# THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1887.


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## TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1 a. m.—For Iowa: Fair weather, followed by rain and colder, fresh to brisk northerly winds. For Wisconsin: Rain, colder and fresh to brisk variable winds, higher on the lakes. For Minnesota: Colder; rain or snow, followed by fair weather and fresh to brisk northerly winds. For Dakota: Snow, followed by fair weather; lower, followed by higher temperature, and fresh to brisk northerly winds, becoming variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 7.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time:

| Place of Observation. | Bar. Height.... | Ther. Exposed. | Ther. Change in 24 hours. | State of Weather.... |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duluth | 29.84 | 46 | *8 | Rain. |
| St. Paul | 29.68 | 66 | †8 | Cloudy. |
| La Crosse | 29.82 | 44 | *18 | Cloudy. |
| Huron | 29.82 | 42 | *16 | Rain. |
| Moorhead | 29.86 | 40 | *10 | Cloudy. |
| St. Vincent | 30.10 | 38 | *2 | Rain. |
| Bismarck | 30.06 | 36 | *12 | Cloudy. |
| Fort Custer | 30.14 | 36 | *8 | Cloudy. |
| Helena | 30.10 | 34 | †2 | Clear. |
| Fort Sully | 29.96 | 4[illegible] | *18 | Cloudy. |
| Minnedosa | 30.16 | 32 | †6 | Cloudy. |
| Fort Garry | 30.14 | ... | .... | Cloudy. |
| Qu'Appelle | 30.12 | 30 | *2 | Clear. |
| Medicine Hat | 29.96 | 40 | 0 | Cloudy. |

*Lower. †Higher.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Up to this time the proceedings of the annual convention of the Knights of Labor, which has been in session in Minneapolis during the past week, have been characterized by the utmost wisdom and as much harmony as can ever be obtained in a representative body. The convention seems to have been inspired solely with a desire to strengthen the federation of labor without going out of its way to discuss questions which have no pertinent bearing on the principal object of the convention. It is gratifying to observe that up to this time there has been none of that socialistic outcropping which the enemies of the labor organization were so freely predicting. If the Minneapolis convention is a fair sample of these labor gatherings, then the organization has established for itself a reputation for conservatism which will commend it to the respect of the public. Those who have followed the proceedings closely must have observed that Mr. POWDERLY's influence has been of valuable service in mapping out a discreet policy, and one that will do a great deal toward firmly establishing the order in the confidence of the country. It is to be hoped that the remaining days of the session will be marked by the same wisdom and sound discretion that have prevailed up to this date.

## A SOUND ARGUMENT.

When asked for his reason for not calling an extra session of congress, among other things Mr. CLEVELAND is quoted as saying that he thought the members of the new congress should spend the usual recess among their constituents, and learn there, by long and intimate communion, just what the people required of them. There is the usual good horse sense in this view of the matter which characterizes all the president's utterances. It must be admitted that there were substantial arguments in favor of an extra session: at the same time the country will readily recognize why the arguments against it outweighed in the president's mind. If the new members of congress will follow the president's suggestion and spend the intervening time between now and the regular session of congress in intimate communion with their constituents and acquiring a correct knowledge of the requirements of the people, there is not a shadow of doubt but that the country will be more benefited than if they were to be called together in an early extra session without this knowledge in store. The trouble with our congressmen, as a rule, is that they get away from the people and become so much absorbed in Washington matters and the series of political dickerings and combinations that are continually going on at the national capital that the country is the sufferer by it. Under the former administration the time of the average congressman was so much taken up with looking up offices for his henchmen that he didn't have a chance to devote himself to the study of questions of national importance. Under the existing administration, with the civil service principle in force, there is not the same temptation to the average congressman to linger around Washington in search of loaves and fishes. It gives him more time to commune with his constituents at home. This is one blessed reform for which the country is indebted to the CLEVELAND administration.

## THE PENITENTIARY ROW.

The fight between Warden STORDOCK and ex-Warden REED seems to have developed into a dog eat dog sort of a contest. They are trying to chew each other up with convict testimony. At this stage of the war it looks as if REED had captured STORDOCK's artillery, and had turned the guns on him. One recently-released convict testifies that STORDOCK extorted his testimony against REED from the convicts by confining them in dungeons and limiting them to a bread and water diet until they were starved into being swift witnesses against the ex-warden. Another female convict who testified against REED now suffers from remorse of conscience, and owns up that she bore false witness. It is a pretty kettle of fish all around, and the only decent way to dispose of the matter is to clean out the entire penitentiary management. Or, what is better still, to relegate the whole state administration into private life, which is pretty sure to be done at the next state election.

## TIRED OF BAUBLES.

The Marquis of Aylesbury's disgrace has given fresh impetus to the growing demand in England for a reform in the house of lords, so that something more than an hereditary claim will be essential as a qualification for a seat and vote in the upper house of parliament. Some idea of how deep an impression the necessity for this reform has made upon the English mind may be gathered from the fact that the ultra Conservative paper, the Morning Post, which is par excellence the organ of the Tory aristocracy, makes the Aylesbury disgrace a text for a reform sermon. It is gratifying to observe this growing tendency across the water for purer government, as well as to note that the old-time reverence for hereditary honors is rapidly passing away.

INQUIRY at the leading hotels of the city shows that all the rooms are already engaged for the early part of next week by people anxious to participate in the presidential reception. Predictions are made that the crowd will be the greatest ever witnessed here, and in this connection a word of advice to the police will not be out of place. The principal jam Monday afternoon will be in the vicinity of the union depot, and a passageway should be maintained at all hazards. Not more than two or three minutes ought to be consumed in getting the president and his wife from their special car to the carriage near the sidewalk, but it will require from fifty to seventy-five policemen to effect this expeditiously.

