawler, one of Wisconsin's best known campaigners of a couple of decades ago. The Democratic gubernatorial candidate was born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., but thirty-two years ago. He was graduated from the Georgetown (D. C.) college in 1881 with high honor as an A. B. He has since received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater.

Mr. Lawler entered the law department of Yale university, won several degrees and most of the important prizes, and after graduating located, in 1886, in St. Paul, where he began the practice of law. He has held no political office, with the exception of assistant United States district attorney for his district and corporation counsel of St. Paul. It is not improbable, however, that he will be the next governor of Minnesota.



D. W. LAWLER.

An Astounding List.

It takes ten columns of space in the New York World to recapitulate all the strikes which have occurred in protected industries in this country since the McKinley law went into effect. The magnitude of the list is astounding, even to those who have long been convinced that "protection" protects capital in its aggressions on labor. Sixteen days after the act went into effect 1,300 iron miners at Dayton, Tenn., struck against a reduction of wages. That was the first, and it has been followed by no fewer than 473 strikes against reduction of wages under the operation of the McKinley tariff iniquity. As The World expresses it, there "has been no instant of time since the McKinley tariff act went into effect that there has not been in progress somewhere within the United States a strike against a proposed reduction of wages in some protected industry."—St. Paul Globe.

A Constantly Narrowing Margin.

The impressiveness of Grover Cleveland's speech was principally in the fact that he spoke truths that all have experienced, when he said that the people are "burdened as consumers by a tariff system that relentlessly and unjustly demands from them in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by wages of hard and daily toil." From every city and hamlet in the land the facts prove this truth, and no sweeping general statement can convince the consumers of the country, who see the margin between wages and cost of living grow thinner and thinner, that they are being exploited by Republican protection.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

An Edifying Object Lesson.

In the proof of the enormous profit made by the Carnegie company in the production of steel ingots under the McKinley tariff may be seen the ground on which Mr. Swank congratulated the members of the Iron and Steel association on the passage of "the most protective of all the tariff schedules." In it, too, will be seen the basis of the great American system of protection by purchasing castles in Scotland, England and other countries, whose citizens he desires to cheer with a sight of a triumphant Democrat. Will Republican organs continue to defend the iron and steel schedule?—Chicago Times.

Light Head, Heavy Tail.

While that portion of the banner occupied by the name of Harrison sometimes exhibits itself to the gaze of the spectator, the tail of the streamer which supports the name of Reid hangs like a dead weight even in the briskest kind of a gale. At times it seems as if Harrison's name would rise to the emergency, as it were, but as often the name of Reid pulls back like a balky horse and drags down the proprietor of grandpa's hat to a perpendicular. The banner is very suggestive, on the whole, of the Republican feeling toward the presidential ticket.—Lansing (Mich.) Journal.

"They Know Their Enemy."

It is all very well to shout that the force bill is dead. It is all very well to cry aloud that the Republican party is now a party of love, having forgotten its old hatreds and wiped off the pages of its history the many former attempts to make the federal bayonet control the southern ballot. Southern white men are not to be deceived, however. They know their enemy, whether behind a domino or in the broad glare of electricity.—Nashville American.

The Silent Vote for Cleveland.

The quiet satisfaction with the course of events is visible everywhere. Men are not saying much. But wherever a Cleveland and Stevenson club is formed the membership is apt to be heavy. The silent vote is preparing to fall into line for Cleveland and reform; at least the indications and symptoms point that way.—Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Sentinel.

PORTRAITS OF COLUMBUS.

The public school pupils, who are going to have the lead all over America in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, are already asking how Columbus looked.

