THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

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.....................THOMAS BRENNAN
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.............................THOMAS WARD

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL, Minn., April 28, 1888, 12:15 a. m.—Indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m. to-day: For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Rain and colder, followed by warmer fair weather; light to fresh northerly winds. For Minnesota and Eastern and Southwestern Dakota: Colder with rain, followed by warmer, fair weather; light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, April 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....	30.14	48	Omaha....	30.12	62
St. Vincent	30.60	22	Huron....	30.26	40
Moorhead.	30.40	40	Yankton....	30.14	46
Duluth....	30.32	42	Ft. Totten.	30.58	32
La Crosse.	30.18	62	Bismarck.	30.50	40
Milwauk'e.	30.22	64	Helena....	30.62	32
Marquette.	30.34	38	Ft. As'b'ne	30.74	28
Chicago....	30.26	72	Medic'e H.	30.66	30
Des Moines	30.14	66	Qu' Ap'lle.	30.64	28
St. Louis..	30.22	70	Minnedosa	30.68	24
Ft. Smith..	30.22	78	Fort Garry	30.66	24

MAINE Republicans evidently don't do MR. BLAINE the honor of believing his word.

WHY don't the alien editors have the decency to become naturalized before they attempt to lecture St. Paul voters?

WE FEAR the Chicago Tribune's GRESHAM boom hasn't sufficient ballast to enable it to keep on an even keel much longer.

IT IS NOW denied that the Hon. "JOE" CHAMBERLAIN is to marry an American belle. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is to be commiserated with.

IT IS said that steps are being taken in Kentucky to turn whisky men out of the churches. Who then will fill the Kentucky churches?

WITH vestibule trains the railroad companies will not only gain the gratitude of the public, but well-earned ducats for themselves.

THE local Republicans should elect "FLANNIGAN, of Texas," their patron. He, too, believed the offices to be the end and aim of existence.

APROPOS of the rain, it is about time a good many many local Republican politicians were getting in out of the wet which is impending.

HERBERT BISMARCK is destined to succeed his father as German chancellor. There seem to be two families of hereditary rulers in Germany.

HON. LOREN FLETCHER says Gen. ALGER is the coming presidential candidate. We nominate LOREN for chief wirepuller of his campaign.

BEFORE election it is "the dear people" with the Republican schemers. After election another adjective, but beginning with a "d," will be used.

IF THE blustering Republican politicians can cheat a Democrat out of his vote, they may be depended upon to do so. Be on your guard against them.

AS THE surety of their defeat becomes more and more apparent, the tricks of the Republican politicians become more and more desperate. Look out for them.

CORONER HILL, of Minneapolis, says Mr. BLAINE is a very sick man indeed. The coroner should not so cruelly sit upon the hopes of the Minnesota Blaineiacs.

OVER 1,000 immigrants arrived in Chicago day before yesterday, and most of them showed their good sense by leaving as soon as possible for Minnesota and Dakota.

THE GLOBE'S cartoon this morning depicts a slight change in the position of the monkey who is "monkeying" with St. Paul politics, but it's a change the voters of St. Paul will find instructive.

IT IS not certain that the Democrats will elect every man on the ticket, but nevertheless every Democrat should make sure to share in the victory by casting his vote, despite Republican intimidation.

IF MR. BLAINE is on the ocean during the session of the Republican convention, he will be in spiritual sympathy with many of his delegate supporters who may be expected to be "half-seas over" about the same time.

MINNESOTA is to have a medical school worthy of the name. Native Minnesotians have little need for doctors, but it is well to have a never-failing supply of them to bolster up the health of ailing newcomers.

VESTIBULE TRAINS.

The three railroad companies which intend, in the near future, to establish a vestibule train service between St. Paul and Chicago deserve the warmest commendation for their enterprise. The traveling public, too, is to be congratulated upon the extension to the Northwest of this luxurious mode of travel.

The comfort incident to traveling in a vestibuled train is as much greater than that accompanying the ordinary kind of travel as it was when the palace sleeping cars superseded the ordinary day coaches. The success of the vestibule trains between New York and Chicago has been so marked and their popularity, estimated on the basis of the cash receipts, so great that it was but a question of time when similar service would be given the Northwest.

It is gratifying, however, to observe that certain companies are so quick to notice the public desire that the trains will be forthcoming very much sooner than had been expected. The improvement in the conveniences and comforts of railway travel in late years has been wonderful, and the vestibule train marks the climax of these efforts toward the elimination of inconveniences usually regarded as inseparable from rail travel.

There is a most vigorous competition between the different railroads running between St. Paul and Chicago, and in this fact lies the assurance that the traveling public in the Northwest will be accorded the enjoyment of whatever improved railway facilities may be proven to be successful elsewhere.

INSULTING FOREIGNERS.

"Jabbering foreigners, who toil not, neither do they wash," is the classic language used by the Republican organ in this city in referring to St. Paul citizens of foreign birth, in its yesterday's issue. This gratuitous insult to our foreign-born populations confirms the GLOBE's previous assertion that the spirit of Know Nothingism still lives in the Republican party. With this offensive and uncalled-for insult ringing in their ears, it is past all explanation how any foreign-born citizen possessing the element of self-respect can affiliate with a party whose mouthpiece proclaims them to be a lot of idle, dirty, jabbering people.

That all foreigners cannot speak the English language with the fluency possessed by those of us whose mother tongue it is, is not a surprise. But that is no excuse for referring to them as "jabbering foreigners." That many of them, in fact most of them, are sons of toil, whose horny hands and dust-begrimed faces testify to the honest methods they employ for earning a livelihood, is equally true. But that is no justification for the Pioneer Press ridiculing them as the "unwashed" portion of our population.

