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Cleveland, Ohio, Marcus Hanna's home, has gone Democratic in the city election by 3,000 majority. Too bad on Hanna.

A member of the Pennsylvania legislature has testified that he was twice offered $5,000 to vote for Senator Quay, but declined. That couldn't have happened in some of the states west of the Missippi. The offer wouldn't have had to be made but once.

It is to be regretted that the sale of the timber on the Leech Lake reservation which was planned for May 1st, has been postponed. The pine thieves will now have a chance to start a few fires in the timber on the reservafion so as to make more "dead and down" timber for another winter's work.

Gov. Lind has vetoed the Anoka-Hastings hospital bill and has thereby again proved that he administers justly his high office. The bill was an outgrowth of an alliance between Hastings, Anoka and the Twin Cities for business purposes only, without any regards for the wants of those unfortunates who have to be treated at the hospitals for the insane. The overcrowded condition of those hospitals has necessitated improvements and extensions, but these were purposely delayed in order to secure a bill for the construction of new hospitals. The governor's veto has put a stop to this scheme and it is to be hoped that the legislature will now speedily pass a bill for the benefit of the existing hospitals for the insane.

Man is gradually being crowded to the wall. Recent statistics show that there are 120,000 women stenographers in this country, who draw salaries of from five to fifty dollars weekly. One hundred and twenty thousand jobs which might be held by men if these women were not so "new," if they would stay by the fireside, where they belong, and wait to be asked to become the wives of 120,000 men stenographers. True, there might be a scarcity of men qualified to fill the best of these positions, and of those that had positions many might neglect to summon the waiting woman to the fireside. But what business have such facts to interfere with general principles?

It is not given to many men to receive such a sweeping indorsement as that accorded to Carter H. Harrison by the voters of the second city in the nation. It is a triumph of which any man would have reason to be proud. It is an evidence, moreover, that the people will uphold the public servant who is faithful in the main, though he be lacking in the complete fulfillment of his trust. Mr. Harrison's victory is due to the fact that he assumed and maintained from the first the determination to allow no grants to the traction companies without adequate compensation to the municipality. Later he added to this platform a declaration against grants of more than twenty years, and, later still, he accepted, along with Mr. Carter, the doctrine of municipal ownership propounded by Mr. Altgeld. It was, however, Mr. Harrison's deeds rather than his promises which gained him the victory. —Chicago Chronicle.

Even the yellowest of the yellow journals favoring expansion, imperialism, trusts, etc. are gradually coming to their senses. The trust craze has become so predominant as to be a menace to the public welfare. From the cradle to the grave we are the helpless victims of the trusts and if strictly republican papers are advocating some protective laws against this menace, they only do this for their own protection.—But an evil as deeply rooted as the trust evil can not so easily be eradicated, and the first steps taken in this direction have proven disastrous in some other and wholly unexpected direction. In Arkansas the new anti-trust law has caused the withdrawal of foreign insurance companies from the state, but the probabilities are that it also will destroy all labor organizations in that state.

The law is operative against any organization seeking to control the price of various commodities or anything." Labor, being defined as "anything," all unions, associations, brotherhoods, federations or fraternities for the purpose of mutual protecton and the keeping up of the standard of wages, comes under the ban of the anti-trust law.

The attorney general has already been approached on the subject by a coal operator, and he expressed the opinion that the law can be applied to the United Mine Workers of America. That organization inaugurated and is maintaining a strike in the coal mines of Western Arkansas. Although the union has no assemblies and no headquarters in the state, it is said the leaders can be mandamussed and the organization, as such, outlawed. Should the law be found operative against the miners in this instance, it will affect thousands of men of all organizations, such as the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, the brotherhood of locomotive firemen, conductors, switchmen, printers, and, in fact, every labor organization whose members may be employed under an agreement or contract in the state of Arkansas.

