THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

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One month	70c		

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—For Wisconsin: Fair weather; westerly winds; warmer, except in southwest portion stationary temperature. For Iowa: Fair weather; southwesterly winds; warmer Saturday morning. For Minnesota: Fair weather; variable winds; warmer Saturday morning. For North and South Dakota: Fair weather; stationary temperature; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	29.72	44	Helena	29.82	44
Duluth	29.68	40	Ft. Totten	.....	.....
La Crosse	29.74	54	Ft. Sully	29.78	44
Huron	29.78	44	Minnedosa	29.64	34
Moorhead	29.74	40	Calgary	28.74	34
St. Vincent	.....	.....	Edmonton	.....	.....
Bismarck	29.76	36	Q'Appelle	29.68	36
Ft. Buford	29.78	30	Medicine Hat	.....	.....
Ft. Custer	29.68	52	Winnipeg	29.66	36

LOCAL FORECAST.

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

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Judge Wilson speaks at St. Peter.

A Winnipeg editor is committed for alleged libel.

Distinguished foreigners visit the Gogebic mines.

Five men are fatally burned at an Allegheny coke furnace.

Poaching threatens the life of the Alaskan seal industry.

Deadwood's decrease in population in ten years is 1,400.

Chauncey M. Depew addresses the railway engineers at Pittsburg.

R. G. Peters, the great Michigan lumberman, fails for $3,000,000.

Senator Davis makes a sorry defense of the McKinley tariff law in Minneapolis.

Murderer O'Connor is ordered returned to Stillwater to serve out his life sentence.

The number of persons burned to death in the Leland hotel fire at Syracuse was five.

A Helena woman gives a St. Paul backman $500 to get changed. She is wiser and poorer.

An Illinois man seeks a divorce from his wife because she tried to dose him with croton oil.

J. J. Hill is re-elected president of the Great Northern road, which declares a 1 per cent dividend.

Ballots are distributed by the state to the five cities which will vote under the Australian system.

Members of the Republican county ticket are knifing one another to save themselves from the impending disaster.

HERE IS THE EVIDENCE.

If the farmers of Minnesota want any additional evidence that protection is only another name for robbery, we invite their attention to some figures we submit herewith, showing a comparison between the prices our Minnesota farmers pay for agricultural implements and the prices paid to the American manufacturers for those same implements when sold abroad. Inasmuch as our farmers bear the burthen of the tariff tax, it does seem that they ought to have something like an equal show with the South American buyer when it comes to purchasing agricultural implements that are manufactured here in the United States. But they haven't, as we shall proceed to demonstrate.

The American Mail and Export Journal prints a special edition for circulation in foreign countries. The Ann Arbor Agricultural company have an advertisement in that journal, in which they give the prices of agricultural implements at home and the prices they will furnish them for in South America. The paper is intended for circulation in South America only. The following is the list of prices as found in the advertisement referred to:

	Spanish Price.	American Price.
Advance plow	$9 00	$18 00
Advance plow	4 00	8 00
Hay tedder	30 00	45 00
Mower	40 00	60 00
Horse rake	17 00	25 00
Cumming feed cutter	60 00	90 00
Ann Arbor cutter, No. 2	28 00	40 00
Ann Arbor cutter, No. 1	16 00	28 00
Clipper cutter	6 50	18 00
Lever cutter	4 25	8 00
Cultivator	22 00	30 00
Sweep	60 00	90 00

It would be a good idea for every Minnesota farmer to cut out that advertisement and paste it in his hat.

Or, what would be better, to cut it out and paste it on his ballot. The Republican voter would then know that he was still groping in the dark because he didn't want light. The Democratic voter would know that he had got his eyes open and was voting an intelligent ballot.

It is a beautiful protection we are giving these manufacturers that will enable them to pay the expenses of shipping these goods to South America and sell them at a profit, and at a price 50 per cent less than they charge the farmers at home for identically the same articles.

POOR FODDER FOR VETERANS

MR. DUNNELL'S thrilling experience at Bull Run seems to have inspired him with a disgust for everything of a military nature, and he is consequently prejudiced against the old soldiers. His partiality for non-combatants has been manifested in his appointments in the First district. Whenever he has had the opportunity to discriminate against a veteran he has done so, and how it is done is very well illustrated in the following letter which is printed in the Preston National Republican:

Mr. Editor: I received a circular the other day telling what M. H. Dunnell has done for the soldiers. Now, there are about three old "vets" in Eyota that could tell what he had done for them and how he helped them when he gave the postoffice at that place to a man who was not in the United States at the time of the war, '61 to '65. Notwithstanding the man who is postmaster at Eyota is a gentleman in every respect—which M. H. is not—because no man who voted for the McKinley bill should be so called. He does not mention the McKinley bill in his circular—does not say anything about the bill introduced by himself to allow each member of congress $10 a day for clerk hire, so that he (Dunnell) could hire a clerk for $2.50 and put the balance in his pocket to haul sand with. We, in this district, know what Dunnell is, and we should sit down on him so hard that he will never be able to support any more steals in congress. He is a fraud and a humbug. I have voted the Republican ticket in my life, but thank the Lord I do not have the sin of voting for Dunnell to answer for. No doubt Dunnell thought the circular which I received sounded sweet; but now, my dear comrade—for I suppose one of you sent me the document—it is the same kind of chaff he and his party have been feeding you on for the last twenty years and just enough to keep you going from one campaign to another. Very poor fodder for old "vets."

J. W. CHAPMAN,
Company K, Seventh Ind. Vol.
Viola, Minn.

Capt. HARRIES is the old soldiers' friend, because he is one of them. The ties formed around the camp fire and over the meal of hard tack and bacon are stronger than mere party affiliations. An old soldier never goes back on his comrades, and if Capt. HARRIES is elected to congress the Union veterans who live in the First district can rely on him to give them fair treatment.

A FAIR SAMPLE.

If the St. Paul GLOBE is sincere in desiring to see the farmers receive a benefit and to have their burdens lightened, why does it not advocate a reduction of the railroad rates on the transportation of wheat? Its silence on this subject indorses the present exorbitant rates. Is not 18 cents per 100 pounds transported 240 or 250 miles exorbitant? If it isn't, why is 20 cents per 100 pounds transported 490 miles sufficient? The GLOBE tells about Western Republicans being under the lash of Eastern Republicans. Whose lash is the GLOBE under? Come, champion the cause of the farmer by advocating the restoration of a portion of the enormous sums swallowed up by railroads in carrying his wheat to market. It is estimated that $50,000 yearly is taken from the pockets of the farmers of this county alone, more than an equal and reasonable rate would amount to. Compute the loss for Norman, Polk, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Marshall, Kittson, Becker, Traverse, Grant and other western and northern counties, and how stupendous is the sum! But don't say anything about this injustice. Hammer away at the tariff. Try to make the farmer think that this is the thief that takes his money. Show him that he has to pay higher prices for his farm implements, groceries, clothing, hardware, tinware and dry goods than he did ten or fifteen years ago, if you can. Make him think that he ought to get those supplies much cheaper, and would, if it were not for the "robber" tariff. In fact pound it into him every day, and fill him up with everything except the right thing, so that he can't think and can't see for himself what is hurting him.—Moorhead News.

We print the above because it is a fair sample of Republican argument. The Moorhead News is Congressman COMSTOCK'S home organ, and about the brightest Republican paper in the state. And yet balderdash is the best it can use for argument in combating Democratic doctrine.

The News knows as well as we know it that the Republican state administration is responsible for the railroad rates on transportation. The Republican governor appoints the railroad commissioners, and they fix the rates. The GLOBE is advocating a change of state administration because of our desire to secure some benefits for the farmers in this matter. The GLOBE has been the consistent advocate of a reduction of rates, but we have failed to gain our point simply because a Republican administration which stands cheek by jowl with the railroads has prevented it. And the way to accomplish it is to turn the present administration out and put a new one in. If the News is with us on that proposition, we will win the victory for the farmers.

At the same time we do not propose to be diverted from our condemnation of the robber tariff. That is an issue which cannot be sidetracked. We intend to hammer away at it until the enormity of the McKINLEY bill is firmly impressed upon the hearts and consciences of the people.

Now, a word with reference to the personal allusion to ourselves. The GLOBE is under no man's lash, nor does it wear a monopoly collar. We are independent of all such influences as control the average Republican paper. The GLOBE is the champion of a cause in which are enlisted all advocates of pure government and economic administration. We are opposed to robbery, whether it is in the form of railroad extortion or a tariff tax. And our mission is to persuade the people of the Northwest to think as we think on this subject.

THE COST OF IT.

