

THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—For Iowa: Fair, followed by local rains; warmer in eastern portion; southern temperature in western portion; southerly winds; warmer in the eastern portion; cooler in the western portion; southerly shifting to westerly winds.

For Dakota and Minnesota: Light local rains; state to any temperature; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. The following observations were made at 6:30 p. m., local time:

Table with 4 columns: Place of Observation, Barometer, Thermometer, and Wind. Rows include St. Paul, Duluth, and other locations.

MR. BLAINE evidently looks upon combines of all sorts as sacred things.

The workingpeople of this country had rather have free clothing than free whisky.

MONOPOLY trusts are public affairs because they are harmful to the public welfare.

The people want nothing to do with a party which defends the "trust" bandit.

POOR GUYMAN. Ever thus from childhood's hour, CHARLIE, you have seen your fondest hopes decay.

The country will not change the substance of CLEVELAND and progress for the shadow of HARRISON and reaction.

The Republicans will not be able to raise "the bloody shirt" issue in the present canvass. That worn-out chestnut has had its day.

NEW FOUNDLAND wants to unite with Canada and Canada with the United States. It is all manifest destiny.

AZANOFF, the distinguished Bulgarian leader, is believed by bill collectors to be of the family of that name which has resided in America for many years.

The New York Sun has the gall to call DONOVAN "the cipher candidate." The next thing we know it will be calling the Farmers' alliance a cytoplasm.

That secret ballot business is what enables us to be done. The man who is afraid to stand up in convention and boldly proclaim his choice isn't fit to be a delegate.

VERMONT has gone Republican. Now that is something for the grand old party to crow about.

The summer cruise of the New York Tacht club demonstrates that the yellow flag which so gallantly took the conceit out of the Thistle, is still able to show her heels to the swiftest craft in American waters.

A YOUNG LADY is reported to have lost her bustle the other day in St. Louis while walking along the street. The circumstance is remarkable owing to the fact that the bustle contained a cash rowl in which was wrapped up \$1,600 in Uncle Sam's currency.

The money for Mr. FARNELL to use in the prosecution of his suits against the London Times is rolling in upon him in boundless profusion. America is said to be contributing at the rate of \$2,800 per week. This will soon give the Irish leader a very respectable sack.

Under the present tariff schedule the duties upon the class of goods used by the wealthy are comparatively light, while upon clothing bought by persons of moderate means the charges are inordinately heavy.

If the MILLS bill should become a law this unjust discrimination would cease.

GEN. HARRISON would like for Mr. BLAINE to define one for all what Gen. HARRISON's platform is anyway. In addition to protection, which is scandalous enough in all conscience, the platform in his letter to the "Trusts" and all other kinds of monopoly.

The burden is growing heavier every day.

The trade dollar still abounds in secret places. One gentleman in Dakota evidently had a hopeful disposition, is found to have held two of the trades through all the years of their good and evil report.

Some people do not seem to know that these dollars are redeemable at their face or nominal value at any sub-treasury.

The Fort Worth (Tex.) Gazette puts a very clear proposition in this way: In declaring for "free whiskey" the Chicago platform repudiated Mr. BLAINE, and in declaring for "trusts" Mr. BLAINE repudiated the platform.

It will be interesting to see how Candidate HARRISON in his letter of acceptance, will steer between these opposing declarations.

The route of "the old Roman" to New York was a triumphal march. Everywhere he was greeted with the enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude, who saw in him an American statesman at once so conspicuous for his greatness, his honesty and his sympathy with the rights and interests of the people.

His ovation was not a demonstration of millionaires and monopolists, but was the manifestation of the people's confidence and respect.

If PROTECTION "protects" as the Republicans say it does, how comes it that the owners of the Plymouth Rolling mill at Coshocton, O., attempted last Monday to turn out a large body of American workmen and supply their places with an equal number of Italian and Hungarian pauper laborers?

It is rather a curious circumstance that just at the time American laborers are being ennobled by Republicans with the pretense that a high tariff makes them prosperous and protects them in their

labor, that a large number of their fellow workmen are being turned out to give place to foreign contract labor in one of the leading rolling mills of the country.

