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LEWIS BAKER.

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THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM.

There is a misfit somewhere in our labor conditions when so many thousand of workingmen are out of employment in the Eastern cities, and at the same time there are so many million of acres of unoccupied public lands in the Western states and territories. The situation is just this: In the East there are more workingmen than work. In the West there is more work than workingmen. If the men who are dependent on daily wages for support could be made to understand the thorough independence of farm life they would manifest more disposition to take up the unoccupied lands of the West. For the present, at least, the wisest solution of the labor problem is to colonize the surplus labor population on Western farms. This is a matter that the labor organizations should take under consideration. It would be cheaper for the organizations to incur the expenses of planting these colonies than to pay the costs of supporting the unemployed and their families through the winter. But as an act of justice this expense should not be imposed upon the labor organizations. It should be borne by the general government. And if the movement in favor of establishing a labor bureau in connection with the administration of the general government should succeed, one of the first things that ought to be done by that department should be to devise a system by which all the unemployed labor of the country could be transferred to our Western fields, and the thousands of homeless workingmen provided with homes on lands which are now held by the government. If the government is able to grant reservations out of its domain and furnish supplies to the indolent Indians it ought to be able to do as much for its own unfortunate citizens who are anxious to work, but are unable to get it. If instead of granting the public lands as subsidies to rich corporations the government had adopted the policy of encouraging the overcrowded labor population of the Eastern cities to occupy these lands we would have had no labor troubles to-day.

DULUTH NOT A CATTLE MARKET.

The thrifty town of Duluth, with ambition creditable enough as exhibiting a desire for better things, but betraying in the present instance a lack of judgment, wants to reach out after the cattle trade of the Northwest and forestall St. Paul in her cherished scheme of establishing a cattle market. The Zenith City has admittedly a grand commercial future before her, but in this particular she must be content to see the metropolis of the Northwest alone eminent. Duluth does not possess the transportation facilities to warrant her expectation of securing a cattle market. She is not a railroad center, nor can her lake navigation be depended upon for more than four months during the year. She cannot offer any considerable local demand and is not a distributing point. St. Paul, on the contrary, by location and acquired facilities, is the natural center of the Northwestern cattle trade, just as Kansas City is the focus of the Southwest, and what is more, St. Paul intends to secure the organization of a market if brains and money can possibly bring it about.

THE DUDE OF THE FUTURE.

Those shallow-pated young men in the East, whose principal object in existence is the furtherance of their selfish pleasures and the adornment of their more or less effeminate persons, have been discussing with all the earnestness and gravity of statesmen debating the fate of a nation the momentous question of wearing for evening dress garments of a more variegated hue and more picturesque ensemble. The more pronounced dudes, to use a term which has now become firmly incorporated in the English language, have declared in favor of the bright colored silks and satins in which our forefathers delighted to array themselves as against the somber and convential black of modern times. While viewed simply from an aesthetic standpoint, the brightening of drawing rooms and ball rooms which would ensue through the adoption of the costumes of an olden time would be an element in favor of the new sartorial movement, the vanity which leads to it is entirely unworthy of the energetic and enterprising youth of the present day. If they require ruffles, laces and gay colors to bring them into notice they must be in a very sorry plight, indeed, and utterly lacking in those other and more meritorious attributes the possession of which should win them recognition. And in any event, the occupancy of their minds with such trivial matters would argue a very unflattering condition of mental inactivity. In the great and growing Northwest the young men have something besides clothes to think about and to recommend them, and the dude of the future, arrayed like SOLOMON in all his glory or the queen of Sheba after a fresh shopping tour, will find but little encouragement in a section of the country where vigorous common sense is one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the people.

THE MAID WHO LACES.

If, as KOKO says, married men never flirt, then it may be taken as a proposition equally true that married women never lace. Unfortunately the same excellent statement cannot be made regarding the maidens with equal universality. The age which so recently existed for taper waists and trim figures and which for a time sensibly gave way to a desire to attain a standard nearer that of which the Venus of Milo is the recognized type, is again cropping out. Why the fashion of disproportionately small waists should be regarded as fulfilling the demands of beauty and should meet with such ready acceptance is, in view of the personal discomfort it involves to its devotees, little short of inconceivable. Not only does the abnormally small waist which is the product of tight-lacing fall as far short of true beauty as does a large waist, but obtained as it is in direct violation of physiological laws, it is in most cases accompanied by evil results which may prove vital. Permanent injury is too great a price to pay for the gratification of a temporary whim of capricious fashion, and the young girls who most readily fall victims will some day, to their cost, discover the fact. Better let nature have her own way in the matter of "the human form divine," and let tight lacing, with its attendant evils, alone, even if fashion does require a sixteen-inch girth at the belt line.