IMPASSABLE streets are features of St. Paul at present, and especially is this true of Jackson street north of Eighth and Fourth street along the line of the proposed cable road. The contractors for the work on these streets should put a larger force of men at work or have double gangs for day and night work, in order that the citizens may derive some comfort from their surroundings. Here are some of the principal business thoroughfares of St. Paul blockaded, and a few days' rain will make them quagmires in which nothing can be accomplished, except to use them as skating ponds this winter.

PROBABLY it was better, after all, that the president visited St. Louis first, for he will now begin to appreciate what true Western hospitality means after leaving the city that wanted to be the capital of the United States. Malice could go no further than was indicated in some of the editorials of the Globe-Democrat, in which the guest who honored the city by his presence was designated as his adiposity and a lubbery personage, and even Mrs. CLEVELAND was not spared by the splenetic scribe, who thought abuse and mud-slinging would be confounded with wit.

ALL the indications point to a lively rate war between the various roads radiating from St. Paul in an effort to compete with the Minnesota & Northwestern company in carrying freight and passengers. The latter, it must be borne in mind, withdrew from the pool over a year ago, and now the Burlington & Northern and Milwaukee & St. Paul have given notice of a desire to follow the lead of the Minnesota & Northwestern. An effort is being made to continue the organization in force and pay no attention to threats of withdrawal, this being left discretionary with the chairman to meet competition.

REPRESENTATIVE MACDONALD will signalize his entry into the Fiftieth congress with a bill granting a pension to all deserving veterans, and in fact the draft has already been proposed. It was one of the rallying cries in the judge's contest for congress that he was a friend to the soldier element, and his present intention shows that it was not merely a campaign cry.

CHURCH people of Madison object to admission by card to Grace church Sunday, where the president is likely to attend service, but the pewholders are determined to maintain their rights, no matter how many communications are sent to the papers.

BISHOP IRELAND has been elected a member of the Loyal Legion. During his recent visit to St. Paul Cardinal GIBBONS made the announcement that he would return a year hence to confer the pallium of archbishop upon this worthy resident of the Saintly City.

THAT Tennessee gambler who, upon conviction of larceny, cut his throat after tragically appealing his "case to the bar of God," evidently wanted to save counsel fees.

ALREADY pictures of the president and his wife have began to appear in the store windows, and the throngs in front of the business houses thus decorated attest the popular interest in our distinguished guests.

## STRAY SUNBEAMS.

MRS. CLEVELAND enjoys the singular distinction among women of never adding a postscript to her letters. She writes a big, strong, round hand and invariably signs herself, "Very sincerely yours, FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND." She always writes on pale blue note paper and uses square envelopes. She is sagacious enough to eschew the "coat of arms" folly, which made the ARTHUR administration ridiculous, and is content with emblazoning her paper and envelopes with a red, white and blue shield, enameled with a narrow golden scroll containing the words "The White House" in raised letters. The only mark of feminine weakness that she betrays in her letter writing is an over-fondness for underscoring.

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The only flaw that Mr. CLEVELAND's enemies can find in his recent speeches is that his historical statements coincide with the encyclopedias. This is a far-fetched criticism at best, for it only goes to confirm the general opinion concerning Mr. CLEVELAND's accuracy and reliability in whatever he says and does. It is always Mr. CLEVELAND's rule when he wants information on any subject to go to none but standard authorities to obtain it.

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A movement has been started in Massachusetts to erect a monument to HENRY WILSON. It is about time. The probable reason for the long delay in erecting a memorial to Mr. WILSON is that he was not a college graduate. Massachusetts is not a state to reverence men who win fame without the aid of a college diploma.

HON. J. L. M. CURRY, United States minister to Spain, who is now in St. Paul visiting his son, says that the civilization of Spain is fully 200 years behind that of France, Germany, England or the United States. He thinks that it has made more progress within the last ten years than possibly at any other period of Spain's national existence. Its present progressive conditions are due to the new elements of stability which have been infused into the government by the reigning dynasty.

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"I have a feeling that every American should take off his hat as a token of respect to the queen of Spain," remarked Dr. CURRY as he sat in the GLOBE editorial parlor yesterday morning. "In this country where womanly virtue is respected so highly there must be a feeling of deferential respect for the royal woman who has had the courage to expel immorality from a court that has been noted for its lasciviousness through a great many centuries. You remember that before the late king's death this excellent woman gathered up her children and fled with them to Austria, rather than have them contaminated by the corrupt atmosphere which surrounded them at Madrid. Now that she is the ruler of the kingdom she enforces virtue and right-doing among her courtiers. That's why I said every American ought to raise his hat in token of respect to the queen of Spain."

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"In connection with Mrs. CLEVELAND's approaching visit to this city," continued Dr. CURRY, "it may interest you to know that the queen of Spain manifests great affection and admiration for the young wife of our chief magistrate. Her majesty never tires of talking to me about Mrs. CLEVELAND, and has numberless questions to ask concerning our first lady's personal beauty, her manners, her tone of conversation, her style of dress and everything that would occur to a woman's mind. She expresses great anxiety to see the youthful mistress of the White house, and apparently bears her as much love as if Mrs. CLEVELAND were the queen's own daughter."

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Dr. CURRY is an Alabamian by birth and a Virginian by adoption. He is a ripe scholar, a fluent talker, and a gentleman of sterling traits of character. He is a man of fine physical development, about sixty years of age and remarkably well preserved for his years. In early life he was a brilliant lawyer and made a national reputation in the halls of congress. Later on he abandoned both law and politics and entered the ministry of the Baptist church, where he made a reputation as one of the most polished pulpit orators in the country. For several years prior to his appointment as minister resident at the court of Spain, his time and services were devoted exclusively to the management of the PEABODY educational trust, of which he was managing trustee. He is now enjoying a short vacation from his diplomatic labors.

