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ANDREW SPEEDER,

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From the Union's Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 19, 1894.

Between the tariff bill and the Breckinridge trial the south is having all there is going here in Washington. The south is especially interested and is a part of the Breckinridge case, while the tariff is essentially a southern measure. So far as Washington is concerned attention is about equally divided between the Democratic administration and the unsavory Kentucky case.

The Democrats are having a very serious time over their tariff bill, and it is plain that they are protectionists and divided on this point from the Republicans only in degree. Hill is leading the fight for protection. It was Hill's followers at the Chicago convention that forced the free trade plank instead of the Cleveland tariff plank in the platform, and it is that plank that is giving Hill, Brice and others so much trouble. It was intended to embarrass Cleveland, but it is not bothering him so much as it is the other fellows.

Senator Davis is giving evidence that it was a wise choice of the senate committee on foreign relations when he was given a place upon it. He is highly appreciated by his fellow members and his opinions on difficult points of international law are eagerly sought.

There was a big contest over the place for a vacancy on the committee on commerce the other day. When White of Louisiana went on the supreme bench he left a vacancy on this committee and a dozen Democratic senators began a scramble for the place. It is this committee that I said was of so much importance, and it is well to remark now that if Minnesota loses the place it will be hard to get it again. Blanchard the new senator, notwithstanding his experience in the house could not get the place.

Since Senator Washburn returned from his brief trip to Minnesota he seems pretty well satisfied with the way things are going, and is not apparently worried because there is talk about another candidate. The Senator says he is willing to stand on his record.

I was glad to see that Joel Heatwole cleaned out the Democrats in Northfield. I hope the people of the Third district will send him to congress. He would be a credit to the State.

Representative McCleary got in his work the other day in behalf of the people of Jasper who are threatened by an amendment which Holman got in the sundry civil bill. McCleary did not catch it until it had gone to far, but that was not his fault. He did not and could not know that the innocent proposition meant so much to a town in his district. Had he been in congress for the past five years he would have known all about it as the matter had been up before. It pays to keep good men in congress.

I understand I have been criticised for saying some complimentary things about Senator Washburn and advocating his re-election. Well, I wanted to see Mark Dunning, John Lind, Dar Hall, Capt. Snider and Sol Comstock re-elected. I did what I could to have Senator Davis returned. These men represented the State well, they knew what was wanted and knew how to obtain results. Keep good men in congress if they are doing their duty. Senator Washburn has earned a re-election.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Down on Wahlund.

Hon. Ole Wahlund from over Isanti way, is reported to have said he may not stand for re-election to the house, but may conclude to accept the office of Secretary of State. His cheek seems to fully equal his whiskers, and either are more prominent than his ability. He would be elected to stay at home entirely if the voters in his district consulted their best interests. He was one of the most useless among the many of that kind in the last legislature. —Chicago County News.

Rallying Round the Flag.

The patriotism of the American people is one of those deep and lasting impulses to which appeal is not made in vain. They are careless, indifferent, tolerant of abuses that sometimes drive us almost to despair, but their feelings when roused are strong and true. Let a hand be laid on the public school system, for instance, and the invader learns to his cost that he has touched something to whose defense the whole nation will rise as if animated by but a single feeling. The same is true of devotion to the flag, or rather to the feeling of national unity and dignity that the flag typifies. For years there has been a quiet and shameful progress going on toward a recognition in this country of the equal rights of other national emblems upon our own soil. In every large city there is an element, consisting of persons newly naturalized or not at all nationalized, whose attachment to the symbol of the old allegiance is stronger than the new. These may constitute a voting element numerous enough to make trouble at the polls; and when they demanded, as they did, that the flags of the governments which they had renounced should be displayed, on designated anniversaries, from our public buildings, trucking politicians hastened to obey. But when a man comes along with patriotism and courage to back it, and declares that "Old Glory" is good enough for us and for all Americans, whether by birth or by adoption, the people hail his proclamation with applause as sincere as it is spontaneous.

There is no need, we believe, for any such legislation as is now proposed, either by the State or by the nation, prohibiting the display on public buildings of the flag of any foreign nation, save as a mark of honor and respect to some visiting official or delegation representing such country. It is not a thing to be fixed by law, but by common sense and common love for the flag that symbolizes to us our national power and glory. The small potato politicians can raise but a short-lived cry. For they have no real sentiment behind them. The true American, of whatever birth he may be, and however loyal he may love and honor the land where he first saw the light, does not need or wish that its flag should float upon the air of the republic, any more than he would desire to see Victoria or William or Oscar monarch of the United States, simply because he has revered the rulers who bear those royal names. He gives no half-hearted allegiance. And if once this issue of the flags were raised, as a few fanatics in the big centers of population threaten to do, at the polls, he would fight as he fought in our great civil strife for the country he has chosen and the flag that it carries proudly around the world. It is a good thing to have this question settled now and for all time to come. It is well to have done with this mummery of foreign draperies, and to stop the prostitution of what stands dearest to us in order to cater to a feeling that does not exist in the breast of a man not already an alien in spirit. We have gathered to us the oppressed of many lands, and out of their mingled strength has been built up the great nation and the great race that dominates the Western world. Our nationality and the flag that typifies it are our own. The people of this country rally around "Old Glory" in peace as eagerly and as patriotically as in war. No more foreign flags for us. —Pioneer Press.

