THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1888.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28, 1888, 12:15 a. m.—Indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m. to-day: For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Warmer, fair weather, followed during the night by rain or snow; light to fresh southerly winds, becoming variable. For Minnesota and Eastern Dakota: Warmer, fair weather, followed by local rains or snows; light to fresh southwesterly winds. For Southwestern Dakota: Warmer, fair weather, followed by slightly colder and local rains or snows; fresh westerly winds, shifting to northerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time:

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul....	30.16	4	Omaha.....	30.16	22
St. Vincent	29.72	6	Huron.....	29.80	24
Moorhead..	29.80	6	Yankton...	29.92	28
Duluth.....	30.14	4	Ft. Totten.	29.60	16
La Crosse..	30.28	6	Bismarck..	29.66	20
Milwauk'e.	30.34	4	Helena....	29.68	40
Marquette	30.28	—6	Ft. As'b'ne	29.72	34
Chicago...	30.38	8	Medic'e H..	29.74	26
Des Moines	30.28	16	Qu' Ap'lle.	29.70	14
St. Louis...	30.44	18	Minnedosa.	29.58	4
Ft. Smith..	30.40	50	Fort Garry	29.70	6

—Below zero.

THE great railroad strike is on at last. It should come off as soon as possible.

A DECENT public library is something that St. Paul should not have to ask for twice.

THE tariff bill is expected to-day. It is gratifying to observe congress' inclination to earn its salary at last.

SINCE the people don't trust them a little bit, the professional politicians might form a trust for mutual advancement.

THERE is no dispute that is not capable of arbitration. The C. B. & Q. and its striking employes should not forget this fact.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DICKINSON should not make the mistake of running the fast mail in the interest of the Chicago papers.

THE senate insists upon dividing Dakota, and yet the Republicans say the Democrats are responsible for Dakota's non-admission.

IF CONGRESS will only make that St. Paul public building appropriation immediately available, some of its sins may be forgiven it.

IT IS to be regretted that JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY cannot come to this city, but the National league should not be satisfied with one refusal.

THE man at the throttle is usually clear-headed. The railroad company will have to talk pretty conclusively to prove a case against him.

GUATEMALA is invading Mexico, and Mexico intends to fight. It is thought as many as eleven or twelve men may become engaged in mortal combat.

UNLESS Candidate SHERMAN has cabled Mr. BLAINE his effusive gratitude, he has been lacking in a proper recognition of the service done him.

IT IS now said Mr. BLAINE's "personal reasons" for withdrawing are financial reasons. Very probably; there isn't much money in a hopeless political campaign.

THE chamber of commerce is right about the public library. It needs enlargement, and it needs it badly. At present it is far from being a credit to the city.

SINCE the marriage of MCGEOCH, the Milwaukee lard king, at the beginning of the spring bonnet season, a boom in the price of lard may reasonably be looked for.

THE Minnesota congressmen were kept pretty busy yesterday. If there were more congressmen like them, congress would have accomplished something by this time.

ANOTHER very excellent committee has been appointed in the Twin Cities union matter. Here's hoping it will devise ways and means for enabling the twins to beat all creation.

GENTLEMEN possessing gubernatorial aspirations should remember the meeting of the Democratic state central committee to-morrow. It would be an excellent time for planting the seeds of a boom.

THE Standard Oil magnate, ROCKAFELLER, wanted some of his testimony regarding trusts "kept from the press." It is refreshing to discover that there is at least one thing the Standard Oil company fears.

IF MINNEAPOLIS wants to try the experiment of building a steamboat of her own she should do so by all means. Every additional means of communication between the two cities should be encouraged.

THE Chicago Times has an editorial on "The Best Brain Food." We are glad to see this evidence of groping in the right direction. If there is anything the average Chicagoan needs, it is brain food of the strongest possible variety.

LABOR COMBATANTS.

The antagonism which has sprung up between the Knights of Labor and the association of locomotive engineers forebodes danger to the integrity of labor organization in this country. During the Reading strike the locomotive engineers conceived the idea that the Knights were doing an injustice to members of their association by prolonging the strike, and interfered to thwart the Knights in their purposes. Now that the Burlington strike enables the Knights to apply the law of retaliation, this strong element in human nature is asserting itself, and the Knights now announce their intention to thwart the engineers. This kind of division and antagonism between different branches of the labor unions is very well illustrated by the fable of the boys who stoned the frogs. It was fun for the boys, but death to the frogs. The corporations are immensely amused when two wings of the labor organizations fight each other, but it is certain death to the labor cause if it is kept up long enough.

ARBITRATE.

If the GLOBE's voice were to be heard in the pending difficulty between the Burlington road and its locomotive engineers, it would be with the advice to arbitrate—for to that complexion will it come at last. The more we see of these strikes the more convinced are we of the duty of creating boards of arbitration, to whom shall be referred for final arbitrament all disputes that arise between employers and employes. This thing of one side attempting to freeze or starve the other out has an inhuman aspect that ought not to be tolerated. Then again, these strikes always have three sides. The corporations have one side, the strikers another, and the third belongs to the public. It is because the public are the third party affected by the strike that the public press derive their right to discuss them with the utmost freedom. If in such instances as the Burlington strike the quarrel affected only the railroads and their employes, it would be meddlesome on the part of the newspapers to volunteer advice. But when the result is to blockade trade and travel, and to paralyze business, then the whole people are entitled to a voice in the matter. It is of no special consequence to the public which side yields first, further than to see that no injustice is done or that no great wrong is perpetrated. The fact that the Burlington road doesn't pay its employes as good wages as some other roads is its business. The fact that the locomotive engineers on the Burlington line want their wages advanced is their business. The business of the public is to prevent the quarrel between the Burlington management and the association of locomotive engineers from crippling commerce or retarding the course of trade. That is why we insist that it is imperative to have boards of arbitration authorized to settle these disputes and to settle them promptly. As matters now stand, after a prolonged fight, in which both sides will be badly worsted and a great injury inflicted upon the country's commerce, the contestants will finally agree to arbitrate their differences. Then why not compel arbitration in the beginning, and save the loss and suffering which is bound to ensue from a long strike?

