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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—For Minnesota: Fair weather; southwesterly winds; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in western portion. For North and South Dakota: Fair weather; westerly winds: stationary temperature. For Wisconsin: Rain; variable winds, generally northerly; stationary temperature. For Iowa: Rain: variable winds, generally westerly; cooler in eastern portion; stationary temperature in western portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	29.88	54	Helena	29.94	48
Duluth	29.82	52	Ft. Totten	.....	.....
La Crosse	29.90	56	Ft. Sully	29.74	60
Huron	29.76	54	Minnedosa	.....	.....
Moorhead	29.70	60	Calgary	29.76	50
St. Vincent	29.70	52	Edmonton	.....	.....
Bismarck	29.68	60	Q'Appelle	.....	.....
Ft. Buford	29.68	50	Med'e Hat	.....	.....
Ft. Custer	29.74	56	Winnipeg	29.66	48

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair; stationary temperature.

THE WEEKLY REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Oct. 5.—For the week ended yesterday no rain fell at any one of the six stations on the rainsheds of the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers in this state. A continued low stage of water is indicated in these streams this week.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

The horse Bismarck is killed in a race.

The McKinley law goes into effect to-day.

Many Scotch iron furnaces are shut down.

The Otterville train robbers are captured.

The Swiss Ticino revolutionists win a victory.

Steinitz and Tschigorin will play chess by cable.

Two Illinois negroes are killed for a paltry $3.

Three Chinamen are baptized at Albany, N. Y.

A California bride kills herself on the wedding night.

Herr Most is prevented from speaking at Newark, N. J.

Ben Harrison starts on his Western trip this morning.

Three members of a Dubuque family are burned to death.

A Minneapolis boy shoots a child, mistaking it for a dog.

Many North Dakota Republicans are after Gil Pierce's scalp.

Fire destroys one of the buildings at the experimental farm.

Philadelphians royally receive the English iron and steel men.

Thirty thousand Germans take part in the parade at St. Louis.

Both Louisville and Columbus fail to score in a nine-inning game.

Indiana is the scene of a brutal twenty-seven-round prize fight.

Nearly 400 soldiers are drowned by the collapse of a bridge in Russia.

Postmaster General Wanamaker makes an argument in favor of postal telegraph.

A cousin of Postmaster General Wanamaker commits suicide in St. Louis.

President Mackey, of the Evansville & Terre Haute, raises operators' salaries.

The Fifth district seems likely to give Wilson a plurality over both Merriam and Owen.

The emperors of Germany and Austria have a narrow escape from a runaway team.

The employment of negro switchmen on the Houston & Texas Central may lead to a strike.

A rumor is current that Spain and the United States will enter into reciprocal trade relations.

Minneapolis Republicans are said to have raised a large boodle to secure another "business" administration.

A WORD FOR THE BANGERS.

A writer in the North American Review for October has been investigating the condition of the Salvation Army in New York, and reaches the conclusion that it is losing its grip, and will in no long time disappear. To those who have looked with eyes of disgust and heard with pained ears their discordant tomtomming, it will appear as a surprise that the observer at the headquarters finds that the organization is dying of increasing respectability. Its meetings, he alleges, have toned down to the plane of early Methodism, and those in quest of cheap shows find 10-cent exhibitions more entertaining. If he is correct in his report that no substantial permanent good effects can be traced to the movement, its disappearance may be more cheerfully anticipated. In the smaller communities it is generally found in full activity, and will continue much longer. The BOOTHS grow more conservative, and would be glad to trim the order down to the accepted ranges of religious decorum. But, be its career long or short, the directing mind of the organization has lately diffused very rational ideas in regard to marriage, and will do good service if he can aid in the adoption of his views in burial customs. He would discard the conventional funerals, with their formal parades of "the trappings of woe," not only on account of their burdensome expense for people of small means, but as useless, and even pernicious. From a religious standpoint he would oppose the gloomy shadows thrown about such events. Many others, not concerned about the religious view, or even the esthetic, will agree with Mr. BOOTH that there is room for a great reform as a relief to the living. The elaborate and expensive ceremonials are not, so far as there is evidence, of any benefit to the departed, but often a heavy tax upon those poorly able to endure it. It was remarked by a poor and industrious head of a large family, recently, that he wished there were some reputable way of getting out of the world without expense to his family. He could not afford to die. The sacrifice of the verities, too, in connection with the demise of individuals, is of the holocaust order. Resolutions and formal eulogies are indiscriminate. Harper's Weekly, in speaking of the congressional rituals over the death of members, says: "If they are the true estimates, congress is an assembly of saints and heroes." If the Salvation Army movement promotes more rational funeral observances among the classes it most nearly touches, it may be given a good word after it has dropped out of sight.