A GOOD SELECTION.

The Newsboys' Home association was exceedingly fortunate in the selection of its first president. Mr. TALLMADGE'S services in connection with last winter's carnival demonstrated his abilities as the manager of any institution in which the public is interested. If he has a fault it is an excess of energy and public spiritedness. If the board of directors will give Mr. TALLMADGE the proper backing there is no doubt but he will make the new institution over which he is called to preside a great success.

SOCIETY AND CHRISTIANITY.

Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY recently took occasion in a sermon to emphasize his opinion that the great bulk of the follies and temptations of un-Christian life to-day is directly chargeable to society's whirl. In his opinion the so-called Christians who largely constitute the great army of godless idlers whose sole idea of life is to own a dray or a dog-cart, or to lavish thousands of dollars on yachts and palaces, and all other such perishable flummery, are in reality the worst foes that Christianity has to contend against. They are the JEHOSAPHATS of this age, who are in alliance with the AHABS and are secretly conniving at all the ungodliness of these degenerate times. This is a strong statement of the case and will doubtless meet with a strong and indignant protest from that class of church people who are accustomed to find enjoyment in the whirl of social life. But coming, as it does, from such eminent pulpit authority, the matter is entitled to receive fair consideration. An impartial investigation of the facts will probably reveal that Dr. CROSBY had more foundation upon which to base his indictment against society than will be generally admitted by those who are known as society people. The professed object of Christianity is to wield a refining and elevating influence upon mankind. Anything and everything contrary to that object may be set down as un-Christian. The first question, then, for Christian people to determine is, whether or not the customs of modern society harmonize with the purposes for which Christianity was established. Have modern social ideas and customs an elevating influence? Is their tendency to develope talents or is it to undermine them? Christianity is an evangelizing system. It is an unselfish system. It is charitable. Are these features prominent in the whirl of social life to-day? Does society impress its votaries with a serious idea of life? These are questions which must be met and answered in the discussion of this subject. Society is exacting in its demands. It is a jealous divinity, that will not tolerate a lukewarm worship. Those who are caught within its vortex must give it their undivided devotion. If, then, the mission of Christianity is the conversion of souls, the civilization of the world, the caring for the wants and cares and longings of the poor, can these things be successfully accomplished by worshiping at the social shrine? If these questions can be answered affirmatively, then Dr. CROSBY is wrong. If they cannot be answered in the affirmative, then he is right, and a pity it is that more of his calling do not deal the same sledge-hammer blows at the most degrading folly of the age.

CANADAIAN FINANCES.

The financial distress in which Canada finds itself ought to suggest to our Dominion neighbors the propriety of shutting up shop as a semi-independent government. Canada should sever itself from British domination and set up an independent government, or it should immediately take steps to annex itself to the United States. The latter course would be the smoothest way out of the muddle. If the United States would undertake to pay the Canadian debt and make up its deficiency, that would be about a fair equivalent for the new territory it would gain by the annexation.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

The recently published account of the extraordinary clairvoyant gifts possessed by an eminent Brooklyn Physician, has started a fresh discussion in scientific circles as to whether or not the clairvoyant faculty is an expression of soul force proceeding from the same principle as that which determines the faculty of mind reading. In mind reading the insight appears to be wholly psychic or mental, while if anything such as a clairvoyant power exists it evidently must have a supernatural endowment or it could not be enjoyed without regard to light or distance or to any of the limitations of ordinary vision. The believers in mind reading are numerous. The believers in clairvoyance are comparatively few. Consequently there is a kick among the believers in the former faith against the attempt made by scientists to establish that there is any intimacy between mind reading and clairvoyance, or that there is any affinity between the laws which govern the two faculties. The tests which have recently been made of the clairvoyant powers of the Brooklyn physician have staggered the scientific gentlemen who were making them. In one instance he sat in his office in Brooklyn and described with wonderful accuracy the results of a railroad accident which occurred that day in Maine, describing the scene of the occurrence, the character of the injuries and appearance of the victims and the place to which they had been carried. A Brooklyn lady who had a son visiting in Maine was so much impressed by the description that she immediately hastened to the scene of the accident, to find that her fears were realized and that her son had been killed. In another instance he diagnosed the case of a gentleman who was sick in Europe, and to whose identity he had no other clue or guide than a lock of the absent person's hair. Yet he accurately described the malady, which was of such a character that it had defied the knowledge of the most celebrated physicians in New York, Paris and London. The patient died, and an autopsy demonstrated the absolute correctness of the Brooklyn doctor's diagnosis. This incident suggested to the scientists who have been testing his clairvoyant powers the idea of playing a trick on him. Returning from a fishing excursion one day, one of these clairvoyant testers saw a fine Alderney heifer lying under a tree near the roadside. He took out his knife and cut from the extremity of the animal's tail a bunch of hair. Upon his return to Brooklyn some of this hair was sealed up in an envelope and delivered to the doctor, with the request that he would describe the condition and appearance of the person from whose head it had been taken. He did not open the letter and examine the hair, but apparently accepting the statement made to him in perfect trust, he proceeded to satisfy the curiosity of the applicants. He wrote with a pencil on a sheet of foolscap that the original owner of the hair was at that moment standing in a barnyard; that there was a wagon loading with manure near by; that a boy was carrying cornstalks and heaping them up in the corner of the yard; that the original owner of the hair was watching the boy with great interest, and, at the same time, making a hearty meal of the cornstalks. Thereupon the scientific corps who had been testing the doctor's clairvoyant abilities gave up the investigation and are now employing their time in discussing the relations and affinities existing between clairvoyance and mind-reading.

