THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

The GLOBE Press Room is Open Every Night to all Advertisers who desire to Convince Themselves that the GLOBE has the Largest Circulation of any Newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m. in advance$2 00
6 m. in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

1 yr in advance$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.

1 yr in advance.$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.....50c
6 m. in advance 1 00 | 1 mo. in adv.....20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

1 yr in advance.$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months, in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.

One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8, 12:15 a. m.—Indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m. to-day. For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Slightly warmer, fair weather and light variable winds. For Minnesota: Slightly warmer, fair weather, followed by local snows and light to fresh variable winds. For Eastern and Southwestern Dakota: Slightly warmer, local snows, followed by fair weather; light to fresh variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, March 7.—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....	30.24	16	Omaha.....	30.28	24
St. Vincent	30.22	6	Huron.....	30.18	10
Moorhead..	30.22	10	Yankton...	30.22	6
Duluth.....	30.18	18	Ft. Totten.	30.24	—4
La Crosse..	30.28	20	Bismarck..	30.24	—2
Milwauk'e.	30.22	24	Helena....	29.98	6
Marquette.	30.18	14	Ft. As'b'ne	30.16	4
Chicago....	30.24	30	Medic'e H..	30.20	12
Des Moines	30.24	28	Qu' Ap'lle.	30.34	-12
St. Louis...	30.28	34	Minnedosa.	30.28	-10
Ft. Smith..	30.26	40	Fort Garry	30.28	—6

—Below zero.

PERHAPS the Red Wing man who claims to have been kidnaped by a negro was color-blind.

IN THE dangers which now threaten her Germany well deserves the sympathy of free America.

THERE is one man whose letter of withdrawal the state of Kansas could be well warranted in requesting.

REMOVED from St. Paul to Cincinnati! There is no need to look further to find a cause for the suicide of young ABBES.

AS THE author of strange and wonderfully made statements the Hon. R. G. EVANS bids fair to rival the Hon. "TIM" BYRNES.

IT IS evident that Mr. TASCOTT is becoming more adept at disguising himself. He is now seen in only two or three places daily.

IT SEEMS that BISMARCK'S son is in Ireland a-courtin'. Perhaps he desires a nearer acquaintance with the workings of home rule.

SENATOR INGALLS may now rest under the uncomfortable consciousness that he has fallen about fifty degrees in the respect of the people.

THE public is disposed to regard Chief ARTHUR as an able man. If he brings the strike to an end within the week it will place no limit to its praise.

THOUGH defeated, the women candidates for office at Brainerd will probably make their husbands and brothers wish the result had been different.

THERE is no reason why the engineers and the "Q" should not arbitrate their difficulties, and the public is becoming impatient that they do not see it in that light.

THE New York legislature jumps on the trusts, but the trusts will continue to jump on the people. It is difficult to see what has been gained by the investigation.

THE cable line discussion, like the tax gatherers, is always with us. We can't abolish the latter, but can't some means be devised for settling the former definitely?

SPEAKING about gubernatorial candidates, why shouldn't Minnneapolis Republicans prepare a little boom for Poet BLETHEN? He would like it, and it wouldn't hurt anybody.

PERHAPS the belief that Farmer MERRIAM has begun his gubernatorial campaign in earnest may be due to a rumor that he has provided himself with half a dozen new check books.

SUPPOSE congress should allow the poor man to say whether he would prefer to have the tax taken off his sugar or his tobacco. There is not much doubt about what the answer would be.

IT LOOKS very much as though Germany might have an opportunity of forming a government more in conformity with the spirit of the age. Let us hope she will avail herself of it.

MANY a good American citizen, who has, however, tender memories of the Fatherland, will find his heart grow sadder as he reads the distressing news about the noble old kaiser this morning.

HAVING now shown to what depths a narrow partisan can descend, Senator INGALLS will do well to devote the remainder of his legislative career to attempting to pull himself out of the mire.

MINNESOTA Republicans want GRESHAM; Eastern Republican bosses and monopolists don't. Experience has taught that in a contest of this kind the Republican bosses will have their way as against the people.

IT IS to be hoped the engineers' strike will not extend to other Northwestern railroads. If, for instance, Chicago should be cut off from any outlet whatever to the promised land, her condition would be deplorable in the extreme.

EVANS' REMARKABLE VIEWS.

Hon. R. G. EVANS has been treating the Chicago people to some very remarkable and very silly views of late, regarding the feeling of Minnesota people in general, and Minnesota Republicans in particular, concerning the tariff. A typical statement is the declaration that the people of the Northwest "don't look for any betterment of their condition from the Democratic party, as regards the tariff." In the face of the tariff reduction bill just introduced, and the persistent refusal of the Republican party to take the slightest step toward relieving the people from the burden of taxation under which they have been laboring, it looks very much as though the Hon. Mr. EVANS were one of those persons who having eyes yet see not, and having ears, yet hear not.