CERTAIN TARIFF PROBLEMS.

In 1880 the farmers comprised nearly one-half the population of the United States. In 1888 the New York Tribune, having interviewed several thousand of them, editorially announced that "the farmers" were in favor of a protective tariff and favorably inclined to having its provisions extended.

There is no evidence at hand to show that the Tribune's effort was other than an attempt to create a false impression that the agriculturists as a body are protectionists.

The GLOBE, with just as much reason, might interview the half dozen manufacturers in the East who favor free trade and then announce that the entire 50,000 in the country had incontinently bolted government support and declared for unrestricted trade.

The farmers in Minnesota, who raise 50,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and who have seen the price of that staple steadily decline to a price less than the cost of raising, know better than to accept as true any statement that they support the Republican protective system.

The farmer of the Red river valley, standing between the Scylla of transportation and the Charybdis of the cost of living, can find in the tariff no consolation, no promise of succor from a distress that threatens his very existence.

The slightest research will place at his disposal certain tariff problems, whose explanation gives him a key to the cause of his financial misery.

In 1880 the United States supplied 75 per cent of all the wheat imported into Great Britain. In 1881 this was reduced to 69 per cent; in 1882 to 55 per cent, and in 1883 to 46 per cent. From 1881 to 1884 our importations of wheat to Great Britain decreased 19,000,000 bushels. Yet England's importations of wheat during that time increased 24,000,000 bushels.

From 1860 to 1880 the total wealth of the agricultural community of the United States increased $4,000,000,000; all other wealth in the country increased $24,000,000,000.

The tariff tax upon the diamonds of the capitalist is 10 per cent; upon the iron of the manufacturer 75 per cent, and upon the woolen goods of the farmer from 80 to 115 per cent.

The rich man's champagne is taxed 33 per cent, and the farmer's cotton goods 40 per cent.

The absurdity of the whole arrangement is made more manifest if out of all this interminable taxation the farmer saves enough to indulge in the luxury of a piano. He would pay for a first-class instrument only 133 per cent more than his neighbor across the water would expend for the same instrument.

He is cribbed, cabined and confined by a wall of taxation whose sole purpose is to prevent him from buying either the necessaries or the luxuries of life where he wishes to and at his own price.

But he is told that the system which brings this about is to benefit and ennoble American labor. At the same time he is forced to the conclusion that he in no sense represents American labor, since the system beggars and degrades him.

Where, then, is American labor to be found?

The state in the Union best protected by the tariff is Pennsylvania. Taking the protectionist at his word, there should the ideal state of American labor be found. Is it?

This is the answer given to a congressional investigating committee within a fortnight:

D. M. EVANS, a member of the legislature from Luzerne county (Pennsylvania) and a practical miner, said the condition of the men in the region was pitiable. They could not, under this store system and the rates paid, get enough to eat and wear. Some of the miners never saw a dollar in cash. The men who lived right at the mines were charged $2.10 a ton for stove coal, and were compelled to pay for so much a year whether they used it or not. The company stores charged from 10 to 15 per cent more than the individual stores, and many of the miners were practically compelled by necessity to buy their supplies at these stores. Of the 20,000 miners and miners' laborers who had worked in the Lehigh region, 8,000 were being fed by contributions from the Knights of Labor. Of these, 80 per cent were married and have families.

Or if that is not strong enough, the resolutions of Local Assembly 5890, K. of L., Philadelphia, are worthy of perusal:

Whereas, The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, in the present difficulties which they have forced upon their employes, are engaging immigrants to fill the places they have caused us to vacate; and whereas, the company is protected from foreign competition by a protective tariff on coal, which we have fondly believed for years was intended to benefit American labor; and whereas, we as citizens of this republic believe the laws should be impartial and that no laws be enacted which confer special privileges upon any class of citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the coming election for congressmen we shall support only those men who are pledged to vote to repeal the tariff on coal.

Do these indicate to the unprotected Northwestern farmer that the protected laborer is ideally situated? Are the protected industries placing their enormous profits at the service of the laborer? Or is protection benefiting?

Only a few days ago the telegraph sent the following from Scranton, Pa.:

Pay-days at the mills of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal company and the Scranton Steel company in this city come late in each month, and the extent of the reduction made on Jan. 1 in the wages of the men has just been ascertained. In certain grades it falls below a dollar a day, or panic prices, and in the cases of the skilled employes the cut reaches a dollar a day and upwards. There is much dissatisfaction among the workmen.

One more note, and for the present we are done. Massachusetts, another protected state, has recently been subjected to an industrial investigation, the result of which shows that 241,000 laboring people in that state in 1885 had no employment for a third of the year. Nearly 70 per cent out of the unemployed were connected with manufactories.

The farmer has presented here, in considering the tariff, his own financial situation as an unprotected citizen and the condition of the laborer protected by a taxation of over 40 per cent on all dutiable imports.