# DANCING FOR CHARITY

## Recital and Hop for the Mitford House and Woman's Exchange.

## The Double Entertainment a Success Both Socially and Financially.

## Prof. George Riddle's Rendering from the Midsummer Night's Dream.

## Elegant Toilets at the Ball—The Ladies Deserve All the Credit.

Turner Hall, in its somewhat lengthy history has seldom, if ever, been favored with so large and appreciative an audience as was gathered there last evening at the benefit given by the ladies of the Mitford house and the Woman's Work exchange. Above 300 ladies and gentlemen were present at both the beginning of the entertainment—the reading of the "Midsummer Night's Dream"—and the last part, the dance. The costumes of both ladies and gentlemen were simply elegant, and the programme was carried out as near perfectly as can be desired. Seibert's full orchestra rendered; Mendelssohn's music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," as well as that for the dancing. Of the numerous delightful selections from the music were the "Fairies' March" and the "Wedding March."

The programme was commenced at 8 o'clock by George Riddle in the reading of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and to one who had read the play alone this reading was a revelation. The well-known reader seems to have caught, if not the true conception of the immortal Will's unrivaled characters, at least one that is perfectly satisfying to listeners. His sudden changes of tone, always, however, pitched on just the proper key, was most enjoyable. In the second act at times his voice melted into what might be termed liquid music, and rose and fell with the tender strains of the orchestra in the most enchanting and delightful manner. The parting of Pyramus and Thisbe brought down the house, and the reader retired with at least the plaudits of as well pleased, and enthusiastic an audience as any performer could desire.

But of all the points of the entertainment that seemed to please the audience,

THE WEDDING MARCH

must be given first place. When the orchestra began it the young ladies glanced shyly at their escorts, and as eye met eye, both parties blushed, e'en to the roots of their hair, and one might be safe in saying that lengthy as has been the list of Hymen's capers in the Saintly City during the past week, a still more lengthy list may yet be registered in some of the weeks now close at hand.

The decoration of the hall deserves more than passing notice. The stage was arranged to represent a deep wood with lofty, gnarled trees, among which the imagination of the poet placed the characters of his inimitable play. Even the sides of the platform were so constructed as to very closely resemble shrubs and trees of a lesser growth.

The play read, the chairs were quickly removed and dancing was commenced and kept up until a late hour. The full dress suits of the gentlemen and the lovely costumes of the ladies producing a scene not often surpassed in entertainments or balls given in any city in the land, and certainly not in St. Paul.

The great success of the whole entertainment is due to the lady managers of the two institutions, for whose benefit it was given—the Mitford house and the Woman's Work exchange. The directors of the former are: Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Kenneth, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Peet, Mrs. J. K. Taylor and Mrs. R. M. Newport, with Mrs. F. B. Clarke as president.

Of the Woman's Work exchange Mrs. C. P. Noyes is the president and Mrs. W. R. Merriam, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Kibbie, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Frederick Driscoll, Sr., Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. C. H. Clark, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Upham, Mrs. O. C. Greene, Mrs. G. B. Young, Mrs. James, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. J. A. Wheelock the directors. The proceeds are to be equally divided between the two institutions, and as it was a financial success, each will receive a very handsome amount. The programmes were elaborate and tasty, the ushering perfect, the heating and lighting of the large hall all that could be desired, and the lady managers deserve to be highly complimented on the success of the enterprise. These managers were: Mrs. F. B. Clarke, Mrs. R. M. Newport and Mrs. Kenneth Clark, of the Mitford house; Mrs. J. A. Wheelock, Mrs. C. P. Noyes and Mrs. D. H. Moon, of the Woman's Work exchange. The ushers were: Howard James, J. S. Howe, Luther Newport, W. F. Peet, Charles Gordon, R. Heath and M. B. Curry.

THESE WERE PRESENT.

Among those present were:

Stanford Newell and wife, Russell Freeman and wife, Mrs. J. A. Wheelock, Judge Young and wife, Frederick Driscoll, Sr. and wife, Gen. Wilson and wife, F. B. Clarke and wife, Judge Flandreau and wife, Lane K. Stone and wife, M. D. Flower and wife, Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. Groesbeck and wife, J. K. Taylor and wife, W. D. Cornish and wife, Mrs. Larkin, William Dawson, Jr., and wife, F. A. Fogg and wife, Col. Jenks and wife, Will Kirk and wife, C. P. Noyes and wife, Charles Shandrew and wife, B. F. Bagley and wife, Gen. Hammond and wife, Charles Wanzer and wife, D. H. Moon and wife, F. G. Draper and wife, Col. Dupont and wife, W. H. Patterson and wife, George Acker and wife, Col. Newport and wife, Mr. De Wolf and wife, Samuel Dawson and wife, Fred Ingersoll and wife, and Mrs. H. T. Drake.

The Misses Griggs, Smyth, Newport, Price Stickney, Adams, Auerbach, Dupont, White, Wheelock, Wanzer, Forepaugh, Gilman, Gilbert, Dawson, Hammond, Chislett, Baker, Banning, Douglass, McLaren, Whiting, Horn, Murry, Gordon, Taylor, Wedelstaedt, Farrington, Langevin, Emma Horn, Rogers, Keogh, Perrin, Smith and Bend.

Messrs. Riddle, Gray, Gordon, Kingsland, Clay, Yardley, Heath, Jaggard, Stryker, Howe, James, Newport, Peet, Curry, Wedelstaedt, Horn, Langevin, Jones, Johnston, Kogers, Wiley, Crepe, Middleton, Sibley, VanDuzel, Rantoul, Willrick, Heineman, Odell, Boyle, Sexias, Stewart, Rice and R. Heath.

THE TOILETS.

A large proportion of the toilets were full dress of the richest material, decolle and sleeveless, and there were garlands of flowers and superb jewels. These were some of the toilets:

Mrs. F. B. Clarke, black llama lace over moire and full decollete, with point lace fillings and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. John Q. Adams, handsome rich lace over black moire; diamonds and nutural flowers.

