

Official paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 221 Wabasha Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, OCT. 12, 1884.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER. One Year, payable in advance, \$8.00. Six Months, payable in advance, \$4.50. Three Months, payable in advance, \$2.50. Per Month, .85.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID. One Year, \$9.00. Six Months, \$5.50. Three Months, \$3.00. One Month, .90. All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

SUNDAY GLOBE. By Carrier—per year, \$2.00. By Mail—per year, postage paid, \$1.50.

WEEKLY GLOBE. By Mail—postage paid, per year, \$1.15.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, J. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 9:55 p. m. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Ft. Snodgrass, 29.56 57 Clear. Ft. Snodgrass, 29.56 57 Clear.

NORTHWEST. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Elm Fork, 29.51 55 Clear. Ft. Snodgrass, 29.56 57 Clear.

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Ft. Buford, 29.85 55 Cloudy. Ft. Snodgrass, 29.56 57 Clear.

UPPER LAKES. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Duluth, 29.59 56 NW Clear. Duluth, 29.59 56 NW Clear.

Amount rainfall: 0. Maximum thermometer 73; minimum thermometer 55.6; daily range 16.7.

Notes—Observed height 6 feet, 5 inches. Fall in twenty-four hours 1.1 inches.

Notes—The "haz" fall is dropped daily (Sunday excepted) from the flagpole on the fire & marine building, corner of Third and Jackson streets, at noon, eastern time, as determined at Carlton College observatory.

Notes—Barometer corrected for temperature elevation. P. F. LYONS, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 11 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, generally fair weather, light variable winds, generally southerly, stationary temperature southern portions, slight fall northern portions.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

On change yesterday wheat was lower; oats off 1/2 cent and rye 1 cent. Market was very dull and weak. At Milwaukee wheat closed 1/2 cent lower.

Corn was strong and higher and oats closed steady. Stocks opened weak and generally lower on Wall street, but improved for the first hour when they reacted and continued weak for the rest of the day.

Northwestern fall of 1 1/2 per cent. St. Paul was 1/2 per cent. lower; Omaha was 1. Northern Pacific 1/4, Manitoba 1/4 and Western Union 1/2 per cent. lower.

A CORRESPONDENT elsewhere calls attention to the patriotic course of Ald. R. T. O'Connor in withdrawing from the candidacy for the sheriff in the interest of party harmony.

The convention was overwhelmingly in his favor, if he had desired the nomination and it is rare that such a prize is laid aside. Ald. O'Connor deserves all the encomiums Capt. Wood gives him in the letter on the ninth page.

A ROYAL TICKET.

If ever victory was plucked from defeat it was done by the Ramsey County Democratic convention yesterday. Believing it the true policy to criticize in advance and prevent errors possible, the GLOBE on yesterday called attention to the danger of mistake which hovered over the Ramsey county Democracy.

It gives the GLOBE the greatest pleasure to be able to announce that wise counsels did prevail and that, taken as a whole, a strong and splendid ticket was placed in the field yesterday. It is a ticket which challenges respect and confidence, and which is above and beyond any hostile personal criticism.

It is a ticket which will certainly be endorsed at the polls in November. There was a general desire manifested to subordinate personal ambition for the purpose of securing the utmost harmony and good feeling, and the thanks of the Democracy of Ramsey county are due to the convention and to the candidates, who practically said—consider no man's personal claim but act for the best interests of party harmony and the public good.

It was a royal good work and a royal good ticket is the result.

THE GLOBE AND THE PRINTERS.

A member of a Blaine and Logan club, who in some way had managed to smuggle himself into the Ramsey county Democratic convention, was the medium for presenting, yesterday, a communication from the St. Paul Typographical Union relative to the management of the GLOBE. As we give place in the convention proceedings to the Republican communication, it is proper to make some explanation for the benefit of those who may wish information.

Perhaps no better evidence of the falsity of the communication in question can be furnished than to quote in parallel columns the advertisement which the printer's union pretends to quote and the one which actually appeared.

Copy of the advertisement as it actually appeared in the GLOBE of Sept. 9, 1882. THE GLOBE IS AN ENTERPRISE OF THE LABORING MAN. WE WANT—FRIGHT QUOTE FROM THE GLOBE. GENTS FOR 1,000 REPS FOR OCTOBER.