MERRIAM NOMINATED.

While the nomination of Mr. MERRIAM was a wholly illogical result, it was not a matter of surprise to those who were familiar with the methods that were being employed to bring it about.

Prominent Republicans, who know more of the internal operations of the Republican machine than the GLOBE professes to know, say that the nomination was secured by a lavish expenditure of money, and the most corrupt practices that ever prevailed in the politics of this state.

Without having made an investigation of the matter, and without vouching for the accuracy of all statements that have been made, the GLOBE is content for the present to let the public judge of their truthfulness by what is learned from good Republican authority.

Of one thing we are assured, however, that the power of the machine and the lash of the whip were used by the bosses with merciless force, in accomplishing the results of yesterday.

Of Mr. MERRIAM personally we have little to say, because there is little to be said. His opportunities for a display of statesmanlike qualities have been so limited it would hardly be fair to even estimate his capacity for performing public service.

During his brief career as a state legislator he did nothing by which to gauge his ability, nor has he done anything since. He is a young man of good social standing and fair business capacity.

Having been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, it is possibly his credit that he did not, as so many sons of rich parents have done, spend his portion in riotous living; but on the contrary, settled down to earnest and active business life, and has succeeded by thrift and judicious speculation in adding materially to his fortune.

If Mr. MERRIAM's experience at the head of a successful banking institution, is any criterion by which to judge his capacity for an executive administration of state affairs, the Republicans may have gone farther and have fared worse in the selection of a candidate. And yet, the accidents or opportunities which bring riches to a man are hardly to be considered suitable measurements when determining the qualifications of a person to fill the exalted station of chief magistrate of a great state like Minnesota.

M'GILL'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of Gov. M'GILL for re-election is an open confession by the Republicans that the Republican administration in this state for the last two years has been a lamentable failure.

There can be no other theory advanced in explanation of his defeat. It has never been claimed that he was a man of extraordinary ability, and yet he is the equal in that respect of the gentleman who was nominated over him.

It cannot be charged that during his administration he did not faithfully execute the will of his party. On the other hand, whatever unpopularity attached to his administration, was largely due to his partisan zeal in carrying into effect the very measures that his party outlined. Under these circumstances it was as ungracious as it was ungrateful for Gov. M'GILL to endeavor to saddle upon his shoulders the sins of the Republican party.

ALBERT SCHEFFER.

With all the vicissitudes that beset his gubernatorial career, and with all the setbacks and incidents connected with his brief but tempestuous political career, and notwithstanding its disastrous termination, ALBERT SCHEFFER has come out of the contest with an unspotted personal record, and still retains the universal respect of his fellow citizens.

He consistently held aloof from all entangling alliances, and utterly refused to become a party to any sort of trade or dicker whereby his chances for the nomination might have been promoted. He is as clean handed and pure hearted to-day as he was the day he entered the canvass. Defeat can have no sting for a man who is conscious of the rectitude of his purposes, and who comes out of the fight without a tarnish upon his escutcheon.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republican state platform is a double headed. On tariff matters it is an endorsement of both the Chicago and St. Louis platforms, in one breath declaring devotion to the American protective system as it is understood and interpreted by the national Republican party, and in the next, advocating a revision of the tariff and reduction of the surplus as an outlined by President Cleveland in his last annual message, and in almost the identical language employed by the St. Louis platform.

Like the old negro's con trap, it is set "to catch 'em both a comin' and a goin'."

It is a matter of surprise that men like GORDON E. COLE and others who were on the committee that framed the platform of unusual intelligence and of more than ordinary independence, should have satisfied themselves by subscribing to such a mongrel declaration on the foremost issue involved in the national canvass. The state platform is not only the most cowardly sort of a straddle on a question engaging the attention of the thoughtful men, but on the face of it bears the evidences of dishonesty. It is equivalent to saying that the Republicans of Minnesota are afraid to take their own tariff medicine, and yet they have not the manly honesty to confess that the Democrats prescribe the only remedy that will relieve the overtaxed farmers and workmen of the state.