As an important factor of the Northwest, and with some knowledge at least of economics as presented above, he has already given the denial to the assertion that he is a protectionist by sending to congress four revenue reform members.

He will send more of them as his knowledge increases. He is so powerful already in this movement toward tax reduction that he will make it a vital issue in future campaigns.

Sophistries and the wail of the infant industry cannot blind him to the knowledge that he is the heaviest taxed and the most poorly remunerated laborer in the West. In the East he has as a companion in sorrow the laborer of every calling.

INSURING CREDITS.

A new kind of insurance enterprise has been organized in the East, which is meeting with an encouraging reception, and which may in the near future be extended to the West. It involves the guaranteeing to the jobber or wholesaler of any account, no matter in what section of the country the debtor may be situated. The premium required to be paid naturally varies with the credit of the debtor as estimated by the company's experts, being larger, of course, when the credit is doubtful or hazardous, and comparatively little when the credit is good.

The merchant who avails himself of the company's insurance is relieved of the trouble and annoyance consequent upon looking after a multitude of widely-scattered accounts, and is, moreover, enabled to dispense with an expensive credit man. The kind of insurance indicated would seem to be particularly adapted to business in the Northwest. Wholesalers in the Twin Cities have numerous accounts with men doing business at a distance of hundreds of miles from the cities. It requires a vast deal of trouble and considerable expense to keep themselves informed as to the standing of their distant customers. A company insuring credits would relieve them of a considerable burden.

On the other hand, however, so rapid is the growth of the Northwest, and so prosperous is the entire extent of territory tributary to the Twin Cities, that all kinds of business are conducted upon a pretty safe footing, and failures are by no means frequent. Looked at from this standpoint, it would appear that there would be but a slight necessity for the insurance of credits, except in so far as such a scheme would obviate the necessity for a good deal of annoyance.

However, if the Eastern companies should extend their business to the Northwest, they would probably secure a very satisfactory clientage, and they would certainly do business upon a much safer basis than is possible in the less prosperous East.

DIVERSIFY OUR INDUSTRIES.

"We must have some more large manufacturing establishments," is the common remark among citizens when the further upbuilding of our city is the theme of conversation. The necessity for the establishment of large manufacturing plants is a favorite topic in the chamber of commerce; it is talked about by our business men in their offices and on the streets, and many of them are bending their energies in that direction. The GLOBE does not propose to say one word that would discourage this idea, nor will it hesitate to lend a helping hand wherever or whenever it can to aid in the accomplishment of this purpose. But what we do want to impress upon our people is that the city is to be more benefited by encouraging a greater number of small manufactories than by expending so much time, energy and capital on mammoth plants.

A few weeks ago a couple of prominent members of congress from the South visited Boston for the purpose of studying the source of wealth of the old Bay State, and the cause of so much thrift among its people, in order that they might find some instructive lessons for their own people. They found that of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Massachusetts nearly every other person—man, woman and child—is represented upon the books of a savings bank, with an average deposit of $325, the sum of all the deposits being $325,000,000. After visiting a number of large manufacturing establishments and making inquiry, they found that the employes of those mammoth concerns were not represented in the savings banks at all. In their perplexity to know among what classes they could find those who could make enough from their annual earnings to lay away this vast amount of surplus, they went to EDWARD ATKINSON for information. "No, the mill operatives do not get wages more than will barely support them," said Mr. ATKINSON, "but come with me and I will show you the people who contribute to the true wealth of the commonwealth." And then he took them out on a jaunt through the streets of Boston and showed them the true secret of Massachusetts' prosperity. First they went into the little court opposite the old South church, into that little bee-hive of industry where the walls of the building are covered with a multitude of signs indicating the diversity of occupation of the tenants. "Here is the secret of our thrift and prosperity," remarked Mr. ATKINSON as he led them into the door of a half basement above which there was the sign of a "gold-beater." Two men were busily engaged in goldbeating—so busy, in fact, that they hadn't time to notice the intrusion of the visitors. Then they passed on into the next door, above which was the sign of a cutler. One man was at the forge heating the blanks, while another was using a little trip-hammer forging fine razors. Neither had these men time to waste, so the visitors passed out without the courtesy of a welcome. Then Mr. ATKINSON took them into a shop where five men were employed in the manufacture of Indian clubs, base ball bats and other athletic implements. And so they passed from door to door out of one little shop into another, until the day was consumed inspecting manufacturing establishments where only three or four or a half dozen persons at the outside were at work. And yet it was in these little workshops, where men are being developed while goods are being made, that these Southern congressmen learned the secret of New England thrift and prosperity.

The GLOBE recalls this incident at this time to impress upon our St. Paul people the necessity for giving encouragement to all schemes whereby our industries will be diversified and the small work-shops multiplied. In our scramble to get something big we are apt to overlook the little industries which, after all, are of the most value, if we only get enough of them.

THE REASON OF IT.

Considerable uneasiness has been felt in Republican circles, and considerable disgust expressed because veteran Editor MEDILL, in the columns of his able paper, the Chicago Tribune, gives evidence of his disinclination to aid Candidate SHERMAN in his presidential fight, just as he before refused to advocate the candidacy of the magnetic statesman now sojourning beneath the balmy Italian sky.

The truth of the matter is that Editor MEDILL could not support the canvass of either and be consistent or true to his convictions. His paper, published in a Western center, supported entirely by Western people, naturally is in accord with and reflects Western sentiment. Republican if you will, but still Western.

