

THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Forecast till 9 P. M. Monday: For Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan and Wisconsin: fair, except in Lower Michigan by rain; warmer, preceded by a cold storm; southerly winds. For Iowa and Illinois: light rain, preceded in Eastern Illinois by fair; warmer in Illinois and Eastern Iowa, colder in Western Iowa; southerly winds. For Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota: rain, followed in North Dakota and South Dakota by clearing; warmer in Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota; southerly winds; fair, and lower temperature on Tuesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation. Height of Barometer. Direction of Wind. Force of Wind. Direction of Current. Force of Current. Direction of Surface Current. Force of Surface Current. Direction of Bottom Current. Force of Bottom Current.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul and vicinity: Light rain; slight rise in temperature.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

The Crown jury finds all the prisoners guilty.

The Montana senate is expected to organize this morning.

Thousands follow the remains of Scoble, the carman, to the grave.

The remains of Benjamin B. Gowen have been taken to Philadelphia for burial.

Congress will pay itself for the month of December and go home for Christmas, this week.

Elihu E. Erwin, son of a prominent citizen of Sioux City, is killed in a saloon at Burlington, Neb.

Langdon, Fletcher and Gilman are said to have combined to prevent Merriam's nomination for governor.

Republican politicians are using the North Dakota legislature through which to air their grievances with the senate.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch charges that the St. Louis police were purchased by the dressed-hog combine.

A collision between the militia and irregulars is reported at Wichita, Kan., and 300 people are said to have been killed.

Mr. Gladstone declines to accept the invitation to initiate an agitation looking to the establishment of a working day of eight hours.

THE SENATORIAL KILKENNYS.

The clouds of war are still lowering upon the senate chamber, or, at least, upon that part of it occupied by the Minnesota senators. The lag of true sentiment is placed in an embarrassing position, with regard to the Minnesota senators, when he sees the senators wrangling for supremacy without any prospect of an adjustment or compromise. If he favors one he offends the other, and as long as one senator votes counts for as much as another in the matter of confirming appointments, it wouldn't be good policy for the president to show favoritism. It is an open secret that Secretary WINDOM is an senator Washington's side, and as his influence can do, the administration will be veered around that way. It would probably be smooth sailing for the WASHINGTON faction but for the fact that Senator DAVIS is the most influential of the trio in houses parliament. There is DAVIS' strong point. President HARRISON is a cautious man, who looks ahead of him. He has his eyes on a convention as he had on the last one, and is not exhausted. It is possible that Senator DAVIS will yet win. Still, he has big odds to fight against. The WINDOM influence, resting as it does on a Wall Street basis, counts for a good deal in administration circles, and may be strong enough to give the victory to WASHINGTON. But there will be music in the camp when the Minnesota Republicans next get into state convention. There will not be enough of them left when the battle is over to bury the dead.

HOW THEY OBJECT.

Somehow the proposal to leave the question of woman suffrage in South Dakota to the decision of the majority of those who were admitted to the ballot does not strike the good ladies who are leading the movement favorably. They have less confidence in their sex than the men have. One of them illustrates her view of the case by supposing that the superintendent of a public bath should be asked to admit the lady guests as to whether they should have pudding or not. He would announce that the rule of the house was that the majority should control the pudding. A negative vote, and the pudding would be denied. They could look across the table and see some men take pudding and eat or leave it as they chose. Men vote as they stray from the elections as they see fit, and still it is not a negative vote that is all chance to vote. That is the persuasive way they present their view of the matter. It would be ungentlemanly, if not tantamount to the ladies with the sight and odor of their favorite dish and deny them a taste. But the ballot is not a pudding, and the conditions of desert. It is the dropping of a bit of paper into a box, but it is not a completed transaction with that incident, as when the nickel is put into the slot and five cents' worth of gum or candy comes out. The ballot is a completed transaction with that incident, and the general good must come before the personal. Ladies are compelled to acquiesce in the decision of the majority of the men, and it would be educative to submit first to the greater number of their own sex.

TARIFF TINKERING.

It is given out that REP.'S committee on ways and means is going energetically to work framing a tariff bill on scientific principles, but with the Chicago platform constantly before them. This will be revision and some cutting of rough edges, but the sort of tinkering with the schedules promised is unlikely to do more than annoy business. It is utterly improbable that there will be anything accomplished that will meet the needs of the country. The Democrats will take issue squarely with the high protective features and stand resolutely on the line marked out by Mr. CLEVELAND. They should insist upon the surplus being lopped off where it will afford relief to the burdens of masses, and encourage the extension of the industries by giving them cheaper raw material and consequent opportunity to compete with the sellers in other markets.

MAHONE'S TOMBSTONE.