The object of the tax on tin plate is to enable parties who want to establish tin plate factories in this country to have possession of the home field, should they ever materialize plants. It is not expected that, under the most favorable conditions, they will be able to supply the consumption in a less time than ten years. In the meantime, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, which is a zealous supporter of the men who passed the McKINLEY bill, the consumers will have paid, as a tax for the birth and nourishment of this industrial infant, from sixty to eighty million dollars. An adept in figures has worked out the problem, showing that, even if the British plants could be transferred to this country in sufficient number to make all the plates needed in the United States, the consumers of tin would save $4,000,000 each year by having free tin, and boarding at the finest hotels in the land every man who could possibly be employed in the production of tin. At the end of the ten years, if tin plate factories sufficient to supply the country should be established, there would be no assurance of any reduction in the price to consumers. A big trust would control the production, and the continuance of the present system in legislation would insure them all the tariff wanted. The stories sent out about tin plate plants to spring up all over the country have in most cases no basis but political imaginations. They are like many of the fabulous lottery prizes; the recipients do not materialize. But eight millions tax each year is a little steep to contract to pay before the industry has struck a spade in the earth.

JUDGE MILLER'S SUCCESSOR.

The filling of a vacancy on the supreme court bench is at any time a matter of the greatest importance to the people of the whole country. It is no vainglorious boast of ours that the supreme bench is the palladium of American liberty. That tribunal is the strong bulwark against the assaults of centralization on the one side and of anarchism on the other, and if it should fail to resist the invasion of these two dangerous enemies of popular government our last constitutional prop would be removed and the whole fabric of the republic would fall into ruins. Hence it is of the utmost importance that the man who is called to the high position of a supreme court judge should be eminent both as a jurist and as a patriot.

The appointment of a successor to the late Justice MILLER is a matter in which the people of the Northwest, including Minnesota, feel a peculiar interest, because the new judge is expected to come from this section. Geographical boundaries are usually considered in the selection of supreme court judges, and it is proper that it should be so. There are local interests to be considered in the make-up of the court which necessitate a fair geographical distribution of the judges. So it is understood that the new appointee will be taken from Judge MILLER'S old circuit.

Among those now being most prominently mentioned in connection with the appointment are Attorney General MILLER, whose home is in Indiana, and Senator WILSON, of Iowa. Mr. MILLER is thought to have the inside track, because of his intimate relations with the president. He was his former law partner in Indianapolis, to which he owes his elevation to the office of attorney general more than to any reputation he had as lawyer. We have no doubt that Mr. MILLER is a good man and is a good friend to the president; but these good qualities do not qualify him for the exalted station of a supreme court judge. There is no occasion to convert the highest judicial tribunal of the land into a pension service for the benefit of the personal friends of a president, nor to make of it an asylum for broken-down politicians. The objection to Senator WILSON'S appointment is that he is more of a politician than a lawyer. Besides, he is getting too old for active judicial service. There is more appropriateness in the suggestion of Secretary NOBLE'S name for the place, because he is a man of good repute as a lawyer and has the physical vigor to perform the onerous duties of the station.

The name of Judge NELSON, of this city, has been mentioned among the possibilities; but it is only a bare possibility that the appointment should fall his way. Not that Judge NELSON does not merit the appointment, for he is pre-eminently fitted to adorn any judicial position; but the HARRISON administration is too deep-seated in its partisanship to bestow honors, however merited, on a Democrat. If the late Gordon E. COLE had lived, it is not improbable that his name would have been urged with some show of success. But at this moment we fail to recall the name of another Minnesota Republican lawyer whose reputation and influence combined render it probable that Minnesota is to be recognized in the appointment of a successor to Judge MILLER.

JOHNNY'S GUN.

In this naturally favored part of the country at this time of the year there is usually much choice game to tempt the boys in the country. The prairie poultry are very toothsome, and the obese ducks and geese tarry by the waters as they migrate to their winter resorts to afford targets for those who would gather them in. Farmers and their boys naturally want to keep a few guns on hand for this exercise or other emergencies. They nearly always buy the breech-loaders costing from $18 to $25. These are all imported, as there are none made in this country equal to them in quality that can be sold at these prices. This is due to the fact that the foreign artisans have acquired special facility in that work from the training of a lifetime. The lack of this skilled labor can only be supplied by time. Under the old duty there was an ad valorem duty on all guns, but the McKINLEY act adds a specific duty, which is $6 on all guns costing over $12. If the farmer or his son has been paying $18 for his breech-loader, he will now have to pay $24. There is no more added to the highest-priced guns. The fortunate fellows who come out in the private cars of railroad officials for a little sport with their $75 and $100 guns have only this $6 additional to pay. In the case of the farmer's gun it is 33 per cent, but on the $75 article it is about 8 per cent. The case is an illustration of the general scope of the high tariff policy as embodied in the Republican legislation. When its effects are traced they will be found, as a rule, to fall most heavily upon the people of small means. The rich are protected.

THAT CHEAP SUGAR.