THE GLOBE desires to secure the services of twenty-five first class compositors, who will be paid by the piece. The work is steady and the position is one of honor. The printer's union men are not to be employed in any capacity. Forty cents per line, per 1,000 ems. Competent men can be paid, which is a secure permanent position. Higher rates than any other office in the state. Union men will not be accepted on any terms. (No signature.)

As the most complete way of showing that the position taken by the GLOBE was forced upon it by the union men, and was never a question of wages, we quote the following portion of an editorial from the GLOBE of Saturday, September 9, 1882:

The GLOBE put on a new dress of type on Monday, and a question was raised by the printers employed in the composing room as to how it should be measured. The GLOBE claimed that it should be measured in the usual way, by the em quad, while the printers claimed that it should be measured by the face of the type. To settle the controversy the GLOBE offered to leave the matter to Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, who made the type, or to Johnson's Type Foundry, Philadelphia. To that end the following letter was written:

St. Paul, Sept. 6, 1882.—Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Gents.—The printers employed in the GLOBE office claim that the new dress I bought of you should be measured by the face of the em quad. We have agreed to submit the matter to you as an umpire to decide between us. What I wish is that you should send me by return mail what you consider the proper, legitimate and usual measure for the printer, line and nonpareil I purchased of you. I only want what is fair between man and man, and if I am wrong, I shall be very satisfied if you decide against me. Yours, etc. H. P. HALL.

The committee of printers who waited on the publisher, took a copy of the proposed letter as above and after conferring with some of the comrades, returned and announced the plan to be satisfactory and resumed work. The letter was accordingly mailed, supposing that the reply would settle all points of difference.

A few turbulent spirits, however, were able to induce the men to leave their work the second time on Wednesday. Still later in the day the printers agreed among themselves to submit the matter to their typographical union on Thursday, and at 8 p. m. Wednesday they again resumed work. On Thursday the union voted that the action of the GLOBE was correct and directed their men to resume work as of the first of the month. One-half of them called for their pay and quit. Then began an effort to induce those remaining to leave, which was so far successful that on yesterday every union man on our night floor had left the office. Meantime, the publisher of the GLOBE had been authoritatively informed that if he would consent to the GLOBE becoming a "union office," with a "chapel" organization among the printers to regulate affairs in the composing room, the cases would be filed. As this would remove the management of the internal affairs from the proprietors to the employees, the offer was declined.

The issue having been thus presented, the GLOBE announces that it will not employ Union men, but will regulate its own business in its own way. There has been no dispute or demand relative to the price for 1,000 ems, and no formal strike has taken place. The GLOBE is now paying 40 cents per 1,000 ems, which is higher than any paper in the state pays. This explanation is given for the benefit of printers desiring employment at high wages.

The reply of Marder, Luse & Co. being largely filled with printer's technicalities we do not quote, but it fully sustained the position of the GLOBE, and under the agreement made for arbitration ought to have settled the controversy.

It is only remains to add that the GLOBE accepted but did not seek the situation. No better strike was made given to the GLOBE as was made by the Union than the statement that every man in this office, at the time, was a union man except four, and that every Union man left his case. Furthermore, the Union appointed committees to haunt the streets and depots and prevent Union men from working in the GLOBE office and to-day they forbid their members from so working. The GLOBE simply accepts the issue—nothing more.

Let it be borne in mind that there never has been a question of wages between the GLOBE and its employees. The Pioneer Press and Minneapolis Tribune pay only 38 cents per 1,000 ems, while the GLOBE pays 40 cents—the highest wages in the state. It was simply a question whether the GLOBE would manage its own business or be managed by outsiders.