If the people are not to look for the betterment of their condition to the party which has been laboring for years in their behalf, and which has only been prevented from achieving success by Republican opposition, where, then, in the name of common sense, are they to look? Perhaps Mr. EVANS would suggest the Prohibitionists. With continued absurdity he goes on: "Our people prefer to look to the Republican party, which has always upheld the protection idea, rather than to the Democrats." There, indeed, the Hon. Mr. EVANS mingles truth with his tissue of absurdities.

That the people of the Northwest should look for relief to a party which has made the denial of relief its fundamental theory, through a mistaken predisposition toward political sentimentality, is an insult to their intelligence. Western people want relief wherever they can get it, regardless of political affiliations. It happens, in this instance, that they have a very fair chance of getting it through the Democratic party and no chance at all through the Republican party. And yet Mr. EVANS expects them to cling to the false prophets of his political creed. A drowning man doesn't often ask the political belief of his rescuer before consenting to be rescued.

But the truthful portion of the Republican committeeman's statement appears when he says the Republican party has always upheld the protection idea. That will be universally admitted. Protection in the sense of being synonymous with high tariff, and consequent protection to the monopolists at the expense of the people, has certainly always been the leading article of the Republican faith, Mr. EVANS is right there. Even he, then, cannot fail to observe the ridiculous inconsistency of the declaration that from such a party the people of the Northwest are to expect relief. But the climax of absurdity is reached when he dogmatically asserts that "the Democratic tariff bill is a makeshift to catch votes, and the people understand it as such."

In this case Mr. EVANS must certainly stand for "the people," for the people themselves understand no such thing. They recognize that the tariff bill, imperfect though it be, is an honest endeavor on the part of the Democrats, hampered by Republican opposition, to give the people all the relief in their power. That it will meet with such general favor as to bring a great many votes over to the Democratic column is quite probable. But that is merely an incident of the bill, and not its cause.

Upon the whole, we are disappointed in Hon. Mr. EVANS. We had thought him a man of broader mind—above the level of the narrow partisan. His first public appearance would not seem to warrant that estimate.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Among the many queer things now happening in the field of national politics there is none more sensational than the genuine boom that ROSCOE CONKLING is getting as a Republican presidential candidate. It is true that the boom is not a very large one, not much bigger than a man's hand, but there are some indications that it has the staying qualities and the growing tendency of the prophet's cloud. It is equally singular that the CONKLING boom should have originated in its full strength out here in the Northwest. But with the Winona Republican club shouting itself hoarse over the mention of ROSCOE CONKLING'S name, and the gallant Colonel PLUMMER, of Dakota, prancing around on a COOKLING war horse, there can be no doubt of the genuineness of the boom nor of the sincerity of its promoters.

But what does it all mean? Why are those who so short a time ago were the loyal partisans of BLAINE now advocating and predicting the nomination of ROSCOE CONKLING? It is true that Mr. CONKLING is the brainiest and most independent leader in the Republican party, but it is neither brains nor independence that is usually expected to predominate in Republican presidential candidates. The servile politician who can be controlled by the monopolies is ordinarily the man the machine managers have the preference for. Mr. CONKLING is not built that way, and the wonder is that even any part of the machine should be seriously contemplating his nomination. The only explanation of it is in the extreme paucity of the Republican party in available candidates, and in the utter hopelessness of the party's chances of success. If anybody is to be sacrificed, the machine managers doubtless think that ROSCOE CONKLING would make the most suitable victim of anybody in the party. And then the nomination of a brainy, independent man like ROSCOE CONKLING might possibly inspire the public with the belief that there was really some vitality left in the party.

The GLOBE is not of the opinion that Mr. CONKLING'S nomination would be a particularly strong one, but it would be so eminently respectable, we feel inclined to give it encouragement. The only real obstacle in the way of his candidacy would be to know what to do with his auburn bangs during the campaign.

TO THE LABORER.

Political demagogues will solicit the vote of the laboring man for a protective tariff in the coming campaign on the ground that protection maintains the dignity of American labor. Inferentially we may consider that this use of the word dignity is intended to imply high wages, short hours of labor, comfortable homes, cheap living, and other good things.

But investigation, however slight, reveals this dignity standing in a supplant attitude toward capital; receiving low wages, giving long hours of service, bearing on bowed shoulders a goodly portion of the crushing weight of high taxation.

