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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—For Minnesota and Iowa: Fair; cooler, northwesterly winds. For North and South Dakota: Fair; cooler, northerly winds. For Wisconsin: Fair; warmer; southeasterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul....	30.02	58	Helena	30.10	66
Duluth...	30.04	50	Ft. Totten.	....	....
La Crosse..	30.12	58	Ft. Sully ..	29.86	64
Huron.....	30.04	64	Minnedosa	29.96	46
Moorhead.	30.00	60	Calgary ...	....	...
St. Vincent	30.00	50	Edmonton	......	...
Bismarck..	30.12	58	Q'Appelle.	30.12	44
Ft. Buford.	30.14	58	Med'e Hat.	......	....
Ft. Custer.	30.10	66	Winnipeg	29.94	48

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather, warmer.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Ramsey county Prohibitionists name a ticket.

The death list of the Reading accident is twenty-one.

Many census enumerators are arraigned in Minneapolis.

Four men are killed by an explosion of gas in Pennsylvania.

Excessive rains have damaged wheat in shock to some extent.

Three hundred persons see a public whipping at Newcastle, Pa.

The British ship Ventina, encounters a hurricane in the Pacific.

The senate passes a bill giving Fergus Falls $75,000 for a public building.

The GLOBE prints a complete expose of the anti-Catholic society of Minneapolis.

The Western association games are won by Kansas City, Denver, Lincoln and Sioux City.

House Democrats are still able to prevent a vote on the Langston-Venable election contest.

Senator Pierce introduces a joint resolution looking to the aid of farmers who have short crops.

One Little Falls woman is required to pay another $10,000 for alienation of a husband's affections.

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

There are thousands of people in the Northwest who have experienced all the varieties of the New England season, and yet had not suspected that the climate there is entitled to the claim of the finest in the world. Yet that is the declaration of Dr. W. S. SEARLE, in an elaborate paper in the North American Review for September. The two strong points insisted on are that it is a healthful climate, conducive to longevity, and develops strength and vigor of mind and character. It is admitted that meteorological changes are frequent and rapid, and the variations so extreme as to be trying to weak systems. A class of diseases is induced by the climatic severities, but those of other sections are not known. The epidemics of colds that prevail at times are not attributed to atmospheric variations. This writer insists that what are usually regarded as the objectionable features are actually high merits. The Northwest has the climate of New England with modifications and improvements that would be conceded by this magazine writer if he were as familiar with it as with that of his own section. It has all the qualities that go to the development of mental activity and physical sturdiness, without the atmospheric dispositions that promote the pulmonary and lung diseases that have always been so prevalent in New England. There are regions where more insipid outer conditions afford quiet and an insipid enoyment to life, that may better suit feeble and tame natures; but for the full activity of all the powers no climate is better adapted than this. Nor is the winter season inferior to lower latitudes in salubrious and physically enjoyable conditions. If the New England climate promotes longevity, that of Minnesota will be found, as time for making a record is afforded, to exceed it in this respect. Those who pass in tender years the severities of the Eastern seasons often reach great age. The proportion of old people to population is large. That will be the case more notably in the corresponding Western latitudes when the country grows older. If the New England climate is the finest in the world that of the headwaters of the big river may take on some of the phases of more celestial lands.

FEMALE WARRIORS.

Woyming is the only state that allows its females to vote on attaining twenty-one years of age. It does not appear at the late election that voting by this class disturbed any of the wonted conditions, but the noteworthy point is that, in connection with the exercise of the suffrage, a military company, composed of women, officers and all, was organized, and developed such soldierly qualities, or asserted their rights so vigorously, that the company has been admitted to the ranks of the legal militia of the state, and is to remain a permanent feature of that organization. The point for solicitude and apprehension is as to whether this is to be the general attendant of the advance of the sex upon the ballot box. There is little accurate information as to the effect upon women of making them soldiers. The only considerable organization of the kind outside of Wyoming now in mind is in Dahomey. The king has an army of 5,000 women, who are the immediate, and perhaps only support of his dynasty. For ferocity and barbarity this army is said to exceed any force of men. In fact, the brutality and cruelty of this force have been made the excuse of France to interfere and conquer the country. On his birthday the king had the throats of 200 captives cut. These Dahomey amazons perhaps have not had far to fall to their loathsome status; but army service will lower angels. If women are to become soldiers when they vote, men may hesitate to give them the ballot.

ST. CLOUD REFORMATORY.

The state reformatory, located at St. Cloud, is an experiment whose development will be watched with intense interest by those interested in prison reform. The institution was opened on the 15th day of last October, and, having an experience of less than a year, it is scarcely time yet to tell how much of a success it is destined to be. It is true the institution is modeled after the Elmira reformatory, which has won the admiration of modern day reformers. The Elmira institution possesses some advantages which the one at St. Cloud cannot hope to enjoy for a long time yet, if ever. Among these may be included liberal appropriations, which the great and wealthy state of New York is more able and more willing to make than the purse-pinched and tax-burdened state of Minnosota can or will do.