The silk-stocking gentry who affect such loathing for foreigners and laboring people constitute only an accidental aristocracy at best. They are of the mushroom type; they come from nothing, will go to nothing, and are nothing but toad-stools while they do exist. Because they happen to be the owners of a little money of somebody else's getting, or that accidentally came into their possession, they assume to themselves the rank of earth's nobility, and treat with disdain everything that bears the symbol of honest toil. Such utter snobbery makes sensible people tired.

And yet these codfish aristocrats are playing the role of political bosses, and have arrogated to themselves the dictatorship of the Republican party in this city. They are in control of the machine and are running it to suit themselves.

They deserve the rebuke they will get at the polls next Tuesday. St. Paul is not a city where Know Nothingism can thrive. The great bulk of our people earn their bread by honest labor, and they will not submit to insults nor to the dictation of the self-constituted aristocrats, who are really the drones in society.

A HARD DOSE.

Those Republican organs in Minnesota that would make it appear that the Republican party is for tariff reform must feel uncomfortably sat down upon by the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Republican state conventions held this week. Both of these conventions adopted platforms favoring a protective tariff, and made it certain that they desire BLAINE for president.

One can sincerely pity them from this time on for the squirming that they will have to pass through before they can reswallow Mr. BLAINE and protection.

We can hear the ringing voice of that prince of independents, KNUTE NELSON, declaring:

"I will put free sugar, free coal, free salt and free lumber against free whisky and free tobacco under all circumstances, and so will the great mass of the American people."

We can at the same time see alleged tariff reform Republican organs of Minnesota lugubriously placing the name of JAMES G. BLAINE at the head of their editorial columns and beneath his twin declarations:

"I would remove the tax from tobacco at once. * * * * I would wisely foster, not reduce, protection."

No wonder that Mr. NELSON is not in sympathy with his party, nor that EARLE S. YOUMANS supports the MILLS bill and Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN voted for CLEVELAND. When Republicanism sinks to the level of hypocrisy and deceit that it has, the brightest minds within its ranks are fain to leave. Mr. BLAINE for president and a protective tariff platform is the dose that Brothers WHEELOCK, EVANS, HEATWOLE and the rest of them have got to swallow this year, willy nilly.

STATE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The trustees of the state university, in deciding to establish a medical school in connection with the institution, have gone about the completion of their plan in precisely the way to attain the best and most creditable results.

That a thorough medical school is needed in the Northwest is obvious to any one who is aware of the fact that there are not a dozen first-class medical schools in this country of 60,000,000 people, and that these are for the most part at such a distance as to render attendance at them by Northwestern youth extremely inconvenient, and in the majority of cases practically impossible. It is a lamentable fact that most of the medical schools in the country are unworthy the name. Their facilities are small, their professors are inadequately trained, and their teaching is a confused jumble, seemingly without system or purpose.

Yet these institutions every year send out hundreds of "young doctors," conscientious perhaps, but imperfectly educated, with a full license to kill or cure, as bad luck or good luck may have it. The people are practically at their mercy, at least until their experience has been extended enough to teach them "the way where danger lies." There are but half a dozen medical schools in the country whose course of instruction is severely graded and extended over a period of what should be the minimum time of instruction, three years.

Happily, in preparing their plan for a medical school, the university trustees have chosen as a model what competent authorities declare to be the best one of these, the Harvard medical school, whose course is three to four years in length, and whose instruction is so thorough and examinations so severe that the possession of a diploma argues the possession also of as good a medical education as can be given in the schools.

There is need and room for just such a school in the Northwest, and there is no reason why, pursuing this plan to its logical conclusion, the trustees of the state university cannot establish it.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

No intelligent man should allow himself to be deceived by the false cries which the Republican politicians are uttering in order to distract attention from their scheming. No one should suffer himself to be hoodwinked by the mud-slinging at reputable men, whose only offense is that, by the choice of a majority of their fellow citizens, they occupy public offices which the Republican politicians covet.

No one should be deceived by the hypocritical cries of the blatant Republican partisans. They profess that their efforts are directed solely in the public interest. That is all bosh. The only interest they know is the cent per cent they squeeze out of the poor man with iron-clad mortgages and usurious loans. They sanctimoniously declare that it is the public good alone for which they are laboring. That is arrant nonsense. It is for their own private good, estimated in dollars and cents, that they are reaching out. They profess to have an abiding love for the workingman, and yet they never lose an opportunity to grind him down to the lowest limit of endurance for the purpose of putting a few extra dollars in their pockets. Oh, they are a highly successful lot of hypocrites, these silk-stocking Republican politicians and their conscienceless tools, but their hypocrisy is of a kind the St. Paul voters will have none of.

They would command more respect if they came boldly forth and acknowledged the real object of their pursuit to be the offices; but as it is they arouse nothing but disgust, a feeling that will exhibit itself in the well-merited rebuke the voters will deal out to them at next Tuesday's election.

MISTAKEN OPINION.

From time to time the GLOBE has called attention to the frequency with which the state game laws have been violated, and has urged upon the proper officials the strictest vigilance conducive to a more rigid observance of the law. Recently its remarks upon the subject bore fruit in the arrest in an interior town of a man charged with violating the laws by killing ducks out of season. The jury failed to convict the alleged offender, and the remarkable observation was made by the correspondent who reported the affair that, even where the proof of guilt was conclusive, a conviction in that particular section could not be secured, because the impression had gone abroad that the game laws were passed in the interest of the city hunters.