It is not intended to lay at the door of protection the charge that all of the ills of labor spring from it. That would be manifestly unfair. But any system of high and unnatural taxation will, under all forms of government, harm and cripple labor first. Capital, by its greater strength and ability to secure temporary immunity, suffers last.

The Union for twenty-five years has enjoyed a prosperity unexampled in the world's history. In that time capital has increased to proportions beside which the wealth of Nineveh and Babylon pales to insignificance. In the same time, to be severely frank, labor has suffered shocks hitherto unknown in this country, and, in proportion to the development and increase of wealth of the nation, retrograded. All this under protection.

Yet under this system of high taxation, which has closed the markets of the world to our industries, we have experienced Black Friday; the unnatural speculations of 1871; the panic of 1873; the unhealthy boom of 1876; the greatest labor strikes ever known, in 1877; the third era of speculation in 1882-3-4, and now the mining and railroad strikes of 1888.

If protection has been the boon to labor that is claimed, labor may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

Since 1880, while capital in this country has more than doubled, there have been over 4,000 strikes, involving 26,000 establishments, and throwing out of employment a million and a half of laboring men and women. The manufacturing and tariff-protected states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio (with Illinois added) represent 75 per cent of these strikes.

Mark also this—that these states are the ones that to-day are making the hardest battle for a continuance of high taxation, and that they represent 40 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments, and 58 per cent of all the capital invested in mechanical industries.

Of these strikes nearly 43 per cent were for an increase of wages. The total wage loss to labor, during these six years was $60,000,000. In less than half of the strikes did capital yield to the point raised by labor, and capital's loss from these strikes was a trifle over half of labor's.

Statistics such as these, gathered carefully by government experts, appeal to the hard common sense of the laborer. He is forced to seek some solution of the trouble.

One awaits him in this—that a protective tariff by shutting out competition gives the 52,000 coal, wool, cotton, iron and sugar barons an absolute monopoly in this country. They have the laborer and consumer at their mercy.

Competition is the most dangerous foe of monopoly, and competition never lowered wages nor raised the cost of the necessaries of life. Competition under honest conditions was never known to destroy an industry that in the world's economy should survive.

Just as long as labor is willing to be humbugged into believing that without competition it is benefited more than capital is, just that long will capital's unnatural increase continue and labor advance backward.

The Democratic platform of 1876 struck the keynote to high tariff's evils in this: "It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few."

WASHINGTON dealt not in the claptrap of demagogism when he said: "Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest."

Mr. GLADSTONE'S judgment had lost none of its cunning when in 1881, at Midlothian, he declared: "No people in the world can wrest commercial supremacy from England while America continues to fetter her own strong hands and arms. * * * * You are safe as long as America follows the doctrines of protection."

Labor may well pause on the eve of the campaign of 1888 and consider these words of wisdom. Votes this year involve the questions of bread and butter, and infinitely more than the protectionist will admit the dignity of American labor.

FACTS VERSUS CLAMOR.

The cry of the Republican newspapers that the MILLS bill, if passed into a law, will be disastrous to American manufacturers and American workmen is as insincere and dishonest as was their cry four years ago that the election of a Democratic president would bring disaster to the country. They do not believe what they are saying, but, acting upon the principle that a lie well stuck to answers the purpose of truth, they are hammering away from day to day on the same old prophecy of impending ruin to all industries. If these partisan newspapers only knew how small an impression this roar and racket is making on the public they would cease their clamor.

The mass of the people are studying the tariff question thoughtfully and conscientiously. They desire to make up an accurate judgment from a study of the facts bearing upon the situation, and will not be deceived by the uproar that is being created by the protectionist press.

The howl of the lobby and the rage of the subsidized press will not darken the eyes of the people to the fact that the passage of the MILLS bill will reduce the taxes $55,000,000.

The clamor of the protectionists will not wipe out the truth that for every dollar of tax the MILLS bill will intercept on its way to the treasury it will save to the people two other dollars on the way to the maw of the monopoly.

There are many intricate things about this tariff problem, and many questions arising in connection with it most difficult of understanding.

But for all that, there are many things written in the MILLS bill so plain in their terms that he that runneth may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

The working people understand that by the passage of the MILLS bill they would be enabled to buy

Cheaper shelter,
Cheaper food,
Cheaper clothing.

Every good housewife in the land knows that under the operation of the MILLS bill she could buy

Cheaper dyestuffs,
Cheaper earthenware,
Cheaper calico.

Every builder and mechanic knows that the MILLS bill would give him

Cheaper lumber,
Cheaper glass,
Cheaper paint and chemicals.