A visit to the St. Cloud reformatory during the past week, and a careful investigation into the methods employed there, and an inquiry into the results of the first year's administration of Supt. MYERS furnished encouragement to the belief that the new prison method is superior to the old in many respects. And yet it retains some of the abuses belonging to the old, and which will probably be retained as long as any system of solitary confinement continues its place in our penal code.

The reformatory building is a credit to the state, and enjoys the singular distinction of being about the only public building in the state that is first-class in construction and in all its appointments. The building sits on an eminence on the east side of the river, overlooking the city of St. Cloud, and from which a fine view of all the surrounding country can be had. In time, when the grounds have been properly improved and when the additional necessary buildings have been erected, the reformatory site will be made a charming spot. This is a new feature in prison building, for the old idea was to make a prison as repulsive-looking as possible.

The construction of the building itself is an improvement on any prison buildings to be found in the Northwest. The best methods for ventilating, heating and lighting have been introduced. The air is as sweet and the interior aspect as cheerful as is to be found in the ordinary home. There is every appearance of neatness and cleanliness in the dining hall and cook room. Instead of the rough board table and the serving of victuals in tin dishes, as is the common practice in prison dining halls, a clean white cloth is spread on the table, earthenware dishes are provided, chairs are set at the table, and the meal is served in pretty much the same way as would be done in the ordinary boarding house.

This way of treating human beings as human beings, and of relieving convicts of the unnecessary humiliation so frequently imposed, is calculated to soften rather than to harden the criminal. The sleeping apartments are a decided improvement on the customary prison cell. They are larger and lighter; in fact, each apartment is about as large and as comfortable as some of the bed rooms in hotels which pass for first-class. There is nothing unnecessarily ornate about the cells or dormitories, but they are altogether comfortable.

Chapel services and school exercises are important features of the reformatory discipline. There are night schools which all the convicts are required to attend, where the course of instruction is about the same as in the common free schools. The school exercises are suspended every Wednesday night, when a lecture or some other profitable entertainment is substituted. There is a free library to which the convicts have access, and are permitted to have certain hours to themselves for reading and study.

The graded system is another important feature in the reformatory work. There are three grades, and the grade to which the convict belongs can be distinguished by the style of his clothes. When admitted to the reformatory each convict is assigned to the second grade, and is thus given the opportunity to work up or down according to his ambition and deportment. If he passes the first month without a black mark against him he is promoted to the first grade, and remains there as long as his deportment is good. If he belongs to the first grade and is guilty of a gross breach of discipline he is reduced to one of the lower grades, according to the enormity of his offense, and must have a six months' clear record before he can be restored to the first grade. Convicts of the first grade are accorded more privileges and enjoy more benefits than those of the lower grades. After a continuous service in the first grade for a certain length of time, they are released on parole, which is a virtual suspension of their sentence and a restoration to citizenship. Convicts of the first grade receive 12½ cents a day for their labor; convicts of the second class receive 9 cents per day, while convicts of the third grade get nothing and are subjected to harsher treatment than the others. This system has been adopted to stimulate the convicts to better deportment, and thus facilitate the work of reformation which is sought to be accomplished. The wisdom of it is too apparent to need discussion.

In other respects the reformatory discipline is pretty much the same as in other prisons. And in some of the particulars we are of opinion the discipline is unnecessarily rigorous. Of course there have to be bars and keys and guards and walls where convicts are confined. But we fail to see why the element of sociability should be wholly excluded from a reformatory institution where the design is to educate youthful criminals up to the proper standard of manhood. We think it to be in contravention of the purposes of a reformatory to isolate the convicts and to forbid them from holding conversation with each other. In fact, this feature of ordinary prison discipline seems to be a cruelty that cannot be justified even by the danger which prison managers apprehend of the formation of conspiracies between prisoners. The tongue is the one member of the human body which has the inherent God-given right to wag at will. To impose silence on a human being for a long term of years is a form of barbarity that ought not to be countenanced in this age of Chrietian civilization. When the social element in man is repressed, the opportunities of making a good man of him are slim. The correctness of our views on this subject are in a measure recognized by the management of the St. Cloud institution; for they provide as a part of their discipline that the convicts of the the first grade shall have the privilege during the dinner hour to engage in conversation, and this is done as an inducement to those of the lower grades to work upward.