If it was worth while to prolong the discussion we might ask whether it is any more harsh for the GLOBE to employ printers who do not care to belong to the Union, than it is for the Union to compel every man to join their organization to obtain employment. There are five other English daily papers in St. Paul and Minneapolis, in every one of which the owners are forbidden to employ a printer unless he belongs to the Union. The GLOBE office asks no printer to leave the Union or to abstain from joining it if he so desires. It pays more wages than other offices and its printers make more money than any printers in the state, and it gives employment to men who prefer to be independent and regulate their own personal affairs, just as the GLOBE proposes to continue to manage its own personal business. It is not a question of labor, but resistance to attempted bullying.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Boston Courier. In 1875 Mr. Blaine was one of the guests who attended the commencement at Bowdoin college when Mr. Longfellow read "Mortals Salutamus," and the famous class of '23 held their semi-centennial reunion. Subscribers for a new book were solicited by a committee of students, and Mr. Blaine won golden opinions for his liberality by putting down a whole lot of money. Unfortunately, however, he could never be made to do anything but subscribe, and although the students were pathetic entreaties at intervals for two or three years, they were never able to induce the present presidential candidate to see the propriety of keeping his promise and paying that subscription.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. W. H. Kennan, a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Audrain, testifies as a class-mate of Steve Elkins in the Missouri university, that Elkins was among the best of fellows who ever lived in the vicinity of that institution. But if Steve had fought all through the war in the rebel army, his record since the war would have made him the great Republican leader that he is all the same. The man who can make \$5,000,000 in less than twenty years out of the salary of a territorial delegate in congress is a real ideal of Republican loyalty and statesmanship.

When a would-be President stops to folly and find, too late, that letters squeal, what art again can make him jolly, what course can make him better feel? The only art he should make to cover, And hide his faults from every eye, And try to hoodwink the Mulligan traitors, And wrap their bosom in—lo, lo.

PHILADELPHIA Record. Gov. Cleveland is a strangely lucky man. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles has come out against him. It is not often that a man's enemies do him so much credit.

BLAINE has entered into a bargain to appoint Charles Foster postmaster general if he is elected President. Blaine assumes Charles Foster for the job as "the Dutch."

Perhaps no better evidence of the falsity of the communication in question can be furnished than to quote in parallel columns the advertisement which the printer's union pretends to quote and the one which actually appeared.

Copy of the advertisement as it actually appeared in the GLOBE of Sept. 9, 1882. THE GLOBE IS AN ENTERPRISE OF THE LABORING MAN. WE WANT—FRIGHT QUOTE FROM THE GLOBE. GENTS FOR 1,000 REPS FOR OCTOBER.

THE GLOBE desires to secure the services of twenty-five first class compositors, who will be paid by the piece. The work is steady and the position is one of honor. The printer's union men are not to be employed in any capacity. Forty cents per line, per 1,000 ems. Competent men can be paid, which is a secure permanent position. Higher rates than any other office in the state. Union men will not be accepted on any terms. (No signature.)

As the most complete way of showing that the position taken by the GLOBE was forced upon it by the union men, and was never a question of wages, we quote the following portion of an editorial from the GLOBE of Saturday, September 9, 1882:

The GLOBE put on a new dress of type on Monday, and a question was raised by the printers employed in the composing room as to how it should be measured. The GLOBE claimed that it should be measured in the usual way, by the em quad, while the printers claimed that it should be measured by the face of the type. To settle the controversy the GLOBE offered to leave the matter to Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, who made the type, or to Johnson's Type Foundry, Philadelphia. To that end the following letter was written:

St. Paul, Sept. 6, 1882.—Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Gents.—The printers employed in the GLOBE office claim that the new dress I bought of you should be measured by the face of the em quad. We have agreed to submit the matter to you as an umpire to decide between us. What I wish is that you should send me by return mail what you consider the proper, legitimate and usual measure for the printer, line and nonpareil I purchased of you. I only want what is fair between man and man, and if I am wrong, I shall be very satisfied if you decide against me. Yours, etc. H. P. HALL.

The committee of printers who waited on the publisher, took a copy of the proposed letter as above and after conferring with some of the comrades, returned and announced the plan to be satisfactory and resumed work. The letter was accordingly mailed, supposing that the reply would settle all points of difference.

A few turbulent spirits, however, were able to induce the men to leave their work the second time on Wednesday. Still later in the day the printers agreed among themselves to submit the matter to their typographical union on Thursday, and at 8 p. m. Wednesday they again resumed work. On Thursday the union voted that the action of the GLOBE was correct and directed their men to resume work as of the first of the month. One-half of them called for their pay and quit. Then began an effort to induce those remaining to leave, which was so far successful that on yesterday every union man on our night floor had left the office. Meantime, the publisher of the GLOBE had been authoritatively informed that if he would consent to the GLOBE becoming a "union office," with a "chapel" organization among the printers to regulate affairs in the composing room, the cases would be filed. As this would remove the management of the internal affairs from the proprietors to the employees, the offer was declined.