Every farmer knows that the MILLS bill would enable him to buy

Cheaper farm utensils,
Cheaper groceries,
Cheaper woolen and cotton goods.

These are facts easy to be comprehended by the common people.

And with these facts staring him in the face, no amount of argument or sophistry will convince the laboring man that he is to be injured by the MILLS bill.

And as for the manufacturers, they know well enough that if they can buy cheaper raw material they can make cheaper goods and pay better wages.

SIC TRANSIT.

Germany's great emperor is being gathered to his fathers. But for one fact, the death of the Emperor WILLIAM, who is so soon to be followed to the grave by the crown prince, would produce a crisis in European affairs. BISMARCK still lives, and is in the enjoyment of good health. Upon that fact alone rests the security of the German empire and the peace of Europe. BISMARCK'S greatness and power never shone so conspicuously before. The emperor may die, and all the princes in the line of royal succession may be buried with him, and yet Germany's integrity, strength and influence as a nation remain as long as her affairs are guided by the master mind which created the German empire and made WILLIAM emperor.

Notwithstanding he has shone to a very considerable extent in a reflected light, the Emperor WILLIAM has been a marvelous personage. He will rank in history among earth's greatest monarchs. His long life has been a remarkably active one, and, being a man of sound judgment and strong character, he has made the most of his opportunities, both for himself and for his country. Although he has lived far beyond the time allotted to human existence, there has been no abatement of mental vigor in his old days, nor a cessation of interest in affairs of state.

The Emperor WILLIAM has been the friend of mankind, in that while promoting his own power and that of Germany he has been wise enough to use that power in maintaining peace among the European nations. Under his reign Germany has stood as the great arbiter in European quarrels, and has more than once been the bulwark to stay the tide of war which threatened to sweep over the continent. The fourscore years and ten of his lifetime have brought to him all the glory and honor that are attainable on earth. And now he is called upon to relinquish them. The summons cannot be disobeyed by even the greatest monarch, and in a few days the great ruler's imperial earthly possessions will be reduced to a spot of ground six feet by two, the same that his humblest subject will have the right to.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.

They are going to have a good deal of politics in Missouri this year, especially on the Democratic side. The holding of the national convention in St. Louis is the inspiration to a great deal of political enthusiasm that might otherwise remain dormant. The big fight is going to be for the Democratic nomination for governor. There are four candidates in the field, and they are already engaged in a lively hustle. The active candidates are Lieutenant and Acting Governor MOOREHOUSE, Mayor FRANCIS, of St. Louis, Hon. JOHN M. GLOVER and Maj. JAMES B. CLAIBORNE. Our prediction is that Maj. CLAIBORNE will knock the plum, and this opinion is based solely on the pictures of the four candidates printed in the St. Louis Republican. The other three candidates have curled mustaches and wear stand-up collars. Maj. CLAIBORNE has a long, flowing beard, wears a felt hat, with a jaunty air, set on the side of the head, and looks like he carried a revolver in his boot. He has the true Missouri style, and if he gets out where the people can see him he will be elected as sure as shot.

***

There is a good deal of acreage in this old earth of ours, and a very considerable population, but the trouble is the people are not evenly divided. According to a table published by Prof. LEVASEUR in the Journal of the International Statistical Institute, there are 196,957,000 square miles of earthage, including what is covered by water, and a population of 1,483,000,000, and yet nearly two-thirds of the human race are grouped on a relatively small area of 4,256,000 square miles. Still there are communities complaining of the want of elbow room; and that, too, with millions of miles of unoccupied territory on earth.

***

The Northwestern Lancet publishes the picture of a Minneapolis man who has been afflicted with leprosy. After looking at the picture we are convinced that Mr. BLAINE was right in refusing to stand the second time as a tattooed candidate.

***

It turns out after all that Deacon WHITE, of the Third Brooklyn district, had inspiration for his great speech in opposition to the bill requiring the Pacific railroads to build independent telegraph lines, according to their original contract with the government. The New York Times shows the "deacon" up as an investor in Union Pacific stock, which he had planted about the time he took his seat in congress. Moral—You may re-elect and reform congress as you will, the scent of the stock jobber lingers there still.

THEY SAY THAT

A. De Lacy Wood, of the Two Harbors Iron Port, is having a little fun with Friend Mac, of the St. Cloud Times.

C. F. Kindred, of Brainerd, is being boomed a little bit for the Fifth district congressional nomination.

Duluth has already three candidates, Judge Stearns, Mayor Sutphin and Hustler Hartley.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Barto is in the race with full 250 pounds to carry.

Senator Buckman banks upon Benton, Morrison and Crow Wing counties.