Hon. D. E. MYERS, the superintendent of the St. Cloud reformatory, has, fortunately, proved to be the right man in the right place. His fine executive ability, in addition to his practical knowledge of affairs, has enabled him to give a thoroughly satisfactory administration during his first year's incumbency. His services have been ably supplemented by his assistant, Mr. GARVIN, who had eighteen years' experience in prison management at Joliet. There are now over one hundred convicts in this institution, all of them boys and young men ranging in age from sixteen to twenty-five. An evidence of the good physical care taken of these people is that during the nearly one year of their confinement there has not been a patient in the hospital, nor a case of sickness requiring the services of a doctor. If their moral and intellectual interests are equally well cared for, the state will have every reason to be satisfied with the results of its experiment in prison reform.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Pending the discussion whether a collegiate education is a help or a hindrance to a successful business career, a new feature has been gradually engrafting itself upon our educational system which promises to solve the whole problem. We refer to the university extension system, which has at length reached St. Paul, and is being successfully established under the auspices of the academy of science. The readers of yesterday's GLOBE were entertained with the address delivered by Rev. S. G. SMITH in high school Friday evening, in which he explained the origin and purposes of the university extension system. While it is of English origin and of comparatively recent birth, the system will find soil better adapted to its growth here in America than in the countries of the old world. It is essentially in line with our American ideas of popular education, and harmonizes with the spirit of free government. The very nature of our political institutions makes the necessity for educating the masses more pressing here than in the other countries of the world.

Dr. SMITH gave a lucid explanation of the purpose of the university extension system when he said that it was an effort to give every town a college of its own. Furthermore, it proposes to establish a course of technical training in connection with the college work that will be of advantage to the several industrial classes. And last, but not least, of all, it proposes to employ only so much time in college education as can be conveniently spared from other employments. Thus it meets and satisfies all the objections that are now being urged against collegiate education. The point is made that the years spent by the young man at college are just that much time taken from the pursuit of other knowledge that would be more serviceable to him in the practical affairs of life. When the college graduate enters upon a business career it is claimed that he is just four years short of an experience that he ought to have had, and it necessitates seven years more of a preparatory course in obtaining a knowledge of subjects that are not included in the regular college course. Another objection is that college instruction, even if it should be all that it ought to be, is too expensive to permit the bulk of the industrial classes to enjoy its benefits. The establishment of state universities to be maintained at public expense is only a partial relief in this direction. The tuition is free, but all the other expenses remain, and those who live outside of the town in which the university is located are virtually denied its privileges, unless they happen to be the children of rich parents.

The advocates of collegiate education insist, and properly so, that the higher education of our business classes is absolutely essential to our permanent welfare. Whether for good or for evil, the control of our modern life is slipping into the hands of the business classes. The professional world is losing, while the business world is gaining. It is the banker, the manufacturer and the railroad manager, and no longer the lawyer, the statesman or the clergyman, who decides matters of public importance. Yet the underlying stratum upon which all higher interests must rest is the great body of wage earners and wealth producers. The higher education of one class involves the necessity for the higher education of the other. If either is to be slighted, it had better be the top of the structure than the base.

Hence the university extension system comes with its facilities for obtaining a liberal education just when it is most needed and in the way that is most efficient. The literary college, in its present form, is unable to meet the necessities of the case. Its benefits are conferred only upon the favored classes, and they are of a character unsuited to the wants of modern industrial interests. What is wanted is a system that will provide a more expeditious and a more generally practicable means of obtaining a liberal education. The mudsills and the clodhoppers stand as much in need of a higher education as do the bankers, the manufacturers, and the railroad managers. According to census returns there are about twelve millions of growing boys and girls who are to control the future destinies of this republic. They must receive an education of the kind properly called liberal if our institutions are to be preserved and if our social and political affairs are to be kept pure and sound. It is not enough that they shall learn trades and handicrafts, nor that their education shall be circumscribed by their knowledge of the three R's. They must learn to think, and to think straight, on all subjects. It is a viciously narrow education which confines a person's thoughts exclusively to his occupation. The one-idea man makes the poorest sort of a citizen. A citizen has no moral right to vote on a question that he is incapable of understanding. And yet there are thousands and hundreds of thousands who do, and for the most part they are good men and thought to be good citizens.

The university extension scheme brings it within the reach of high and humble alike to acquire classical and scientific knowledge. The traveling college, with its studies and its lectures, sits down right at every man's door, and he can arrange his hours for study to suit his own time and convenience.

MORAL HORSE RACES.