Mrs. Kenneth Clarke, elegant evening costume of eucalyptus and plush en traine and diamonds.

Mrs. Col. Newport, rich lace Medici overdress with moire train and high modici collar and diamonds.

Mrs. Charles B. Noyes, a becoming costume of Gobelin blue faille, square corsage point lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Wheelock, Florentin evening dress with point lace and flowers.

Mrs. Alexander, Ezable Browne lace and duchesse lace with ornaments.

Mrs. George B. Young, Carthage gray merveilleaux with passementerie of same shade, short and square corsage and point lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Frederick Driscoll, Sr., mere elegant robe of sicilienne tablur over short silk demi-traine.

Mrs. W. R. Merriam, embroidered lace ever black silk en traine, with pointe duchesse lace, and corsage boquet of roses.

Mrs. Blood wore ecruguipure, barred with copper satin, over black moire, demi-traine and decollete, with jewels.

Mrs. Moore, handsome black satin, with lace and seed jets trimmings.

Mrs. Henry Drake, black satin and lace, with bonnet to match, and corsage boquet.

Mrs. O. C. Greene, evening costume of mauve satin with white duchesse drapery, flowers and ornaments.

Mrs. Upham, Amandiere and Valenciennes lace with corsage of Amandur plush, diamonds.

Mrs. J. B. Sanborn wore a canary acajon with tabliers of ruby plush and passementerie of rubies, en traine and full decollete, diamonds and flowers.

Mrs. George Spencer was becomingly costumed in Byzantine red, short and full decollete, with ornaments and black velvet bands.

Mrs. Stanford Newel, black faille and lace, diamonds; bonnet to match.

Mrs. Judge Flandrau, fox gray Merveilleux, with black lace and diamonds, high collar and hand bouquet.

Mrs. Lane K. Stone looked charming in pure white robe of embroidered point and duchesse drapery over crepe du chinn petticoat, corsage full decollette and diamonds.

Mrs. D. H. Moon was attired in marine and admirde plush, with lace, garnature and flowers; diamonds.

Mrs. Gen. Flower—Black silk and lace; marichal Neil roses and ornaments.

Mrs. Russell Freeman, white lace and moire en train, full decollette and ornaments.

Mrs. B. F. Bagley, black lace over silk, roses and diamonds.

Mrs. Capt. Jenks was attired in a very fashionable costume of black lace and copperas satin and ostrich feather to match shade, diamonds and full decollete.

Mrs. F. B. Draper, black Brussels net, with point fillings, full decollelte and diamonds.

Miss Katie Gordon, an elaborate evening costume of white Brussels net, with sapphire blue satin border, of stripes round skirt; same on waist and same shade of blue satin bows on shoulder, decollette and diamonds.

Miss Lou Stickney, imported lavender tissue with same shade of satin stripes, low corsage and diamonds.

Miss Lilly Price, charming evening costume of ashen gray faille decollette, Langtry train, with Parisian lemon blue plush corsage and pearl passementerie, diamonds.

Miss Lizzie Von Weidelstaedt, white lace, dancing length and low corsage; flowers.

Miss Chislette, blue crepe and white lace front, with corsage boquet of roses.

Miss Langevin, black lace, shrimp pink satin, V-shaped corsage and diamonds.

Miss Winnie Murry, for-get-me-not blue crepe, demi-traine, low sleeves and low corsage; pearl ornaments; flowers.

Mrs. Ingersoll, white and apple-green combination of faille and lace.

Miss May Newport, canary satin, gold embroidered tulle and amber ornaments.

Miss Heartie Griggs wore a figured chine crepe of creme and Russi green, dancing length.

Miss Bend, black lace and moire, with bunffante drapery, square corsage, diamonds.

Miss Prelly Horne, bright German scarlet, dancing length, with black velvet band trimmings, no ornaments.

Mrs. Larkin, embroidered crepe and ecrue satin stripes, flowers, and diamond ornaments.

Miss Mabel Horn, white costume, full decollette.

Miss Hass, pink tulle with satin of same shade, tabliers and square corsage.

Miss Dean, lettuce green, Brussels net, with claret plush skirt and bodice and full decollete.

Miss Stewart, ruby velvet, with pink ostrich tips and pink tulle fillings.

Miss Alice Baker, white lace overdress and smoked pearl faille, with full corsage.

Miss Banning, golden yellow crepe, demi traine and V-shaped corsage.

Miss Hancock, smoke-blue silk combined with white lace trimmings and flowers.

Miss Draper, white lace and moiri of goblin blue and passementrie.

Miss Averill, costume of white crepe du chine with sapphire blue plush corsage, and tabliers.

Miss Perrin, white lace and vieux blue, with ornaments.

### What They Want To Know.

What kind of a color is blind man's buff?—Tid-Bits.

Did you ever see a temperance dram—ah?—Whitehall Times.

A knotty question—Whom shall we marry?—Merchant Traveller.

Must a balloon have a warrant in order to take a man up?—Texas Siftings.

The question of the (twilight) hour—Are you sure the dog is tied?—Boston Courier.

Speaking about swimming school, how can it be while the water is so warm?—Pittsburg Times.

When a man shoots the rapids of a river would it be proper to arrest him for murderous assault?—Boston Post.

One of our thoughtful readers wants to know if you would expect to find a "bi'led shirt" on a dressed lobster!—Yonkers Statesman.

Why cannot a man whose addresses are rejected by the lady of his choice have her arrested for contempt of court?—Boston Post.

### A Well Earned Title.

Few York Sun.

"Git er long dar, Mugwump, git er long," said Uncle Rastus, who was driving by with a load of charcoal. "Yo ain't wuth de straw, yo' eats."

"Why do you call your mule 'Mugwump,' Uncle Rastus?" inquired a gentleman.