The issue having been thus presented, the GLOBE announces that it will not employ Union men, but will regulate its own business in its own way. There has been no dispute or demand relative to the price for 1,000 ems, and no formal strike has taken place. The GLOBE is now paying 40 cents per 1,000 ems, which is higher than any paper in the state pays. This explanation is given for the benefit of printers desiring employment at high wages.

The reply of Marder, Luse & Co. being largely filled with printer's technicalities we do not quote, but it fully sustained the position of the GLOBE, and under the agreement made for arbitration ought to have settled the controversy.

It is only remains to add that the GLOBE accepted but did not seek the situation. No better strike was made given to the GLOBE as was made by the Union than the statement that every man in this office, at the time, was a union man except four, and that every Union man left his case. Furthermore, the Union appointed committees to haunt the streets and depots and prevent Union men from working in the GLOBE office and to-day they forbid their members from so working. The GLOBE simply accepts the issue—nothing more.

Let it be borne in mind that there never has been a question of wages between the GLOBE and its employees. The Pioneer Press and Minneapolis Tribune pay only 38 cents per 1,000 ems, while the GLOBE pays 40 cents—the highest wages in the state. It was simply a question whether the GLOBE would manage its own business or be managed by outsiders.

If it was worth while to prolong the discussion we might ask whether it is any more harsh for the GLOBE to employ printers who do not care to belong to the Union, than it is for the Union to compel every man to join their organization to obtain employment. There are five other English daily papers in St. Paul and Minneapolis, in every one of which the owners are forbidden to employ a printer unless he belongs to the Union. The GLOBE office asks no printer to leave the Union or to abstain from joining it if he so desires. It pays more wages than other offices and its printers make more money than any printers in the state, and it gives employment to men who prefer to be independent and regulate their own personal affairs, just as the GLOBE proposes to continue to manage its own personal business. It is not a question of labor, but resistance to attempted bullying.

THE GLOBE AND THE PRINTERS. A member of a Blaine and Logan club, who in some way had managed to smuggle himself into the Ramsey county Democratic convention, was the medium for presenting, yesterday, a communication from the St. Paul Typographical Union relative to the management of the GLOBE. As we give place in the convention proceedings to the Republican communication, it is proper to make some explanation for the benefit of those who may wish information.

Perhaps no better evidence of the falsity of the communication in question can be furnished than to quote in parallel columns the advertisement which the printer's union pretends to quote and the one which actually appeared.

Copy of the advertisement as it actually appeared in the GLOBE of Sept. 9, 1882. THE GLOBE IS AN ENTERPRISE OF THE LABORING MAN. WE WANT—FRIGHT QUOTE FROM THE GLOBE. GENTS FOR 1,000 REPS FOR OCTOBER.

THE GLOBE desires to secure the services of twenty-five first class compositors, who will be paid by the piece. The work is steady and the position is one of honor. The printer's union men are not to be employed in any capacity. Forty cents per line, per 1,000 ems. Competent men can be paid, which is a secure permanent position. Higher rates than any other office in the state. Union men will not be accepted on any terms. (No signature.)

As the most complete way of showing that the position taken by the GLOBE was forced upon it by the union men, and was never a question of wages, we quote the following portion of an editorial from the GLOBE of Saturday, September 9, 1882:

The GLOBE put on a new dress of type on Monday, and a question was raised by the printers employed in the composing room as to how it should be measured. The GLOBE claimed that it should be measured in the usual way, by the em quad, while the printers claimed that it should be measured by the face of the type. To settle the controversy the GLOBE offered to leave the matter to Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, who made the type, or to Johnson's Type Foundry, Philadelphia. To that end the following letter was written:

St. Paul, Sept. 6, 1882.—Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Gents.—The printers employed in the GLOBE office claim that the new dress I bought of you should be measured by the face of the em quad. We have agreed to submit the matter to you as an umpire to decide between us. What I wish is that you should send me by return mail what you consider the proper, legitimate and usual measure for the printer, line and nonpareil I purchased of you. I only want what is fair between man and man, and if I am wrong, I shall be very satisfied if you decide against me. Yours, etc. H. P. HALL.

The committee of printers who waited on the publisher, took a copy of the proposed letter as above and after conferring with some of the comrades, returned and announced the plan to be satisfactory and resumed work. The letter was accordingly mailed, supposing that the reply would settle all points of difference.