Such being the case, it follows as the most natural corollary in the world that Editor MEDILL, to whom it has been given to see the light, preaches tariff reform and revenue reduction to his extensive congregation. But this is the kind of doctrine to which Messrs. BLAINE and SHERMAN are violently opposed, even though the West is irrevocably committed to it. How, then, could Editor MEDILL, who has a soul to save and a paper to sell, reasonably be expected to support the candidacy of either of the distinguished high tariff advocates?

It grieves us to see the state of mind into which our Republican friends have worked themselves over the alleged apostacy of our Chicago contemporary, but we are inclined to remind them that the West has a habit of independence, and allegiance to the doctrines of the monopolists it considers quite inconsistent with such a habit.

THE NATION'S OPINION.

Davis and Foraker as a presidential combination ought to please the Northwestern people.—Duluth Tribune.

The Democratic national committee has followed up well the good beginning made by President Cleveland. Now for a bold, aggressive campaign all along the line.—Boston Globe.

Mr. Cameron will continue, doubtless, an important factor in the making of presidents. His skill in organizing will be of more value to the Republicans than his candidacy.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

What disposition will the free-traders make of the present surplus? This is a mighty interesting question.—Atlanta Constitution.

With "trusts" in sugar and milk and a flurry in coffee the economical citizen will do well to take tea and that straight.—New York Telegram.

Now that St. Louis has captured the convention the envious Chicago papers will be making remarks about St. Louis' big feat.—New York Telegram.

Senator Frye is marshalling his senate forces to defeat the fisheries treaty. He might take a few minutes to explain why the Canadian press is so violent against it.—New York Telegram.

The Democracy are reminded by certain Republican organs that St. Louis is a Jonah of a town, because Tilden was nominated there. Now that the returning boards are out of the way, Jonah will swallow the whale.—New York Telegram.

This time it is oil that Chicago has struck. It is a pity about Chicago. She is always striking something—even St. Louis, for the loan of a quarter—but somehow she never gets anything.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Secure possession of a monopoly which from November, 1884, to May, 1887, had yielded net profits of $2,400,000, or at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, the cotton seed oil magnates appear to care very little what the opinion of the public may be concerning their operations.—Philadelphia Record.

The tariff question should be taken before the supreme court of Kansas, which had decided that a mortgage on a prospective crop, not planted, is invalid. The tariff system is a mortgage on generations unborn.—Oshkosh Times.

About the only thing of which those trust witnesses before the New York investigation seem to be absolutely certain, is that their schemes are beneficial to the public by preventing the people from getting the necessaries of life at such disgustingly cheap prices.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Of Which Party?

Philadelphia Record.

Thirty-five Republican editors in Minnesota have declared themselves in favor of tariff reduction and opposed to the repeal of the whisky and tobacco taxes. These editors reflect the sentiment of the Republican party in Minnesota.

Fight It Out on That Line.

New York Times.

When the Democratic national convention meets on the 5th of June at St. Louis, the majority of its members will but carry out the spirit shown by the majority of the national committee in opening a manly, candid and aggressive campaign for the policy represented by Mr. Cleveland.

Got Into That Habit.

New York Mail and Express.

Venezuela is a big country and naturally a very rich one; and if John Bull wants it this is only what might be expected of him. He has fallen into a habit of wanting all the countries that seemed to be lying around more or less loose; and it cannot be expected that he should always restrict himself to indulging this taste in Asia and Africa.

But Not the Silver Mines.

New York Mail and Express.

Montana raised 6,000,000 pounds of wool last year, and this is an industry which would be ruined by the repeal of the duty on wool. We are perfectly willing to tax ourselves to help so important an industry, but Montana must excuse us if we decline to ruin ourselves for the silver miners. We wish them every prosperity and will help them to the full extent of our power, but we can not go as far as they ask us.

Where We Fall Short.

Louisville Courier Journal.

The system of free trade enables England to sell abroad $330,000,000, or 32 per cent of the proceeds of her total productive labor and capital in only 1,350,000,000 pounds of cotton, while our high tariff system enables us to sell abroad only $210,000,000 worth of the proceeds of our productive labor and capital in 1,940,000,000 pounds of cotton.

In 1887 we exported $215,100,000 worth of raw cotton and $14,900,000 worth of cotton goods, while our imports of cotton goods amounted to $29,100,000, or twice the value of the goods exported.

The Cause of Revolutions.

Philadelphia Record.

Within four months the sugar trust, by arbitrarily advancing prices, has put upon the people of this country an additional tax of $30,000,000 a year. No governmental agency could have done this and retained power. Truly, "business is stronger than law," as long as the people are neglectful of their own interests.

One of Their Shallowest.

Philadelphia Record.

The contention of protectionists that our tariff duties are paid not by ourselves, but by the people of other countries with whom we trade, is one of the shallowest of their stock arguments. If fish should be once made free—as they should be—the Canadians would find, to their sorrow, that the open competitive market would be little better for them than is the fenced-in market in which the consumer has to take his fish with 21 per cent of tariff sauce to give them the true protective flavor.

Essential Conditions of Success.

Brooklyn Eagle.

This perfect concert and consolidation are recognized as the essential condition of victory, and they are already insured without risk of sacrificing one jot or tittle of the duty which public opinion summons the Democracy to discharge. As to our friends, the enemy—the day of destruction is at hand. They will choose some gallant leader to command their forlorn hope, and after the battle has been fought they will resemble the Imperial guard when night fell on Waterloo.

The Plainest Kind of Truth.

New York Times.