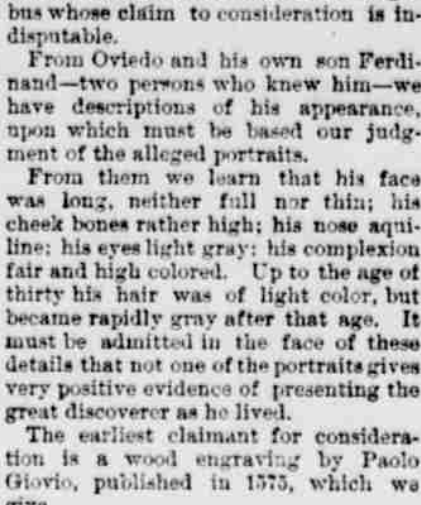
Many leading American publications have recently contained timely articles on the great discoverer, and the variety of portraits which has accompanied these articles has been surprising.

By the highest authorities it is conceded that there is no likeness of Columbus whose claim to consideration is indisputable.

From Oviedo and his own son Ferdinand—two persons who knew him—we have descriptions of his appearance, upon which must be based our judgment of the alleged portraits.

From them we learn that his face was long, neither full nor thin; his cheek bones rather high; his nose aquiline; his eyes light gray; his complexion fair and high colored. Up to the age of thirty his hair was of light color, but became rapidly gray after that age. It must be admitted in the face of these details that not one of the portraits gives very positive evidence of presenting the great discoverer as he lived.

The earliest claimant for consideration is a wood engraving by Paolo Giovio, published in 1575, which we give.



Next in point of antiquity is the engraving called the De Bry portrait. It shows a head covered by a three-cornered cap, the face being short and broad and having the characteristics of the Dutch in a marked degree. It does not correspond with the best authenticated descriptions. De Bry claimed that the original canvas from which it was taken was painted from life by order of Ferdinand, the king.

Jomard published in 1845 a portrait in support of a Titianesque canvas, which he had obtained at Vicenza. This picture bore the inscription "Christophorus Columbus Ligur. Indiarum Primus Inventor." He claimed that the features were in accord with the description of writers contemporaneous with Columbus. The pointed beard and Flemish ruff he accounted for by assuming that they were the additions of a later hand. These and other accessories, however, prevented the acceptance of Jomard's views.



There are many other so called likenesses of Columbus. They are widely scattered and it is not easy to link them with the three shown above, which probably have the best claims to consideration. But these three have little in common. They would never be taken for portraits of the same person.

The most authoritative descriptions of the stature, complexion and personality of Columbus coincide, and yet the most generally accepted portraits are not in harmony. Many artists disregard the statement that his nose was aquiline and make it of a decidedly retroussé type; others portray him as a brunette with a short, fat and beardless face. The next time we see him is a blond with a long, thin face, well covered with whiskers. We always know him, as the artist thoughtfully introduces his name; otherwise a lively guessing match might result. The style of the pictures would naturally suggest the celebrities of a few centuries ago. They might be taken for Plato, Othello the Moor, Alaric, Julius Caesar, Richard III and a score of others whose faces figure in history. Even a composite of the many portraits could not blend or unite in one the discordant conceptions which we see every day. We must know Columbus by his deeds, and not by his pictures.



There are 216,230 school houses in the United States and only 3.5 per cent. of them are in cities. This is a striking illustration of the economy possible in a dense population. Every one of these schools should be represented in the national Columbian public school celebration of Columbus day, Oct. 21.

QUEER WAYS OF CATCHING CURS.

The Sitp Nooses of New Orleans and the Nets and Lariats at 'Frisco.

In New Orleans the dog catchers who feed the pound with vagrant curs proceed about their work with a slip noose, which they hold in front of the dog's head or under his feet. In San Francisco the street curs are captured with big hand nets that look like exaggerations of the tools with which entomologists chase butterflies. But the net is a new thing for San Francisco, and before its use was introduced that city boasted the most scientific and interesting dog catchers in the Union. They did the work with lariats, used as cow-boys use the flying loop, such as was introduced in the Southwest by the Mexicans.