The Republican persuasion finds its saccharine element in the claim that the increased cost of living under the taxation imposed by the new tariff will, in a measure, find compensation in cheaper sugar after the duty is removed. This provision does not go into effect until next spring. It is to be hoped that the anticipations of much-needed compensation will not prove entirely delusive; yet an analysis of the provision of the law on this subject is not altogether encouraging as viewed from the standpoint of the consumers. Nearly all the sugar now in common use is the white refined article. This is not to come in free of duty. That would reduced the price of this essential to the consumer, but it would make lively competition for the sugar trust. It is remembered to the extent of $10 a ton. The free sugars are the raw articles that the trust puts through its refining processes and makes eligible for the culinary and domestic service. The trust is released from the 70 per cent tax it has been paying the government on raw sugar, and given a bonus of $10 a ton on its refined article. The sugar in the markets of the world must pay this to come in competition. There will probably be some cheapening of refined sugars, but the loss to the government on the raw article will be but partially retained in the pockets of the consumers. The trusts will still be the chief beneficiaries. People may eat coarse, raw sugar, it is true, but that is not the American style. They want that fitted for table use, but can only obtain it at the figures dictated by the trust.

ILLINOIS has a school law very much like the BENNETT act in Wisconsin. The platforms of both parties promised the removal of the most objectionable features, but the Republican manipulators recently thought they saw a chance to make capital by starting a whoop as the special defenders of the public school system, and ringing the Wisconsin changes on the little school house catchwords; but the German element in Chicago rose up and squelched it. The leading German daily threatened to bolt, and the German candidate for state treasurer was in danger. On the other hand, the Chicago News frantically demands that the issue shall be made, or it will smash the party. It requires constant dodging to run the Republican campaign this year.

THE situation in North Dakota has become so alarming for the monopoly tariff riders that Col. PLUMMER has been recalled from this state, and the rest of the campaign is to plow the prairies for the "wild ass of the plains," as he terms the Republican candidate for congress in his state in his mellower passages. The Fargo Argus, too, has forgotten that it is "out of politics," and has trained its 400-pounder on BENTON. The Democrats and farmers are evidently doing good work.

HIGHER tariffs encourage manufactures and give employment to workingmen, it is alleged. The carpet manufacturers are an instance, perhaps. They have been given increased duties of from 25 to 50 per cent in the McKINLEY tariff, and now officially announce that 40 per cent of their looms are to stop work not less than a year. This will throw thousands out of employment and reduce the wages of others. This is a sample of the protection it affords labor.

IN ONE of his letters on the McKINLEY bill Mr. BLAINE said: "Our foreign market for breadstuffs grows narrower." He knew that this tendency would be increased by that measure, and that to hold the West to the party there must be some sop thrown to its producers. Hence he would have them believe that the Spanish-American countries will take their farm produce. He proposes crumbs where loaves are needed.

CENSUS PORTER has disappointed the hopes of many by feeling so well over in England that he forgot that he was exported for his health. He has even imposed on the cable workers so far as to send over his reasons for supporting the McKINLEY bill and abandoning the free trade faith that he held while he lived in Great Britain. There is no question that he has found protection no barren ideality in his financial experience.

ONE of the popular preachers at a soft-cushion church in an aristocratic district in Chicago has put off his exclusive vesture and found an immense audience Sunday nights in the heart of the business district, where people have not been to church. He even requests church members not to come. He does not even discourse about the world's fair opening on Sunday.

ON A bet of $2.40 a man lately attempted to eat eight pounds of sausage and drink four quarts of beer in ten minutes. His dying words were: "Please pass me that last piece of sausage." But he won the bet, and set an example to lighten the work of the fool-killer.

THE cheapest labor in Europe is in the countries that have the highest tariffs, and the best paid is in England, with the nearest no tariff. Russia has the highest, and its pauper labor wheat is coming in competition with that of this country.

THOSE enterprising rival towns, Tacoma and Seattle, forty-two miles apart, are to be connected by an electric railway. The West does not wait for the slow regions to work out the new processes.

A WESTERN church is working a scheme in which 25-cent chances for a trip to Europe are had. Churches are supposed to promote free travel in a better direction.

THE McKINLEY scheme works both ways. Its imposts compel a big smelting plant at Kansas City to move over to Mexico, where it has obtained its fluxing ores.

THE government of Ecuador has the age on revolutionists by making itself a monopolist in gunpowder. It can stop the sale when it sees fit.

NEBRASKA is already agitating the question of its display at the world's fair. It will apparently have a stock of political relics on hand soon.

IT WILL be harder for Johnny to "get his gun" under the new tariff, if he is not a fat millionaire who uses a fancy piece of artillery.

THE glass interest has put up handsomely to elect McKINLEY, and the national committee is to drop $100,000 into his district.