The truth is that the Tribune has been sadly shaken and wanders in its mind. It sees that the people can no longer be deceived about the exactions of the rings of competition killers—the trade monopolies, small and great—which have been formed under the shelter of the tariff, and as the direct result and "fruit" of high duties. It won't do now to harp about the Standard Oil Trust and the Democrats who are in it, neighbor, and to point out that the oil monopolists have not been assisted by the tariff.

Going to Have a Grand Campaign.

Washington Post.

The country is indebted to Mr. Cleveland for one immeasurably valuable service—he has made it impossible for a cowardly sneaking policy to be profitable. The occupation of the straddler is gone and will stay away till this issue, the issue of a revenue tariff versus a tariff for protection, is settled. We are going to have a grand campaign, not in the muck beds of personal abuse, but along the mountain ranges of political thought. The decision that gives the inception of the canvass an early date and puts the party of revenue reform first in the field, is a fit beginning of such a campaign.

He Represents the Best.

New York Times.

It is not necessary to discuss the significance of the action of the committee with regard to the probable candidate of the convention. The anti-reform movement is necessarily and perhaps chiefly an anti-Cleveland movement. Most of those actively opposing reform do so because it seems to them the best way to oppose the president. They have failed in one after another of their schemes, and they will continue to fail. Taking the initiative, holding their convention first and challenging the opposition, the Democrats must and will put forward their strongest man. It is a fortunate thing for the country that this man is Mr. Cleveland, who represents all that is best in the Democratic party, and better than any Republican yet named, all that is best in the Republican party as well.

Don't Fear Anything Now.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There is another point involved in this selection of so early a day. It has been the practice ever since the war for the Democracy to allow the Republicans to lead off with their convention and platform, to wait and see on what lines they proposed to make the campaign, and thus to take advantage of their mistakes and omissions. In other words, the Democratic party has, in the past, confessed to a sort of weakness, and has acted, as it were, on the defensive, allowing the Republicans to make the issues and to select the battle-ground. The action now taken in anticipating the meeting of the Republican convention, and in framing a platform first, shows that the Democratic party knows fear no longer, but goes boldly and confidently into the present fight intending to carry on an energetic and aggressive campaign. Its action will change the entire character of the canvass.

MINNESOTA COMMENT.

A Suggestion From Duluth.

Duluth Tribune.

What's the matter with running E. G. Rogers, R. G. Evans or Capt. S. P. Snider for congress in the Fourth district? Either of the above named gentlemen would make a rattling good congressman.

Near Defeating the Party.

Mora Times.

The Republican Party to Gov. McGill—You have made a good governor, but as you came so near defeating the party in the last campaign, we shall have to overlook precedent and put up a new candidate this year. Get thee hence, good governor.

A Congressional Ticket.

Duluth Tribune.

With Judge C. M. Start as a candidate for congress in the First district, John Lind in the Second, Joel P. Heatwole in the Third, Capt. S. P. Snider in the Fourth and Judge O. P. Stearns in the Fifth, there would be no question about sending a solid Republican delegation to congress this year.

Is That All?

Rush City Post.

The following named persons are spoken of as the available timber of the Republican party of Minnesota for gubernatorial honors: McGill, Merriam, Gilman, Scheffer, Strait, Gibbs, Langdon, A. E. Rice, Donnelly, Daniels, Edwards and Lovely. Gov. McGill undoubtedly has the inside track for the nomination.

Buckman for Governor.

Brainerd Tribune.

C. B. Buckman would be a first-rate man for the Republican party of Minnesota to nominate for governor. He is able, he is honest, he is capable. He is a self-made man, a man of good common sense, a man of the people, and he stands high in the confidence and esteem of the people of all parties.

Should Be Dropped.

Detroit (Minn.) Record.

It is plainly to be seen that a vigorous effort will be made to secure the renomination of Gov. McGill. This, of course, was to be expected, and, while there may be no good reason why the governor should not be accorded a second term, Republicans should not lose sight of the fact that McGill's candidacy came very near turning this state over to the Democracy two years ago, and if his renomination is to be followed by a renewal of the old fight he should be dropped.

How Reciprocity Works.

Toronto News.

M. Webster has removed to Buffalo. He was teller of the Guelph branch of the Central Bank, and because the liquidators became too inquisitive as to the whereabouts of $4,000 which leaked out of the bank somehow, he indignantly departed from the country and refuses to return.

TRY NOT TO LAUGH.

The New York Sun talks of Roscoe Conkling's "unfortunate peculiarities of manner and certain dispositions to petty and unnecessary resentments." Great Scott!—Philadelphia Record.

A Minnesota lawyer declares that no man can make a decent speech in a shirt made by his wife. We are prepared to furnish this item in illuminated letters to clothing dealers. — Detroit Free Press.

Barber (to customer)—Did you notice that gentleman who just went out? Customer—Yes. Barber—I've shaved him for five years. Customer—You don't say so? Five years! Heavens, how he must have suffered!—Epoch.

A fireman who had rendered efficient service fighting the fire fiend recently died. His companions sent a floral pillow on which was inscribed: "He has gone to his last fire." The widow rejected the tribute.—New York News.

Parrots are fashionable pets in Philadelphia. One young woman has a parrot named "Dude," who salutes gentlemen visitors by shouting out, "Hello, chappie!"—New York Star.

Whisky saved the life of Crowley, New York's pet chimpanzee, and sent young Cornelius Walters to jail for five years as the slayer of his friend—another evidence, it appears, of the descent of man.—Philadelphia Record.