Morgan is not an Anglo-Maniac.

More power to the elbow of Senator Morgan, say we! While Mr. Bayard is playing oleaginous toad-eater as ambassador of the United States at the court of St. James, this noble American, rightfully chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, insists upon knowing whether or no the Monroe doctrine and special treaties are being infringed by England. This will be a terrible shock to the Four Hundred in New York city, and will produce a dull thud in Wall street. To think that there should be a southern senator of the United States impious enough to dare to arrest the progress of British aggression anywhere is well calculated to send a shuddering chill to the very center of Anglo-mania. You! verily!! Now that the memory of Lexington and Bunker Hill, of Valley Forge and New Orleans, had been nearly blotted out in an overwhelming sea of shoddiness, it is cruel, it is too basely cruel, to attempt to again erect a genuine American spirit! It is enough to cause the blood of a genuine codfish aristocrat to disintegrate in his veins, and to leave him a monumental instance of the victim in a betrayed and played out desuetude! —Los Angeles Herald.

ELGIN BUTTER.

Ten Cents a Pound Lower than the Average for the Past Fifteen Years.

Looking over the records of prices for butter the first week in March for the past fifteen years, we find an average between forty and twenty-five and one-half cents with an average of a fraction over thirty-two cents, ten cents over the price made on the Elgin board on Monday last. This means a difference of forty to fifty cents per hundred pounds of milk to the patrons of creameries, and to the dairy farmers.

The reason of this decrease in values has been sought in various directions, and several theories have been advanced as to the cause. The enforced economy of the present business depression has much to do with the lower values, but not all. The insidious style of advertising and the frauds used to place substitutes for the pure articles, are much greater factors in the case. Demand and supply regulate these, as in all other articles of sale and consumption. The necessity for economy has forced many people to seek for a cheaper butter than the high grades, but the difference between finest creamery and the cheap dairy, in quality has been so great that they have adopted the use of butterine. This has so reduced the demand that production has gone beyond the limits of consumption and the prices have gradually fallen off until the result is the lowest quotation the first week in March that we have had for many years. That this is an injury to the producers of milk and butter goes without saying, but the remedy is not so easily found. Many people use the substitute believing the representation made that it is wholesome, who would not if the true character was known.

That the use of butterine is injurious to health is now a well established fact, but this has been very closely kept by the parties interested in the manufacture and sale of the stuff. Food-adulteration has become a most serious thing. The demoralization of trade caused by it is one of the worst features, while the injury to the public health is a question that the law making powers must soon take up.

The agitation now before the country on the oleo subject will help to call attention to the fact that consumers as well as producers must be protected. They are much the largest class, while the dairymen of right complain of the serious loss in dollars and cents that this fraudulent sale of substitute dairy products has caused, the consumer is worse cheated. He pays a large price for an article that could be sold for much less, and has his health badly injured as well. With these two classes defrauded and cheated by oleomargarine, it ought to be possible to secure legislation to prevent its being sold as butter, and upon its merits.

In connection with the above we are told our lumbermen and others have been furnished oleomargarine at 13¢ cents per pound all winter from Duluth and other points in this State.

He Knew His Limit.

The tramp had applied at the kitchen door of a house in Bloomsbury, and a slatternly maid had appeared.

"What do you want here?" she said curtly.

"Something to eat, please," he replied in the politest manner.

"I'll have to see the landlady," she said as she started in.

"Excuse me," he interrupted, "is this a boarding house?"

"Course it is."

"Then I desire to withdraw my request. I ain't very strong, and a feed of hashed beef 'd 'bout do for me. Extend my compliments and regrets to the landlady. Good morning," and he bowed himself out.

Add Supreme Court Judges.

Another candidate for a place on the State ticket is reported to have appeared in Duluth, and there are now few prominent Republicans in Duluth who have not been credited with a burning desire to secure nominations. Why not name the whole State ticket from Duluth? How would this ticket suit the people:

Governor—Charles A. Towne.
Lieut-Governor—F. B. Daugherty.
Secretary of State—E. G. Swanstrom.
Treasurer—J. P. Johnson.
Attorney General—James A. Boggs.
State Auditor—George N. LaVaque.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Monroe Nichols.

Of course the above is subject to amendment, and the Herald would gladly receive any suggestions for its improvement. —Duluth Herald.