It was a source of never-failing interest to the San Franciscans and to all who visited their city to see these wonderfully expert men catch a dog. The dog would be ahead of the man or across the street. The man would have his coil of rope hidden behind him, and would advance to within reach of the animal, when, with unerring accuracy, the rope shot out and the dog was captured. The movement was lightning-like, and the accuracy of aim was such that a dog was known to be doomed whenever a dog catcher set eyes on him. The instant a man threw his lariat he began to pull it in again with a dog on the end of it. He always pulled the dog up between his legs, gripped the animal's neck between his knees, took off the noose, and, catching the cur by the neck, tossed him in the pound wagon. The dogs became wonderfully knowing and seemed to scent a dog catcher around a corner. It was argued that the method of capture was cruel, and as a result the lariats are out of use and the big butterfly nets have taken their places.

Clever Horses and Cattle.

That cattle and horses can communicate intelligence to each other, and are endowed with a certain amount of reasoning faculty, the following facts, says a ranchman, are pretty conclusive proof. I once purchased a station on which a large number of cattle and horses had gone wild. To get cattle in I fenced the permanent water—a distance of twenty miles—leaving traps at intervals. At first this answered all right, but soon the cattle became exceedingly cautious about entering the traps, waiting outside for two or three nights before going in, and if they could smell a man or his tracks, not going in at all. At last they adopted a plan which beat me. A mob would come to the trap gate, and one would go in and drink and come out, and then another would do the same, and so on, till all had watered. They had evidently arrived at the conclusion that I would not catch one and frighten all the others away.

To get in wild horses, six hundred of which were running on a large plain—about twenty thousand acres—I erected a large stock yard, with a gradually widening lane, in a hollow where it could not easily be seen, and by stationing horsemen at intervals on the plain galloped the wild horses in. My first hunt, which lasted some days, was successful, the wild horses heading toward the mouth of the lane without much difficulty, but of course some escaped by charging back at the stock yard gate, and in other ways. My second hunt, about a month later, was a failure; every mob of horses on the plain seemed to know where the yard was, and would not head that way. This seemed to show that the horses that escaped from the first hunt told all the others where the stock yard was.

Antiquity of the Plane.

A very interesting discovery has been made at the Roman city of Silchester. The excavators came across a dry well which, on being explored, proved quite a little museum of antiquity. Some fifty-five feet down the diggers found an urn-shaped pottery vase, about a foot long, quite intact, and curiously enough, protected by lumps of chalk built around it. The vase, which probably originally contained some precious substance, was quite empty. Above it was deposited a number of iron implements, most of which were in a wonderful state of preservation.

The principal specimen is a carpenter's plane of quite modern type, although unquestionably more than fifteen hundred years old, three or four axes retaining their fine cutting edges and still quite serviceable, a number of chisels and gouges of all shapes and sizes, hammers, adzes, saws, files, etc. Among the smith's tools may be specified a brazier for burning charcoal, quite complete; two or three anvils of different sizes and shapes, a fine pair of tongs adapted for lifting crucibles, a curious tripod candelabrum lamp or candlestick, and several other curious objects, the precise uses of which have not yet been determined. In addition there are several large bars of iron, a couple of plowshares and a broken sword. This is undoubtedly the most important find at Silchester since the discovery of the bronze Roman eagle now at Strathfieldsaye, some years ago.

The Nails From Jesus' Hands.

The "Iron Crown," which worked up the minds of the people of the middle ages to such an extent as finally to become an object of worship, is, in fact, a gold crown, the secret magic of the name resting on the tradition that the inside ring of iron was made from the nails which were driven through the hands of Jesus at the time of the crucifixion.

But little is known concerning the history of the iron crown until after the coronation of Agilulf, King of the Lombards. It is generally believed that it was made for that monarch in the year 591. It was used by Charlemagne and by all the after emperors of France, who were kings of the Lombards. Napoleon put it on his head when he was in Milan in 1806, saying: "God hath given it to me."

This celebrated relic is now in Naples among the state jewels. It was captured and taken by the Austrians to Vienna in 1806, but was returned to Italy in 1808. Believers in the sacred hoop of iron inside the crown point to the fact that there is not a speck of rust upon it, although nearly 2,000 years old.

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Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased, have been granted to H. H. GROTZ, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

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