"I calls dat mule 'Mugwump,' sah, kase he's er—mule."

### Wanted to Cool Off First.

Omaha World.

Omaha Man—I hear they have started an anti-swearing society in St. Paul.

St. Paul man—"Yes; I have promised to join next February." "Why wait so long?" "The Minneapolis directory will be out in January, and I want a little time to cool off."

### Forgot to Post the Dealer.

Life.

Wife (looking over bill)—Do you remember, my dear, how many brook trout you caught on your fishing trip last Saturday?

Husband—There were just twelve of 'em; all beauties! Why?

Wife—The dealer has made a mistake. He only charges for half a dozen.

### Hail to the New Chief.

Anoka Union.

The Minnesota G. A. R. went to St. Louis and captured the highest office at the national encampment by electing Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, commander-in-chief, a gentleman who will fill the office with honor to himself and his adopted state. Hail to the new chief.

### Especially Fitted for the Honor.

Fergus Falls Journal.

The election of Judge Rea as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. will cause much rejoicing throughout the entire state of Minnesota. He is one of its most wide awake, active and progressive men, and especially fitted to wear the honor which has been bestowed upon him.

### A Word to the Wise.

Boston Globe.

Mr. Blaine had better come home at once. Gen. Joe Hawley, Connecticut's handsome and favorite son, is about to take to himself a young and charming wife. She may prove a second Mrs. Cleveland in political management, and the presidential prospects of the general be dangerously advanced.

### Plenty of Bunting.

Valley City Times-Record.

It is safe to say that St. Paul will display more bunting on the occasion of the president's visit than was ever flung to the breeze at any one time in the Northwest.

### A Gratifying Recognition.

Valley City (Dak.) Times Record.

Judge Rea's elevation to the position of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic is a gratifying recognition of the Northwest by a great national organization.

### Soured Their Stomachs.

Boston Globe.

The days of John Sherman's boom are numbered. It has fallen into the baby-kissing stage, and even the babies are turning against it.

### PERMISSION TO GO HOME.

Bess went to church one sultry day;
She kept awake, I'm glad to say,
Till "fourthly" started on its way.

Then the moments into hours grew;
Oh dear! oh dear! what should she do?
Unseen, she glides from the pew,

And up the aisle demurely went,
On some absorbing mission bent,
Her eyes filled with a look intent.

She stopped and said, in plaintive tone,
With hand uplifted toward the dome,
"Please preacher-man, can I go home?"

The treble voice, bell-like in sound,
Disturbed a sermon most profound;
A titter swelled as it went round.

A smile the pastor's face o'erspread—
He paused and bent his stately head;
"Yes, little dear," he gently said.

—F. H. S. in Harper's Bazar.

Furnished houses you can get
If you advertise, you bet.

# IN LABOR'S INTEREST.

## Various Officers of the General Assembly, K. of L., Make Reports.

## The Secretary First Gets the Floor and Covers Much Ground.

## Leonora M. Barry Tells a Touching Story About Working Women.

## Senator McMillan Severely Handled by the National Legislative Committee.

Yesterday's session of the general assembly was entirely devoted to the reception of reports and was consequently very interesting. The evening was occupied with caucuses in various hotels, but they were so closely guarded that nothing of importance leaked out. The meat of the several reports follow and will be found to contain matter of interest to the general public.

### THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

**Answer to Charges—Strength of the Order—Important Suggestions.**

General Secretary Litchman presented his report yesterday morning, and, as usual, it is a bulky and meaty document. It begins with the affairs of the office and the system he has put in vogue, which has not yet been fully completed. He advocated an amendment to the constitution, giving him power to employ and discharge his own clerks, and thus, getting complete control of the department, be held fully responsible. At considerable length he told of the trials, criticisms and unjust charges to which he had been subjected and which really made his responsible office a perfect hell. Very earnestly he advocated the adoption of thorough business principles in his office, and was sure of satisfactory and business results. He was glad he could now face the general assembly, and by refuting all accusations there, philosophically bear the charges made by outsiders. As to the system in vogue in his office, he elaborates it thoroughly. showing the vast amount of correspondence in a year, running upward of 60,000 letters received and answered. Of the method of conducting the official paper he says:

Communications for publication in the Journal are referred to the editorial department, where they are compiled, condensed and arranged. This correspondence includes notices of expulsion sent by local assemblies, My experience in connection with these leads me to believe that some explanatory legislation is needed by which local assemblies will be informed for what offenses and in what manner members may be expelled from the order. Since the Journal has been a public publication—that is, sold to those not members of the order, as well as to members—I have been in doubt as to the prudence of publishing therein the expulsions sent by the assemblies from time to time. I did not care to assume the personal risk of a suit for libel. which, in more than one case, was threatened if a publication was made in the Journal of the names of those alleged to have been expelled for cause. A large number of expulsions for non-payment of dues has been sent. I do not believe that a member should be expelled for non-payment of dues. The law is not clear upon this point, and it should be made clear by action of this general assembly. In this connection it may be well enough to mention that numerous requests have been made for the insertion of boycott notices in the Journal. In some of the states the laws are very severe against conspiracy and boycotting. I have declined to expose myself to a suit for libel or conspiracy by publishing these notices, unless ordered so to do by the general executive board, and unless the notice published was prepared by said board and not by me. While I would be willing, for the good of the order, to suffer imprisonment if necessary, I felt that I was not called upon to run the risk unless the action of the general executive board sanctioned whatever publication I made, and thereby pledged said board to defend me in case of prosecution.

STRENGTH OF THE ORDER.