A WEATHER CONTRAST.

The unhappy residents of the East have the cordial sympathy of the more favored people of the Northwest. While the former are experiencing the discomforts incident to drifting snowstorms and the stoppage of trains, the latter have been enjoying climatic conditions, balmy as the breath of spring, and well calculated even to make California herself jealous. Even the trees, tempted by the sunshine's genial warmth, have been almost tempted to put on another garb of green, and the man without the wherewithal to procure him a winter overcoat rejoiceth and is exceeding glad. The so-called frigid Northwest sends greeting to the frozen East and invites it, taking under advisement the late lamented GREELEY'S advice, to come West and thaw out.

IT HAS been shown by the departure from New York and disorganization of the LONSDALE-CAMERON troupe that a country which could not produce a Sir CHARLES DILKE is not prepared to take up a person no more savory because he or she is English.

THE American Opera company will not come to St. Paul. The roster of the names of the principal performers gives rise to the belief that the neglect is due to the fact of St. Paul's not having a sufficiently large foreign population.

IN VIEW of the departure in the near future of various innocent legislators for the bewildering metropolis, an especial fervor is noted being put into the prayers being offered in different churches in remote counties.

SINCE it has been discovered that CUTTING is interested in the Mexican invasion scheme, and that there is a fair prospect of the ringleaders being shot, it will receive more encouragement from the American press.

PERHAPS the easiest way to settle the speakership, senatorship and oil inspectorship would be for the various contestants to lump the three and settle the matter by a quiet little game of "freeze-out."

SENATOR SHERMAN declines to say whether he is or is not a presidential candidate, but it is observed that the way he regards Brother BLAINE'S movements is only equaled by a cat watching a mouse.

SINCE one of the Afghan generals has put down a revolt by beheading several hundred rebels, it will be observed that the English occupation of Afghanistan has not been without its influence.

"JIM CUMMINGS," the robber humorist, having achieved such distinguished success in both his chosen callings, will be approached to travel next season as the star clown with a leading circus.

A PETITION is being circulated on behalf of Convict Banker FISH, on the ground "that he is a wreck," but no thought is given to the wrecks that lie scattered along his financial career.

IN VIEW of the fact that New York will elect a United States senator before long, ROSCOE CONKLING is beginning to yearn once more for practical politics.

THEY are making a good deal of fuss in Brooklyn over BEECHER'S return, but it is a significant fact that they made no fuss in England over his departure.

NOW THAT the elections are over, the office-seekers are again flocking into Washington, and the only people who are happy in consequence are the hotelkeepers.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has returned to New York and all the marriageable girls in Gotham are in a flutter of delicious anticipation to know who she is.

PRINCE WALDEMAR'S definite refusal of the Bulgarian rulership is an indication that once in a long while common sense and royalty are not incompatible.

SUCCESSFUL candidates for office are now trying to reconcile their profuse promises with their limited opportunities for fulfilling them.

IT IS to be hoped that the new magazine to appear soon in New York has not been stroked by participants in the late war.

SINCE the continued absence of her most eminent son, J. L. SULLIVAN, Boston wears crepe on her front door.

PITTSBURG will have a grand free library, and the Smoky city will find it very useful—to show visitors.

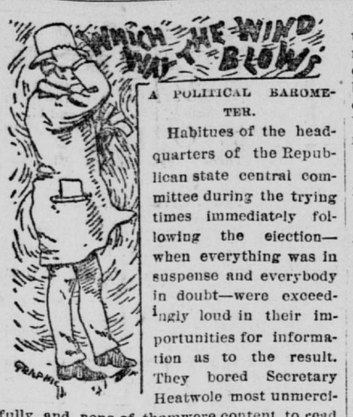
GEN. HAZEN, chief of the weather bureau, is putting in a big plea for popularity in the Northwest.