This is, of course, entirely wrong. The city hunters benefit by the rigid observance of the laws to no greater extent than the country hunters. In fact, the law which compels them to refrain from hunting except within stated periods is more in the interests of other hunters; so in the degree that it prevents the free-for-all slaughtering of game, a competition in which the city hunters would easily outnumber their country brethren.

In aiding the natural increase of game by preventing its destruction during the hatching, spawning and breeding season, the law benefits all Nimrods alike, and it is difficult to see how any other opinion can be entertained. If the laws are to be openly violated, then Minnesota's pre-eminence as a state where excellent hunting and fishing grounds abound will soon be a thing of the past. If they are observed, its prestige may be maintained indefinitely.

If laws are obnoxious to the majority, the recourse is open of attempting to have them repealed, but so long as they exist, it is the duty of every good citizen to aid in their enforcement.

BARNABEE'S FLUSH-FULL.

How Marie Stone Set the Cards Up on the Bostonian Boys.

Ed R. Johnstone, general manager of the Bostonians, which are to appear in "Ideal English opera" at the Grand opera house next week, flitted through the city yesterday, says the Chicago Times. He staid just long enough to tell of one thing that happened to five members of his company about two months ago. The company was going from New Haven to Boston. The train was to leave at 2 o'clock a. m.; so H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Oscar Weil, Fred Pond and George Frothingham began a game of poker in the New Haven station, and announced that they intended to keep it up till they reached Boston. Now, Marie Stone objects to poker, especially poker which lasts all night and keeps everybody in the car awake, so she bethought her of a frolicsome and hinderous scheme. She strolled out from the station to take the air, and when she returned she wore in her pocket four packs of cards with identical backs.

The train drew up before the station and the game was transferred from the waiting room to the sleeping car. Miss Stone, in the solitude of her own cell at the other end of the car, took all the spades from the four packs and threw the rest of the cards away. With this pack of spades she approached the players, and, gracefully presenting them with the nice new pack, took their old ones and flung them out of the window.

The game proceeded and Miss Stone quietly retired. Barnabee dealt and MacDonald held the age. Weil looked at his hand and promptly came in. Pond said he thought he would take a little of it himself. Frothingham said it would cost a dollar more to play poker with him. Barnabee gathered up his hand, skinned it down, said "Gosh," and raised it another dollar. MacDonald tilted it the limit.

So they went until every one of them had bet everything but the filling in his teeth. Then Barnabee said:

"Well, gentlemen, cards?"

"Not any for me," said MacDonald.

"Nor me," quoth Weil.

"These'll do me," said Pond.

"I like mine," added Frothingham.

Barnabee laid down the pack.

"How many does the dealer take?" asked Pond.

"Not any," replied Barnabee.

Everybody looked at everybody else and then at Barnabee, as if to say: "If the dealers wins this pot we shall know how he did it."

Nobody had much of anything left to bet, so a call all around was soon reached.

"Flush here," said MacDonald.

"Flush here, too," said each of the rest.

"How big?" asked MacDonald.

"Jack high," said Weil, spreading five spades.

"Queen here," said Pond.

"I get it, I guess," said Frothingham. "I've got an ace and a king," and he reached for the pot.

"No you don't," said Barnabee; "I get it myself. I've got two aces and three sevens of spades—a flush full." And sure enough he had.

Then there was a general comparison and a search through the pack. The whole thing was an aggregate flush.

"Well," said Pond, "we can play without flushes."

"No, we can't," said Barnabee, as he cashed in all the chips in the car. "We can't play poker with a pack of spades. I'm going to bed." and he did.

A SCHEME DISCOVERED

To Make Scheffer the Candidate of the Democratic Party.

Delano Eagle.

Mr. Scheffer, with all his abilities and excellent qualities for the office, will not secure the nomination by the Republican convention for governor or for any other state office, and it is said by parties who are very close to him, that he does not expect to be nominated by that party. Mr. Scheffer, or his supporters, having already indorsed the Farmers' Alliance platform, will repudiate the Republican platform, and the Democrats will indorse or nominate him as their candidate. This is said to be a favorite scheme of prominate Democrats, including P. H. Kelly and M. Doran, who are anxious to unload Dr. Ames, and will see to it that the Democratic state convention for the nomination of governor and other state officers will be held within a week or so after the Republican convention, so that this very scheme can nicely and conveniently be carried out.

Should the above scheme be successfully and, to all parties concerned, satisfactorially carried out, the chances are, should the Republicans renominate little man McGill, that Mr. Scheffer will be the next governor of Minnesota, and the Democrats will have a grand jubilee over their victory.

The Scheffer Platform.

Red Lake Falls News.

Albert Scheffer is in a confused state of mind, and is making up a platform upon which he may be indorsed by any or all parties. It will be a platform that will be wet for dry people and dry for those who may be wet. It will be backplastered, lined with tar paper, cork holes and a scuttle hole in the roof, with a veneered finish, which will be oil upon the waters for both Democrats and Republicans, still permitting each to stand well in their respective parties. It will be written in the blood of a lamb to indicate its innocence, but fortified with the horns of a billy goat, emblematical of pugnacity.

It was but the work of an hour for the alliance to adopt him, but who will adopt the alliance.

Hurts the Party.

Brainerd News.

The Moorhead News takes the Pioneer Press to task in a five column editorial on the heresy and inconsistency of its reputed Republican doctrines. If it would only have the grace to come out and call itself a mugwump and not endeavor to stab the Republican party in the guise of a friend under the fifth rib, it might, perhaps, be said to have a legitimate field in partisan journalism. Now the paper appears without any definite or settled aim in politics and yet claims to be a Republican paper. The Moorhead News by compendious quotations from editorials of the Pioneer Press points out its inconsistency and the manner in which it injures the Republican party of the state.