COMING PRICES.

The task before the congressmen of this state, to persuade the people that they are benefited by the advance in prices of the needs of life caused by the tariff act they voted for, is not an easy one. Attempts to evade the facts will not do. They are too plain. Yet in Nebraska, the other day, a tariff speaker, driven to the wall, had the cheek to say:

"When people tell you that the tariff has increased the price of any article which the farmer buys, ask the orator to stand in his place and tell you what that article is."

The statements of dealers showing the advances to be made in many lines of goods have been given. The advances are likely to be found too small rather than exaggerated, as the law comes into full operation and the conditions of trade are adapted to the law. The Dry Goods Economist of New York says of the effect already felt: "Prices are now about 10 per cent higher than in August on all spot goods in which wool plays a prominent part as a raw material; linens and knit fabrics have improved in the same ratio." They will go higher, of course, as goods are taken from first hands. Axes have gone up $2 per dozen, saws 10 to 40 per cent, window glass 20 per cent. A circular from a leading dealer in guns says the tariff will advance the prices from 25 to 150 per cent. In opposing the bill in the senate, Mr. PLUMB read a letter from a dealer in common crockery ware, in which, after showing some of the advances to be made by the new tariff, he said:

"The American manufacturers in our lines have all grown immensely rich within fifteen or twenty years. An investigation by you will prove it. They require a reasonable, decent amount of protection, and have had it; and having prospered under it, what occasion is there for giving them more?"

The senator added: "I know, if external indications mean anything, that the pottery manufacturers are wealthy. I know that they are rich far beyond the people I represent. They have had enough. They ought to be satisfied."

It is reported they are showing their gratitude by contributing liberally to the fund to be used for the election of MCKINLEY and the congressmen who voted with him.

THE SCAPEGOAT.

It will strike most persons as being a little singular that the Republican managers should have selected Mr. LIND to open their defensive campaign, which has been necessitated by the action of the Minnesota delegation in congress on the MCKINLEY bill. It is possibly because they regarded Mr. LIND as less of a sinner than the others, for on several occasions during the progress of the tariff bill through the house he gave such evident signs of weakening that it required both the moral and physical aid of TOM REED and BILL MCKINLEY to brace him up sufficiently to record his vote in favor of some of the iniquitous measures of that outrageous law.

This was notably the case when the tin tax clause was before the house for consideration. The enormity of this iniquitous provision, which was framed solely in the interest of an English syndicate, struck Mr. LIND so forcibly that he actually jumped the bars and voted with the Democrats. But before the vote was announced Maj. MCKINLEY rushed across the hall, and in a tone of authority ordered the mutinous disciple of protection back into the party ranks. At the same moment TOM REED bent forward over the speaker's desk, and, with an ominous scowl on his face and a significant shake of his gavel toward the renegade Minnesota member, quenched the little flame of freedom that had been burning in Mr. LIND's breast. With the air of a subjugated vassal, Mr. LIND arose and directed the clerk to change his vote in favor of the tin tax. Mr. LIND's sudden change of base saved the day for the English capitalists who were trying to float the worthless stock of the American Tin Plate company on the London market. But for Mr. LIND's sudden change of base, under the pressure of TOM REED's tyranny, the tin tax clause would have been defeated. By his cowardly surrender of his individual convictions into the hands of REED and MCKINLEY, he put several millions of dollars into the treasury of an English syndicate, every dollar of which is to be taken from the pockets of the American people by the increase in price of tinware. Every time one of Mr. LIND's former constituents buys a tin cup or a saucepan, he will have to contribute 250 per cent in excess of the real worth of the article as his proportion of the price the American people will have to pay for Mr. LIND's folly and cowardice.

And yet this man is the one chosen by the Republican managers, out of the whole gang of shoats who misrepresented Minnesota in the Fifty-first congress, to open the defensive campaign which they are compelled to make on the tariff question. If he is the least sinner of the batch, what can be said in defense of the others? Their iniquities must pile upon them mountain-high, and should bury them so deep in the grave of popular contempt that there con be no resurrection for them.