In the case of the Methodist minister in Michigan, who was tried by the church judiciary for entering horses for a race, there was condemnation for the offense, but a breadth of charity that allowed the man to go on with his ministerial work under a sort of ecclesiastical surveillance. He was not only a moral anatomist, but an unusual judge of horseflesh. His reputation in this respect was so well known that his services were sought by persons who distrusted their own judgment or for other reasons found him useful. It is probable that he had supplemented the moderate remuneration of his clerical labors in this way, just as TALMAGE does with lectures and others by farming or trading. In his defense he stated that in picking up horses he had gotten hold of two or three young animals that were ahead of local demands, and he joined with some other horse owners and made up a small purse for a race. His object was to advertise the animals as fast. They proved to be fast, and he added $1,000 to their value by the race. There was no betting allowed, nor any of the frequent incidents of the race course that provoke moral objurgation. The preacher, Rev. Mr. AMEY, at his trial, said: "We had good order and a pleasant time, and there wasn't a feature in the whole event that would have been objected to." As may be inferred, he refused to say that he had not acted with full deliberation in the matter or found in his part an occasion for penitential posing. No question appears to be raised as to the right of the clergyman to the traffic in horseflesh, supposing, of course, that he is reasonably scrupulous in his picturing and equine biographies; and he may even be allowed to try their speed in cases where the animal spirits are high; but there is not quite definite conclusion as to whether horse races can be tolerated by the church when the speed is the only stimulant. The church has been getting good music away from vicious service. and many amusements once under the most stringent ban as Satanic arts are now tolerated. The Y. M. C. A. admit devices that the fathers thought the devil invented. Good people take their children to the circus through the animal tent. Horse races may yet be separated from the objectionable incidents, and, if not conducted under religious auspices, at least not be condemned by the church.

MAY DESERVE MONUMENTS.

A monument is frequently as much impelled by the advertising instincts of the living as regard for the dead. One of the smaller towns in Central Illinois has recently raised quite a sum of money to build a considerable monument to a young girl who was engaged to ABRAHAM LINCOLN at the time of her death. This was ANNIE RUTLEDGE. She received attention from two lovers, LINCOLN and one O'NEIL. The latter basked in her favoring smiles, but after a time he deserted her, and she became engaged to LINCOLN, but still sighed for the other fellow. She did not marry, but died at the age of nineteen of a broken heart, according to the tradition. LINCOLN mourned for her a suitable time, then married MARY TODD, of Kentucky. The only reason why after the lapse of a half-century those who had only traditions of the girl should care to put their money into a monument, is the connection of her name with that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He was an ungainly young fellow at that time, and it is no special compliment to him if the girl died of a broken heart because she could not get the man she loved, and had to take LINCOLN. Many other girls have made mistakes in affairs of this kind that they have lived to discover. ANNIE was spared that experience. Her monument will no doubt connect her name with that of the distinguished war president. WASHINGTON did not marry his first love, on account of parental objection to his impecuniosity and lack of promise as understood. She occupied a high social position during her life, marrying a man who had better financial advantages than WASHINGTON. The admirers of the latter have not thought to honor her memory because she did not marry the future statesman. She was rich, and the luxury her wealth would afford might have changed the whole career of GEORGE WASHINGTON and the fate of the nation. So, had LINCOLN had ANNIE RUTLIDGE for his wife, he might have never been president, and under a less sagacious executive the war have failed. Perhaps, after all, it is worth while to build monuments to the women great men fail to marry. In a negative way they may be accessory to the great service that excites popular gratitude.

HERE AND THERE.

That was a dramatic appearance of doing good for evil when Mr. EUSTIS volunteered to be bondsman for the St. Paul enumerators. Whatever the motive may have been, the act was gracefully done, and the joke is duly appreciated by those against whom it was directed.

* * *

GRANVILLE S. PEASE, proprietor of the Anoka Union, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his paper last week by discarding the patent inside and issuing a genuine home-made edition. Twenty-five years is a long life for a newspaper in this land of rapid changes. It is a paradox that both Mr. PEASE and his paper grow younger as they grow older. At least, both give evidences of increasing vitality, and we expect that twenty-five years hence they will be just maturing into the prime of vigorous manhood. A good newspaper, like a good man, possesses the element of immortality.

* * *

The muskrat has added his prediction to those already made concerning a hard winter. The Indians attach more importance to the muskrat sign than to any other. They measure the probabilities of the winter by the size of the muskrat's hut. If he builds low it means an open winter. If his house is over two feet high it means a severity of winter weather in proportion to the height. The muskrat is putting up a seven-story building this season.

* * *

The last letter written by the late JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY was received by WILLIAM O. MCDOWELL, proposer of the Pan-Republican congress, to be composed of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to be held in Chicago in 1892. Mr. O'REILLY wrote: "I think that your idea of a Pan-Republican congress is a good and grand one. If popular liberty is a good and enthusiasm a virtuous force, such a congress ought to be held. The nineteenth century could not close with a nobler work."

THE national commission has been in session at Chicago the past week, and getting madder and madder as it talked about the divided site for the fair, to which it gave its assent three months ago. Ice is very scarce there, but the weather is getting cooler. The commissioners should kick themselves quite as much as the local directory. But it will promote the interests of the enterprise abroad if there is absolute unity in the affair; and there is no lack of suitable ground in reasonable distance.