"Jennie," said a young lady, turning away from the mirror and addressing a companion, "what would you do if you had a mustache on your lips?" "If I liked him I would keep quiet," was the demure reply.—Madison Democrat.

Publishers of novels now attach books to chains in the New York Elevated railroad stations. They should go a step further and attach some of the authors of books to chains to prevent them writing more of the same kind.—Norristown Herald.

Bagley—I can't see why you wouldn't give the lady your name after saving her life.

Gagley—Afraid to, my boy. It's leap year, you know.—Texas Siftings.

Justice occasionally slips the bandage from her eyes—A New York alderman was robbed the other day.—Washington Post.

Cleveland and Morrison! How would that do?—Washington Post.

We are very glad you did not have your way, Mr. Gorman, for it was a very bad way. The Democratic party is of age, and it does not need to wait the Republican pleasure. Twenty-four years of this sort of tagging was enough. —Washington Post.

PAT KELLY DID IT.

Why Chicago Got Left and St. Louis Secured the Prize.

Chicago Mail.

Melville W. Fuller, who made the address to the Democratic national committee on behalf of Chicago as a candidate city for the Democratic convention, was interviewed on the causes of Chicago's defeat. "We were greatly hampered, and practically defeated by the opposition of Mr. Kelly, of Minnesota, and Senator J. E. McDonald, of Indiana," he said. "Mr. Kelly voted for San Francisco and McDonald for St. Louis. This brought about a state of affairs we could not successfully meet. I made my speech to the committee an argument for Chicago, of course. I pointed out all our advantages, and held that the meeting of the convention here would undoubtedly have a favorable effect on the vote of the neighboring and adjoining states. When, after that, Indiana and Minnesota voted against us, it put us in the unpleasant position of advocating measures which our constituents did not indorse and in which they would not sustain us.

"After all we were beaten by a sort of compromise. The New England and Eastern states generally were for us, except Massachusetts, whose committeeman, F. O. Prince, was for St. Louis first, last, and all the time. Prince had such a good time in St. Louis in '76 that he wants to go there whenever he can get a chance. Another thing against us was the fact that we had the last convention, and a good many thought there should be rotation. Then there was quite a fight over the selection of a date. There were several parties on this question. Some wanted to have the convention the day on which the last convention nominated President Cleveland. I think it was found that this date would fall on Sunday this year, so that did not have much weight. Some wanted to have the convention held late, so as to learn the temper of congress on the tariff question. Among them was Gorman, of Maryland.

"Others wanted it at any time after the Republican convention, so as to adhere to the old custom of the Democratic convention, being the last to be held. Men who wanted an early date favored Chicago, while some who wanted July decided on St. Louis. The revolt was the choice of an early date, and St. Louis as the place of the convention. I am confident that if the question of place had been decided first, and without reference to the time, that we would have won. As it was, it looked at one time as though we would get it anyhow, but in the final combination we were beaten.

"The Southern states stood very solidly for St. Louis, and they carried the other states with them. San Francisco got the votes of all the territories. This was all right with the exception of Dakota, whose vote should have been given for Chicago. So far as we saw, or could learn, the president took no part whatever in the fight, and expressed no preference. The District of Columbia was for St. Louis, but that was the nearest thing shown in the way of Washington influence."

Must Have Accommodations.

Pittsburg Post.

A Denver man says that his servants frequently come into his parlor to help entertain company. He gave a dinner party a few weeks ago, and his servant was told to serve wine. One of the guests declined, and the girl expressed her astonishment by saying: "Don't yez want no wine?" The gentleman replied that he did not, when the girl looked at him for a moment and said: "What's the matter? Do you drink hard?" Another member of the group said that his servant would not work Sundays and had two nights to herself. She came in one night and asked if she and her young man could have the parlor. The gentleman also related how he and his wife surprised a servant at the theater. He and his wife attended a Dixey performance, and his wife swept the house with her glasses, and was almost paralyzed to see the household terror in a fashion box with her young man. The servant had borrowed a Nile green silk dress that belonged to the mistress, and was simply ravishing. Upon being expostulated with, she replied that she had no dresses to wear and would not stay in any house where she could not have accommodations.

MY PREDICAMENT.

Her witching bonnet trimmed with lace,
The sweetness of her upturned face
Enchant me.
Her figure trim, modiste, petite,
Her slender hands, her dainty feet,
They haunt me.
I dream of her the long night through,
And vow that I will bravely woo
And win her.
I know she's good and kind and true,
I love her better than I do
My dinner.
I love her fondly, yet I know
I'd never dare to tell her so,
Or pet her,
And while I'm waiting I'm afraid
Some other chap will court the maid
And get her.

—J. W. Gavan

A GENERAL TIE-UP.

Continued From First Page.

city shut down in consequence of the engineers' strike. These are the same men who obtained work during the freight handlers' strike of 1886, and are all said to be loyal to the company, but have been laid off as no work remains for them to do.

AT OMAHA.

Trains Running, But Somewhat Irregularly.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Feb. 27.—The engineers and firemen on the Burlington & Missouri, Kansas City & St. Joe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, running into Omaha, struck promptly at 4 o'clock this morning. Those who had finished their runs at that hour turned over their engines and notified the round-house foreman that they would not go out again until the strike was declared off. The companies had prepared for this, as far as possible, and round-house men, conductors and railway men who had formerly been engineers were put in charge of engines as fast as they could be found. The limited train from Chicago for Denver, due at Omaha at 6:15 this morning, did not arrive until afternoon, and was consolidated with the late train, which usually starts at 10:35. In this way twelve passenger trains were run this morning between the Missouri river, Hastings and Red Cloud, and the Burlington authorities say they can keep enough passenger trains in motion to accommodate the traffic until a full quota of engineers can be secured, and all trains resume trips regularly. Tickets of the Burlington are being honored by the Union Pacific and other roads to all common points, but no through tickets are sold. The mail train for Chicago left on time at 9:50 and the brotherhood have offered to furnish men for all mail trains on the road. General Traveling agent Hall says a number of the brotherhood have signified their intention of remaining in the service of the road, as they are not financially prepared to go on a strike. A good many of them on the Broken-Bow and Columbus divisions and at McCook are still at their posts.