Ex-Secretary of State S. P. Jennison doesn't stand a ghost of a show in the Third district against Capt. A. H. Reed, of Glencoe.

Gen. Jim Baker is working his little game in the Second district by writing correspondence from New Orleans to the Mankato Free Press.

They also say that Albert Scheffer is to be the coming Republican nominee for mayor in this city, and that he and his friend, William Bickel, are to capture the solid German vote of the city.

They say further that if Bill Merriam wants Albert to be nominated, the goose will be cooked for both of them.

CURRENT STATE COMMENT.

Reduce the Tariff.

Duluth News.

Meanwhile by reducing the tariff strictly in accordance with protective principles one class of trusts may be abolished. And perhaps they will get themselves so cordially disliked that the people will not wait for constitutional remedies.

They Are All Longing.

Duluth Tribune.

Knute Nelson says he is longing for the day when he will be called an ex-M. C. A good many voters and politicians in the Fifth district are longing and sighing for the same thing.

Will Take Water.

Two Harbors Iron Port.

The Zumbrota Independent declares that it will go over to the Prohibition party if McGill is again nominated.

The Coming Standard-Bearer.

Janesville Argus.

The standard bearer of Democracy for the coming state contest will undoubtedly be Ames. That he can successfully hold up his end no one doubts.

Eloquent Frank Hurd.

St. Cloud Times.

Frank Hurd, of Ohio, who is to lecture in Minneapolis Friday evening of this week, is one of the cleverest exponents of the tariff question now before the public. He is eloquent and earnest, and has made an exhaustive study of the subject in hand. What he doesn't know about the tariff issue may be said to be hardly worth knowing.

What Will Be the Result.

Montevideo Leader.

The life of the farmer has been called the most independent of all vocations, and that he was under less obligation to the various other producers. But what is to be the result if these trusts continue in their greedy formations? Each one of these says to the farmer, "you shall pay so much for these articles or you can let them alone." When he sells his produce they say, "you can get so much for them, or you may take them home."

Surprised His Best Friends.

Fairmont News.

Senator Sabin has placed the News under obligations by sending it the beautiful volume containing the memorial addresses on the death of Senator John A. Logan. It is probably the finest volume ever put out by congress on a similar occasion. The address of Mr. Sabin contained therein is one of the best of the many there and when you know that such men as Messrs. Edmunds, Fry, Evarts, Allison, Cullom, Hawley and others of like fame were speakers it is no mean compliment. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that Mr. Sabin's speech on that occasion surprised his best friends by its excellence.

Not Yet Ripe Enough.

Brainerd News.

That published opinion of Knute Nelson's as regards the tariff reduction measure of the Democratic Senator Mills, has somewhat cooled the ardor of Kelly and Doran's bashful advances. And it is thought that Knut perhaps is not yet a ripe enough pear for Democratic plucking.

Can't Fill Knute's Shoes.

Janesville Argus.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Barto, of Sauk Center, is considered the coming man in the Fifth district. Gov. Barto is a good man, possibly weighing over 250 pounds, but he will hardly fill Knute Nelson's shoes.

HALF A BILLION TRUSTED.

Dollars Against the Public Are Bound to Win.

GENEROUS SUPPLY OF WATER

Some Trusts Are Greedier Than Others, But That Is Owing to Opportunities to Squeeze.

How many Trusts are there?

Up to date the Copper Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, the Cottonseed Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Steel Rail Trust, the Lead Trust, the Borax Trust, the Sandpaper and Emery Cloth Trust, the Castor Oil Trust, the School Slate Trust, the Linseed Oil Trust, the Iron Ore Trust, the Steel Trust, the Plough Trust, the Silver-plated Ware Trust, the Threshers' Trust, the Iron Beam Trust, Wrought Iron Pipe Trust, Iron Nut Trust, Stone Trust, Cartridge Trust, Paper Bag Trust, Oilcloth Trust and Milk Trust have reared their horrid fronts.

Some are greedier than others, and, not content with the profits consequent to restricted competition, have issued certificates based on the value of the combined plants and added a generous supply of water. So far a Coffin Trust has not been projected.

The capital of the Trusts estimated and known is about as follows:

Standard Oil company	$90,000,000
Sugar trust	45,000,000
Cottonseed oil	41,600,000
Linseed oil	11,000,000
Steel rails	30,000,000
Bessemer steel	25,000,000
Iron ore	22,000,000
Copper	21,000,000
Plated ware	8,000,000
Paper bags	2,000,000
Various iron productions	15,000,000
Lead	16,000,000
Castor oil, milk, sandpaper, roofing, etc	2,000,000
Total	$328,000,000

This is only the listed capital. As a matter of fact the Trusts control nearer $600,000,000, but the smaller amount gives an idea of the tremendous power they can wield separately or combined. Combined, they are all in the one great Trust to prevent the public learning their secrets.