THE duel of the two young men in an Alabama town the past week, where each was promptly killed, is a vast improvement on the senseless French burlesque where the undertaker has no job and the surgeon very little. If all duels were required to be fatal to both participants, this relic of savagery would disappear.

THE appointment of a woman's board for the management of a woman's department in the world's fair marks an advance in the recognition of the work of the sex, and it may be assumed that this department will surpass all former exhibitions in which the hand and genius of woman have had their opportunity.

ONE of the cherished conceits of TOM EDISON is said to be to establish telephone connection with the moon. It might spoil romantic conceptions to get cold facts from that quarter, and a smell of limburger make it useless for courting passages.

As THE London Times figures, India and the United States are 95,000,000 bushels short in wheat from last year, while the rest of the world has 85,000,000 more, making a reduction of 10,000,000 bushels, but the crop of 1889 was rather below the average, so that advanced prices will continue.

MAPS of Jerusalem, for use in that somewhat ancient town, are made at Chicago. The Lake city may be able to picture the old Jerusalem, but the architects of the new Jerusalem presaged will not get their conceptions at the world's fair city.

KENTUCKY has not revised its constitution before since the days of slavery, and a good deal of dead and outgrown stuff needs to be cut out. Neither a preacher nor religious teacher is eligible to the legislature. and the voting is by "word of mouth."

SOME aspiring writer says "no man can contemplate a star without wishing to live forever." This desire for immortality may be due to some of the youthful contemplation given certain dramatic stars in this locality of late.

IT DOES not require very close perusal of papers over the country to find paragraphs about the census said to have been taken in the Twin Cities. They should remember that "comparisons are odorous."

THE Missouri goosebone is believed to be different from the Minnesota. The former presages a big winter for the ice crop, but that is always good in this section, except for ice palaces.

THE reason that the fly isn't there when you hit it is discovered to be that it has over 8,000 facets, each of which does duty as an eye. The count was made by a scientist.

A LAW SCHOOL in Maryland has decided to draw the color line, and put out those of the tawny complexion. Perhaps the darkies are getting the lead in the institution.

WHILE some of the great staples have fallen short this year, it is a relief to know that the peanut crop is a large one and no cornering of the market is probable.

TALMAGE is a shrewd business man, as well as grotesque orator. He helped borrow the money for his new tabernacle by a $25,000 life insurance.

IT IS a little previous to be disturbed lest the world's fair may leave a side gate open on Sunday.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Sultan is a harem-scarem chap.

A whisky bottle is chuck full of ideas.

The higher the grain the smaller the loaf.

Tears too often choke the voice of hunger.

When Eve grew inquisitive Adam ordered a fall suit.

Fast talkers don't choose their words. They chew them.

The fellow who hunts a fight is usually accommodated.

When a man falls from grace he shatters his reputation.

Money seems to be in great demand. Where's that surplus?

The pantaloons of corner loafers never bag at the knees.

If churches were wicked the congregations would be larger.

The ways of the world must be cross-ways to cross-eyed people.

Cold weather has a bad effect on gas meters. It makes them too fast.

A lady's fan agitates the hearts of her suitors as well as the air they breathe.

Blair's speech on the educational bill contained 273,000 words. He simply talked his hobby to death.

The man who wraps himself in thought and forgets his overcoat will catch cold these cool evenings.

When a young man rings a society belle the whole neighboohood hears it, and everybody expects to go to the wedding.

If mind-readers could be utilized in politics, what schemes could be uncovered and what little games would be spoiled.

Russet cider now takes the place of the russet shoe. Touch it lightly, though. The cider of to-day is not the cider of our daddies.

When the McKinley bill goes into operation the tax on wine and barley will take a jump. Perhaps water is destined to become a favorite beverage after all.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

Michael Anagnos, a son-in-law of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, has returned to his home in the institution for the blind in South Boston, after an absence of fifteen months in various parts of Europe.

William Lowery, who died at Williamsburg, N. Y., last week at the age of eighty-one, was engineer of the first steam ferry boat built by old Commodore Vanderbilt. He afterwards entered the service of the Collins steamboat line.

His biographers now ascribe the remarkable vitality of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to his regular habits. The rooms he occupies are equipped with barometers, thermometers and various other ometers, to prevent his incurring the slightest risk of taking cold.

Bishop John J. Kain, of the Roman Catholic diocese, of Wheeling, W. Va., has returned from his visit to Europe. When he was at Brindisi a little girl refused to believe that he was a bishop because he had legs. He was not clothed in his cassock, and she had never seen a priest otherwise clad.