A few turbulent spirits, however, were able to induce the men to leave their work the second time on Wednesday. Still later in the day the printers agreed among themselves to submit the matter to their typographical union on Thursday, and at 8 p. m. Wednesday they again resumed work. On Thursday the union voted that the action of the GLOBE was correct and directed their men to resume work as of the first of the month. One-half of them called for their pay and quit. Then began an effort to induce those remaining to leave, which was so far successful that on yesterday every union man on our night floor had left the office. Meantime, the publisher of the GLOBE had been authoritatively informed that if he would consent to the GLOBE becoming a "union office," with a "chapel" organization among the printers to regulate affairs in the composing room, the cases would be filed. As this would remove the management of the internal affairs from the proprietors to the employees, the offer was declined.

The issue having been thus presented, the GLOBE announces that it will not employ Union men, but will regulate its own business in its own way. There has been no dispute or demand relative to the price for 1,000 ems, and no formal strike has taken place. The GLOBE is now paying 40 cents per 1,000 ems, which is higher than any paper in the state pays. This explanation is given for the benefit of printers desiring employment at high wages.

The reply of Marder, Luse & Co. being largely filled with printer's technicalities we do not quote, but it fully sustained the position of the GLOBE, and under the agreement made for arbitration ought to have settled the controversy.

It is only remains to add that the GLOBE accepted but did not seek the situation. No better strike was made given to the GLOBE as was made by the Union than the statement that every man in this office, at the time, was a union man except four, and that every Union man left his case. Furthermore, the Union appointed committees to haunt the streets and depots and prevent Union men from working in the GLOBE office and to-day they forbid their members from so working. The GLOBE simply accepts the issue—nothing more.

Let it be borne in mind that there never has been a question of wages between the GLOBE and its employees. The Pioneer Press and Minneapolis Tribune pay only 38 cents per 1,000 ems, while the GLOBE pays 40 cents—the highest wages in the state. It was simply a question whether the GLOBE would manage its own business or be managed by outsiders.

If it was worth while to prolong the discussion we might ask whether it is any more harsh for the GLOBE to employ printers who do not care to belong to the Union, than it is for the Union to compel every man to join their organization to obtain employment. There are five other English daily papers in St. Paul and Minneapolis, in every one of which the owners are forbidden to employ a printer unless he belongs to the Union. The GLOBE office asks no printer to leave the Union or to abstain from joining it if he so desires. It pays more wages than other offices and its printers make more money than any printers in the state, and it gives employment to men who prefer to be independent and regulate their own personal affairs, just as the GLOBE proposes to continue to manage its own personal business. It is not a question of labor, but resistance to attempted bullying.

THE GLOBE AND THE PRINTERS. A member of a Blaine and Logan club, who in some way had managed to smuggle himself into the Ramsey county Democratic convention, was the medium for presenting, yesterday, a communication from the St. Paul Typographical Union relative to the management of the GLOBE. As we give place in the convention proceedings to the Republican communication, it is proper to make some explanation for the benefit of those who may wish information.

Perhaps no better evidence of the falsity of the communication in question can be furnished than to quote in parallel columns the advertisement which the printer's union pretends to quote and the one which actually appeared.

Copy of the advertisement as it actually appeared in the GLOBE of Sept. 9, 1882. THE GLOBE IS AN ENTERPRISE OF THE LABORING MAN. WE WANT—FRIGHT QUOTE FROM THE GLOBE. GENTS FOR 1,000 REPS FOR OCTOBER.

THE GLOBE desires to secure the services of twenty-five first class compositors, who will be paid by the piece. The work is steady and the position is one of honor. The printer's union men are not to be employed in any capacity. Forty cents per line, per 1,000 ems. Competent men can be paid, which is a secure permanent position. Higher rates than any other office in the state. Union men will not be accepted on any terms. (No signature.)

As the most complete way of showing that the position taken by the GLOBE was forced upon it by the union men, and was never a question of wages, we quote the following portion of an editorial from the GLOBE of Saturday, September 9, 1882:

The GLOBE put on a new dress of type on Monday, and a question was raised by the printers employed in the composing room as to how it should be measured. The GLOBE claimed that it should be measured in the usual way, by the em quad, while the printers claimed that it should be measured by the face of the type. To settle the controversy the GLOBE offered to leave the matter to Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, who made the type, or to Johnson's Type Foundry, Philadelphia. To that end the following letter was written:

St. Paul, Sept. 6, 1882.—Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Gents.—The printers employed in the GLOBE office claim that the new dress I bought of you should be measured by the face of the em quad. We have agreed to submit the matter to you as an umpire to decide between us. What I wish is that you should send me by return mail what you consider the proper, legitimate and usual measure for the printer, line and nonpareil I purchased of you. I only want what is fair between man and man, and if I am wrong, I shall be very satisfied if you decide against me. Yours, etc. H. P. HALL.