IN VIEW of their relative climates just now, Florida and Minnesota might as well exchange names.

A SOLDIER'S REMINISCENCES.

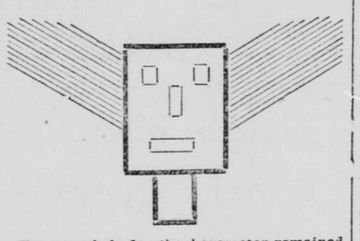
Our distinguished fellow townsman, Gen. R. W. Johnson, has given to the public, in an attractive form, "A Soldier's Reminiscences," extending over the period of a long, useful and somewhat eventful life. The story is pleasantly and well told in a book of 420 beautifully printed pages, and is, with a chivalrous and tender devotion, dedicated "To her who has been a true helpmeet, and who has borne up with noble fortitude under the many hardships and privations which have fallen to her lot as the wife of a soldier in peace and war, and who has cheerfully endured all without complaints or murmurings." The book covers a wide ground, but the events and incidents are so pleasantly told that the interest of the reader never flags from beginning to end. The early life of the author is covered in the first chapter. The striking features covered in succeeding chapters are his appointment as a cadet at West Point and his life while there, his graduation in 1849 and appointment as brevet second lieutenant in the same year, attached to the Sixth infantry; his arrival to take station at Fort Snelling in October, and his experience during his service there; the Indian troubles in Minnesota this year; his first lecture at St. Anthony Falls; his marriage and transfer to Texas; the war with Mexico, and incidents in that country; his return to St. Paul; subsequent transfers to military posts and finally to Texas; his impressions of the country and the people; expedition to Havana; joining in the Rebellion; the early days of the war; his appointment as lieutenant colonel of Kentucky cavalry; assignment to command a brigade; Mill Springs; Shiloh; Corinth; Stone River; Perryville; Murfreesboro; Liberty Gap; Chickamauga; Chattanooga; Mission Ridge; Graysville; Life in the Georgia Swamps; Resaca; Franklin; Nashville; Pursuit of Hood; Nashville at the close of the War; Status of the '49 Class; Recollections of Prominent Men; Lincoln's Assassination; Reminiscences of the cavalry, the staff and the subsistence, ordnance, medical and pay departments; his connection with the universities of Missouri and Minnesota; interesting facts about Minnesota troops and commanders; his location in St. Paul, and subsequent incidents of his life; prominent men of St. Paul; character of population; politics of the state; army life; history of the early times, and St. Paul's rapid growth; leading and important events in Minnesota since the administration of Gov. Ramsey; incidents of recent date; interesting information for army people. It will be seen from this that there is a wide range of interesting matter, topics of especial interest, too, to Minnesota and Northwestern people. There is a great deal of a character to call to the minds of Minnesota soldiers memories of the thrilling days of the war. In every way the book is worthy of a wide circulation. It is printed in Lippincott's best style; the recital of facts and incidents is in a different vein from that usually employed by writers of books, and there is a great deal that has never been printed before. Gen. Johnson is to be congratulated on his success as exemplified in this work.

In consequence of the failure to conclude a commercial treaty between Germany and Switzerland, the Swiss papers threaten a customs war. The North German Gazette declares that reprisals will be made if the threat is executed.

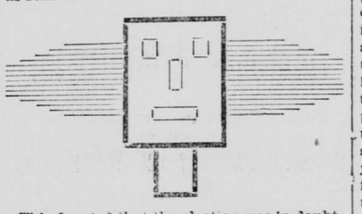


A POLITICAL BAROMETER.

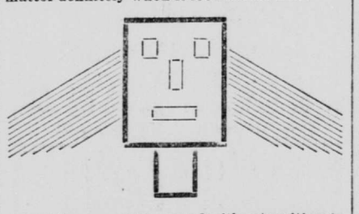
Habitues of the headquarters of the Republican state central committee during the trying times immediately following the election—when everything was in suspense and everybody in doubt—were exceedingly loud in their importunities for information as to the result. They bored Secretary Heatwole most unmercifully, and none of them were content to read the telegrams and understand that the committee had no further news than was contained in them. They were crazy for additional returns, and would not be comforted unless a county vote was read off every two minutes. This grew to be monotonous, of course, but it could not be helped, and the secretary and his assistants were so frenzied that since the excitement has subsided they have had to resort to hair dye to conceal the streaks of gray that ornament their craniums. Matters went on for a brief time until finally, in sheer desperation, it was announced that the committee could not be bothered by people seeking information, as it was necessary to figure a great deal and absolute freedom from interruption was required. Then there was a dense cloud of gloom, and everybody was in the dark except those who had been about the rooms a great deal and had caught on to an infallible plan for telling just how the battle was going. These observing men had noticed, during the trying hours, a peculiar shifting of the side whiskers of Col. Stanford Newel, who had facilities for securing all inside pointers (Col. Newel, it will be remembered, is one of the members of the committee whom the organ thanked for "efficient services" in the campaign—allowing a Republican majority of 41,000 to dwindle down to 2,000). It occurred to them that the whiskers could be utilized as a political barometer, and, if the committee declined to give out any news, those who were on to the secret could tell how the fight was going, anyhow. Consequently, a close watch was kept of the colonel. When news unfavorable to McGill came in, the whiskers immediately stiffened and stood up, almost straight on end, like this:



For one whole day the barometer remained almost stationary, in this position—the news being of a most unfavorable nature. Once when Itasca county was reported to have given 1,500 majority for Ames, it quivered like the quills on a fretful porcupine and made desperate efforts to get up on top of his head, but finally subsided when it was learned that the rumor was false. But the hopes of the weary watchers continued at a low ebb as long as the barometer marked high tide. After awhile the returns became more favorable for McGill, and as the reports were confirmed the barometer gradually settled until it showed as follows:



This denoted that the election was in doubt, but the chances were favorable for McGill—and the drooping spirits of the audience were perceptibly revived. There must be an ending to all things, however, and finally McGill's election was assured, being conceded by the Democrats by about 2,000. Then the barometer gradually assumed its normal condition, and it was accepted as settling the matter definitely when it looked like this:



And the crowd dispersed without waiting to see the bulletin and the rooms were closed. It was feared at one time that Col. Newel would not be able to stand the strain alone, and an effort was made to utilize Col. Wheelock. But climatic influences or lack of magnetic sympathy caused a failure, and the Newel barometer was made to do service as long as the result was in doubt.

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The bringing of a libel suit by Lovely against the Austin editor demonstrates one thing that was not believed before—the Albert Lea statesman has a thin skin. It was the general belief that he held the edge even on an alligator or a rhinoceros.

***

The fact that Gideon Tucker has been coquetting with the administration for ever so long a time, seeking an office, only to refuse one when it was offered him because it was not exactly to his liking, proves conclusively that he is a giddy 'un and unworthy to hold place in a staid and dignified government.

***

Violet Cameron has simply met the fate of all such gaudy, vulgar flowers. Decent people will not tolerate them in their conservatories. Besides, the American public has soured on "Sweet Violets" long ago and is ready to ring the chestnut gong at a moment's warning.

***

If it is a fact that ghosts do walk the earth, or the spirits of the dead come back to plague and torment us, Gov. Davis need not be astonished to meet the Apostle Paul some dark night this winter when he is skurrying around the boarding houses in the outskirts looking up members of the legislature with designs on their independence. If reports are to be believed, Paul is not the man to tamely submit to such a slur as the governor cast upon him. Still, it is safe to say that if he was on earth he would be a Democrat, and if he ran for office his name would be on the Democratic ticket. And he would be elected, too, even if Davis made speeches against him—just as was the case with Judge Wilson in the First district.

***

It is worth while for a man's ambition to lean in the direction of the turf in England. Archer died almost a millionaire, and his funeral was attended by all the dignitaries and potenates. In Dakota, when a jockey dies, they bury him in the stable lot, and, if he happens to have any loose change in his pockets, his surviving companions squander it for beer.

***

Mr. Merriam went without a necktie yesterday for more than two hours. But he was not electioneering. He was trying to make the furnace at home give up a little heat. It was so provokingly obstinate that he got out of patience and went down and tackled it himself. If the laboring men could have seen him their hearts would have warmed towards him involuntarily, and he would have been solid with them for all time to come.

***

The Democrats in the Dakota legislature won't be as lonesome this session as they were the last, anyway. There was only one solitary Democrat in the last legislature. Next winter there will be ten. They can hold weekly meetings—when there is no poker game going on—and congratulate each other on the steady growth of the Democratic party in the territory.

***

If Cleveland is a candidate for president in 1888 he will not have so much to fear from the tariff issue as the butterine issue. Already butterine busts of him are being sprung on the people at fairs and stock shows, and before the next election it is proposed to have one of these busts in every county in the United States. This is a new danger for the republic to face.

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A popular resort for young ladies—Looking Glass, Neb.

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A good many impatient Democrats are wondering why Cleveland doesn't put a Democrat in charge of the postoffice at St. Paul. Have they ever stopped long enough to think that perhaps that old and well-known stumbling block, "senatorial courtesy," has something to do with it. Postmaster Day and Senator McMillan are brothers-in-law, and neither is anxious for a change.

***

A coal dealer at Albert Lea went to John A Lovely, a short while before the election, and solicited an order for his winter's supply of fuel. Mr. Lovely did not give the order, but replied: "Sir, I expect to purchase my coal cheaper in Washington than I can in Albert Lea."