Miss Winnie Davis has accepted an invitation to attend the Piedmont exposition at Atlanta, Ga., as the guest of the city. Mrs. Davis says that she is just now very busy revising the history of Mr. Davis, and that if she can complete the work she will be delighted to go to Atlanta.

Making Her Sorry She Asked.

Chatter.

Sniggerly (dreadfully in love)—Alice, I really must go. I've stayed three hours, you know.

Alice (also likewise)—And won't you come again soon?

Sniggerly—Yes; I'll be back in ten minutes.

Had Enough of It.

Tompkins—I see that by your mother-in-law's will nothing is left to you. Are you going to fight it?

Wheeler—No, sir! I fought her will too often when she was alive!

A FRIENDLY TRIP.

(To Minnie.)

A lady may pad her lower limbs,
It gives them trim and beauty;
She may enlarge her agile bust,
Some think it is her duty.
She may likewise fill out her arms,
That look like zig zag fences;
But though her head be void of brains,
She must not pad her senses.

M. J. DONNELLY.

WAITED FOR WILSON.

Stearns County People Turn Out Best on Democratic Day,

But They Are Disappointed Owing to a Business Engagement.

How Fruit Growing Flourishes in a Central Minnesota County.

A Remarkable Exhibit From the Fruit Farm of Mrs. Staggers.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Sept. 20.—What would have been Wilson's day, if Judge Wilson had been there, proved to be the big day of the St. Cloud fair. The weather was up to its best doings, the attendance was away ahead of any other day, and the Stearns county yeomanry who had turned out to see and hear Democracy's favorite son were sorely disappointed when they learned that his business engagements were so pressing as to keep him away. If Judge Wilson had been able to attend, he would have found a reception that would have warmed his heart, and that would have been in brilliant contrast to the uncomfortably wet time Gov. Merriam had of it on the preceding day.

Still the crowd made the most of it, and went in for a jolly time. The racing was good, balloon ascension a success, the fakirs worked vigorously, the hobby horse man put in an extra stroke, the local candidates interviewed the constituency, the fair association exchequer swelled until the balance got on the right side; so that altogether Friday was a tip top day, and everybody went home from the fair in a good humor.

I have not referred particularly to the exhibit here, because there is usually so little difference in fair exhibits that a person who has seen one fair has seen them all. There was one display, however, which arrested my attention, and of which I propose to speak, because of its possible value in encouraging Minnesota fruit growing. It was the exhibit from Mrs. Staggers' fruit farm at Sauk Rapids, and is a display that would do credit to a California fruit grower. I saw here the first peaches that were grown and ripened in the open air in Minnesota, and they were beauties. Delaware couldn't beat them, and California couldn't approach them. Mrs. Staggers, who has been in the fruit growing business at Sauk Rapids for the last six or seven years, explained to me how she made a success with her peach-growing experiment. She selected a hardy variety from a nursery in New York state. Instead of planting the tree perpendicular, as is the usual custom in setting out trees, she inclined it with the top toward the north, and then trained the branches so as to protect the body of the tree from the scorching sun. Her theory is that the hot sun is as destructive to fruit trees as the winter blizzard. She kept the top trimmed down so that the tree did not grow beyond her control. When winter approaches she lays a broad oak plank on top of the branches, which bears them down to the earth, but owing to the inclined position of the tree does not break. She then spreads a cotton canvas over the tree and covers that with straw. When the snow falls the tree has a warm shelter all the winter and is thoroughly protected from all danger of freezing. This spring when she removed the covering the peach tree was in full bloom and bore a full crop of the luscious fruit. She uses the canvas covering with all of her smaller fruits, and has never failed to have a bountiful yield. Her cherry crop this year was exceptionally fine. It occurred to me that Mrs. Staggers is doing good missionary work in fruit culture, and if our Minnesota farmers would study her methods we would have no occasion to send to Michigan for apples or to Delaware and Oregon for peaches. There is no more productive soil in the world than here in Minnesota, and if human ingenuity was exerted a little more to outwit the rigors of our winters Minnesota would be the best all-the-year-round country on the globe to live in. I saw a fair illustration of the productiveness of Minnesota soil at the reformatory grounds yesterday. As late as last May there was a four-acre patch of howling wilderness in the inclosure. Supt. Myers went to work and broke it up as best he could, plowing away stumps and roots until it looked to be a waste of time. He planted it with garden seed, thinking that by attentive cultivation he might get enough vegetables to supply the convicts during the summer. As a result of the productive quality of the soil, aided by a good season, the 100 convicts have not only had enough to supply their wants, but there are enough vegetables left over, and of the finest quality, to supply the St. Cloud market for two months.