In the opening of his speech in this city last Saturday night he apologized for his trepidation on the ground that he was not accustomed to speaking before a city audience. But those who were present and were familiar with Mr. LIND's career in congress knew that his nervousness proceeded from the effects of a guilty conscience and the consciousness that he had betrayed the most sacred trust that could be committed to a representative of a virtuous and intelligent constituency. The lame and rambling speech which followed was confirmatory of this statement. A St. Paul audience never had such a crazy quilt harangue inflicted upon them. The burden of his speech was a miserable appeal to his Scandinavian countrymen to become renegades like himself. He implored them to forget the teachings of their fathers and the traditions of their mother country, and to embrace the vicious principle of protection, which bids fair to erect a stern-er despotism in this country than ever blighted the fair fields of Sweden and Norway. The man who is ashamed of his birthright and is false to the good principles instilled into him in early youth is easily capable of betraying a public trust. A man who surrenders his convictions into the keeping of others is not fit to hold public office. But the crowning infamy of Mr. LIND's public career was that, after he had done all the mischief he was capable of doing in congress, he should come home and endeavor to persuade his Scandinavian countrymen to be as bad as himself, under the false pretense that the MCKINLEY bill is going to be a benefit to the farmers of Minnesota.

The Republican managers have shown the weakness of their party and the hopelessness of their cause by bringing JOHN LIND to the front as a scapegoat, upon whose back the sins of the Fifty-first congress are to be laid. It is an insult to both the virtue and the intelligence of the farmers and labor classes of this state to imagine that the sacrifice of a weakling like JOHN LIND is sufficient to atone for the transgressions of a Republican administration.

PLENTY OF REASONS.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Globe.

Will you, as the editor of the leading Democratic paper of the Northwest, please, in your next issue, enumerate five reasons why I, a young man, for the first time voting this fall, should vote the Democratic ticket? By thus doing you will greatly oblige,

GEORGE F. DANIELS,
Minneapolis.

Sept. 29, 1890.

Most assuredly we can. We could give you five times five good reasons why every young man should vote the Democratic ticket.

First—Because you are a young man and want to start right.

Second—Because when you grow old you want to have a record that you will not be ashamed of. By voting the Democratic ticket all your life you will be free from political sins.

Third—The principles of Democracy are the foundation stones of popular government. Democracy means a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Fourth—There is no incentive to a young man to support a party like the Republican party, which is notoriously the agent of monopoly, and which, when in power, compels every hard-working American citizen to yield up a certain portion of his earnings to a privileged class. The Democratic party is opposed to both the shadow and the substance of monopoly.

Fifth—Every young man with lofty ambition and patriotic impulse must ally himself with the Democratic party because wealth is the only avenue to distinction in the Republican party. The Democratic party is the only party in which manhood counts for something.

THE WAY TO DEFEAT IT.

It is the policy of the Republican papers, in districts where the character of the force bill is understood, to acquiesce in the view that it was killed in the retirement given it when the trusts demanded the tariff first. In his speech at St. Louis, the other day, Senator VEST stated the condition on which it was deferred by its friends. Senator HOAR was the guardian of the measure in the senate, and his acquiescence in the postponement was secured by a written agreement signed by forty-four Republican senators that the force bill should be taken up on the first day of the next session and pressed for passage at the expense of all other measures. The forty-four comprise one-half the membership of the senate, and can easily pass any measure when a vote is had. It may be true that the minority in the senate could delay its passage, but it would be at the expense of needed legislation and result in ultimate defeat, as the majority would not hesitate to change the rule sufficiently to secure the passage of the measure, if they are in earnest and signed the pledge in good faith to Mr. HOAR. The only certain way to defeat the dangerous and revolutionary policy is for the people to speak through the ballot-box in tones that the conspirators will not dare disregard. The Republican schemers want this machinery to operate with in 1892. It is designed to put the control of the presidential election in the hands of the tools of a syndicate at Washington composed of the QUAYS, REEDS and CLARKSONS of the party. There would be no other guarantee of honest elections and free ballots than the interests of such devoted partisans.

A POLITICAL BUNCO GAME.

The great achievement claimed for the Republican delegation in congress from this state is the reduction of the duty on binding twine to seven-tenths of a cent a pound. This is to be specially paraded for local use and to divert attention from the increase in the cost of other articles used by the farmers. They must swallow the entire enormity because the protection workers have graciously thrown them a sop at the expense of consistency. But even in this the confiding twine users in the West are likely to find themselves the victims of a bunco game. The Eastern manufacturers who operate the twine trust have assurances that after the emergency in the West is past, and the farmers have again been beguiled to sacrifice their interests for the party, the seven-tenths of a cent duty on twine will take on new proportions. Before congress adjourned a Massachussetts congressman, in the interest of the trust, introduced in the house a bill to raise the duty on twine to 1½ cents per pound. This was not made conspicuous, but was referred to the committee on ways and means, which is to bring it in for passage when congress meets after election. Chairman MCKINLEY assured the mover of the measure that it would have a good chance for passage at the December session. This will depend very much upon what sort of voting is done in November. Should the protectionists conclude that the farmers of the West don't mean very much by their movements, and will come up to the party trough in 1892, fodder or no fodder, there will be no hesitation in giving the trusts any little additions, where they are not quite satisfied. They pay for what they get to the party treasury, and their recompense must be had.