The official canvass just made in Virginia of the vote of the November election gives MAHONE 42,353 fewer votes than the Democratic candidate for governor had. This is beyond all precedent, and so enormous as to be virtually a political revolution. Four years ago the 16,000 majority for the Democrats for the same office was regarded as almost phenomenal, and since then the Republicans have once carried the state on congressmen, and last year CLEVELAND had 1,639 more votes than HARRISON. The remarkable feature

of the situation is that all intelligent Republican papers admit that there was a fair and honest election. Some are magnanimous enough to admit that the elections in Virginia for years past have been fairly conducted as in any of the Northern states. This is a noteworthy concession to be made of any Southern or Democratic state. It will surprise the confiding Republican reader who has been taught that the negroes were not allowed to do much voting in the South and that an honest election was unknown there. In this late election they attribute the big scoop to the bolting of the Republicans who would not support the "little Napoleon" who controlled the party machine and had the administration behind him. About all the men of much standing in the party were in the revolt, and the feud is conceded to be irreconcilable. If MAHONE runs the party, as he is still able to do, these men will perpetuate the feud and majority against the likes of any of these voters come to the front, MAHONE will see that they are buried equally deep. Virginia will hardly get back into the doubtful list for a good many years yet.

ELECTING POSTMASTERS.

It has become quite a popular idea that postmasters should be elected by the people of the districts they serve. A prominent New York congressman announces his intention to introduce a bill for this purpose, also covering some of the other officials who are now appointed. It would relieve the government of a burden and demoralizing feature if the 60,000 or more of these officials could be provided for by other agencies. Of course, an absolute election of postmasters would be a violation of the constitution, which is a long and difficult process, but the object sought could be substantially effected by providing legal forms for a primary election, the candidates having the most votes to be appointed by the president or postmaster-general. They could not be compelled to recognize this action of the voters, nor the senate forced to confirm, but practically it would amount to the same. The man designated would be appointed by the president or postmaster-general. The news reports that the election of some other reason that would be recognized as sufficient. There would be few removals if an election were required to fill the vacancy.

WHERE THE FAILURE IS.

It may be insisted that the Republican politicians in the prohibition states are becoming more honest, or, perhaps, more suspiciously that they are hunting excuses for dissolving their partnership with the prohibitionists. CLARKSON'S Iowa paper has been one of the most vehement advocates of the enforcement of prohibition by the party, and, like Gov. LAWRENCE, has constantly insisted that the prohibition law was as well enforced in that state as any other criminal statute, and under its operation the jails and penitentiaries were being emptied. The Register and paper that have followed in its line admit that "prohibition has proved a failure in a dozen or more counties," and virtually concede that it has done little in any section to diminish drinking, if it has not increased intemperance. This is a surprising change to be made so rapidly. They are forced to admit that the substitution of stringent laws for educational work and personal reformatory and dissuasive effort has not been entirely beneficial. Says the Register: "Our friends and our preachers, have looked to the law to make and keep men sober, and have expected that would do the work which, to a greater or less extent, must be done in every community by personal effort."

THE SUPREME COURT IN KENTUCKY.

The supreme court in Kentucky has a somewhat novel case to determine. An ancient lady who abhorred tobacco, and especially cigars, made an agreement with her grandson, \$300 at the end of a specified time if he would give up smoking. He kept his part of the contract, but the old lady died in the meantime, and he used the estate for the \$300. It is believed the old lady or the estate cannot evade the payment by her mortuary incident.

IN ELEVEN YEARS.

The question of a union of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis under one municipal charter is again agitating the minds of the business men of the Twin Cities. The prospect for this union is increasing continually, and in all probability it is but a question of a short time before the two cities will be merged into one. The city of St. Paul is the metropolis of the Northwest. If this is accomplished soon, Chicago will be called upon to surrender her laurels by the time 1900 rolls around.

NORTH DAKOTA TAX.

The Gopher Industry. Bismarck Tribune. These in the cities have little knowledge of the deprivations due to zophers. A strip nearly four rods wide was almost completely ruined in nearly every section of the state during the last summer. If the bounty will stimulate men, women and children to turn out for war on the pests during the months of April and May every year, great good will be accomplished. Mr. Honey is the father of the bill now before the house.

HAPPY PEMPINA.

It is with regret that we see in many of our North Dakota weeklies as well as many Eastern dailies, the accounts of destitution and suffering in Dakota. In this issue we publish a communication which may mislead many as to actual conditions in Pempina county in destitute circumstances.

ABOUT THE WAY.

It is beginning to crop out that people all up and down the Red river valley are growing more exasperated each week over the fact that Jamestown is a city of a most extraordinary amount of these Red river valley men, there are one of these Red river valley men, there is Maj. Edwards, who is not a native of the place, but conditions don't change so quickly. He is not a native of the place, but conditions don't change so quickly. He is not a native of the place, but conditions don't change so quickly.

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THEY SHOULD NOT DO IT.

The loss of \$80,000 saloon license to South Dakota by prohibition makes the prohibitionists swear at the Democrats. They think of the large debt to pay from a valuation that the territorial limit of assessment can be reduced to 50 per cent down to 30? That would be a practical and effective way to benefit the farmers of the two Dakotas.

SENSE NEEDED.