It is not the soil only up this way that is rich, but the rocks are wealth. The hills are filled with a granite which is fast gaining a celebrity all over the country. Granite quarrying has become an important industry here, and is giving employment to a large number of working people. The St. Cloud granite is susceptible of a very fine finish. It is a harder rock, and consequently much harder to polish than the New England granite, but it is handsomer when polished.

The establishment of the Great Northern car shops at this point is giving a stimulus to St. Cloud business enterprise. The city is looking up, and away up. There is an air of cheerful hopefulness everywhere which indicates that the people realize that the boom period is at hand. Jim Hill gets a good deal of cursing from the people of this section, and, for all I know, may deserve a good deal of it. Yet they ought to realize that Jim Hill has done a great deal for this county. One cannot follow the Great Northern's network of lines through Northwestern Minnesota without being impressed with the magnificent results that have been achieved by building these roads. The country is here to show for itself what has been done in the way of opening up the finest agricultural region of the Northwest. The towns and the villages and the varied industries are all here, where there would have been nothing but the primeval forest and the virgin prairie if the railroads had not come. Mr. Hill may have done a good thing for himself, yet he has been doing something for other people. His accumulated millions and his high freight tariffs do not obscure the fact that the people of Northern Minnesota owe him a debt of gratitude. With all his faults he is none the less a public benefactor.

St. Cloud has a model street railway. The walking is so good up here the people don't patronize the street cars, and I am told that, although the street railway line has been in operation for several years, it hasn't made any money. But it keeps right on with its business with a promptness and regularity that would be a revelation to Tom Lowry. There hasn't been a car to miss the schedule time in three years. Would that St. Paul had such a street railway record.

Among other enterprises worthy of mention is a daily newspaper. Mr. McDonald, who is an aggressive Democrat, has housed the Times in a splendid new building, which speaks well for the progressiveness of the Stearns county Democracy. Mr. Mitchell, who represents the brains of the Republican minority, continues to make the Journal-Press a first-class weekly. Good newspapers, good hotels and good theaters are what advertise a town. St. Cloud is well provided with the two first named, but needs an opera house. G. H. M.

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

Jerry Rusk Talks Tariff. Secretary Rusk, "Uncle Jerry," was in Chicago Friday, says the Tribune. He is a big man, is "Uncle Jerry," and his hair and beard are white with a yellowish tinge, and he has a glow on his cheeks like the sunsets when the days are short and the ground is frozen hard. He has a great big laugh that you can hear clear across the "medder lot." It's a hearty laugh. He shakes the caller's hand and asks him to sit down just as they do out in the country, and one rather expects him to call the bellboy and have the horse put up.

"Uncle Jerry" is conversant with agriculture and agriculturists. He talked to the farmers at the state fair in Columbus, O., Thursday, and told them what a great country this was.

"I told them," said he, "they'd better secure their political demands from the two old political parties, and not try to start another one. I don't think that would be a success. No, honestly, I don't think the Alliance is going to hurt the Republican party any more than the Democratic. There is a notion that the farmers are all turning free traders. Don't you believe it. It is the depression in agriculture that is worrying them. They know that something's the matter, and they want to find out what. Farming doesn't pay as it used to during the war and right after the war, but then it isn't depressed as it was in the ante-bellum times. The farming business has been rather overdone lately, or rather it hasn't been diversified enough. We export wheat and corn, but we import 10,000,000 bushels of barley a year. We can grow barley as well as in Canada, and when the new tariff bill goes into effect we'll keep all that barley out. Now we import potatoes too, and we ought to grow all our own potatoes.

"Another thing; they thought it was awful smart to poke fun at the McKinley bill because it put a duty on eggs and they laughed at the old hens and all that sort of thing. Well, now, sir, do you know that the poultry industry of this country is worth more than the silver industry? Well, it is, and it ought to be protected."

"Don't you think there ought to be a law to prevent people from wanting foreign-laid eggs or foreign-grown potatoes?"

"That isn't apracticable thing. I know of course that if the people of this country didn't want them they wouldn't be shipped here, but if there is a tariff on glass there ought to be a tariff on the farmer's produce. He's as much entitled to it as the manufacturers are. Forty-four per cent of the inhabitants of this country are engaged in the farming business. I say they are entitled to the same measure of protection as the other fellows. If they don't get it, it's not a fair deal, that's all. We're getting pretty tired of rocking the cradle for some of these six-foot whiskered infants, while our infants don't get any rocking at all. Unless our infant does get the same amount of rocking we're going to get right up in our wrath and not only kick the six-footer out of the cradle, but smash the rockers off, don't you understand. We must all be protected alike, to the same extent. Wouldn't that be the same as if we had free trade, if everybody was protected alike? Not a bit of it. Everybody will be protected."

Fight for Free Twine. If tree binding twine be beaten by the big lobby now at work in Washington the Western farmers ought to know where to put the blame.

