

THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAUER. ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily (Not Including Sunday) 1¢ per copy, 10¢ per week, 25¢ per month, 1.00 per quarter, 3.00 per annum.

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and climate should be utilized as fully as the demand for them will permit, and it might be of considerable advantage if the best could be made to do the farm service; but there is not much room as yet for very sanguine expectations.

INCONSISTENT IGNATIUS.

We are sorry to have to tell Mr. Donnelly that when a man of his intelligence makes such a glaring exhibition of inconsistency as he did Tuesday night in the Alliance meeting, he is not to be taken seriously. He has a great deal to say, but he has not much to say for the Alliance.

WILL GAIN IN IOWA.

The fact was noted by one of the speakers in the alliance convention that Iowa has but one Democrat and tariff reformer out of its eleven congressmen. This would not be the case if it were not for the fact that the members of congress are elected thirteen months before they convene.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Influences from Minnesota and Wisconsin. Fair, with winds shifting to easterly; warmer. For North and South Dakota: Light snows; southerly winds; warmer. For Iowa: Fair weather; light snows; southerly winds; cooler Thursday morning; warmer Friday morning.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Rose is to be baptised April 11. Young Abraham Lincoln is dead. Allison is elected to the senate. Lieut. Stead is to be killed in Chicago. Two trainmen are killed near Washburn. Detroit tries to get into the brotherhood. League negotiates still want to fire two clubs. Democrats nominate a ticket in Rhode Island. A dishonest Cleveland attorney jumps to Canada. The largest shipyard on the lakes is sold to foreigners. There is a great rush for mineral lands near Tower. Charles Mitchell smashes a friend's skull with a poker. Healed Hoers organ in a bloody riot at Johannesburg. A free fight occurs in the corridors of the Capitol at Albany. The assembly approves the agreement with the Philippines. The house committee on territories favors the admission of Idaho. A North Dakota committee goes East to solicit money for the state. The second day's session of the Farmers alliance shows no sensation.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The effect of the victory won by the German Socialists in the late elections will sooner or later be felt throughout the world. The European monarchies have the most to apprehend from the socialist triumph, yet this county will not be entirely exempt from its influence. It is true the Socialists of Germany in no sense belong to the class of anarchists we have in this country, nor do they represent the extreme views held by even some members of the Nationalist party. They are republicans, not radicals. They are opposed to an imperial dynasty, such as Bismarck has created, yet they are not in favor of a total destruction of government nor of the annihilation of property rights. They are republicans of a little more extreme type, perhaps, than the American colonists of 1776; still, not so blatant and routed-mouthed as the communists of France. German socialists do not parade under the red flag, nor is it in any sense the supporter of mobocracy. It has its birth in the universities and in the higher institutions of learning in the German empire, and consequently the intelligent and better class of German society are the most to be indoctrinated with it. This is why Bismarck's genius falls him in his endeavor to overthrow it, and why the German throne trembles in its presence. By some political ignoramus Bismarck and his party are represented as being able to prevent the Socialists from coming in a majority in the legislative body of the empire, yet success won by such methods can only be of temporary duration. For a great party movement founded on the inherent principle of a country cannot be suppressed by the tricks of a tyrant, nor can it long be baffled. The moral of the victory won by the Socialists is not that there is a permanent quality, and the very fact that the victory was won under the suppressing influences that were brought to bear upon it is the evidence of its strength and durability. The movement is in progress, and it is not the throw of the Bismarck dynasty, but it does not threaten the integrity of Germany, nor will it lessen the power of the great German people. It will simply be a continuation of the reconstruction methods which have been used to make popular government fundamental to the nations of the old world.

THE SUGAR BEET.

The Omaha Republican has for some time made a specialty of working up the beet sugar industry in Nebraska, and experiments are in progress that will, no doubt, aid materially in the solution of the question of the possibility of making that a successful and important industry in the Northwest. The editor of the Omaha Farmer has been the matter attention in view of possibilities in North Dakota, and in his publication this month doubts that the saccharine element will sufficiently develop in that region, although the beet grows luxuriantly there. His theory is that the sugar part comes in the ripening process, and the season is too short for entire ripeness. This is not given as a matter of demonstration. A recent issue of the Sugar Beet, a publication devoted to the subject, gives information of profitable experiments with the beet by farmers in California. One raised 15 tons of beets on ten acres at a cost of \$514, and sold them for \$972, leaving a handsome margin of \$173, or \$42.85 an acre, as profit. A great number of experiments are in progress, the profits ranged from \$35 to \$89 an acre, one reached \$69. These are not extravagant figures, but are better than grain-growing in this part of the country at present prices. All the agricultural productions that are adapted to the soil

of the people, and could be brought to the soil by the industries and working classes. It is a drain upon wealth of the country, with no productive returns. There is a growing understanding that the schemes of rascals and the agrarianism of their hordes have more to do with the requirement of these vast armies than the security of the people. Socialism, nihilism and other extreme forms of popular revolt will continue while the masses are made to give so much of life and substance to this terrible incubus. It is a matter of necessity for the powers to go to war with each other occasionally to show a show of excuse for the armies, and pacify the popular discontent.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Local elections are not always indications of the political winds, but the uniformity of their results in New York state of late may fairly be taken as suggestive of the popular impression of the administration and Republican politics. The local voting in other states is of like character.