RAISE THEIR OWN HOGS.

For some reason Canada has never done much in the way of raising hogs. The local consumption is quite large, and this country has had a considerable market there. Last year the United States producers sold to the Canadians 16,205,972 pounds of pork, 3,653,758 pounds of lard and 8,287,761 pounds of bacon. Of course it exported somewhat to Great Britain, but the total was little in excess of the imports from this country. Canada sent to Great Britain 38,210,704 pounds of hog products, while the United States shipped to the same market 534,438,288 pounds. In view of the unfriendly provisions of the MCKINLEY tariff, both the press and the government agents are urging the farmers to give attention to this neglected industry, not only to supply home demands, but to ship to England in competition with the United States exports.

ONE of the most alarming indications of the drift toward suicide was that of the tender-hearted cowboy, JIMMY MCKEE, the past week. A thirteen-year-old girl declined to become his hilarious wife, and he left a note pinned to the tree that he died because his heart was broken. There was no post mortem examination of the fractured organ, as no reason appeared for questioning his veracity. In the interest of science and social philosophy it is to be regretted that there were no exact measurements or photographs taken. The cruel and senseless would think a dime museum should have such ruptured utensils, but girls that commence breaking hearts at thirteen should be chided.

MILWAUKEE is to have a great street parade to-day, conducted by the German-American elements, in which the floats, with their historical and allegorical pictures, will be the special feature. The celebration is to commemorate the first German settlement, and WILLIAM PENN will be seen welcoming them. This tableau feature of parades is becoming more common in the North.

SWEDEN is one of the countries that have attempted to grow rich by fencing themselves in. The elections to the legislature there recently have resulted in the defeat of the protectionists, and a more liberal policy is being urged. The Swedes are a progressive, intelligent people.

THERE are several hundred English engineers and artists in iron and steel touring in this country under charge of American professional brethren, and will be joined in Chicago next Sunday by some St. Paul parties. It is to be hoped they can be induced to take in the Twin Cities.

THE Norwegian scientist who is getting ready to find the North pole with the old style of balloon would do well to wait for the Chicago one that is to go round the world in a few days. After Nov. 4, a number of people in this state will be glad to go to the North pole, or any other pole.

THE Minnesota Posten is the latest accession to the cause of Democracy in this state. The Posten is an ably edited and representative Swedish journal, whose influence in behalf of an over-taxed people cannot fail to be felt in this and coming campaigns. It is cordially welcomed to the ranks of the fighting Democracy.

THE trusts may well pay the boodle gatherers liberally. They have escaped any discouragement in the new tariff, and many of them have had the taxes that secured them from competition raised higher than ever before known in the history of the country.

IT WAS complained that the old tariff taxed Bibles and put playing cards on the free list. In the new act the tony devotees of the national game are given light duties, but cheap cards are taxed 50 cents a pack. Thus are the home industries protected.

GREAT credit is given that working girl in Maine who refused an offer of $15,000 cash and more in prospect to marry a man who was known to have a wife out in Utah or somewhere. It is not the local theory there that cash in hand should ever be given the mitten.

IF JAY GOULD's income is $12,000,000 a year, he can afford to relax a little and hunt for his lost health. The theory recently advanced that a reasonable man can live comfortably on the income of $20,000,000 has not been adopted by GOULD.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES should have credit for his honest and sensible view of the MCKINLEY tariff. He says: "It is ruinous to our best interests, and will do an infinite amount of harm." He will not be invited to take the stump for MCKINLEY.

THE lobby that thronged the capitol at Washington in the final hours of the MCKINLEY tariff bill was the largest ever seen there, representing all the parties who had interests to be fattened. No doubt all got their grab.

THE postal department has authority by law to stop the sending of letters by express. If it should interfere in the case of the Louisiana lottery, EARLY and BEAUREGARD would sing low, and might be out of a nice job.

SENATOR PIERCE is apt to find that his fences have become badly dilapidated in his absence at Washington. The ably requited efforts of Washington writers and Chicago beneficiaries are not likely to save him.

SENATORS QUAY and CAMERON have been invited to a joint debate with Democrats in Pennsylvania, and the public laugh at the idea of their talking by mouth. Their arguments all come from the pocket.

A LADY teacher in Vassar urges the study of science by girls to the end of "disciplining their emotional natures." Mr. REED at Washington has had a little different method of enforcing that discipline on men.

NO MORE reservation Indians are to been allowed to travel with Wild West shows. The supply, however, will be equal to all demands, as long as they can be manufactured out of other material.