The number of members reported in good standing at the last session of the general assembly was 702,924, and the number of members in arrears, 26,753. This made the apparent membership of the order, as then reported, 729,687. The tremendous growth in the early part of 1886 will be remembered. People came into the order by the hundred thousand, so that a suspension of initiations for forty days was ordered. After this forty days had expired the rush again commenced and the result was to bring to the organization a mass of material that proved itself to be a weakness rather then a strength. None of this material could be eliminated until after the reports for July had been made. The tables which will accompany this report, when compiled, will show the large falling off of membership between July 1 and Oct. 1, 1886. For the six months following the session of the general assembly at Richmond the papers of the country have been filled continually with assaults upon the order, upon the general officers, and everything possibly done to disintegrate and destroy the order. Yet in spite of all this opposition the total number of members reported in good standing July 1 is, in round numbers, 485,000. Add to this the nearly 50,000 who are in the same relation to the order as were the 26,753 reported as in arrears upon the last report, and we would have the membership of the order 535,000 July 1, 1887. This would indicate an apparent decrease of about 195,000 members. But then the fact should be borne in mind from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1886, that there was a marked decrease in membership. The quarterly reports for Oct. 1, 1887, will show an increase in membership, because to the 535,000 named will be added the increase from initiations and reinstatements and the membership gained from new assemblies organized between July 1 and Oct. 1, 1887.

Considerable space is consumed in the matter of suspensions of assemblies, but as the names and numbers are suppressed they are of no general public interest. He recommends having the official paper as it now is, until the way is clear for a daily payer. The total receipts for the year were $508,647.75.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the subject of establishing a co-operative savings association be considered by the committee on the state of the order, and, if it is deemed advisable, the proper authority be given to secure an act of incorporation for the organization and management of such an institution. The primary object of this will be to establish a home for the order in every town or city where the order exists. Nothing will give such permanence to an organization as the fulfillment of this plan. Under the building associations of Philadelphia thousands of people in humble circumstances have been able to secure a home. Branches may be established in each state, and gradually the power of the order can be brought to bear in the various divisions of co-operative production, distribution, consumption and saving. That the general secretary have entire control of his office force. That state assemblies be made compulsory instead of permissive. That the general secretary be authorized to prepare copies of the declaration of "Independence in a shape suitable for framing. That the proper committee consider the demand for some sort of regalia for members of the order and badges to be worn at funerals. That there be legislation which will make more stringent the prohibition of the use of the name of the order or any of its symbols for business purposes. On this point the secretary says: "I think the general assembly would be justified in passing a law placing an effectual boycott on every article upon which the initials of the order or any of its symbols were used without the sanction of the general executive board." There are a number of minor recommendations covering proposed changes in the order's work which are of no interest to the general public. This is worthy of note: "A great deal of complaint has been made to the general office in relation to embezzlement of funds by local officers who subsequently absconded, and thus cannot be notified of pending charges. I recommend that it be stated in the constitution that a notice of trial be sent to the last known address of the absconding officer shall be considered a legal summons, and that if the absconder fails to appear at the time of trial, either in person or by counsel, the trial may legally proceed in his absence the same as though he was present. To cover every contingency, it might be provided that counsel in his defense should be assigned by the assembly, whose duty it should be to protect the rights and privileges of the accused absconder to the best of his ability."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The general assembly at Richmond. after adopting certain amendments to the constitution, referred the balance of the report to the committee on law, together with such other changes as had been presented to the general assembly, to a special committee of revision. It was ordered that this committee, in conjunction with the general executive board, should prepare a revision of the constitution and submit the same to a vote of the local assemblies of the order. The result of the deliberations of this committee of revision was submitted to the local assemblies, as provided under the vote under which the committee was appointed. The assemblies were requested to vote upon the constitution proper as the first proposition, and upon the article relating to national trade assemblies as the second proposition. The returns from the local assemblies showed that 2,263 local assemblies voted yes on the first proposition and 1,046 voted no; that 2,363 local assemblies voted yes on the second proposition and 962 no.

FEELS HURT.

The conclusion of the report is devoted to personal matters in which the general secretary exhibits the pain he has felt at the repeated attacks to which he has been subjected. He refers to criticisms on his salary, and believes no corporation would so poorly requite services. In conclusion he says:

I come to you as one who is conscious of duty well done. I come to you as one who, for the past eleven months, has devoted night and day, early and late, to your service, whatever of ability God gave him. I come not as a trembling sycophant, suppliant and pleading for mercy and favor which I do not deserve. I come, on the other hand, demanding, rather, that consideration which is my right as your servant, that judgment which is founded on fraternity and not on malice and malignant persecution. I submit my report of duty done, conscious of my own rectitude, and that while others, perhaps, might have accomplished more, no man on earth could have given you more faithful, devoted or conscienclous service.

### THE GENERAL INVESTIGATOR

**Report Concerning the Condition of Working Women.**

Leonora M. Barry, the general investigator, elected at the Richmond convention to have charge of the inquiry of the condition of working women, makes an interesting report, which gives a brief capitulation of the result of her observations. She complains that, having no legal authority, she was unable to make as thorough investigations in many places as she would like, and was afraid to visit many establishments unless she should bring down the vengeance of employers upon the heads of employes. She recites many instances of cruel treatment, scanty wages and hard work. Concerning the women and children employed at Paterson and the linen thread workers of that city she says:

There are some 1,400 or 1,500 persons employed in this industry, who were at that time out of employment for this reason: Children who work at what is called doffing were receiving $2.70 per week, and asked for an increase of 5 cents per day. They were refused and they struck, where. upon all the other employes were locked out. That was what some of the toadying press called "Paterson's peculiar strike or "unexplained phenomena." The abuse, injustice and suffering which the women of this industry endure from the tyranny, cruelty and slave-driving propensities of the employers is something terrible to be allowed existence in free America. In one branch of this industry women are compelled to stand on a stone floor in water the year round, most of the time barefoot, with a spray of water from a revolving cylinder flying around constantly against the breast; and the coldest night in winter as well as the warmest in summer those poor creatures must go to their homes with water dripping from their underclothing along their path, because there could not be space or a few moments allowed them wherein to change their clothing. A constant supply of recruits is always on hand to take the places of any who dare rebel against the iron-clad authority of those in charge. The law is evaded in this matter; but the passage tickets on the Inman steamship line, that are advanced at from $5 to $7 more than they actually cost to the friends of those employed here or in the factory of this firm in Belfast, Ireland, and which are paid for after they commence work for the firm on this side of the ocean in $1 installments, at their semi-monthly payments, furnish good grounds for a test case in the near future. Add to this the most meager wages, crowded, badly ventilated rooms, want of proper sanitary conditions and many other cruelties, and a fair-minded public can form some solution of the "unexplainable phenomena."