Its other principal features, particularly as relates to the Australian system of voting, the platform is a feeble imitation of the one adopted by the Democrats in their late state convention.

NOT BURIED ALIVE.

An interior town in Indiana has been greatly shocked by a couple of weeks past over the rumor that a beautiful young lady of the village, whose death had been widely lamented, had, in fact, not died at all, but had been buried alive in a grave. It has now turned out that the story, which so terribly grieved and outraged the family of the deceased, was the circulation of a heartless rumor, and the circulation of it, with all the comments and suggestions that occur to a person of lively imagination, gave needless alarm to many a sensitive or merbid mind. It is well known to physicians that stories of this kind have a lamentable effect upon many who fear, because of the prevalence of the disease, that they will be buried alive.

Some influential friends of his put him into the poor house.

Five Years.

A questioner writes to the GLOBE, asking if a foreigner who arrives in St. Paul to-day and takes out his first papers can secure full naturalization papers after five years.

According to the law, he must reside in this country five years before he can receive his last papers.

Next Thing to a Fortune.

Woman—Have you been a tramp long?

Tramp—Pretty much all my life, ma'am; it runs in the family. My poor old father was a professional tramp for about seven years, but the other day he struck big luck.

Woman—Did he come into an immense fortune?

Tramp—In a way, ma'am, not quite. Some influential friends of his put him into the poor house.

Flats for the Millionaire.

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THE SAINT PAUL LIKE WOODEN MEN.

is sapped or perhaps their shortsightedness and suggestions of the vicious or thoughtless. Carefully prepared instructions given in the wills of such persons, or given by them to their friends in their last days, show how deeply they have been moved by such fears.

All this is especially to be deplored, because, as we are led to believe, there is no common walk of life no ground for such a charge. The physician who inquired concerning the Indiana sensation has tried to get the facts in every case of the kind of which he has heard in the course of a long period, and has never yet found proof to satisfy him that any one of the persons whose names were mentioned in the articles attracted his attention was buried alive.

There are several conclusive tests which are used by all physicians whose intelligence and education qualify them for practice—tests which show whether or not life is extinct. It is not the failure of such tests that lead nervous persons and invalids to fear premature burial, but rather the tales that are embellished by skillful writers and are so widely disseminated in the form of a Fox and Mr. QUINCY. The every-day matter-of-fact truth is, that under the conditions that prevail in such countries as this, premature burial is not to be feared. Even if the ordinary tests should not be applied, the methods in use by undertakers preclude the interment of bodies in which life is penetrated, and the knowledge of the facts were widely disseminated, and were not obscured by sensational stories—published in some cases, it may be with good intentions—weak invalids and persons of timid natures would be spared the nervous terrors such reports are so well calculated to excite.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

It is becoming every day more evident that the Republican leaders have lost some of their faith in the sublime quality of "protection" as a factor in the present canvass.

The working people do not seize upon it with the avidity that the leaders thought possible. The spurious articles alleged to be from English papers rejoicing at the revenue reform position assumed by the Democrats and indicating subserviency to Great Britain, have been exposed and denounced, and shown to be pure and simple forgeries. The thinking farmers and working people whom this scoundrelous juggling was intended to deceive, have penetrated the trick and feel nothing but disgust for a policy dependent upon such devices for popularity. The attacks made upon the president by the London journals in consequence of his retaliation message leave no room to doubt in what light the Democratic administration is regarded in England, and the utter falsity of the assertion that there was any understanding between the president and the Cobden club on the question of free trade. Indeed, it is now clearly seen by all intelligent Americans that Mr. CLEVELAND is the champion of American interests against unfair British competition. So we see, in the very beginning of the canvass, that events are shaping themselves to the great disadvantage of the Republicans, and that the Democratic tide is swelling higher and more irresistible as the days go by.

The people see that the device of "protection" is the device of monopolists for their own selfish purposes; and it is meant to conserve the interests of the rich and augment the distresses of the poor, and this impression widens and extends with each development of the policy in defiance of trusts and monopolies.