SEATTLE has the conundrum to solve how to redeem several hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds with $80,900. Perhaps JAY GOULD or some other expert could give them the secret.

SEPTEMBER averaged lower than usual for that month, but as so many weather prophets have gone out of business, it is not quite clear whether that means a colder winter or milder.

ELECTRICITY may be a rusher when it gets a chance for full work, but there has so far been little to suggest its possibilities along the tracks of local street railways.

THE new tariff raises the duty upon furniture to 35 per cent. This will add $3.35 to the cost of a $10 bedstead, but the toiler will not sleep better upon it.

PERHAPS they are "free trade demagogues," but prices of articles needed by people with light purses are going up all the same.

THE Boston Herald wants a new census for the whole country, and it is by no means singular in its craving.

THE railroads are doing lots of cutting on rates of late, but it is mostly done through the ticket brokers.

THE woman has one relief. The villain does not pursue her for a policy on her life.

TWINKLING STARS.

Too much sympathy acts like a poultice on a healing wound. It keeps the spot sore.

The acts of congress are supposed to be laws. They have mainly been lawless this session, however.

People who howl for a higher education should study in balloons.

Congress and base ball will stop about the same time. Good things seldom come in pairs, but when they do we appreciate them.

The college football crack is a bigger man than the college president.

If everybody were honest we would not have to carry night keys.

Murders are committed in cold blood during heated arguments.

The campaign orators are doing the speaking this time, but the people who finger the ballots are doing the thinking.

The Count of Paris will not be disputed.

The wind may be tempered to the shorn lamb, but how about the bald-headed man.

Those who chew the cud of contentment instead of the weed, need not carry a toothbrush in their waistcoat pocket.

A sweet-faced girl may have a sour temper.

Baseball players are not the most contented fellows on earth, even if they are always re-signed.

A boy babe left in a doorway is certainly a step-son.

The boundless and uninsured married man who travels with an accident insurance ticket in his trousesr pockets nowadays is heartless indeed. Besides, the paper will identify you.

Girls who use arsenic wafers wake pale angels.

The man who prays loudest and longest usually has something on his conscience.

People who swim in the gilded ripples of the social stream are just as liable to sink as those who paddle along in the free baths patronized by the masses. Both will clutch at the same straw, too.

The clerks at political headquarters are busy "shoving the queer" now. The voters can't be queered this time, though.

Kittenish girls are liable to become real old cats.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Coming of Autumn. If we recognize an actual and manifest elemental beginning of the seasons, last Wednesday night certainly marked the paling of the summer's rich glow into the drear and chill of the autumn. The student of nature, standing under the glare of the electric light upon the Summit avenue mast at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, would have seen the fall messenger at work in the shrub and foliage of the Summit park district. As if upon some mysterious design, the leaves began to scatter everywhere precisely at that hour. As the night deepened all the recollection of Wednesday's glorious sunset was distanced in a myth of the past as the damp side of the new season rolled under the feet of the populace. Thursday morning the pedestrian on his way to business marveled at the change as he muffled deep down in the collar of his ulster. How significant of the methods of nature Wednesday night has been the weather since that midnight hour!

Of Interest to Business Men. The measure before congress, known as the Torrey bankrupt act, which was passed by the house July 24, and sent to the senate Aug. 26, is a bill which is vital in the interests of all business men. The measure as first proposed was reported back by Senator Hoar with an amendment which modeled the bill as a substitute for the entire original. A study of the proposed bill reveals some features which seem so glaringly against commercial equity as to warrant criticism, and the dissection which prominent merchants and lawyers have made of it, suggests that the measure may yet be greatly modified before it becomes a law. In one of its sections it provides that "the bankrupt shall be allowed the same exemptions as are prescribed by the laws in force at the time of the filing of the petition in the state wherein the adjudication is made." This provision may be liberal to the embarrassed of some states, but the fact that this national measure preserves the miserably dissonant system of exemptions that prevails in the various states of the Union is enough to render it incompatible. A bankrupt in the states of Pennsylvania, Oregon, and Rhode Island will have $300 of exemption. In California, Idaho and Nevada he reserves as exempt $5,000 in homestead tee, and a large amount of personal property appurtenant. In Minnesota there is the homestead exemption and $500 in personal property. If the mercantile community wants such an incongruous application to government provisions, then this general bankrupt law should be adopted as it now stands. For instance, in another section it declares that "any person can be made a bankrupt who has suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper for thirty days." This is a sad defect. It divests a firm, which is solvent but embarrassed, of all security against malicious creditors. It is neither wise nor just to put such a distressing power in the hands of incredulous persons who may undertake to ruin a straitened debtor, who may be temporarily unable to meet his paper. The term should be much longer. Four months would be a more reasonable time in which to make the debtor responsive. So important an act, however, will probably become consistent as to man and commerce before our congressional lawyers place it upon the tablet of our laws.