In addition to these commercial and business Trusts, the great systems of railroads organized in so-called pools are really Trusts in which each member suspects the good faith of the others.

From this lack of confidence the railroad wars arise, and the community at times has a chance to be treated fairly; but when a truce is patched up the conspirators put on the screws without mercy.

The Standard Oil company is a perfect Trust and has arrived at that point by the genius, shrewdness and skill of such men as the Rockefellers, Paynes and Flaglers, and merciless war on weak and struggling competitors, which has gradually driven all into the maw of the Minotaur of oil.

Next in completeness and thoroughness of method is the comparatively infant Copper Trust. M. Eugene Lecretan, late managing director of the Société Industrielle et Commercial des Metaux of France, is the leading spirit of the syndicate that in a few months has gained control of the copper market of the world and run prices up to 16½ cents in America from 10½ cents. This syndicate has a good thing, as the copper product of the world is worth $85,000,000 per year.

Many of these combinations have been in existence for years, and, of all, the Trust in steel rails has been the most grasping and expensive for the people. In most articles the excess of price ends with the consumption, but with steel rails it is different. A rail lasts thirty years, and the excess rests as an interest charge on the community for that time, during which they pay for it in increased freight and passenger rates.

Every new Trust or combination has been followed by an immediate advance in the product controlled, and no disposition has been shown except to reduce in a slight degree when the cost of production decreased much greater.

In the United States in 1886 the value of manufactured goods was $6,000,000,000. At least half this product is now in the control of combinations, and an increase of only 5 per cent—much less than the advances really have been—means an additional drain on the consumer of $150,000,000 per year. And the workingmen are getting less wages!

What can investigating committees do? With this mighty capital the power of the Trusts is something appalling and dangerous to the safety of the law.

Corruption has been used in legislation before now, and the tendency of committees is to treat with kindness and consideration the money kings and rulers of great combinations.

Trusts are not unselfish, and the safety of the country demands that the millionnaires who enter into conspiracies should be treated by the same law relating to conspiracies meted out to workingmen who engage in labor conflicts.

Donnelly and the Labor Knights.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I notice in a recent number of your paper an extract from a Fergus Falls journal, in which it is stated that I procured the black-listing of certain members of the house and senate, by the Knights of Labor. I beg leave to say that the Knights of Labor of Minnesota are fully able to think and act for themselves, and are no man's men. The action referred to was taken by them in one of their secret meetings; I am not a member of the order; and I neither inspired nor requested it, nor knew of it until it was published. Some of the men black-listed are personal friends of mine, and I should be sorry they should think I had thus assailed them by indirection. I am bold enough to express my opinions on men and measures whenever I think the time has come to do so.

Neither do I understand that the Knights of Labor intended that that black-list should be published. It found its way to the light in some mysterious manner. It was their purpose that it should reach only their own members, in the secrecy of their own councils. I regret its publication as much as they do.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Hastings, Minn., March 6.

BLAINE'S HEIR

Kept Out of His Inheritance—Allison No Nearer a Nomination Than Before.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The withdrawal of Blaine from the list of presidential quantities illustrates the inability of any leader, no matter with what hold on the popular heart, to transfer his following. With nine-tenths of his party Mr. Blaine was the idol, and yet with such a tremendous advantage Mr. Allison, supposed to be Blaine's residuary legatee, is no nearer advanced to the presidential nomination than before the withdrawal. It is now evident that the Republican convention will meet without any fixed understanding in advance as to whom the lightning will strike. New York, which can control the nomination has no timber of its own calculated to improve. The talk of Frank Hiscock is idle. He is an overgrown good-natured dreamer, with a lassitude bordering on absolute laziness. His election to the senate over Levi P. Morton and Warner Miller was not due to any virile force of his own. He merely cut a figure as a negative quantity, who was seized upon as a compromise. True, New York has Evarts, Morton and Chauncey Depew. The first passes out of consideration because he was a part of the administration of Mr. Hayes, which seems to be without an atom of respect in the state. Morton is a national banker, and Depew a railroad manager. In these days of political duplicity the occupation of such trusts rather inveighs against the man, no matter how honored otherwise he may be. It begins to look as if the Republicans will have to

GO TO THE WEST

for a candidate. In this horizon John Sherman looms up potentially. The danger he must face is a positive antagonism which comes from the East. Probably, almost certainly, without good cause, there is an element opposed to him because of the fear that his operations in the days of the resumption of specie payments may be too closely connected with the New York bank, now known only as Fort Sherman. Going beyond Ohio to Iowa it is found that Allison cuts less of a figure than Sherman. The chances are that neither will attain the nomination.