New York, she says, is the center of unpaid labor:

Here the state law, while prohibiting children under a certain age from working in factories, etc., seems powerless to reach the numbers of children from four to six and eight years of age who ply the needle as industriously the twelve and fourteen hours of the day as does the unfortunate mother whom they assist to earn their coarse and scanty meal. The fact of infant labor is also noticeable in the tobacco industry; and the organization which claims to control the manufacturing of this weed would find a subject more worthy of their time and attention that many other topics which seem to occupy their thoughts.

Pittsburg would be a good place for a visit by those who are continually talking about "woman's sphere," where women work in the manufacture of barbed wire, nails, etc. At Bellaire women worked in glass factories and tin shops. Mary Hanafin, president of the committee on woman's work, appends the following report:

The committee on Women's work having completed their first year, I respectfully make you the following report: There were so many existing abuses from which working women were suffering that we hardly knew where to begin, but I think, when you read the report of the general investigator, you will be able to decide whether we have fulfilled the object for which we were organized, and I also think you will agree with me that there is great need for a general investigator. It was with some misgivings we began our work, for there was no definite plan laid out by the general assembly, and the fear of overstepping our authority was ever before us. It has been fully demonstrated to me by the appeals I have received from women throughout the country that the question of justice to working women is one that must be met and that it is fitting for women to assist in bringing about the reform, but to accomplish this we must have your hearty co-operation to aid us in placing the committee on such a basis as will make it a boon to women who need protection. Having given some time and a great deal of thought to the question of wages paid to workingwomen, I find that employers who pay low salaries are very near-sighted, as there is not enough incentive offered to expect intelligence and good work, whereas, in the exceptional cases where women are given the same inducements as men, they have not only been benefited themselves, but their employers have made a good investment. In conclusion I will add that this is not a small undertaking, and with the hope that we will receive the advice and assistance of all good Knights of Labor, I am, fraternally yours, MARY HANAFIN,
President of Committee on Woman's Work.

In the afternoon the appointment was made of eight committees, five standing and three special. A committee on distribution was also appointed, to whom will be referred all documents, including the reports of officers and boards, and then refer them to appropriate committees. A partial report was made by the committee on conspiracy laws which will be given out for publication. The reading of the report of the general co-operative board, the important portions of which have heretofore appeared in the GLOBE was then listened to. It contains answers to a circular of inquiry sent out asking for information concerning the progress of social, productive, farming and distributive co-operation.

Eight thousand of these circulars were sent out, and answers have been received from between 4,000 and 5,000 of the persons addressed. There is but one tone in these replies—that of entire satisfaction that the principle is the correct one. Stress is laid in many cases, in the answers to the last question, on the moral effect of the co operative enterprises in inculcating a spirit of fraternity and mutual good will. There are no failures reported, and a steady growth is almost without exception noted.

From the multitudinous reports received it will be worth while to cite a few examples. The Trenton, N. J., co-operative store shows a remarkable growth. On Jan. 1, 1886, its membership was 193. At the end of the year it was 420. There is scarcely a store in any of the great cities of the country which supplies so many families. The paid up capital of the concern Jan. 1, 1886, was $2,430.94. Jan. 1, 1887, it was $5,787.12. The premises now occupied by the store were purchased for $10,000. The profits for the eight months preceding Jan. 1, 1886, were $1,473.70. During the year 1886 the profits were $7,016.73. The Toronto, Can., Central Co-operative society reports sales for the half year ending June 30, 1885, to have been $12,567, and for the previous half year $10,479.56. The number of members Jan. 1, 1885, was 295. At the end of the year there were 360. The Michigan City, Ind., Co-operative Reed Chair company issues stock only to members of the K. of L. By its constitution one-third of the profits goes to the stockholders, one-third to employes above their wages and the remaining third is placed to the credit of the factory. The company began business Aug. 4, 1886. Up to Dec. 31 of the same year the business transacted amounted to $2,000, on which there was a profit of 25 per cent. At the time of the report there were 250 members. The Raleigh, N. C., Co-operative Tobacco factory is a foster-child of the Knights of Labor. Its entire capital stock is owned by 100 local assemblies and 1,000 individuals. In 1886 the goods sold amounted to $10,314.47, on which there was a profit over all expenses of $332.44. The Fulson County Co-operative Leather, Glove and Mitten factory, of Johnstown, N. Y., was organized Aug. 1, 1886, and has now 225 members and $10,000 capital. Its business up to Jan. 1, 1887, amounted to $3,000, and the profits above all expenses were $294. Probably the only co-operative bank in the country is the Patrons' Co-operative bank, of Olathe, Kan. The report of the institution made July 1, 1886, shows a paid in capital stock of $13,940, with deposits amounting to $70,885.40.

In conclusion the secretary, J. P. McGaughey, says:

Taking these reports and financial statements as a basis I find that co-operative industry furnishes to laboring men and mechanics the best opportunity to procure an experienced business insight, and instills a healthy business ambition into the minds of those who, if not thus personally interested, would never give such questions a thought. The most important feature of these industries is the moral one. They imbue our members with a spirit of fraternity, while at the same time they create the greatest legitimate power to remedy existing social evils. Co operation is having a marked effect already on our people, and they are becoming less inclined to incur debts and more anxious to manufacture and exchange their own products.