The honors of the preliminary canvass are clearly with the Democrats.

A TRILING ERROR.

Mr. BLAINE says that the Republican party has been quick to respond to every demand of the country for a lessened tariff, and cites the tariff act of 1883 in proof of it.

The bureau of statistics published in the latter part of 1888 an analysis of the customs returns for the first six months under this act, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882, under the old tariff.

Some of the items of that analysis are given in the following report, showing that the ad valorem equivalent of the duties laid on cotton goods in the first six months of the new tariff was 40.07 per cent, whereas in the corresponding six months of the previous year rate under the old tariff was 38.02 per cent, being an increase and not a reduction.

This is Mr. BLAINE's idea of answering the demands of the country.

On woolen goods the ad valorem equivalent for the first six months under the new tariff was 68.90 per cent; during the corresponding period of 1882, under the old tariff the rate was 66.71 per cent—a similar increase, as in the case of cotton goods, and illustrating Mr. BLAINE's idea of "lessened taxation."

The pottery the average under the new tariff was 47.85 per cent; under the old it was 48.82 per cent.

On glass the rate under the new tariff was 55.37 per cent; under the old it was 54.47 per cent.

That is the way the Republicans have of reducing the tariff when the country demands relief.

It would be interesting to know if the senate tariff bill, now in process of incubation, is the same kind of an egg.

PERHAPS LOREN FLETCHER's feet didn't slip from under him after all. Mr. Teller objects to the proposed amendment to the tariff bill, and men appeared to be laboring in one cause when they were really in the service of another.

While Mr. MERRIAM has no claim to statesmanship, it cannot be denied that he is a skillful politician. His campaign was managed with consummate tact, while the other candidates suffered from having badly officered squadrons.

The nomination is EUGENE WILSON's meat. What a juicy morsel the tender MERRIAM will make for the iron-jawed Bogermes who leads the Democratic hosts.

If M'GILL had served the state half as well as he served his party, he would not now be left disconsolate.

The popular conundrum—"What limit is there to the purchasing power of the barrel?"

BRADEN's dark horse candidacy was over-colored. It was too dark to be perceptible.

Next thing to a Fortune.

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Flats for the Millionaire.

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Senators Hoar and Sherman Block the Business of the Senate.

They Refuse to Vote For or Against the Chinese Bill.

Next Wednesday the New Tariff Bill Will Be Reported.

Representatives Discuss Retaliation and Engage in Mudslinging.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made by the senate to-day to pass the Chinese exclusion bill. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling attention to the provisions of the resolution adopted by the senate on the 28th of August, asking the president for the correspondence with Great Britain relating to the fisheries question, and requesting him to furnish such information as would be possible, so that it might be considered in acting on pending legislation.

At the suggestion of the secretary of state could give reasons for not furnishing the information, the resolution went over.

Mr. Dawes called attention to a mistake made yesterday by Mr. Pasco, in quoting an article from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican and designating that journal as a Republican paper. On account of its name, he said, where it was published in the morning it is regarded as a Republican paper; but it was one of the most zealous adherents of President Cleveland.

The editor of the Springfield Republican in question out of a newspaper which described the Springfield Republican as a Republican paper, and whatever its politics were the sentiments expressed in the paper were in favor of the tariff toward the Southern people. At 2 o'clock the

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL was taken up. Mr. Hoar said he favored the passage of the bill if the Chinese government had refused to accede to the new treaty or to negotiate further on the subject. It was an unusual employment of the word "if" in a bill of such importance without reference to a committee, without consideration, and without any of the forms required in the case of a bill of such importance.

The bill came from the executive department of the government, and he had been willing to modify the rules of the senate in order to pass upon the occasion. No answer has been received to the resolution adopted yesterday asking the president whether he would consent to the ratification of the new treaty, and if he should accede, as he believed it would, that no such information had been received by the senate.

Mr. Sherman, therefore, proposed that the bill be referred to a committee, and that the senate should not be bound by the provisions of the bill if it should be found that the Chinese government had not acceded to the new treaty, and that the bill should be referred to a committee.

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