Limbering Its Neck.

Houston Argus.

Since the election in November, 1884, the neck of the Pioneer Press has had a real Democratic stiffness. It has denounced without stint the fallacy on which the protective tariff rests, and free trade papers in the East have quoted it with warmth. There is strong evidence in its columns of late, however, that it is limbering its neck so that it can "bow its head" to the protective tariff plank which the Chicago convention will sling at the West, and maintain its proud position as a true and steadfast organ of its party even if it has to put on the shelf every conviction it holds or policy it has advocated.

The Egg Feature.

Glencoe Enterprise.

If MacDonald is really in earnest in his endeavors to punish all those who take part in "trusts" and combinations to put up prices on American products, how will he manage the old lady that puts her eggs down in salt and bran, when the legitimate price is but 6 or 8 cents per dozen, thus creating a scarcity until the price goes up to 12 or 15 cents when she unloads, compelling the American consumer to pay a double price, on account of the egg producing "trust."

Leads to Free Trade.

Wright Times.

The editor of the Howard Lake Herald, in his first number announced his paper as Republican; in the second number, now before us, he places himself and his paper pretty squarely on a free trade platform. The influence of college training, as we are compelled to admit, is in the free trade direction, and the editor of the Herald is crammed full of university knowledge and theories.

At a Premium.

Red Lake Falls News.

Available candidates for governor, on both sides in this state are now at a spot cash premium, and those who have any good stock on hand, that will answer the purpose, should not be over modest in bringing it to the front, for measurement and sizing up. They must be magnetic, able to draw on sight, running capacity, two forty in the sand, with a record having no loud smell.

Delegates to Chicago.

Duluth News.

The delegation to Chicago is the subject of no little discussion. Southern Minnesota is pretty well agreed on Joel P. Heatwole. Ex-Gov. Pillsbury would be a good man to represent the Twin Cities. The western part of the state approves of E. W. Randell, of Morris. From the Fifth district several candidates have been mentioned, but none to which the News more inclines than C. H. Graves, of Duluth.

Scheffer a Samson.

Osakis Observer.

Just now Mr. Scheffer seems to be in the same position that Samson was when the Philistines were upon him. He is being rapidly shorn of his strength by those who were expected to befriend him, but by November he may show another remarkable likeness to the gentleman of sacred history by pulling down a great temple which will bury him and his persecutors together.

Scheffer or Defeat.

Le Sueur Sentinel.

T. C. Hodgson, of the Farmers' alliance executive committee, that nominated Albert Scheffer, of St. Paul, for governor, says if the Republican party reads the alliance platform out of the party it will read out 50,000 Republican voters. So, it is Scheffer or defeat!

At the Matinee.

She seemed so sweet and so susceptible,
So young and so petite, so bright and full
Of tenderness that I was fain to think
The god of love himself had forged a link
To join us twain, and fixed this lovely day
For me to find her at the matinee.

My sleeve touched hers, my eyes her programme swept,
We smiled alike, and when my neighbor wept
My eyes grew dim, my heart beat loud and fast—
The ushers must have heard it, going past,
And when some extra touch my soul did stir,
I turned and took a long fond look at her.
She gave me back my glance, and I can swear
On that soft cheek a smile was lurking there.
No one can tell how proud I was that day,
Except some other fellow at a matinee.

Her fragrant handkerchief, her nut-brown hair
Took me to bliss, and then to blank despair,
But she had smiled, and angels' smiles are true;
Her sleeve touched mine again—I bolder grew,
And with a nonchalant but quiet mien
I tucked my card her muff and glass between.

She lifted it without a change of face,
And in the sweetest tones, with charming grace,
Inquired: "Have you a mother living, sir?"
I bowed my head. "Then please take this to her."
And then the siren wrote, and this is what I read:
"Your little boy is ill. Put him to bed.'
—Detroit Free Press.

HOW THE LAW WORKS

High License in Minnesota Has Not Done All That It Was Claimed It Would.

Beer and Whisky Not Suffering, and Saloons Recovering from the Shock.

Fading Majorities of Republicans, and a Solid Vote No Longer Sure.

Blaine Men in Minnesota Jubilant Over His Endorsement in the East.

The advocates of high license in Minnesota are making such extravagant claims as to the benefits of the new law and the wonders that it is working, that an innocent stranger might suppose the panacea for all the evils of drink had been discovered. It is well to understand that a large amount of the vociferation of the high license people is done for political effect. The Republicans made the law and now must whoop for it, whether it is all-powerful or not. The wisest leaders of the Republican party in Minnesota recognize that unless they boom high license and secure a majority vote for its indorsement, prohibitionists are going to beat the party. The new high license law was framed and passed in the last legislature, on the claims of its advocates that it was a wise moral, financial and police measure. The law was so cunningly framed that towns were given a large revenue from the liquor traffic, and thus a sop thrown out to communities to defend the law from monetary considerations. Morally, it was hoped that it would stop drinking and gambling in saloons. As a police measure it was to reduce saloons, place all saloonkeepers under bonds, and keep out of the business men guilty of violating any of its provisions. There is as yet no universal dissatisfaction with the law, but, except in the increase of revenues to towns, there is good ground for believing that it has fallen short of expectations, and that in numerous instances it has worked commercial harm to communities, law-abiding, and yet which largely derived its maintenance from the brewing and sale of beer. Yet the production of beer in the state has fallen off comparatively little since the law went into effect. Only two breweries in the state have closed, and where the others have cut down their production, the reason may be found generally in the heavy competition of Milwaukee beer, which has an enormous sale in the state, and is constantly establishing new agencies. The large brewers in the cities, and the country, too, for that matter, find the Milwaukee competition so strong that in many instances in order to get their own product into the market they are forced to establish saloons of their own. Very little of the diminished production of beer in the state, competent judges say, can be traced to the effect of the high license law. The following table shows the beer production in barrels for March, 1886, 1887 and 1888 of twenty-five of Minnesota's breweries. As this represents nearly one-fourth of the total number in the state, the table is a fair index to the production of them all:

March. 1886.	March. 1887.	March. 1888.	Increase prod. of 1888 over 1886.	Decrease prod. 1888 as against 1887.
460	480	520	60	....
340	300	286	....	14
468	414	216	....	198
240	300	240	....	60
608	540	1,023	515	....
180	360	300	120	60
200	160	120	....	40
400	690	444	44	246
105	120	120	15	....
180	198	162	....	36
440	350	315	....	35
272	221	224	....	....
220	160	220	....	....
140	220	140	....	80
358	283	120	...	163
120	60	120	....	....
0	360	420	420	....
650	650	600	....	50
810	970	810	....	160
900	1,375	1,100	200	275
1,100	880	1,350	250	....
3,640	3,780	2,660	....	920
405	580	495	90	85
720	510	420	...	90
288	288	368	80	....
13,244	11,229	12,793	1,774	2,522

From this it will appear that these breweries, all in existence in 1886, produced 2,000 less barrels of beer in 1887 (March) than they did in in March, 1886; but that in 1888 (March) their production was only 500 barrels less than in 1886. Ten breweries in 1888 increased their production over that of 1886. Sixteen breweries decreased their production in 1888 from that of 1887. In the case of only one brewery is the decrease so large that other than trade reasons might be assigned for it. There is nothing, as far as high license is concerned, in the beer trade to indicate any marked decrease in production.

The whisky trade, on the other hand, is flourishing. While dealers might talk some about competition, and prices being down, yet they do not deny that more whisky is being sold in the state than ever before. There are more wholesale liquor houses in the state than last year; those that the local-option law in Dakota affected, crossing the Red river at once and establishing themselves here. While one effect of high license undoubtedly has been to reduce the number of saloons temporarily, it has at the same time made it profitable for the wholesale houses to open bars, and they are generally doing so. The cheap grade of spirits handled by wholesale houses are, as a rule, rectified goods. How that business has increased can be seen from this table, which shows the rectifying business of one-half of the number of rectifiers in the state for the months of February and March, 1887 and 1888:

Feb. 1887.	Feb. 1888.	March. 1887.	March. 1888.
3,718	3,344	1,353	2,274
1,494	1,296	2,074	1,410
1,241	3,426	1,638	2,614
2,175	2,298	746	2,625
3,921	4,336	1,250	3,774
1,961	1,465	5,237	6,250

	1887.	1888.
Total gallons rectified February	16,510	16,165
Total gallons rectified March	13,298	18,947
Totals	29,808	35,112
Total increase in 1888		5,304

So that high license has, to all ascertainable intents and purposes, not affected the whisky or beer trade. The business is doing so well that a $225,000 distillery is being erected in South St. Paul, and one of the largest brewing firms of Milwaukee is about to open extensive and magnificent headquarters in St. Paul. High license has not been able to reach either the large number of social clubs, so-called, that are springing up in all parts of the state, where liquor is freely served. These clubs supplant to a certain extent the saloons and do not pay the $1,000 or $500 fee. They exist in St. Paul and Minneapolis and a number of the country towns. One noticeable feature of high license in the cities has been to make costly saloons the rule rather than the exception. St. Paul, since high license went into effect, has had more fine saloons—elegant bars, fixtures, etc.—open than ever before that time. There has not been either a perceptible diminution of groggeries, as one who walks certain streets in any of the larger towns can see. While the first operation of the law shut up in the state 2,500 saloons, there are indications that they are preparing to open again. The number in St. Paul and Minneapolis keeps steadily increasing, and the same is the case in outside cities. It is safe to say that if there is no further temperance legislation the number of saloons in Minnesota in 1889 will be greater than the number in operation in 1887 prior to the enforcement of the new law. The other evils the law was supposed to reach—gambling in saloons, selling of liquor to minors, women in saloons, liquor in houses of ill-fame, still flourish, and a force of 5,000 policemen to each city could not as the law is, prevent them. Another way in which the law is evaded in many instances is, where a saloonkeeper by violation of the law cannot renew his license. He has it taken out in the name of his wife. As to blind pigs, the state is sown with them, more thickly than it ever was before. The inference to be drawn from all this is that high license has only succeeded in one particular. It has enriched municipal treasuries at the expense of the drinker. The sentiment for a graded high license law is growing, and if prohibition does not sweep the state within two years, will be heard from in the legislature.

LOSING GROUND.

The G. O. P. Has Got to Hustle to Keep Up Majorities This Year.