What Will Uncle Sam Do? With the suspicious tardiness which accompanies the coming before congress of the official report of the murder of Gen. Barrundia, on board the vessel floating from its mast the stars and stripes of a free country, comes the report from the City of Mexico that a woman, the daughter of the late Burrundia, is about to agitate in the United States the subject of the killing of her father. At last Uncle Sam is appealed to by a woman whose lament, while it is personal to the family of the revolutionist, concerns America as much. Our minister to Gautemala should be made the subject of a future absence for such wanton disregard for the sanctity of our flag and the human lives which retreat thereunder. Are we to sufer the stain of such villainy to scourge the banner which no potentate has dared to assail these past three-quarters of a century? Barrundia may have been a fugitive seeking refuge in our ship, he may have been guilty or not of plots and conspiracies to turn South America into a rebel pudding—charge him with the crimes upon the ledger of hell; yet, as a being of the social, state or political body of any country, he was entitled to deliberation, trial and punishment in some civilized form, and more so as a subject in the fold of the government of the United States. A most dastardly outrage to us, and a most brutal murder of a helpless man, if Burrundia's daughter cannot secure reparation from Gautemala, through her appeal to the United States, then we had better put our independence and security in a mortar and blow it over to Africa. If our ships afford no protection to the life they hazzard upon eminent waters under our international and maritime laws, then our pulpits had better be spiked with cannon to repel any possible invasion by the police of the world.

Kemmlerizing Cats. A New York electrician has invented and patented an electrical appliance and method for annihilating the feline aggregation of the world. He heads his proposition to the domesticated cats of the United States as "an effectual proceeding for the Kemmlerization of cats." His contrivance consists of what he terms a dry battery, from which bared wire extends to the back-yard fence, window sills, cellar doors and other fixtures upon which a rambuncuous cat might venture to render nocturnal overtures. He claims to have paralyzed forty-three cats in one night in a certain New York yard, the court to a fashionable club house, where cats did most congregate. And thus this New York electrician strives to popularize a method by investing it with the name and memory of that infamous fiend, Kemmler.

ECHOES IN THE STATE.

Davis faced the final issues on the tariff question when votes were wanted, while his colleague—where was he? On a vacation to the Pacific coast, attending weddings, partaking of high-toned dinners and having a jolly good time generally at the expense of the government. The difference between Davis and Washburn is, one works for what he gets, the other gets what he does not work for.—Mankato Free Press.

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This section of the state of Minnesota will largely escape the disadvantages of the binding twine tax, with no thanks to either Mr. Davis or the builders of the McKinley bill. Stillwater has one citizen, who, by his exertions in the interest of the farming communities, will save the farmers of Minnesota vast sums of money which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of the Eastern manufacturers and their employes—the Minnesota congressmen. We refer to Hon. J. S. O'Brien, whose exertions toward securing a plant in the state prison for the manufacture of binding twine have been so signally successful.—Stillwater Call.

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There is a persistence in quality of Charley Gilman that throws an indigo color over all S. G. Comstock's prospects. Gilman has been repeatedly knocked down and dragged out of politics by the ring of which Comstock is an atom, but he will not stay knocked out. He has probably the strongest personal following of any man in the district, except Knute Nelson, and thinks of running as an independent for congress. If he does it, and is supported by Knute Nelson in the campaign, Comstock will probably bid congress good-bye and return to his railroad law practice.—Marshall Leader.

THE POLITICAL FIELD-GLASS

The Swedish voters of Minnesota have grown very tired during the past few years of the treatment which they have received at the hands of the Republican party, and year by year they have been turning their faces toward the Democracy with such frequency that they have become a very large element of the party. The action of the late Republican state convention in defeating Col. Mattson, because he was a Swede, and then nominating Charley Holcombe, just as a sop, has done more to convince this large and intelligent element of the voters of the state of the inconsistency and trickery of the Republicans than anything else that could have been done.