At Des Moines.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 27.—The engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy struck at Des Moines to-day. The Kansas City train came in this morning, but when the time came for No. 41 Kansas City passenger to leave the engineer switched out the mail car, leaving the rest, and offered to start with the mail car, but refused to move a wheel if they asked for any other car to be attached. Supt. Maxon sent orders for Conductor Drake to take hold of the lever and run the engine. Drake did so, and stuck near the diagonal crossing awhile, and arrived at Avon about two hours behind time. No attempt was made to move freight trains to-day. The Albia passenger left there with a conductor in charge of the engine. No Chicago mail had reached here at 8 this evening over the "Q." The fast mail is due at 2 p. m. One of the sights along the main line is W. C. Brown, superintendent of the lines in Iowa, back at his old post pulling a throttle.

Sympathy for the Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—George Burt, of Hinsdale, one of the passengers on board the first suburban Burlington train that reached the city to-day, was asked, as he alighted:

"How do you folks like the accommodations?"

"Well, of course, a shrinkage of twenty-three trains daily each way to four each way is quite considerable, and means a good deal of annoyance to people who live in the suburban towns but whose business is in Chicago. I went through the train and talked to a good many of the folks. I found them generally in sympathy with the engineers, and willing to put up with the inconvenience for a while if the men can gain their point. They all seem to think that the Quincy can pay by the mile as well as all other roads, and if the expert engineers insist that there be no classification the road ought not to."

Out at Creston.

CRESTON, Io., Feb. 27.—All members of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen quit at 7 this morning. The city is as quiet as Sunday, and the brotherhood men are registered as fast as they arrive, and they will draw pay from the brotherhood while idle. Members of the organization say they will use all persuasive powers to prevent work being done by new men, but no force will be used. Officials report one passenger train on every branch one way, except the Villisca branch. No effort is being made to move freight.

At Dubuque.

Special to the Globe.

DUBUQUE, Io., Feb. 27.—The engineers' strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern took effect at 4 o'clock this morning when the men went out on an order from their chief. All passenger and freight trains are suspended. A locomotive and mail car carrying the United States mail passed up and down the road. The only sign of life the line exhibited to-day. Passenger and freight agents are idle. They have nothing to do.

THE STRIKE LOCALLY.

How It Affects St. Paul Roads, and Especially the Burlington & Northern.

The strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road was talked over a good deal yesterday by the railroad men in St. Paul. The general impression was that it would not necessarily interfere with the roads centering in this city. Many railroad men expressed the belief that the trouble will be serious, and that it will continue for a long time. The Burlington & Northern people, on the other hand, are of the opinion that the contest will not be nearly as long continued or as serious as many seem to think. They are of the opinion that the road will be able to obtain, in a short time, all the help needed to enable it to run its trains regularly. There is no expectation of the road abandoning the position it has taken. If it did, they say the whole management of the road might as well be turned over to the strikers at once, for that would practically be the result. Mr. Kenyon, general passenger agent of the Burlington & Northern, issued a notice that passengers holding through tickets issued by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, or for its account by the Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, Canadian Pacific, Oregon Railway & Navigation, Montana Central, St. Paul & Duluth or Minneapolis and Pacific roads, can have the same exchanged at the union depot office, St. Paul, for tickets over such lines as they may select. Baggage should be rechecked in each case. The Burlington & Northern sent out a train Sunday night, but nearly all the passengers exchanged their tickets and went over several of the other lines, according to the ideas of the holders. No through passengers will be taken over the Burlington & Northern for points beyond Savannah till such arrangements are completed as will enable that line to run over some other road into Chicago. A great many engineers and firemen were being engaged at the office of the Burlington & Northern to go to Chicago to take positions on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. All the St. Paul roads were notified not to receive freight of any description whatever for points on or reached by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington & Missouri, Kansas City, St. Jo & Council Bluffs, Chicago & Iowa or Hannibal & St. Jo roads until further notice.

The Crown Prince.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Dr. Kussmaul shares in the opinion that there are cancerous cells in the matter expectorated by the crown prince. Dr. Mackenzie has declined to enter into anatomical details. He has asked that some of the expectorated matter be submitted to either Prof. Von Recklinghausen, of Strasburg, or Prof. Waldeyer. The serious condition of the crown prince is anxiously discussed in salons and in society generally, where the truth is becoming known. A San Remo dispatch at midnight says: "The crown prince has passed a good day. The cough and expectoration have further diminished. The expectoration is still tinged with blood. This afternoon the crown prince walked for a short time on the terrace at the bottom of the villa gardens."

CORCORAN'S FUNERAL.