NOT IN LINO.

Stillwater Messenger. His letter and news departments of the Pioneer Press declare lotteries a crime and a public nuisance. But the business department of the same paper proclaims its editorial utterances a sham when it accepts advertisements for lotteries and publishes them in open violation and contempt of law and public opinion.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The following story, illustrating the Astor philosophy in money matters, is told of the late John Jacob Astor, says the New York Evening Sun, by the publisher of the New York Tribune. "I went to Mr. Astor," he said, "with a business proposition which demanded an investment of \$100,000 on his part. While listening to the plan he kept groaning and frowning about on the floor for something he seemed to have forgotten. When I had finished he said: 'I will give you \$100,000, but I will not give you the money until you have built a house for me. I will furnish the money.' At that instant a man entered to tell him that one of his buildings had just burned down."

"That happens nearly every day," he said, with the utmost unconcern, and he went on to say that he had taken care for that something on the carpet. "I finally asked him what he had forgotten," he said, raising his head and looking as woe-begone as a small boy. "I dropped to bed here a few moments before you came, and I forgot to tell you that something on the carpet. The buildings burned down, they are gone and he can't help it, and he is bound to let them go. But a man who deliberately forgets to tell you that something on the carpet is a man who is not to be forgiven."

There is a young member of a diplomatic corps in this city who is disposed to be polite, but who is not always just. He is conversing with a lady who combines intellectual and physical graces with a certain degree of maturity. "I've enjoyed talking with you very much," he said. "It is a pleasure to be in the society of some one who has not been spoiled at his dinner table."

"But, Mr. Brown," she said, laughing, "I always am not so old as I look."

"I was always sure of that," he returned with all the gallantry of a man who had been married.

It is pretty well known that ex-Secretary Bayard is a judge of terrapin. He was secretary of state, territorial governor and senator. He is a diplomat in the diplomatic corps. On one occasion he gave a dinner and of course great pains were taken to get the best terrapin. But the diplomats do not like terrapin. They dislike it so much that their well-known and favorite dish is terrapin. Mr. Bayard did not know this, and nothing could have been done to prevent the terrapin from being served. The diplomats touched the terrapin once, and then suffered in silence—among themselves. The minister who enjoys telling the story on himself.

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and that he will be nominated, but there will be no fight upon the industrial and anti-trust leaders within the party, and rather more of a lukewarmness in his support from the rank and file than there was in 1888.

ENDED IN A FRACAS.

Free Fight in the Corridors of the Capitol at Albany.

Opponents of the Weekly Pay Bill Slug Two of Its Supporters.

Senator Allison Re-elected in Joint Session of the Iowa Legislature.

Spellbinders Finish Their Work and Adjourn to Meet in Cincinnati.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The final hearing before the senate committee on miscellaneous corporations this afternoon on the weekly-payment-of-wages bill ended in a fracas, the like of which seldom seen in the capitol corridors. W. A. Carsey, of New York, claiming to represent the Union Labor party, opposed the bill before the committee. Senator Roosevelt, the father of the weekly pay bill in the senate, condemned in unmeasured terms the opposition of Carsey to the bill, questioning his right to represent labor. Carsey replied that he was a laborer, and that he would not venture to repeat such remarks outside the committee room. Then the committee adjourned and the fight went out into the corridors. Curtis Dunham, a reporter for the New York World, was standing. The World is advocating the weekly pay bill and has a critic in Carsey. In strong terms Mr. Dunham is especially to report proceedings before the bill. Carsey took to Mr. Dunham and to the surprise of those standing near, suddenly struck at him. Assemblyman Jacob Rice, another laborer, stepped in to defend Carsey in the lower house, was standing near and stepped up to stop Carsey, when Carsey dealt him a stinging blow in the left eye. A large ring, which young Carsey wore, cut Mr. Rice's left cheek, and the blood flowed freely. Carsey was then taken to the hospital. The fight was stopped by the intervention of Senator Richardson. W. A. Carsey now a subway inspector, for a private corporation in New York.

ALLISON GOES THERE.

Elected to Be His Own Successor in the Senate.

DES MOINES, Mo., March 5.—The houses of the legislature in joint session today ratified their action yesterday in balloting for United States senator, and Senator Allison was declared elected to be his own successor for the term of six years from March 4, 1891.

WILL ASSESS RAIL COUNTY.

HOUSTON DETERMINED TO DISCONTINUE TARIFF REFORM LITERATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—When the tariff reform convention was called to order this morning President Brown announced that the most important business of the day would be the devising of a means