### ROUGH ROASTS.

**The Legislative Committee Censures Senator McMillan and the Senate Generally.**

The report of the National Legislative committee is an interesting and exhaustive document. It is largely taken up with a review of the work of the committee for and against various bills pending before congress. A terrific roast is given Senator McMillan in the matter of the Sioux City and St. Paul land grant. The report says the grant is in the same position as ever, and adds:

But, in the meantime, the governor of the state of Iowa has certified back to the general government some 26,000 acres in the counties of Woodbury and Plymouth; and the committee on the part of the settlers in this city, Louis Countryman, of Kingsley, Io., has been untiring in his efforts to get the general land office to issue an order to open this land to settlement, which order would enable the settlers on these lands to at once prove their claim and receive their title. We are informed that Mr. Struble, the member of congress from that district, has requested the department to withhold the order, and Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, who, during the last session, opposed the bill by trying to get in an amendment that would deprive the settlers of their land, has also requested the department to withhold the order until the president of the company that is contesting these lands has a chance to be heard. And we are also informed that he is to stay here after the expiration of his term of office in the senate, at the adjournment of the present congress, and watch the interest of the so-called railroad company before the department. It is plain to this committee that he has been nothing but the paid attorney of the company while in the senate. There has been some very crooked work done in connection with the forfeiture of this grant. While this committee has been trying to get this bill through in the interest of the settlers, they in many instances have been duped and defrauded by a lot of shystering lawyers, who have been posing as their friends by claiming that they were at work getting the bills through congress that would restore their lands to them, and, in several instances, they have succeeded in getting several thousand dollars in notes from the people that are located on these lands.

A GENERAL ROAST.

The committee concludes its report as follows:

It is the opinion of your committee that the next general assembly should select not more than three great public measures, and proceed to educate our members and the public at large on those questions, among them a bill to have the government telegraph system in connection with the post-office; the other to devise means for the government to use its surplus revenues toward removing the present interest bearing debt; the third, an amendment to the constitution that the senate be elected by a direct vote of the people. Your committee is led to make this latter suggestion from their observation of the workings of that body and the recent bitter struggles that have taken place during the past two months in several of the state legislatures while they were endeavoring to elect men to the senate.

The legislature of several states have been but little better less than auction and salesrooms, where the office of United States senator has been knocked off to the highest bidder; and in one state (Indiana) it partook of a sort of "Peter Funk" auction, where the man that bought the goods was defrauded by receiving a bogus article for his money. Such men, when they get here, have no feelings in sympathy with the people, and those that are meet the fate of Senator Charles H. Van Wyck, who was defeated in the contest for re-election by the railroad of his state on account of his open hostility to their interest during his term in the senate; and, as we said before, it was again shown in his case that that body was not in harmony with the people, for on the occasion of his delivering a speech in that body in favor of the election of the senate by a direct vote of the people during the last days of the session, nearly all of his colleagues boycotted him by leaving their seats and retiring to the cloak and other rooms, thus showing their ill-bred contempt for the proposed change in the system.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

**Strikes Should Be Avoided as Expensive—The Insurance Department.**

General Treasurer Turner, in his report, a summary of which appears in the secretary's report, says:

During the fiscal year nearly $250,000 were donated by the general executive board for the support of members either locked out or on strike, yet it was far from being sufficient to supply their wants, in consequence of which they were defeated in most cases. We should avoid strikes if possible, for if a point is gained it is at considerable loss, but when our members are locked out solely on account of their membership in the order, they should be financially assisted to the end, and the board should be empowered to provide a fund for that purpose only. Nearly $1,000,000 have been intrusted to me and the same amount expended under orders of the general executive board, every cent of which can be rigidly accounted for. I invite the closest investigation for yourselves, notwithstanding a professional accountant engaged by the board has closely examined the accounts and voluntarily indited the following to them:

Concerning the insurance department he says:

During the fiscal year 57 deaths occurred, 10 of whom held 2 certificates, and for which 46 assessments were levied, numbered from 61 to 108. The membership in good standing in the old plan July 1, 1887, is 143—that number having paid the assessment numbered 103 to 108. No certificates have been issued in the old plan since March 16, 1887. The members holding certificates at that time were, upon passing a medical examination or relinquishing claims to benefits for one year in the new plan (Class "A"), transferred to the same without charge; 280 were so transferred up to July 1, 1887. Several claims were presented in behalf of deceased members whose certificates were suspended for failure to keep up assessments, while others were refused as having obtained the certificates by false representations.


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WHO READS THE GLOBE?

THE GLOBE is pre-eminently a family paper. It is read by ladies and young folks more widely than any other newspaper. The census returns show that where there is one professional or business man there are about fifteen who work for others. The latter include the bright salesman, the intelligent clerk, the industrious mechanic—all the producers and workers, who are the source of our prosperity in smiling and happy times of peace and the defenders of their country in the trying days of grim and destructive war. While THE GLOBE has its fair proportion of the professional and business men among its readers, the bulk of its subscribers are the great people, UPON WHOSE PATRONAGE LIVE MERCHANTS DEPEND. They are the PURCHASING CLASSES, and we are proud to rank them as readers of THE GLOBE. THE GLOBE has its own circle of readers, most of whom take no other newspaper. The growth of our advertising patronage shows that merchants and others appreciate the above facts. We have a WORD OF SYMPATHY for the people who do not read THE GLOBE regularly. It is their misfortune. Still THE GLOBE is gaining so steadily, the fact that it is the brightest and best newspaper in this field of journalism is becoming more widely known every week. We invite people who do not take it to give it a trial. Begin to-day and try THE GLOBE for one month, Daily and Sunday. It will make your life brighter and happier, and bring sunshine every day into your home.