TARIFF BILL OPINIONS.

Supported by Minnesotians.

Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Randall is reticent, but has unbosomed himself so far, it is reported, as to describe the bill as "a joke," and as "a compromise all on one side." His obligations to the Republican party of Pennsylvania for his seat are, however, of an unyielding character, and his opposition has been expected all along by those who took the trouble to consider his position. He will, as usual, lead a contingent of so-called Democrats over to the Republican side when the time comes to vote, but the indications are that his forces will not amount to much. The defection will be to some extent repaired by recruits from the Republicans. The Minnesota Republicans are sturdy supporters of the bill, and members from other parts of the Northwest may be expected to disown the suicidal policy of stupidly opposing all reduction of taxes. This is the policy the Republican party is allowing itself to be committed to—to sustain the existing onerous taxes and spend in pensions the surplus revenue they produce. It lacks, evidently, an intelligent sense of the present needs and convictions of the people, and the Democrats, from the point of view of the practical politician, could have in the coming campaign no better card than to ridicule the folly of a party bent on making hard times by keeping taxes high.

Wool Needs No Protection.

San Francisco Examiner.

Protectionists assume that the wool industry was created an is maintained by the tariff, but they omit to mention the scale of duties that prevailed when Abraham watched his flocks from the poor of his tent on the plains of Canaan. The fact is, sheep-raising is the very first occupation to which men resort as they begin to emerge from savagery. It needs no more protection than beggary does. It is the natural industry where land and labor are fit for nothing better. This tax benefits not ody except the foreign capitalists who make woolen goods in competition with ours. It does not benefit the American grower, for he does not produce anything like Australian lambs' wool, and that article must be used in certain goods. It is ruinous to the American manufacturers, who have to pay nearly twice as much as their foreign rivals for a third of their material, in addition to the taxes on their fuel and machinery.

What the wool growers particularly need is a market, and they will not get any better prices for their wool by destroying the only market that is open to them.

The Most Important Measure.

New York Times.

It is by far the most important fiscal measure brought before congress since the close of the war. In the actual condition of the politics, the treasury, the commerce and the industry of the country it may be said to be the most important measure of any sort submitted to congress since the war, with the exception of the constitutional amendments and the bill for the resumption of specie payments. The political significance of the measure can readily be understood. Twice before the Democratic party, in a majority in the house, has brought forward a proposition to relieve the industries and the commerce of the country of the burdens imposed upon them by the war tariff. Each time it has met the almost solid opposition of the Republican party, and thanks to the few Democrats who, under the lead of Mr. Randall, have gone into the Republican camp, it has been defeated. Now once more it takes up its task. Will it have the same opposition? That is the question the Republicans must face.

Might Have Been Stronger.

Philadelphia Record.

In the main the bill follows the lines laid down in the president's message. The basis upon which it rests is a greatly enlarged free list. The proposed reductions in the rate of duty on manufactured stuffs have been graduated to the reduced cost of raw material. Wool is made duty free, and the blundering discriminations between woolens and worsteds and between crude and manufactured stuffs, which operate to the disadvantage of the home manufacturer, have been abolished. The removal of the tax on salt, lumber, jute, flax, copper ore and a long list of chemicals will rejoice manufacturers and consumers in all parts of the country. The bill would have been stronger, and more consistent as a whole, if fish, iron ore and coal had been added to the free list. The local reasons for the retention of duties on these three articles are of small weight as compared with the preponderant good that might be effected for the people of the whole country by their repeal. It is not too late to amend the bill in this particular.

Combining Against the Bill.

New Orleans Times.

The people having by law raised a wall to shut out foreign competition, the favored manufacturers have in many branches of industry combined to strangle competition among themselves and to take from the people prices much higher than would be demanded if such competition were permitted. It was the duty of the ways and means committee while preparing a bill to revise the tariff and reduce the surplus to bear in mind the existence of these trusts and rings and to reduce the duties under the shelter of which they have taxed the people. If the bill which we published yesterday shall be passed the rapacity of some of these rings will be checked. But every reduction that affects the power of a ring brings to the aid of the opponents of the bill all the influence which the threatened rings can exert.

Not a Radical Measure.

Boston Globe.

As a whole, the bill follows the eminently cautious and conservative lines of the president's message, and it will be idle for the Republicans to attempt to meet it, as they did the bill of last season, by the general allegation that it will destroy our industries. It is clearly not a radical or destructive measure. The protective principle of our tariff is left untouched. The duties that afford real protection are not materially changed. It is not, in fact, a bill aimed to unsettle our tariff policy, nor to alarm the industries that have been built up thereby, but simply to effect that reduction in the amount of cash annually taken from the pockets of the people, which every one admits to be necessary.