The committee of printers who waited on the publisher, took a copy of the proposed letter as above and after conferring with some of the comrades, returned and announced the plan to be satisfactory and resumed work. The letter was accordingly mailed, supposing that the reply would settle all points of difference.

A few turbulent spirits, however, were able to induce the men to leave their work the second time on Wednesday. Still later in the day the printers agreed among themselves to submit the matter to their typographical union on Thursday, and at 8 p. m. Wednesday they again resumed work. On Thursday the union voted that the action of the GLOBE was correct and directed their men to resume work as of the first of the month. One-half of them called for their pay and quit. Then began an effort to induce those remaining to leave, which was so far successful that on yesterday every union man on our night floor had left the office. Meantime, the publisher of the GLOBE had been authoritatively informed that if he would consent to the GLOBE becoming a "union office," with a "chapel" organization among the printers to regulate affairs in the composing room, the cases would be filed. As this would remove the management of the internal affairs from the proprietors to the employees, the offer was declined.

The issue having been thus presented, the GLOBE announces that it will not employ Union men, but will regulate its own business in its own way. There has been no dispute or demand relative to the price for 1,000 ems, and no formal strike has taken place. The GLOBE is now paying 40 cents per 1,000 ems, which is higher than any paper in the state pays. This explanation is given for the benefit of printers desiring employment at high wages.

The reply of Marder, Luse & Co. being largely filled with printer's technicalities we do not quote, but it fully sustained the position of the GLOBE, and under the agreement made for arbitration ought to have settled the controversy.

It is only remains to add that the GLOBE accepted but did not seek the situation. No better strike was made given to the GLOBE as was made by the Union than the statement that every man in this office, at the time, was a union man except four, and that every Union man left his case. Furthermore, the Union appointed committees to haunt the streets and depots and prevent Union men from working in the GLOBE office and to-day they forbid their members from so working. The GLOBE simply accepts the issue—nothing more.

Let it be borne in mind that there never has been a question of wages between the GLOBE and its employees. The Pioneer Press and Minneapolis Tribune pay only 38 cents per 1,000 ems, while the GLOBE pays 40 cents—the highest wages in the state. It was simply a question whether the GLOBE would manage its own business or be managed by outsiders.

If it was worth while to prolong the discussion we might ask whether it is any more harsh for the GLOBE to employ printers who do not care to belong to the Union, than it is for the Union to compel every man to join their organization to obtain employment. There are five other English daily papers in St. Paul and Minneapolis, in every one of which the owners are forbidden to employ a printer unless he belongs to the Union. The GLOBE office asks no printer to leave the Union or to abstain from joining it if he so desires. It pays more wages than other offices and its printers make more money than any printers in the state, and it gives employment to men who prefer to be independent and regulate their own personal affairs, just as the GLOBE proposes to continue to manage its own personal business. It is not a question of labor, but resistance to attempted bullying.

THE GLOBE AND THE PRINTERS. A member of a Blaine and Logan club, who in some way had managed to smuggle himself into the Ramsey county Democratic convention, was the medium for presenting, yesterday, a communication from the St. Paul Typographical Union relative to the management of the GLOBE. As we give place in the convention proceedings to the Republican communication, it is proper to make some explanation for the benefit of those who may wish information.

Perhaps no better evidence of the falsity of the communication in question can be furnished than to quote in parallel columns the advertisement which the printer's union pretends to quote and the one which actually appeared.

Copy of the advertisement as it actually appeared in the GLOBE of Sept. 9, 1882. THE GLOBE IS AN ENTERPRISE OF THE LABORING MAN. WE WANT—FRIGHT QUOTE FROM THE GLOBE. GENTS FOR 1,000 REPS FOR OCTOBER.