A MAN 102 years old has just been put on the pension list as a soldier of 1812. He will now take a new lease of life.

THE improvement on the BLAINE scheme is a telescope tariff, to be run in or out as the fellows outside show up.

IT IS a rattling campaign speaker who can stand being wound up for more than an hour's speech.

POLITICS IN THE STATE.

Comstock voted against free coinage of silver when his vote would have passed it.

Had it passed wheat would probably be at least 15 cents per bushel higher.

He voted for the infamous McKinley bill.

When the senate had amended that measure so as to put binding twine on the free list he still voted against all amendments so as to send it to a conference committee and again voted for the final passage of the bill.

He voted for the Force bill.—Alliance.

Between the taxpayers and the rings Mr. Wilson will stand like a rock, and see that no advantage is taken and none of the people's money uselessly squandered for private gain.

The past public record of the judge commends itself to all right-thinking men, and is a safe guide to what that record will be in the future.

A vote for Thomas Wilson is a vote for honest government, economy and simplicity in office.

A change in the head of this state is demanded; the people have grown restless under the present rule and are now in open revolt, clearing the way for the judge as the next chief executive of this great state.—Houston Signal.

Congressman Hall and nine-tenths of the other Republican members of congress voted for the McKinly bill simply because they were told to do so by McKinley, Reed, Cannon and their principals, the monobolists. He evidently knows nothing about the bill that he voted for. Probably he has not read it. It was a party measure, and he supported it because he is a party man.—Belle Plaine Herald.

You who struck the shackles from the limbs of millions of slaves cannot do better than rebuke the owners of the white slaves of the Pennsylvania mines, the Massachusetts mills and the New York railroads. These slave dealers are the ones who dictated the McKinley bill, against which not a single Minnesota congressman dared to vote. It is good advice: Vote as you Shot!—Stillwater Call.

From all parts of the Northwest a howl is going up from farmers and laboring men over the McKinley bill passed by Snider and his associates. Instead of a reduction, we find prices advanced on clothing, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. In fact, so serious a matter has it become, that it amounts to about the same as a direct tax of about $56 per year upon every farmer of Chisago county. Surely we have no more use for Snider.—Taylor's Falls Journal.

"Present indications" are that there will be such an amount of ticket-mixing that election judges will be in despair when they open the ballot boxes. There is but little party spirit abroad in Minnesota, and people will vote as they think more than usual, in spite of the cracks of the party whip.—Litchfield Independent.

Like all people who lead a forlorn hope, Merriam's suporters are loud in their braggings, while they really wade knee-deep in despondency.—West Duluth Sun.

Mr. Wilson made a decided impression. A well-known Republican of thirty years' standing told him after the meeting that he would vote Democratic by reason of the argument presented.—St. Cloud Times.

The words attributed to Judge Wilson as saying in a speech: "I am not here to say anything against the railroads" seems to be the whole stock in trade the Republicans have in this campaign against the Wilson crowd.—Edgerton Enterprise.

Gov. Merriam, as a gubernatorial candidate, is especially weak. He is unpopular, he has lost the confidence of thousands of Republicans, he is looked upon as the representative of the machine and of money in politics, and his defeat will be looked upon as a blessing by many honest Republicans. If the Democracy wants to win let it turn its batteries on him and give the order to its battalions to advance all along the line. There is abundance of ammunition if the Democracy will only discover it and use it. This is a plan of campaign the Merriamites fear and have sought to avoid. They have been successful, for they have turned the attention of the enemy to a great extent by attacking and misrepresenting Judge Wilson. These Merriam men have made this a personal campaign. Let the Democrats also make it a personal one, pointing out the vacillating, double-dealing policy of Gov. Merriam; let them show up his failures as a governor, let them display to the people his unholy political machinations, discover to the state his unfitness for further official life and his failures in it. Democrats, go for Merriam. This is good advice and the Republican opponents of Gov. Merriam give it to you without charge.—Duluth Times.

SOME PEOPLE OF NOTE.

The son of Jesse James, the notorious desperado, is running an elevator in a Kansas City bank building.

Mrs. M. Edith Howcott, of New Orleans, is the owner of over 50,000 acres of selected timber lands in Louisiana and Mississippi, and is still buying.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb, the new minister to Spain, received notice of his appointment in an autograph letter from Mr. Blaine, which he considers quite a compliment.

The Duchess d'Uzes was left a widow in 1878. Her husband, who was an officer of cavalry, was gored by a stag at bay during a hunt on his big estate and he died of his wounds.

William S. Caine, the ex-member of parliament who some time ago separated from the unionists and returned to the Gladstonian fold, will spend the winter in India. He will be accompanied by Robert W. Allan, the well-known artist.