Congressman Hansbrough, of North Dakota, is in favor of placing a duty of 30 cents a bushel on potatoes, so that the farmer can get a product at a higher figure. Why not use some common sense in the proposed tariff legislation and reduce the duty on woolen goods from 60 per cent down to 30? That would be a practical and effective way to benefit the farmers of the two Dakotas.

SLEPPY ALEX.

Alexander McKenzie was one of the principal writers for Casey's "North Dakota sensation" light. Ordway attributes his defeat to the treachery of McKenzie. Ordway ought to have known the exact measure of Alex's ambition. He failed singularly enough to measure him aright, and hence the sleppy Alex deserted him.

INVESTIGATE THEM.

The conduct of the Sioux commission in withholding the report of what they had done, the peculiar admission of one of the commissioners that they exceeded their powers, and the fact that the report of the reservation has been delayed for months after there was a prospect of the report being made, would seem to demand an investigation.

STATE SENTIMENT.

A Hopeful Question. St. Cloud Journal. "Where is heaven?" asks the St. Paul GLOBE. Nothing more hopeful than this inquiry has been detected on the Democratic horizon for a long time. Maybe something may come of it.

OF COURSE.

The present weather is not very favorable for St. Paul ice palaces, but we stand ready to wager our last year's hat that she will have an ice palace if she has to send to Iceland for ice.

NOT ACQUAINTED.

The St. Paul News asks: "Is there a man in Minnesota bold enough to say that Merriam would have been nominated but for his money? Perhaps not, but we must confess that we are unacquainted with the gentleman."

THE ICE PALACE.

St. Paul begins to grow disheartened over its prospects for an ice palace. The fine weather is a great advertisement for a country considered too cold to grow "ice," but it's just on those fellows in St. Paul who are looking ahead for fun.

A ST. PETER VIEW.

Davis has tried to be fair, while Washburn all along has shown unflinching bias. Davis is a gentleman and Washburn is a boog. Yes, the country members who voted for Washburn must feel proud in having voted for a man who would grow "crazy," but it's just on those fellows in St. Paul who are looking ahead for fun.

JOEL AS A PROPHET.

The news as a usual thing does not believe in "I told you so," but several months ago it predicted a quarrel between the senators. The difference is now public property and there is a great deal more to it than appears on the surface. The news reports that the Republican faction cannot live in peace and harmony.

A ST. CLOUD VIEW.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are beginning to discuss with some degree of seriousness the advisability of a close union of the two cities, and there is a fair prospect of the success of the scheme. Such a consolidation would make a wonderful city in this wonderful West. When another generation has passed, it will be called "backward."

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IT IS HOPED THAT OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS WILL HAVE THE MYSTERY SOLVED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Maj. Barrett's Question.

Cleveland had refused to interfere; Gov. Church had refused to pardon him; Mr. Mellette, however, after a governor had been elected for North Dakota, turned him loose. Why? Money was offered to secure a pardon; was money used? Or shall we charitably presume that the pardon was due entirely to the governor's lack of backbone?

ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Passengers on some of the Lehigh & Susquehanna trains are notified of the status of an electric arrangement over the doors.

The re-edition of the great encyclopedia compiled in the reign of Klondike is in progress. It is a mammoth index and consists of fourteen large volumes the task of the compilers will not be a light one.

A purse of \$10,000 is offered for a copy of the paper containing a description of Dr. Wabau's talking machine or telephone, printed in the Standard of 1876. St. Paul begins to grow disheartened over its prospects for an ice palace.

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THE TWO YOUNG WOMEN WHO ARE NOW FLYING AROUND THE EARTH.

Neille Bly's Struggles for Recognition in the Literary World.

The Peculiar Manner in Which She Obtained the Favor of an Editor.

Miss Elizabeth Bisland Scores Many Successes on a Magazine.

"Neille Bly," the young woman who is now "putting a girle" round about the earth, is a Pittsburgh girl. She has, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, been engaged in writing for newspapers a little more than three years. Her first attempt to gain a livelihood with her pen was made early in 1886 on the Pittsburgh Dispatch. She had written a communication to the editor on the condition of the working-women in the city of Pittsburgh, and there was so much original thought in her deductions that she was requested to send her name and address to the editor. With this she complied, and as a result she was engaged to follow up several of the suggestions she had made.

"Neille Bly's" first important mission was a trip to Mexico, where she traveled for six months, learning to speak Spanish with fair fluency in that time. When "Miss Bly" returned to Pittsburgh she was put in charge of the society column of the Dispatch, alternating this work with writing theatrical notices and criticisms, and in preparing articles on woman's work. With her added experience these papers attracted attention in New York, and were frequently reproduced in the metropolitan dailies. This gave "Miss Bly" the idea that she could better herself by writing for a magazine. She started in New York, and from one of her newspaper friends in Pittsburgh.

She started in New York, and from one of her newspaper friends in Pittsburgh. Arrived in New York, she presented her articles to several editors, and received chunks of fatherly advice and the cheerful opinion that she was not a writer. She was told that she was not a writer, and she was told that she was not a writer.

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