***

The lurid top-knot of Symes, of Colorado, will, it seems, continue to illuminate the halls of congress, and Rev. Reed will have to stay at home and look after his flock. However, it is pleasant to know that Colorado will not be left in total darkness when Symes departs. The brilliant red head of Jim Belford will shine out like a light house, to dispel the gloom in the valleys and shed a bright radiance on the mountain sides. What a grand thing it is for a state to possess two such illustrious men with such illustreous hair.

***

A farmer who called on Congressman Gilfillan a few days ago, says he reminded him of a man just after a frost who had rushed out into the woods and gorged himself with persimmons, not one in ten of which was ripe.

***

C. J. Monfort, of the Windsor, has the reputation of being one of the best hotel men in the country, and also one of the most popular. It is a well-known truism that if a man lives on the fat of the land, and eats daily the very best the market affords—well cooked and nicely served—his essence of satisfaction and supreme delight will gradually ooze out through the pores of his head until he becomes absolutely nude on top and all of his hair disappears.

***

The GLOBE building has almost reached the tenth and last story, and it is a long distance from the ground to the top. It is the intention to locate the editorial rooms on the roof. People with a grievance who come up to see the editor, and then insult him, need not tarry long to argue about it. They can come down a great deal quicker than they can go up—it being calculated that the return trip can be made in about three seconds.

***

The notes of preparation for the change of the state administration are already floating on the air. The Long Prairie Leader records the fact that J. D. Jones, the clerk-elect of the supreme court, has sold his family cow to E. Porter. It is presumed that Mr. Jones will have no use for a cow when he comes to St. Paul. He will obtain the necessary sustenance from the public teat.

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The mule bearing the special courier of the Minneapolis Tribune, bringing in the returns from Itasca county, passed through Oak Spring, Anoka county, last night at 8:37 o'clock. If the mule holds out the Tribune will publish the full returns—from special sources—on Monday morning.

***

Prince Waldemar's father may be a holy terror, head and shoulders above the ordinary parent on the male side—and if so that accounts for it. But it is safe to say that there is not a boy in St. Paul over fifteen years of age whose papa would be allowed to have anything to say about it if his son was tendered a kingly crown. The boy would simply say to the old man: "Get out, this is none of your picnic!" and he would go straight away and take his seat upon the throne. There is such a thing as filial respect and obedience when your papa says you cannot go swimming or fishing, but no parental interference will be tolerated when royal honors are at stake.

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It is time to draw the line. Rev. Dr. Sample, of Minneapolis, is about to be called to New York to take charge of a church there. This is getting to be a trifle monotonous. Reverend gentlemen from the East come out into the glorious climate of Minnesota to get braced up. They inhale the glorious ozone; get fresh energy and ambition into their marrow bones; brighten themselves up by intercourse with a shrewd and clever people; live on the fat of the land; get big salaries, and then, just as their congregations get them educated up to the point where they are capable of doing some good, they fly the track and head for the East again. The Northwestern people wont stand this forever. If the influx of ministers who have such designs continues, steps will be taken to checkmate them. Unless they give a good and sufficient bond, agreeing to remain for at least ten years—if not sooner released by the congregations—they will have to take rooms at a Ministerial home, which it is proposed to establish, where they will have to pay for everything they get as long as they stay out here. We cannot afford to allow the people of the East the benefit of our ozone and our society unless there is some satisfactory reciprocation or recompense.

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And now comes a denial (second-hand) that Charlie Gilman is a candidate for United States senator. It will be remembered that Mr. Gilman gave his solemn assurance that his influence would be industriously exerted in behalf of McGill in the Fifth district.

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The question as to whether Minnesota is a doubtful state is just now the subject of fruitful discussion in the newspapers. Of course there is a wide difference of opinion. Mr. McGill certainly thinks it is, while Mr. Blaine thinks it is not. Defeated Republican congressional candidates, Gilfillan, Herbert and Lovely don't just exactly know what to think about it. Editor Wheelock agrees with Blaine. Hon. Michael Doran laughs at the idea. Dr. Ames believes there is no doubt of it. In this dilemma what is one to do about it?

A Chapter on Reliability.

Long Prairie Leader.