The press dispatches record the fact that Judge Peabody, of the St. Louis police court, has decided that under certain conditions a husband has the right to beat his wife. One Bernard Ketzer was charged with beating his wife because she would not agree with him in the management of their children, and the justice said, in passing judgment:

"In this case the wife was more guilty than the husband for trying to contradict and thwart her husband's will in the presence of the children, and setting them a bad example, which he had a right to rebuke. There are times when a wife irritates her husband to such an extent that he cannot control himself and uses his hand or fist. As long as no serious harm is done, I do not believe in punishment."

This judgment speaks volumes, and could only be passed in a state where the James brothers are regarded as heroes and the Youngers as martyrs.

And besides this, if a husband has a right to beat his wife, what of it if he can't?

Judge Peabody will have to enforce his ruling by holding the wife not submitting to a beating by her husband for contempt of court.

At an entertainment tendered the officers of the now mustered-out 15th Minnesota by the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, Gov. Lind expressed his indignation in regard to the entirely uncalled for rebukes given the officers of the regiment by Gen. Young. The governor in an eloquent address stated that the right of a trial was denied the officers, they were simply branded as cowards by a superior officer without the right of defense. He promised his support in redressing the wrong and he is as good as his word. You may hear something drop in the near future.

But this is not the only charge that Gen. Young will have to confront. Capt. Leonard at the same entertainment accused General Young of habitual drunkenness. While assistant adjutant-general in Gen. Young's staff, Capt. Leonard states, that for a period of one month the general was only on two occasions not under the influence of liquor. Capt. Leonard would have made this statement sooner, but while in service, a statement like the above would be considered as insurbordination and therefore subject him to court martial.

This is a nice how d'ye do. While the officers of the army are looked upon as gentlemen of refinement by the public, this favorable opinion was somewhat shaken by the rude behavior of Gen. Eagan in his controversy with Gen. Miles and now comes Gen. Young and his case is if possible even more impardonable than the one of Gen. Eagan. It can only be explained by an implicit belief in the presidential clemency. Gen. Young will be court-martialed, and if found guilty suspended. He will draw full salary, the same as Gen. Eagan, while his former subordinates are smarting under the lashes applied them by an inebriate commander. Will justice be done? Will a just decision of a court of inquiry be upheld by the chief executive of this country? President McKinley's former actions make such a presumption appear somewhat doubtful.

The conservative Philadelphia North American, says "there can no longer be any doubt that the time has arrived when President McKinley must choose between the secretary of war and his party. The former must go, or the success of the latter at the polls will be seriously endangered."

The above is perhaps putting it a little too strong. President McKinley has acquired a popularity which it will be hard to overcome, and which may be strong enough to carry through even such a load as Secretary Alger; but it will be cruel for Secretary Alger to insist upon imposing his weight upon the national ticket by insisting upon staying in the cabinet. If Alger had a proper degree of loyalty for his chief, or regard for the welfare of his party, he would sacrifice his own personal feelings and retire from the cabinet voluntarily.

If he does not, the president will be compelled, sooner or later, to seriously consider the question of his compulsory retirement. Alger's incompetency for the proper discharge of the duties of the place he occupies, and his utter failure during the war to properly organize his department, are generally recognized. Some give the deplorable results of his administration a harsher name than incompetency—but we will let it go at the verdict rendered by the war investigating committee—a friendly body—viz: that he failed in his grasp of the situation. In such a case a blunder was equivalent to a crime, for it needlessly sacrificed the lives of our splendid young men. The country will be loth to forgive the 5,000 men stricken down by disease arising mainly from unhealthful camp locations, poor rations, and slovenly distribution of rations and equipment.

The people are disposed to give the president reasonable time, but they will be grievously disappointed if he concludes to bear upon his own shoulders, throughout the coming presidential campaign, the burden of Secretary Alger's blundering incompetency by retaining him in his official family until the end of the term.—Minneapolis Journal.

An exchange says that a reporter interviewed thirty successful men, and found that all of them when boys had been governed strictly, and frequently thrashed. He also interviewed thirty loafers and learned that twenty-seven of them had been "mamma's darlings" and the other three had been reared by their grandmothers. Wonder if there is anything in it?