It is not the fault of the lobby. But for four Republican statesmen from Wisconsin there never would have been any trouble about making twine free. Some months ago Uncle Jerry Rusk made the discovery that flax was sure to be the great crop of the future in America. All flax needed, and all its related industries, was protection and plenty of it. Uncle Jerry wrote a long paper about it, and was even going to run for the presidency on a platform of every man his own flax, linen and twine raiser. Senators Spooner and Sawyer agreed to stand by him, and little Mr. La Follette agreed to stand by him. But for the strenuous opposition of La Follette in the ways and means committee biding twine would have been put on the free list in the house. La Follette stood out for taxed twine until the other members of the committee yielded to him. In the senate Spooner and Sawyer stood almost alone among Western senators in voting for taxed twine. If the farmers of the Northwest are compelled to go on binding their grain with taxed twine, and are forced to continue their annual contribution of several millions to the profits of the twine combination, they should be able to vent their indignation in the right direction.

FOUR BIG REPUBLICANS.

Gov. Merriam is said to furnish his interviews typewritten to the reporters. When he reads them in the papers he wonders at their great variety.

President Harrison is said to be the most anxious to save Chairman Quay. The way he thinks he could save himself is by replying to Kennedy and then resigning.

J. S. Clarkson seems to be the rising hope of the Republicans since the star of Matthew the Silent began to wane. It is believed by many that he will succeed Quay in the chairmanship of the Republican national committee.

Speaker Reed, fresh from the Maine battlefields, counted another quorum yesterday when there was no quorum there. Wonderful what eyesight that man has—to see the unseen and know the unknowable. New qualifications are demanded in the new Republican school of statesmanship. Has Blaine the supernatural sight that Reed pretends to have? If not, he must be overshadowed by his follow citizen from Maine.

Highway Economy.

New York Weekly.

First Pedestrian—There is scarcely any water coming from that sprinkling cart.

Second Pedestrian—The driver is probably saving it for the crossings.

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We make a specialty of a reliable and excellent line of Pianos at

MEDIUM PRICES.

We have sold them for years, and guarantee every instrument. They include full size

UPRIGHT CABINET GRANDS

In all the most modern and handsome cases of natural woods, and we sell them so low that no one need be without a Piano. On our

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After a few months one becomes the owner of a fine instrument, yet has scarcely felt the cost of it. Call and examine them and get our prices. Old instruments taken in exchange.

W. J. DYER & BRO., 148 and 150 East Third Street.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT FURS!

By this time the public is well aware of the great advance in Furs, particularly in Sealskins. What skins we have we could take $13 each net cash advance for, making (on an average there are 3½ skins in a garment), $45.50 more than we would have to get on a garment to make as much as to sell the skins, and have no trouble with making garments. Of course we prefer to use what we have for our customers, and supply them at a reasonable price as long as we can. We wish people to fully realize, however, that Seal is up TO STAY, and they will only pay more another year if they delay. Now we want to say a few words about buying a

SEAL SACQUE!

The way a garment is made, the style of the collar, the lap in front and the cutting away poor parts of the skins make great difference in the cost. OUR new Jackets and Walking Coats cost fully $15 to $18 more that last year's pattern of same length (supposing no advance in material), and we say boldly that having seen the finished garments of the leading houses of America this season, we have seen none that equal ours in BEAUTY OF PATTERN, in PERFECT FIT or general workmanship. Last week we sold four garments to a gentleman who had looked at "Gunther's," New York; "Burkhardt's," in Cincinnati, and "Shayne's," in Chicago, besides all the stores here and in Minneapolis. After purchasing, he said: "You can be proud of your stock. I have seen nothing to compare with your goods. I'm no judge of FUR, but the style and make-up of your garments discount any I have seen, and your reputation as reliable dealers makes me safe in purchasing." We considered this a high compliment. Shop everywhere, use your eyes, learn all you can; then come to us and we will sell you your Furs SURE. Don't forget that we carry all kinds of garments, such as:

Mink Sacques, $85, $100, $150.
Astrakhans, $38.50, $45, $50, $60.
Fur-Lined, $35, $60, to $150.
Men's Coats in Astrakhan, Coon, Wool Seal, Natural Seal, Beaver, Otter, Etc.

FUR CAPES!

We see that the town is full of Capes in all the stores, and some pretty hard-looking ones. If you want a Cape that has some style and fit to it, with GOOD quality Fur, in ASTRAKHAN, WOOL SEAL, BLACK MARTEN, Monkey, Beaver, PLUCKED OTTER, SEAL, PERSIAN LAMB, etc., see OUR styles. They are totally different from others, and we warrant that the SAME QUALITY is sold no lower by anybody. We don't believe in "trash," and won't handle it.

RANSOM & HORTON.