For unreliability the great Pioneer Press takes the lead. They often get names so mixed up that no one can decipher them, and if all of their published election returns were as reliable last week as the Todd county figures, which ran until Saturday as 200 majority here for McGill, when they had been telegraphed down as 50 majority for Ames, then they could well howl for McGill. The people seem to have lost about all confidence in the Pioneer Press. Ask any one to name the leading state paper, and they say the Globe.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

War of Petticoats.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir: In 1856 I voted for Fremont for president; in 1860-64 I voted for Lincoln for the same office; in 1868-72 I voted for Grant for president, and in 1876 I voted for Hayes, who was not elected to that office, though he got it. These decades carried the country through the war and effected reconstruction, and since 1876 I have voted all kinds of party tickets, upon all kinds of party platforms, determined to get right once in a while if that was possible. Now I have read the various comments of the press, some condemning and some applauding, the absence of Mrs. President Cleveland from the recent receptions given to the chief executive by the citizens of Richmond, Va. It is understood that that absence was due to the fact that the young lady who happens to be the daughter of one J. Davis, of Mississippi, was to be present. This circumstance has given an interstate and international importance to a social event, which has aroused the patriotism of the chivalrous North, and awakened the wall of the heroes of the "lost cause." Terrible must be the consequences! The war has become one of petticoats now on both sides of the imaginary line which marks the waist of the Goddess of Liberty. Let it be fought out until one side or the other hoists the emblem of peace. "Treason shall not work corruption of blood" are the words of the constitution, but they are written words; doubtless the political chemist could extract from a pint of Miss Winnie's heart's blood a quart of treason. Let us have war! W. W.

Minneapolis, Nov. 13.

Over the garden wall—The tune heard in a cat fight.—Waterloo Observer.

PLUNDERING PIEGANS.

Montana Indians Engaged in the Lucrative Work of Running Off White Men's Horses.

The Piegans the Leaders in the Scheme of Pillage, but Other Savages Also Active.

La Crosse, Wis., Afflicted by a Violent Attack of Blue Law Enforcement.

Doings of the North Dakota Baptists at Fargo—An Abortionist's Victim.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 13.—A Billings special to the Independant says: A raid was made on the Mussell Shell near the mouth of Half Breed Creek Tuesday night by Piegan Indians, sixty-seven head of horses being stolen, of which C. A. Wustum loses thirty head, John R. Wilson thirty, A. Edmonston four and the Chicago Cattle company three. Only three Indians were seen. Raids have recently been made in southeastern Montana, horses stolen, cattle killed and ranches burned. This was by Cheyenne or Crow Indians. The raids are getting very serious.

LA CROSSE BLUE LAWS.

An Attempt to Prevent All But the Parsons From Earning Any Money on Sundays.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 13.—This city is attracting considerable attention throughout the Northwest at present, owing to an effort being made by a society under the name of the Law and Order league to enforce the Sunday law, which has lain dormant upon the statute books of the city ever since it was adopted. The league is composed of the ministers of several orthodox churches. It commenced its warfare upon the saloons. The proprietors were arrested and got their cases adjourned. Last Sunday every character of business was closed by order of the mayor, that officer being forced to issue a proclamation so ordering by threats of impeachment. Telegraph, telephone and newspaper offices were closed, and the proprietors of street railroads, gas works, bus lines, mills and all industries were arrested and taken into court. Trial was had Tuesday, and all violators discharged. The Law and Order league is very much incensed at the ruling of the court, and has served a second notice on all classes of business, except that of actual necessity, to shut down to-morrow, even railway companies. The Personal Liberty league propose to fight the law, and every class of business, including grocers, saloons, livery men and public gardens will be wide open to-morrow. A bitter fight is expected, as a large amount of money has been raised to fight the blue law.

North Dakota Baptists.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 13.—At the session of the North Dakota Baptist convention this morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. H. Hartman, of Jamestown; first vice president, W. A. Clark, of Park River; second vice president, W. G. Crocker, of Wahpeton; recording and corresponding secretary, Rev. S. W. Strong, of Fargo; treasurer, Rev. McDonald, of Grafton. Various reports were made, one from the secretary of the Baptist college, located at Tower City. The ceremony of ordaining C. A. Rice to-night was interesting, and drew a large audience. A committee was appointed to prepare a bill to present to the legislature to regulate marriages and divorces, and provide for registration and licenses.

A Victim of Abortion.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Nov. 13—Dr. Wheeler was called to Grafton this morning to hold a post mortem on the body of a young lady from Canada, who died day before yesterday from the effects of an operation by a Grafton physician. The victim refused to disclose her identity, but after death letters were found which gave a clue to her mother and the name of her lover and seducer, who had sent her to Grafton for the purpose of an abortion, with means to keep her a short time. Both were telegraphed to and are expected to arrive to-day from Canada.

THE COUNTY SEAT WAR.

The Fun They Seem to Be Having in Lac qui Parle County.