Considered All Interests.

Nashville American.

But there is one thing we say about this bill unhesitatingly—that the Democrats in congress ought to accept it as a basis, and work together in good faith to make it satisfactory. The committee in presenting the bill have not adhered to a "tariff for revenue only." They have considered all interests—and to our young industry of the South they have shown a commendable spirit of fairness, taking into consideration the fact that personally they are understood to be unfavorable to a tariff adjusted for protection.

Business Chance ads. in the GLOBE are seen by the most people.

DANGLING AMID WIRES.

The Terrible and Remarkable Experience of a Lineman.

THE EFFECT OF A SHOCK

For Fifteen Minutes He Was Miraculously Suspended in a Mass of Tangled Wires.

Robert Archibald, a Bell telephone lineman, had a miraculous escape from a terrible death about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and though alive now, it is not at all certain that he will recover from the effects of the terrible ordeal he passed through, says the St. Louis Republican. The accident was a peculiar one, and the circumstances attending it were more so. Archibald is a young man about twenty-six years of age, strong and well built, and was considered one of the best pole-climbers and general utility men in the employ of the telephone company. About half-past 4 o'clock Chief Operator Casey, at the central office, noticed that certain of the wires leading to the office were out of repair, and at once notified the repairers of the trouble. Archibald was assigned to locate the cause, and he started out at once with a supply of tools. When he reached the pole at the northwest corner of Broadway and Pine street he concluded to ascend it and examine the box containing the lightning arrester, which is located on the pole about thirty-five feet from the ground. The pole at that corner is about sixty feet in height, and supports several hundred wires, run singly and in heavy cables. The wires nearest the ground are about thirty feet below the top of the pole, and the box which he undertook to examine is about five feet above the lower wires. When he was about twenty feet from the sidewalk passers-by noticed that he was

TREMBLING FROM HEAD TO FOOT,

and they paused to see what he was doing. When he was within one or two steps from the box he took his plyers from his pocket, and before he had a chance to use them he fell backward, at the same time dropping the instrument he had in his hand, which struck the pavement with a sharp ring. A cry of horror burst from the people on the sidewalk, who thought that he would surely break through the wires below him and fall head foremost to the street. He struck the wires with considerable force, breaking several of them, but bounded a few feet upward and again struck the remaining stretches of wire with less momentum than before. It was then that a miracle prevented him from falling to the ground. When he struck the wires the second time his head and right shoulder slipped over the edge of the outer wire and the rest of his body was following when his legs became entangled in several of the wires, holding him fast. By this time a large crowd had collected and everybody had a plan to suggest toward rescuing the unfortunate lineman. The force of linemen at the central office hurried to the scene and one of their number attempted to ascend the water-logged pole, but had not moved up ten feet before he made a hasty descent and announced that it was too heavily charged with electricity to permit him to make further progress. It was suspected before this that an electric wire was responsible for

ARCHIBALD'S PREDICAMENT,

but when it was seen that the pole was charged it became a certainty. The wires were still swaying back and forth, threatening to give way every minute and thus dispose of its human weight. Archibald's head was hanging down, his face looking upward. There was no sign of life apparent in the man. The crowd believed him dead, and that opinion was shared by several of the linemen, who rushed back and forth horror-stricken. The bright idea suddenly struck Officer Doyle to call out one of the truck companies of the fire-department. A still alarm was given at once to the No. 3 truck company, which responded with commendable haste. The swaying body was still suspended, but no one knew how much longer the wires could stand the strain. The extension ladder was raised in a few seconds, and as promptly ascended by three pompier-men, wearing heavy gloves and carrying ropes. One of them seized Archibald by the head and shoulders; another cut the wires with insulated shears, and the third assisted in carrying the lineman to the sidewalk, where he was deposited on a stretcher amid loud applause in approbation of the work of the truckmen. A hurried examination showed

HE WAS STILL ALIVE.

He was in a comatose state, and all efforts to arouse him were futile. An ambulance removed him to the dispensary, where Drs. Priest and Jackson made an examination, and found that Archibald's left foot, right side and leg were terribly burned, showing the strength of the electric shock that passed through his body. After making him as comfortable as his condition would permit, Dispensary Physician Priest had him removed to his home, at No. 2301 Wash street, where he has resided for some time with his mother, he being unmarried. Several physicians took charge of his case, and were at first unable to state whether or not he had any hope of recovery. Later in the evening it was announced that he was improving, and that he stood a good chance for