The Blaine men in Minnesota have taken much heart over the indorsement of their favorite son in the East, and think now that nothing can beat him for the nomination. Their efforts are renewed to make the Minnesota delegation a Blaine one first, last and all of the time. Bill King, of Minneapolis, good authority says, is at the bottom of this movement, and his finances and scheming are shaping things Maineward. The May 16 convention will probably be a strong one, but just now it looks to a man up a tree as if the delegation chosen would be solidly Blaine. In connection with Blaine's possible renomination it is well to consider that Minnesota is no longer a solidly Republican state, and that even a magnetic name cannot bring back into line hundreds and thousands of discontented Republican voters. The Republicans claim that it is not fair to judge their strength by McGill's vote. But it would seem to be fair to estimate their strength at just what a candidate nominated by them, and indorsed received, and more unfair to consider the present Republican strength on the basis of Blaine's vote of 1884. The campaign of 1884 was fought without any particular issue except as to whether Mr. Blaine or Mr. Cleveland should hold an office. Issues not having been raised in the West, party lines were well adhered to. In 1886 in Minnesota there was an issue. It was the question as to whether the "boss" element of the Republican party should win or not, and the "bosses" won on a slender margin of 2,600 votes. In 1888, in the face of the growing prohibition vote, the Democratic tariff-for-revenue platform, and the nomination of McGill by the "bosses," where is Mr. Blaine's magnetic vote coming in? Take, for instance, Grant county, where Blaine had 700 majority and McGill 400. How much of this will be left on the simple issue of Republican protection or Democratic low taxes! It is a farmer's county essentially, and not even to be stolen by the Republicans. Republican prosperity in Minnesota is indicated by a declining scale, as the following table of majorities show. Strange that in a year where 40,000 more votes were cast than when Blaine ran, McGill should lose so much:

COUNTIES.	Blaine's maj.	McGill's maj.
Anoka	900	200
Becker	600	600
Big Stone	300	4
Blue Earth	480	....
Carlton	400	....
Clay	400	200
Dodge	700	600
Hennepin	6,000	....
Kandiyohi	1,600	1,200
Meeker	600	61
Nicollet	400	58
Otter Tail	1,900	1,000
St. Louis	1,500	1,000
Washington	1,000	....

These counties are but samples of the rest, and they show better than words the remarkable disaffection from the Republican ranks. There is very little use of pointing to Lieut. Gov. Rice's majority of 17,000. McGill's is the one to gaze at, for it is McGill who is to lead again, and in a campaign when his party is to champion protection, Blaine and high license. On the first the farmers cannot accept him; on the second the party is badly divided; on the third 20,000 prohibition votes and 30,000 German ones will speak most emphatically.

Hubbard's majority, 1881..............28,000
Hubbard's majority, 1883..............14,000
McGill's majority, 1886.................2,600

This is going backwards with a vengeance. Look at the congressional majorities:

Republican majority First district '82.. 700
Republican majority First district '84..2,700
Democratic majority First district '86..2,800
Republican majority Third district '82.9,000
Republican majority Third district '84.1,400
Democratic majority Third district '86.1,200
Republican majority Fourth district '82.3,000
Republican majority Fourth district '84.4,500
Democratic majority Fourth district '86.5,500

Minnesota can no longer be counted upon as a sure Republican state. The party is badly divided, disaffections are numerous, and the most popular of their public men are at the helm. No claim is made that the state will go Democratic this year, but by the time the ides of November come there is something going to "drap."

WON'T RUN AGAIN.

Hon. John A. Lovely Will Not Be a Congressional Candidate.

Hon. John A. Lovely, the defeated Republican candidate for congress in the First district, two years ago, was in St. Paul yesterday. He has just returned from a four weeks' visit to Florida and was looking hale and hearty as ever. He said to a GLOBE reporter that he was paying more attention to his private business than to politics and knew very little of the situation, even his own district.

"Will you again be a candidate for congress?" asked the reporter.

"No, not this year," he said with a sort of smile. "I shall not be a candidate. I have enough to take up my time without making the fight."

"Who will be the next Republican candidate in your district?"

"I do not know. I have heard the subject discussed very little, and I don't want to predict. I guess there is some good Republican in the district who can be induced to make the run."

Were Harmonious.

Special to the Globe.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., April 27.—William G. Mosher, Thomas W. Tower and Mathew Ryan were elected delegates to the state convention at the Crawford county Democratic convention held at Seneca. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the present administration. The session was harmonious and enthusiastic.

Becoming the Rage.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 27.—Miss Ada Bell Richards, daughter of the late Capt. S. C. Richards, of this city, a cousin of President Arthur, was married last night at the Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian church to Dr. Wright, of the Choctaw Nation, Indian territory, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Marshall, a cousin of the bride. The groom is a quarter blooded Choctaw Indian, a son of the late Gov. Wright, of the Indian territory. He is a well educated physician, thirty years old and quite handsome. The couple became acquainted while Miss Richards was doing missionary work in the territory last year.

To Be Consistent.

Morris Sun.

The people of Minnesota believe in free sugar, free salt, free hemp and free lumber; and if they remain true to their convictions and look to their own interests they cannot but vote the Democratic ticket this fall. Where is the consistency in their belief and supporting protection by voting for Fletcher.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—Trave, from Bremen; Adriatic, from Liverpool, and Wieland, from Hamburg.

Dover—Erin, from New York.

Baltimore—Sardinian, from Liverpool.

Queenstown—Roman, from Boston.

Glasgow—Austrian, from Boston, and Grecian, from Philadelphia.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Anniversary of the Birthday of Gen. Grant Fittingly Observed.

Delmonico's Filled With a Throng of Able and Distinguished Men.

Roscoe Conkling's Seat Vacant and Crowned With Laurel Wreaths.