Gov. Hubbard received the following telegram from Watson yesterday concerning the county seat war in Lac qui Parle county. The message reached St. Paul at 7:18 the previous evening:

Send up the marshal to look after the court house records. The court house was torn to pieces this morning about 4 o'clock by a mob of about two hundred men, and everything carried away. The county officers refuse to go. The sheriff is supposed to be in with the mob, and can't be found. Things in bad shape and growing worse. An injunction was served on all the county officers before anything was moved, but the mob kept all the officers away with guns.

B. NICHOLS.
C. W. PAIGE, Probate Judge.
H. STEINARSON, Auditor.

The governor had not answered the telegram yesterday afternoon, and said there was nothing he could do except, in case of a serious riot, to send out the militia.

In the Traverse county seat case the vote returned to the secretary of state shows 670 votes in favor of the change and 461 against. The county seat was changed five years ago by vote of the people, and when this has once been done it requires a three-fifths vote to change it again, and in this case there are just eight votes lacking of three-fifths.

St. Cloud's Water Power.

ST. CLOUD, Nov. 12.—The dam across the Mississippi river, after two years labor, has been finally completed, and St. Cloud's water power is second to none in the United States. The cost of the construction of the dam is $225,000. Already manufacturers from all parts of the country are coming here viewing the facilities offered, and with prospects of locating here. The Phœnix Iron works, which is being removed here from Minneapolis and greatly enlarged, is the first manufacturing concern to take advantage of the water power. The establishment, the buildings of which are approaching completion, will when entirely finished employ from 700 to 800 men.

A County Seat War.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Nov. 13.—Traverse county is likely to have a contested election arising out of the county seat fight between this place and Wheaton. The question was submitted to the people at the recent election. Brown's Valley having been chosen as the county seat by a previous vote of the people, it required, under the law of 1885, a three-fifths vote to secure a removal. This Wheaton failed to scure Brown's Valley getting 8 votes over her required two-fifths in a total vote of 1,131. The fight was a warm one, and Wheaton is by no means satisfied. Actual steps toward a contest have not yet been taken, but are threatened.

Duluth Dock Improvements.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 13.—A joint meeting of the chamber of commerce and citizens was held to-night, at which the city council and government engineers in charge of the harbor improvements were invited to be and were present. The extension of the dock lines was the subject under consideration. The draft of an ordinance was unanimously adopted which fixes the line 1,000 feet from the center of the harbor on either side, and adds on the east side of Rice's point alone twenty miles to the dock front of the system if the improvements adopted for the bay front are carried out. The harbor will remain 2,000 feet wide and one and three-quarters miles long. The entire dock front in the harbor will be forty-eight miles, with even more than that on the east side, Rice's Point extending up St. Louis bay. Until this question is settled, the money appropriated for harbor improvements cannot be expended. It rains for the council to adopt, secretary of war to approve, when the improvements can go ahead. The amount of appropriation then available is $55,000.

The Unitarians at Winona.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Nov. 13.—At the Unitarian conference to-day Rev. Mary H. Graves, Chicago, delivered an address on the work of the womans' conference. Mrs. A. A. Woodward, of Madison, followed with an essay on "The Church and Music," and Hon. H. H. Giles, of Madison, spoke on "The Case of the Dependent Classes." At 8 o'clock this evening a platform meeting was held at the armory. The services tomorrow will include a sermon at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. Oscar Clute, Iowa City, Ia., and a sermon at 8 p. m. by Rev. J. H. Crocker, of Madison, Wis.

Honoring a Woman.

Special to the Globe.

BINGHAM LAKE, Minn., Nov. 13.—A reception was given Agnes Safely, the superintendent elect, by the ladies of Bingham Lake, at the town hall. The programme was lengthy and interesting. J. F. French introduced Miss Safely in apt remarks. The lady replied briefly. Covers for 200 were laid. After the banquet toasts were proposed. Among the respondents were A. W. Annes, of Windom, C. P. Wylder and others. E. C. Huntington, of the Republican state committee, was present. Altogether it was the event of the political campaign.

Paid His Bet.

ST. CLOUD, Nov. 13.—One of the many different election bets made in this city on the outcome of the gubernatorial contest was paid last evening. John Herrman agreed to wheel Seb Reichert on a wheelbarrow through the principal part of the city in case of McGill's election, and last evening he redeemed his pledge. Reichert held a large transparency, the front of which contained McGill's portrait, the one side, "Hurrah for McGill," and the other side, "Doctor Ames, you are left."

A New Corporation.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13.—The Palms Iron Mining company, of Chippewa Falls, filed articles of association with the secretary of state to-day, the capital stock being $1,000,000. The incorporators are William Irving, Edward Rutledge and S. W. Chinn.

Manitoba Parliament.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 13.—The parliament of Manitoba has been dissolved and the nominations and pollings for the new house fixed for Dec. 2 and 9, respectively.

A Fatal Accident.

Special to