Lord Brassey's wedding had a very nautical flavor. The bridegroom's little nephews were in attendance wearing white sailor suits, and all the crew of the Sunbeam were present. The bride, Miss Sybil Capell, was a handsome woman in her satin and lace.

Henry Labouchere says that the cigarettes sold in Paris are made of the worst tobacco rolled in the worst paper. "If I were a Frenchman," he says, "I would join in any revolutionary movement having for its object the possibility of getting a tolerable cigarette."

Gen. Boulanger's half pay from the French army has been stopped and his other sources of income from political partisans have given out, but he still lives in magnificent style in Jersey. He has evidently managed to put by something for the rainy day which has now come.

Henry M. Stanley expects to reach New York Nov. 5. During his coming tour he will travel in a private car constructed especially for him. Four years ago he made a contract with a Baltimore man to deliver lectures on Africa for $100 apiece. It is said that he will receive from $500 to $5,000 for each of his lectures this coming season.

APHORISMS.

The pleasantest things in this world are pleasant thoughts; and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.—Emerson.

There are no easy methods of learning difficult things; the method is to close your door and work.—Count Joseph de Maistre.

God be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages.—William Ellery Channing.

Culture means the perfect and equal development of man on all sides.—John Burroughs.

The small courtesies sweeten life; the greater ennoble it.—Bovee.

Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, and do not pull it out and strike it merely to show that you have one. If you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it, but do not proclaim it loudly and unasked like the watchman.—Chesterfield.

Lose other things, you never seem
To come upon their track;
But lose a naughty little word,
It's always coming back.
—Alice Rollins.

A man can no more be a Christian without facing evil and conquering it than he can be a soldier without going to battle, facing the cannon's mouth, and encountering the enemy in the field.—Chapin.

Patience is the balance of the soul that will keep it from rolling and tumbling in the greatest storm.—Bishop Hopkins.

TALK OF THE DAY.

"How was it I didn't see you 'round to-day, Wings?" "I was squaring up. It's the first of the month, you know."—St. Joseph News.

A Plain Cook—Lady (to applicant for place)—Are you a plain cook? Applicant—Well, I s'pose I cud be purtier.—Binghamton Leader.

Not an Easy Corner—Smithers—Wonder why they don't have a pork syndicate? Blimbers (country bred, contemptuously)—Did you ever try to corner a pig?—Boston Post.

Humorist—My output of jokes is now a hundred a week. Friend—And what of the returns? Humorist—About ninety. Friend—Dollars? Humorist—No; jokes.—Harper's Bazar.

"Will you trust me, darling?" "Yes, Edward, till death." With deep emotion the gallant youth enveloped her in his arms. And thus another envelope trust was formed.—Philadelphia Times.

Aunt Kate—I do wish you would give him more encouragement, Lucy. He may be a little conceited, but his wit never makes you angry with him. Lucy—No. It just makes you feel sorry for him.—Life.

Wanted in Straight—Colonel (caught in the storm)—Look out how your holding that growler. Sergeant (wiping his lips)—I ain't spilling it. Colonel—No; but holding it in that way a drop of rain may fall into it.—Judge.

The One She Longed For Never Came—Aunt Jane—You shouldn't be so free with the gentlemen, Kate. Look at Miss Prudely over there. See how reserved she is. Kate—Reserved? Yes, for the man who will never come.—Boston Transcript.

Very Accomplished—Miss de Muir—How charming you look to-day! Miss de Meanor (slightly dyspeptic)—I regret that I cannot say as much for you. Miss de Muir (sweetly)—You could, dear, if you were as accomplished a liar as I am.—Puck.

"Miggs is the most æsthetic fellow I ever came across," said Gus de Jay. "I never noticed any especial tendency in that direction." "Why even one evening when I went out rowing with him he said several times that he wanted me to trim the boat."—Washington Post.

A Clear Case.—"Shadbolt, I am going to sue old Billus." "What has he been doing, Dingass." "He told a friend of mine the other day that I was a dead beat, a chronic sponge and a walking confidence game. Can't I make him prove it?" (Sadly) "You can, Dingass—you can."—Chicago Tribune.

BREAKFAST TABLE GOSSIP.

He—Will you marry me?

She (playfully)—Ah, dearest, what a risk you are running.

He—I know it, but I always was a reckless dog.—The Epoch.

Jay—Well, by jove, Jones, how are you? How you have changed!

Stranger—But my name isn't Jones.

Jay—What, your name changed, too?—Wasp.

"Father," said Willie, "did Columbus discover the Atlantic ocean?"