Numerous Letters of Regret ---The Day at Pittsburg and Elsewhere.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A banquet was given at Delmonico's to-night to commemorate the birth of Gen. Grant. As was most fitting, the arrangements for the affair were made by an old comrade of the dead general and president, Gen. W. T. Sherman. About one hundred and fifty persons were present. All parties and all ranks were represented and everywhere appeared the small bronze button significant of service in the late war and membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. The walls of the banquet room were almost concealed with flags and bunting, and at the head of the room were three oil paintings representing the dead soldier in both his military uniform and in civilian's dress. In the arrangement of the tables Gen. Sherman had departed from the time-honored custom. Instead of rows of long, closely-crowded tables, eight round tables were scattered about the room in the form of a diamond and in the center of the diamond was a ninth table. All the tables were profusely adorned with flowers and lighted with wax tapers. The seat at Gen. Sherman's table, which was to have been occupied by the late Roscoe Conkling, was vacant, and on the chair was hung a

HEAVY WREATH OF LAUREL.

Each table was presided over by some distinguished soldier, statesman or man of affairs, and on either side of the presiding officer were seated six or seven others. Gen. W. T. Sherman presided over the first table, and on his right sat Chauncey M. Depew—the orator of the evening—and on his left Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. The others at the table were Gen. William Mahone, Gen. William H. Seward, the son of Lincoln's secretary of state, Hon. George W. Childs, Cyrus W. Field, Rev. John R. Paxton, Edward S. Pierrepont, Gen. C. B. Comstock, W. C. Andrews, Samuel Sloan, Capt. W. W. Paxton and Albert Bierstadt. Among others present were: Gen. Fitz John Porter, Col. A. Loudon Snowden, of Philadelphia; D. O. Mills, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Wager Swayne, Col. Douglass, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Elliot F. Shepard, Hon. Elihu Root and Herman C. Armour. The menu card was an elaborate one, engraved on a double sheet of celluloid, shaped like a field tent and richly trimmed with colored silk. On one side was a portrait of the late general, on the other was the following:

U. S. Grant,
Born at Point Pleasant, O.,
April 27, 1822.
Graduated from West Point June 30, 1843.
Married to Miss Julia Dent,
Aug. 22, 1848.
Commissioned brigadier general, 1861.
Surrender of Fort Donelson,
Feb. 16, 1862.
Battle of Corinth, May 30, 1862.
Surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.
Battle of Chattanooga, November, 1863.
Appointed lieutenant general, March, 1864.
Surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.
Inaugurated president, March 4, 1869.
Died at Mount McGregor, N. Y.,
July 23, 1885.
"Let us have peace."

Among the letters of regret were those received from the following: Hon. William M. Evarts, Gen. J. S. Mosby, Gen. S. B. Buckner, Gen. J. E. Johnston, J. G. Bancroft Davis, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gov. D. B. Hill, Senator John Sherman, Senator Hiscock and Admiral Gherardi.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston wrote: "Sympathizing earnestly with those who desire to do honor to the great soldier's memory, it would gratify me highly to avail myself of this invitation, but very much to my regret, my obligations at this very time will not allow that privilege."

Col. J. S. Mosby's letter was as follows: "I am in receipt of your invitation to a banquet at Delmonico's to celebrate the birthday of Gen. Grant. I regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion to add my tribute to the memory of the generous soldier, whose victories in peace were no less renowned than in war. With pride I remember that I honored him in life, and was not one of those who did not discover his virtues until he was dead."

Gen. Longstreet wrote from Gainsville, Ga.; "I was more indebted to Gen. Grant for personal kindness than to any friend living or dead."

Col. Fred Grant sent the thanks of the family in the following note; "Having promised a year ago that I would be in Pittsburg on the 27th of this month to attend a banquet given in honor of Gen. Grant's birthday, it is impossible for me to accept your committee's kind invitation for the same date. The honor thus paid to the memory of Gen. Grant is deeply appreciated by his family, who beg that the friends assembled with you will accept their heartfelt thanks."

Dr. J. H. Douglass, Gen. Grant's physician, excused himself on the ground of ill health.

President Cleveland sent the following telegram: "Gen. W. T. Sherman—I will recall with heartfelt homage the virtues and achievements of the illustrious American."

Fitz Hugh Lee wrote citing the utterances of both Grant and Lee in favor of peace, and said if followed it would assure our prosperous future.

Letters were also received from Gen. Buckner, J. Bancroft Davis, Gov. Hill, Gen. Sheridan, Senators Sherman and Hiscock and others.

A Brilliant Gathering.

Special to the Globe.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—The Monongahela house was to-night the scene of the most brilliant gathering of statesmen and prominent individuals that Pittsburg has known in many years. The occasion was the second annual dinner of the Americus Republican club, in honor of the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant. Among those who surrounded the festal board were: Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; John C. New, of Indiana; Col. James P. Foster, president of the league of Republican clubs, of New York, Lieut. Gov. Davies, Pennsylvania, Col. Fred D. Grant and many others of almost equal prominence. Covers were laid for 204 members of the Americus Republican club and their guests. Fronting the seat of master of ceremonies, Hon. John Dalzell, was displayed the most noted portrait of Gen. Grant in existence. On the right of this, heavily draped in mourning, was an excellent picture of Roscoe Conkling. The walls were tastefully decorated with the national emblems, while floral designs innumerable ornamented the table.

A Notable Array.

BOSTON, April 27.—The banquet of the Massachusetts club, held in honor of Gen. Grant's birthday at the Hotel Vendome this evening, drew together a notable array of eminent men. Prominent among those present were Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Charles Devens, Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Gen. Grant's cabinet; Gov. Ames, Gov. Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Gov. Davis and Gov.-Elect Laft, of Rhode Island; Lieut. Gov. Fuller, of Vermont; Hon. A. H. Rice, Hon. A. A. Ranney, Hon. W. W. Crapo and others. Gen. Hawley was unavoidably absent, but sent a letter of regret. A large banquet hall was elaborately decorated for the occasion, a life-size bust of Gen. Grant occupying a commanding position, while at the end of the main hall was a glory of flags with a gilded eagle and shield of the national colors, the shield being crossed by a band bearing the name of Grant. Hon. A. W. Beard presided at the banquet, while seated before him around the tables were upward of 300 gentlemen, many of whom have achieved a national reputation.