It Was Simple and Devoid of Any Ostentation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The funeral of W. W. Corcoran took place this afternoon at his late residence. In accordance with the wish of the deceased, the ceremonies were simple and devoid of ostentation. Among the floral tributes was a large pillow sent by Mrs. Cleveland. The services were confined to the form laid down in the Episcopal ritual. There was no address. Rev. Dr. Leonard, pastor of St. John's church, conducted the services, with the assistance of Bishop Paret and Rector Stewart, of Christ church, Georgetown. Mrs. Cleveland was present during the services, and her carriage was in the long cortege that followed the remains to the grave. She was escorted by Secretary Endicott, and stood during the services in the house very near the head of the casket. Chief Justice Waite, Senators Barbour, Eustis, and many other persons of note, were in the parlors of the mansion during the services. There was a large representation present of the various organizations with which the deceased was connected and which he had aided. Upon the arrival of the funeral cortege at Oak Hill cemetery the casket was placed in the chapel. To-morrow it will be placed in a niche of the vault next to the one containing the remains of Mrs. Corcoran. A touching incident was the presence at the grave and the singing of the children of the city orphan asylum.

Cut Her Throat.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—David J. Gallagher, a marble cutter, cut his wife's throat and stabbed her in the breast, at the Freeman house, corner of Broadway and Morgan street, to-night, killing her instantly, and then slashed his own neck from ear to ear, and is now in the hospital with but very faint hopes of his recovery. Family troubles and alleged infidelity on the part of the wife were the cause.

PISTOLS AND KISSES.

Mrs. Buckingham Will Not Appear Against Her Husband.

Frank Buckingham, the Franklin house lodger who shot his wife Tuesday evening during a quarrel in the Mount Severn hotel on Concord street, Brooklyn, is now in Raymond street jail, says the New York Morning Journal. He might have been released yesterday had the district attorney's office been opened, but owing to the fact that the legal holiday was being observed Mr. Ridgeway could not be found.

Buckingham was arraigned before Justice Walsh on the charge preferred by his wife. He pleaded not guilty. He begged the justice to take bail, but was informed that the district attorney was the proper person to do this. James Shea, of No. 293 Adams street, was present and ready to go bail for Buckingham, whom he has been acquainted with for a long time.

Lawyer Wernberg has taken charge of Buckingham's case. His client told him yesterday that when he went to the Concord street hotel to see his wife on Tuesday evening, she came into the parlor with a revolver in her hand and at once pointed it at him, screaming as she did so to attract attention from others. He did not believe that she intended to shoot him, but he seized her hand, and the weapon, which was a double-action one, went off just as the muzzle was pointed at her head.

The prisoner is a wharfinger on the East river front. He has been so employed for twenty-six years.

His wife remains in the Homeopathic hospital. The bullet, which entered her head beneath the right ear, only passed through the skin to the skull and was readily extracted. She said yesterday that she had no ill-feeling toward her husband, and would not appear against him.

As stated in yesterday's Journal Buckingham and his wife have been living apart for some time. He has been watching her movements since their separation and claims to have discovered that she has been receiving visits from a sewing machine agent. He also shows a number of scars on his head, which he says are the relics of wounds his wife has inflicted at various times. Caswell Leclair, of No. 48 Myrtle avenue, who was passing the hotel while Mrs. Buckingham was screaming, says that by the light shining into the parlor from the gas jet in the hall he saw Buckingham and his wife engaged in a struggle and also saw him fire the shot after her as she was fleeing. He will be a witness at the examination.

Before the woman went to the hospital her husband went to her side and kissed her. As he did so he said, "You don't feel angry at me, do you?" She returned his kiss in a hearty way and replied in the negative.

A GAME BISHOP.

Not Only High and Low, but Also Jack and the Game.

Harper's Magazine.

A few years ago the Episcopal diocese of Kentucky appeared to be torn up with dissensions about high and low church views. The bishop unfortunately allowed his sympathies to be drawn out to one of these parties as against the other, and thereafter, becoming disheartened and discouraged, resigned the bishopric.

The present bishop, when called to the diocese, was determined to ignore these dissensions, and, if possible, to harmonize his people, and bring them into the broad, liberal views of the church.

For some time neither of these parties were able to discover whether his sympathies were with one or the other party, until, an occasion presenting itself in a social circle, a lady (with the curiosity of her sex) said: "Bishop, what are your views? We cannot find out. Are you High church or Low church?"

Instantly the bishop replied: "Madam, I am High, Low, Jack and the Game."

It is needless to add there are no dissensions now. The game has been won; Jack is forgotten. High and low, rich and poor, are in harmony under his ministry.

Where Witnesses Are Protected.

Omaha World.

Brow-Beating Lawyer (in Montana)—Answer my question, sir.

Witness (to the court)—Your honor, I have answered that same question half a dozen times, but the answer don't suit him because I say "no" where he wants me to say "yes." Am I obliged to lie under oath to please him?

Judge—Certainly not, sir. The courts are made by the people for the people, and you, as one of the people, have a right to protection.

Witness—Then, your honor, I demand protection from this court.

Judge—I've only got two guns about me, but the tipstaff there will lend you one; he's got three.

A GIRL OF GOOD REPORT.

Oh, peerless, matchless maid of mine!
Oh, witching girl, of charms divine,
All other nymphs thou dost outshine
In roaring beauty superfine!

Loud ring the fingers of thy fist,
And sturdy cuffs adorn thy wrist;
With many a wave your hair you twist,
And slash your dresses as you list.

What ruffles round thy neck appear!
What bustle tells me thou art near!
Powdered thy face, sweet cannoneer,
Bang! go thy locks, and thou are here.

With 'cuff and ruffle slightly mussed;
With bang and bustle to adjust,
And powder for thy match—thou must,
Of course, have most a glorious bust!

—Robert J. Burdette.