THE GLOBE desires to secure the services of twenty-five first class compositors, who will be paid by the piece. The work is steady and the position is one of honor. The printer's union men are not to be employed in any capacity. Forty cents per line, per 1,000 ems. Competent men can be paid, which is a secure permanent position. Higher rates than any other office in the state. Union men will not be accepted on any terms. (No signature.)

As the most complete way of showing that the position taken by the GLOBE was forced upon it by the union men, and was never a question of wages, we quote the following portion of an editorial from the GLOBE of Saturday, September 9, 1882:

The GLOBE put on a new dress of type on Monday, and a question was raised by the printers employed in the composing room as to how it should be measured. The GLOBE claimed that it should be measured in the usual way, by the em quad, while the printers claimed that it should be measured by the face of the type. To settle the controversy the GLOBE offered to leave the matter to Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, who made the type, or to Johnson's Type Foundry, Philadelphia. To that end the following letter was written:

St. Paul, Sept. 6, 1882.—Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Gents.—The printers employed in the GLOBE office claim that the new dress I bought of you should be measured by the face of the em quad. We have agreed to submit the matter to you as an umpire to decide between us. What I wish is that you should send me by return mail what you consider the proper, legitimate and usual measure for the printer, line and nonpareil I purchased of you. I only want what is fair between man and man, and if I am wrong, I shall be very satisfied if you decide against me. Yours, etc. H. P. HALL.

The committee of printers who waited on the publisher, took a copy of the proposed letter as above and after conferring with some of the comrades, returned and announced the plan to be satisfactory and resumed work. The letter was accordingly mailed, supposing that the reply would settle all points of difference.

A few turbulent spirits, however, were able to induce the men to leave their work the second time on Wednesday. Still later in the day the printers agreed among themselves to submit the matter to their typographical union on Thursday, and at 8 p. m. Wednesday they again resumed work. On Thursday the union voted that the action of the GLOBE was correct and directed their men to resume work as of the first of the month. One-half of them called for their pay and quit. Then began an effort to induce those remaining to leave, which was so far successful that on yesterday every union man on our night floor had left the office. Meantime, the publisher of the GLOBE had been authoritatively informed that if he would consent to the GLOBE becoming a "union office," with a "chapel" organization among the printers to regulate affairs in the composing room, the cases would be filed. As this would remove the management of the internal affairs from the proprietors to the employees, the offer was declined.

The issue having been thus presented, the GLOBE announces that it will not employ Union men, but will regulate its own business in its own way. There has been no dispute or demand relative to the price for 1,000 ems, and no formal strike has taken place. The GLOBE is now paying 40 cents per 1,000 ems, which is higher than any paper in the state pays. This explanation is given for the benefit of printers desiring employment at high wages.

The reply of Marder, Luse & Co. being largely filled with printer's technicalities we do not quote, but it fully sustained the position of the GLOBE, and under the agreement made for arbitration ought to have settled the controversy.

It is only remains to add that the GLOBE accepted but did not seek the situation. No better strike was made given to the GLOBE as was made by the Union than the statement that every man in this office, at the time, was a union man except four, and that every Union man left his case. Furthermore, the Union appointed committees to haunt the streets and depots and prevent Union men from working in the GLOBE office and to-day they forbid their members from so working. The GLOBE simply accepts the issue—nothing more.

Let it be borne in mind that there never has been a question of wages between the GLOBE and its employees. The Pioneer Press and Minneapolis Tribune pay only 38 cents per 1,000 ems, while the GLOBE pays 40 cents—the highest wages in the state. It was simply a question whether the GLOBE would manage its own business or be managed by outsiders.

If it was worth while to prolong the discussion we might ask whether it is any more harsh for the GLOBE to employ printers who do not care to belong to the Union, than it is for the Union to compel every man to join their organization to obtain employment. There are five other English daily papers in St. Paul and Minneapolis, in every one of which the owners are forbidden to employ a printer unless he belongs to the Union. The GLOBE office asks no printer to leave the Union or to abstain from joining it if he so desires. It pays more wages than other offices and its printers make more money than any printers in the state, and it gives employment to men who prefer to be independent and regulate their own personal affairs, just as the GLOBE proposes to continue to manage its own personal business. It is not a question of labor, but resistance to attempted bullying.

THE GLOBE AND THE PRINTERS. A member of a Blaine and Logan club, who in some way had managed to smuggle himself into the Ramsey county Democratic convention, was the medium for presenting, yesterday, a communication from the St. Paul Typographical Union relative