PARSONS' PAPER.

It Will Suspend for Want of Finances.

CHICAGO, April 27.—To-morrow the issue of the Alarm, the paper of which A. R. Parsons, the anarchist, was editor, will be suspended indefinitely. Difficulties partaking somewhat of a financial character, it is supposed, have caused the stoppage. It is a queer coincidence that the day is exactly the second anniversary of the last issue of the paper by Parsons himself, the number just preceding the haymarket bomb throwing and containing the call "to arms." Dyer D. Lumke, the successor of Parsons, in announcing the paper's suspension, remarks that the Alarm "re-established a week before the judicial murder of our comrades, has ever sought to sustain the cause for which they died." The journal has lasted barely six months. He adds: "The difficulties have been great. The postoffice has thrown many difficulties in my way—that monopoly to which state socialists point with such pride. Again, I have had to contend with other difficulties. When I came here, in response to a summons from my murdered comrades, to revive the Alarm, I met outspoken opposition from the source which Parsons and Spies supported the Alarm. In a word, Spies' old paper has antagonized me, and what their motives were I do not presume to question. I sadly know the result. Comrades! the day is breaking! Shall the Alarm still sound? or are you content to follow old methods or sink deeper into the rut from which my predecessors and I have sought to raise you out?"

STATE OF TRADE.

The Situation Confused But Somewhat Better.

NEW YORK, April 27.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "The situation is unusually confused. Advancing markets for stocks and for grain contradict each other. The western reports as to probable crops are more definitely unfavorable, but the buying of stocks, no longer entirely by professionals, continues as if a much larger traffic for the future were assured. The western roads show a more peaceable disposition, and exchanges at western cities generally indicate a larger volume of business, while Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Orleans all report smaller clearances than last year. Until within the past year or two it has always happened that shrinkage in transactions at the eastern centers was soon followed by decreasing trade elsewhere. But there are many who believe that a new state of things has come in that respect. The reports of business transactions are by no means uniformly favorable. At New Orleans the movement is light. Detroit and Milwaukee report quiet in trade, but at most other western points some improvement is noted. Collections are better at St. Paul and Kansas City, but slow or unsatisfactory at points in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. There is prospect that the output of iron will now improve, though prices do not. The accounts of the boot and shoe trade are a little better, though the demand of buyers for lower prices appears to cause hesitation. There have been considerable sales of leather at some concessions, and hides are weak. Wheat has advanced 1 cent, and corn half a cent, with hogs and pork products weaker. Cotton and coffee are a shade stronger, and oil 1½ cents lower. The general average of prices is now a little lower than it has been at any other time since Jan. 1, notwithstanding an advance of 4 per cent on breadstuffs and 1.2 on meats, for manufactured and imported articles are generally about 4 per cent lower than at the beginning of the year. It becomes more clear that the prevailing tendency of prices and of wages is toward a lower level, though actual or apprehended scarcity of farm products affects prices in some speculative markets. The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 193; for Canada, 30, a total of 223, as compared with 195 last week and 191 for the corresponding week of last year.

CANADIAN BUDGET.

No Changes in the Tariff—Finances Very Stringent.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Sir Charles Tupper delivered his annual budget speech in the house of commons this afternoon. The surplus revenue over expenditures for the year ending June 30 last, Sir Charles said, was $937. The estimated revenue this year was $36,000,000 and the estimated expenditures $37,000,000, showing a probable deficit of $1,000,000 for the year ending June 30, next. The estimated revenue for 1888-89 was $36,900,000. The expenditures for the year would, however, be kept down to wipe out the probable deficit of $1,000,000 and make the two years balance one another. The country was in a stringent financial condition, but was sound at the core, and there were indications that the stringency was passing away. There had been applications for further tariff changes, but the government did not propose to make any alterations this year. The government had decided to postpone for the present the proposed increase of duties on steel, with a view of establishing steel rolling mills in Canada. A year ago, the speaker said, he had referred to the very unpleasant relations that were then threatened between the United States and Canada. He was glad that the cloud had been driven away by the fishery treaty which had been concluded between the two countries. The parliament of Canada would undoubtedly ratify the treaty, but no matter what the action of the senate of the United States might be, he believed nothing would disturb the continuously harmonious intercourse—that friendly reciprocity of good neighborhood between the countries. It was proposed to perpetuate the good feeling now existing by taking steps to meet the provisions of the Mills bill. He believed Canada did not require a reenactment of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 in its entirety, valuable as the results of that treaty were to the dominion. He had every hope that the Mills bill would become a law this year, and in order, therefore, that Canadian lumber and salt might enter the United States free under the terms of that bill, the government sought to obtain power to abolish the export duties by an order in council. He twitted the opposition with changing their ground from commercial union to unrestricted reciprocity, which he characterized as "the wildest chimera ever proposed by any party."

Clara Barton Banqueted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—A largely attended and very brilliant reception was tendered this evening at the Union League club by the Red Cross society of Philadelphia to Clara Barton, president of the National Red Cross organization. The army, navy, judiciary and the medical fraternity were well represented.

Should Have Told Them.

Mankato Free Press.

Loren Fletcher told a Washington interviewer that "McGill is certain to be renominated and will make a stronger candidate than any other selection." Mr. Fletcher ought to have staid at home and helped impress the people with his view of the situation.

Real Estate ads. in the GLOBE are seen by the most people.