"Why, certainly not; what made you ask such a quistion?"

"My joggerfy says he came across it."—Washington Post.

Little Jiggles—Pa, what is a high tariff man?

Old Jiggles—A protectionist my son.

"Well, who are the protectionists?"

"The Republicans and the New York police."—Siftings.

Little Johnny—Pa, wasn't Washington the first man to sit in the presidential chair?

Papa—He was.

"And they call him the father of his country, don't they?"

"Yes, that's what they call him."

"Well, isn't the grandmother of his country sitting there now?"

"Perhaps, my son, perhaps."—Siftings.

Economical Queen Christina.

Vanity Fair.

The Queen Regent of Spain is carrying out, to the great disgust of her household, the drastic reform introduced by the late Duc d'Aosta, by which the viands coming from the royal table are to be saved. Formerly the wine, fruit and any dishes left, with wax candles, were the "perquisites of the servants, which caused enormous waste. King Amadeo had a great deal of annoyance in this matter, he having to discharge a number of servants, who, of course, in turn scandalized him.

THE ROSE OF DAWN.

How mockingly the morning dawns for me,
Since thou art gone, where no pursuing speech,
No prayer, no farthest-sounding yer can reach!
I call, and wait the answer to my plea—
But only hear the stern, dividing sea
(That pauses not, however I beseech)
Breaking, and breaking on the distant beach
Of that fair land whereto thy soul did flee.
Do happy suns shine on thee where thou art?
And kind stars light with friendly ray thy night?
And strange birds wake with music strange thy morn?
This beggared world, where thou no more hast part,
Misapprehends the morning's young delight,
And the old grief makes the new day forlorn.
—Louise Chandler Moulton in the Century.

TRADE IS THE WORD.

Republican Organs Have Nothing to Say About Mr. Freaney's Perfidy.

Register Bell, However, Is Not Disposed to Swallow It So Easily.

The Governor May Be Asked to Remove Several State Prison Inspectors.

Political Happenings of the Day Chronicled for Globe Readers.

Why is it that the evening Republican organ has suddenly ceased to fill its columns with fairy tales about trades and combines among the local candidates for office? Is it possible that Candidate Freaney has pulled down his friend on this organ for the purpose of helping on his own combinations, or has this organ started on a new tack, having discovered that Mr. Freaney is head over heels immersed in swapping off his fellow candidates on the Republican ticket?

Whatever may be the reason for this new departure on the part of the ring organ the voters of Ramsey county have taken note of the fact that neither Mr. Freaney nor his organ has attempted to deny that on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Freaney and Conrad W. Miller, both prominent Republicans, made a grand tour of the Second ward saloons distributing cards bearing the names of Mr. Freaney and Charley Haas. It is really too bad that this organ, which has for a month devoted itself to denouncing the system of trading in politics, should drop down at this time and give a passive consent to this damnable crime.

"For nearly a month the Dispatch has been charging all manner of trades to different Democratic candidates," remarked a prominent politician yesterday, "but it always failed to make these charges specific, and for the simple reason that they existed only in the imagination of their writer. None of them were ever made in a way that they could be denied, as was the charge in the case of Mr. Freaney in this morning's GLOBE. The fact is the entire list of Democratic candidates are working together for the whole ticket, well knowing that it will be carried through, as was the ticket last spring. Another point, no systematic trades can be carried out under the Australian law, but the fact that a number of the Republican candidates are trying to make votes for themselves by pretending to favor certain Democrats only shows which side is accustomed to do the trading in this county. From the time when Col. Kiefer ran for clerk of court and traded off A. P. Croonquist down to the present nearly every Republican nominee has made his campaign on trades and combines."

It is said that Register M. J. Bell is out on the warpath and will ask Mr. Freaney to explain why he goes out electioneering with a man who is working in the interests of Mr. Bell's opponent. The Republican county committee tried its hand on Conrad W. Miller but he refused to be whipped into line by Chairman Lowenstein. As has been prophesied from time to time in the GLOBE, there is a very pretty fight on in the Republican organization and some one is very apt to get hurt.