Only last week the Minnesota Posten, an ably edited Swedish paper, published in this city, came out boldly and announced that it would hereafter be found supporting the cause of Democracy. The tariff reduction promises of the Republicans two years ago are referred to in a caustic manner, and the manner in which these promises have been carried out is shown by a careful analysis of the McKinley tariff bill. The article, which was headed "On the Right Side," follows:

We have taken the subject as to which party would have our support in the approaching election into serious consideration, and have made up our mind that, as far as the State of Minnesota is concerned, this paper will be found on the side of the Democratic party. In taking this course we have been induced neither by personal interest nor for a pecuniary consideration, but simply because we are firmly convinced that the Democratic party at present is the only political party through which such a reduction in the exorbitant tariff taxes can be effected as will satisfy the wishes and the wants of the laboring man. Year after year the Republican party has habitually thrown dust in the eyes of the masses by making promises which have never been fulfilled. Year after year it has gone on promising and forgetting. With such facts before our eyes, it is impossible to work for a party which, as to principles, only deals in high-sounding words and phrases without ever giving a serious thought to putting them into practice. As far as we are concerned, we have principles in politics as well as in other things, and we believe that the greater part of our people too, have principles and know how to make use of them when they cast their votes. We spring direct from the deep stunks of the people, and have no titled ancestry to brag about. Consequently we have nothing in common with that plutocracy which, under the name of Republicanism, at the present time is seeking the support of our people. The last congress has, by its unprecedented extravagance, more than plainly demonstrated that the income from taxation on the poor man's earnings, by the aid of the tariff, is so enormous that it must be squandered in one way or other in order to prevent a stagnation in the money market. Since we recognize that the Democratic party is favorable and pledged to the reduction of the tariff, we then place ourselves on the side of the laboring classes. It is this class which more than any other is in sore need of a reduction in the prices of its daily necessities. But when the laborer votes for the Republican party he votes against his own interest, undermines himself and brings about his own economical ruin. It is of the utmost importance that every citizen at the coming election for congressmen throw his vote for such men as are willing and bound to be spokesmen for the people and not for the monopolists. We have had enough of McKinley and his company. We need reform, and reform cannot be had through the Republican party. We must look to another party for this reform, and the Democratic party is the only party that is in a position to give us this tariff reform; and, therefore, this party commands our sympathies in this campaign.

There is, besides, another important reason why we as Swedes should give the Democratic ticket all the aid we are capable of giving. Taking into account the well-known fact that down to this date we Swedes have been rather ultra-Republican in the exercise of our political rights, it has come so far that the Republican party does not consider it necessary to acknowledge us any further than as serviceable instruments for the success of the party. The leaders of that party consider us so well linked and bound to the party that they can treat us as they please. Our claims for recognition in the representation of the party have of late been received with anything but courtesy. We are good enough to go to the polls and deposit our ballots for their candidates, but we are not good enough to be the equals of these Republicans when the distribution of office and the representation in the party are under consideration. This attempt of the Republican party to degrade us in our national and political rights furnishes us with another sufficient reason for turning our back on this party, and for supporting the Democratic party, at whose hands we have on all occasions been treated with kindness and due consideration, and very often more than we deserved, notwithstanding our own political stubbornness. We do not belong to those who want to make political capital out of our nationality, but we cannot look on in silence and swallow the contempt by which we are classified as Swedes and relegated from political offices. The Republican party has more than once shown a disposition to treat us as voting cattle. Col. Mattson's defeat is still fresh in our minds, and to judge of what we know of the Swedish people, we believe that on the election day it will be seen that we will rise from our political indifference and make our strength known to the bosses of the Republican party. Among the Swedish papers on the journalistic field we stand alone upright in the battle for justice; alone in the battle for our people's interest. But this will only stir us the more in fighting for the honest representation of our people, and for a reduction of the present tariff system for the benefit of the working classes and the community at large.

The Eighth ward Democrats will meet at Piebusch's hall, corner Lafond and Arundel streets, to-morrow evening, when they will be addressed by Howard L. Smith, B. H. Schriber, John S. Goode and Tom F. Martin.

The Albert Lea Standard is one of the oldest Republican papers in Southern Minnesota, and has long had the reputation of being one of the few candid, honest and fearless papers in the state. Its editor, H. G. Day, is a man who is capable of taking a liberal view of the policy and principles of his opponents, and is man enough to say so. He believes in the Republican party just so long as that party offers the best candidates, and advocates the cause of the people with the greatest zeal, and no longer. Mr. Day is this year firmly of the opinion that a change of rule in this state would be an excellent thing, first as a sort of discipline to the Republican party for its many sins of commission and omission, and, second, because the Democratic party is this year closer in sympathy with the people and is more earnest in its advocacy of needed reform. The following able editorial was clipped from last week's Standard:

The only hope for reform, the only prospect for justice through legislation, the only promise for an honest rule of the people, for the people, is through exposure, criticism and intelligent, earnest and persistent rebuke of the governing party. The Republican party is no worse and little, if any, better than the Democratic; the corporations, trusts and spoilsmen dictate its policy as to all measures in which they are interested. If the Democratic party was in power it would require equal if not greater discipline; but out of power, and chiefly as a matter of policy and good politics, it must be admitted that it is closer in sympathy with the people, is more earnest in the advocacy of needed reforms and justice to the masses, and is more progressive than the Republican party. It is a highly useful party, also, through the restraints which it imposes on its ruling antagonist and the healthy opposition which it maintains; but there is nothing in its record or character to entitle it to confidence when in power. It is the duty then of honest and patriotic citizens, and especially of the justice-seeking, untrammeled and freedom-loving press, to cultivate independence; to inculcate liberty of political action; to respect parties and commend them only for the good they do; to condemn and labor to overthrow their evil works, and to vote against and defeat their faithless, untrustworthy and undeserving candidates. This should be done this year and every year; it should be done intelligently; with manly purpose; with courage, and regardless of the rallying cries and clamor of an officeholders' or officeseekers' campaign. It is impossible to dispense with parties, and yet more impossible to maintain them in honesty, and to conserve and promote good government without an abundance of honestly intelligent, independent, non-partisan, alert and patriotic citizens. And the more of them the better.

The war against the change in wheat grades by the state grain inspection department continues. The following from the Northwestern Agriculturist should be read by every farmer, and that very carefully.

The extent to which farmers of the Northwest are impoverished, and the elevator companies enriched through the grading of wheat is illustrated by the following figures taken from the superintendent's report of the business of one elevator:

	Received.	Delivered
No. 1	1,948,500	2,222,187
No. 2	782,000	187,148
No. 3	96,000	23,052
Rejected	201,500	10,725
Balance	314,112	.....
Totals	2,443,112	2,443,112

The farmers who produced this wheat were robbed by the elevator company of $70,000 in changing the grade, beside at least $150,000, by being compelled to accept from four to five cents less than market price, dockage and other perquisities.

The Republican county convention of Houston county will be held at Caledonia to-day. The fight for the senatorial nomination has been won, it is said, by Senator Tosten Johnson, who had for a time a competitor in the person of the venerable Gen. F. Potter, of La Crescent. The latter has, however, been so busily engaged in repairing the fences of Congressman Dunnell during the past few weeks, that he failed to make much of a showing in the senatorial contest. Mr. Potter will not be a candidate even for representative this year.

The First district Farmers' Alliance congressional convention will be held at Austin next Thursday. The basis of representation is one delegate for every subordinate alliance and one from every labor organization in the district. President John J. Furlong, of the First district Alliance, issued the call for the convention.

NORTH DAKOTA POLITICS.

The Langdon Democrat, after going over the whole political situation and the candidacy of Hon. M. N. Johnson, winds up with the following sweeping declaration: "The only satisfied men in the party are 'Maje' Edwards, Jud La Moure and Gil Pierce, who engineered the deal."—Bismarck Tribune.

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"Free binding twine!" Glory to Pierce!" etc. These are the songs the insincere Republican tools of the N. P. railway are now singing. The Mills bill proposed to give us free binding twine. Then all the Republican congressmen, senators and papers were howling for protection to the flax industry! Even in Dakota the only representative we had, who was an imbecile, made a learned speech for protection to flax farmers.—Northwest News.

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One reason why prohibition does not prohibit is because nine-tenths of the saloonkeepers in the state are Republicans and no attempt has been made to enforce the law for fear of losing the saloon influence and vote.—Bottineau Pioneer.

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The first debate was held at Wahpeton. That debate seems to have settled the status and caliber of Mr. Johnson in the minds of the Republican central committee. They seem to have "got skeered" of Mr. Johnson, and summarily proceeded to put a muzzle and picket rope on Col. Plummer's "wild ass of the prairie," as he calls it. They cancelled his engagements.—North Dakota Patriot.

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That Mr. Johnson did sign articles for all of the appointments on his own hook, and is now, to help out his committee and himself, trying to do the "back water" act, is well known, and the Argus, in showing him up in his baby act, is doing well.—Pembina Democrat.

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That Argus editorial, in which Johnson was pictured as being inveigled into a joint debate by Benton, is being copied by the Democratic press of the state, and is doing Mr. Johnson much injury.—Fargo Republican.

MEN OF MARK.

Cowan, the giant foot ball player, has left Princeton for good.

Tolstoi believes that man ought to live by manual labor alone.

Congressman Kilgore was once a justice of the peace in Texas.

A son of W. W. Dudley was ordained deacon in Baltimore last Sunday.

Adam B. Andre, a waiter at the Hoffmann house, is worth over $40,000.

Austin Corbin imports wild bears to breed on his New Hampshire estate.

Senator Ingalls denies the story that he was paid $600, or