The farmers of Minnesota are at last thoroughly alive to the enormities of the "American system of protection," as it is called by its friends, and will not in the future be caught by its sophistries. In the the evening Republican organ yesterday, nearly three full pages were devoted to the bill, and a labored attempt was made to show that the merchants of the country were engaged in the damnable scheme of putting on prices for the purpose of robbing the people and defeating the Republican party. It is understood that this matter will be distributed to the publishers of the various county Republican organs through the state in the form of supplements. As an example of the editorial comment which precedes the eight or more columns of selections for this measure the following is commended to the intelligent voters of Minnesota, as one of the most absurd attempts to impose on them ever tried by a political machine:

It is evidently a part of a concerted scheme about this time to represent all manner of commodities as having been enhanced in price as the result of the passage of the McKinley bill. This is due in some measure to the operations of the free trade politicians, but in greater measure to the schemes of certain dealers, wholesale and retail, who regard the present as an excellent opportunity for the advancement of their prices upon a pretext, the falsity of which the average consumer has not an opportunity to test. The McKinley bill was passed not as a sectional measure. It was passed in the interest of the nation and its operation will be felt throughout the entire length and breadth of the country. There are localities, no doubt, which will be materially and immediately served by the action of the bill, and there are others, which, for the time being, will consider themselves as being discriminated against. But for the entire country, and for the welfare of all the citizens from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf, the service rendered to the national prosperity by the adoption of the McKinley bill will be extensive and enduring.

As an evidence that the farmers of Minnesota are thinking on this great question, the following clever article on the high tariff tendencies of the Republican party, written by a Norman county farmer and published in the Norman County Herald recently, is reproduced:

Editor Herald: I can no longer conscientiously act with the Republican party, as it seems to have become hopelessly wedded to the unjust protection policy. In spite of the fact that the industrial masses in the United States have suffered untold hardships in consequence of such taxation. The old party, once so dear to the hearts of liberty-loving people, has, I regret to know, at last reached a condition that makes it a good party to let alone. It has done all the good it ever will do, and all the mischief it ever ought to do. My first vote was cast for a Republican presidential ticket, and from that date to the present I have stuck to the party pretty faithfully nearly all the time, never once affiliating with any other party, though in a few instances protesting against the men and measures of the g. o. p. That party helped rid the South of the slavery curse, but now it has become a powerful promoter of industrial slavery in the North as well as the South. It has some minor sins and shortcomings on its record that could be overlooked for the sake of the good it has done prior to its falling under the control of gold-bugs and monopolies; but being guilty of the greater offense involved in the protection infamy, for which it offers no apology nor any hope of reform, it should now be abandoned by every member who believes in equal rights and evenhanded justice. There is no reasonable excuse for a system that imposes heavy burdens on the many for the enrichment of the few; a system that perpetuates war taxes through years of peace; a system that enables a small number of greedy men to amass princely fortunes by crowding industry to the wall. The protection infamy is simply legalized robbery under a very thin disguise. All attempts to excuse it, or to prove that it is right and necessary, only serve to expose its rottenness and the hypocrisy that underlies it.

The laboring classes are coming to understand that, instead of receiving better wages in consequence of the tariff for protection, they generally get no more wages, but are compelled to pay more for life's necessities. At last us farmers are coming to understand that instead of the tariff affording us a home market for our products it goes far toward fastening upon each of us a home mortgage, from which there is no relief this side the grave. At last the people of various occupations are beginning to discover the real nature of the sugar-coated protection pills which they have long been swallowing with their eyes shut. Any party that persists in vending such pills should not be permitted to deceive the people forever. A tariff for revenue is not the ideal of every tax reformer; but it is infinitely better than a tariff for robbery. Every man who writes, says or does anything toward hastening the overthrow of the protective plan for manufacturing millionaires and paupers, is, to the extent of his influence, a benefactor of the human race.

A. FARMER,
Standard, Minn., October, 1890.

The Democrats of Caledonia, Houston county, turned out nearly 800 strong on Wednesday evening, to hear Hon. John L. Townley, of St. Paul, discuss the tariff question. The speaker delivered an eloquent and able speech and held the attention of his audience from start to finish. A correspondent writes that Caledonia, the home of Capt. Harries, proposes to give him a handsome vote this year and help to insure his election. The captain is very popular with his townsmen and is always with them in everything. He is chief of the volunteer fire department of the town. At the lowest estimate "Cap" Harris will defeat Dunnell by 1,000 to 1,500, and his majority may reach 2,500.

The independent Republicans of Rice county are considerably agitated over the appointment of S. M. West, of Faribault, as internal revenue inspector. He is chairman of the Rice county Republican committee, and is one of the leeches who are always on hand for a committee clerkship at each session of the legislature, and the rank and file of the Republicans of old Rice are tired of seeing him gather in everything in sight.

The morning organ of the governor yesterday made a faint attempt to break the force of the GLOBE'S exposure of the strange antics of the board of managers of the Stillwater prison in reference to the purchase of the outfit for the twine factory by attempting to question the motives of President R. J. Hall, of the state Alliance. No attempt was made to defend the action of the board in buying foreign in preference to American made machinery even when the former cost $6,000 more than the later. This seemed too hard a task for even the morning