THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY AT THE GLOBE BUILDING, COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3m. in advance$2 00
6 m. in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month......70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

1 yr in advance$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.

1 yr in advance.$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.....50c
6 m. in advance 1 00 | 1 mo. in adv......20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily — Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance.$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months, in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.

One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office, Room 21, Tribune Building, New York.

Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern Office while in New York.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—For Michigan and Wisconsin: Fair on Wednesday and Thursday; warmer; southwesterly winds.

For Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois: Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer; southwesterly winds.

For North and South Dakota: Fair weather; warmer in eastern portion; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer..
St. Paul....	29.62	32	Helena	30.12	36
Duluth...	29.46	38	Ft. Totten.	....	...
La Crosse..	29.58	32	Ft. Sully ..	29.84	48
Huron.....	29.76	42	Minnedosa	29.44	38
Moorhead.	29.64	42	Calgary ...	29.50	50
St. Vincent	29.52	46	Edmonton	...	....
Bismarck..	29.72	44	Q'Appelle.	29.56	40
Ft. Buford.	29.70	48	Med'e Hat.	......	...
Ft. Custer.	29.90	62	Winnipeg	29.46	38

LOCAL FORECAST.

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

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

August Belmont's will is read.

An Ashland man is killed by a horse.

John P. Clow is shot dead in a Denver saloon.

Gen. George C. Ginty, of Chippewa Falls, is dead.

The West side opera house is auspiciously opened.

The Twins are now joined by regular electric car service.

A band of ghost dancers are brought to Fort Snelling.

Parnell leaves London for Dublin amid a chorus of cheers.

New Canada is exercised over the disappearance of a boy.

Headsman Clarkson nominates Gen. Miles for president in 1892.

E. A. Bryant is arrested at Stillwater for passing counterfeit money.

A citizen of Valley Springs, S. D., dies suddenly of morphine poisoning.

New York trust companies conclude to get along without clearing houses.

Judge Hale makes a liberal bequest for a public library building in St. Paul.

Steinitz and Gunsberg begin their contest for the chess championship of the world.

The thirteenth annual convention of the State Dairymen's association is in session at Glencoe.

MINORITY VOTING.

In view of the legislative apportionment that the incoming lawmakers will have an opportunity and be expected to make, a discussion is arising over the propriety of introducing the minority system of representation. The Northwestern Labor Union recently presented the subject and insisted upon the favorable action of the legislature. Other papers are discussing the matter and endeavoring to frame some comprehensible scheme. The Labor Union says:

Among the matters that ought to engage the attention of the Minnesota legislature at its coming session is a law which will give us in this state a system of minority representation. As our legislative bodies are now elected, and especially with three or four parties in the field, there are almost half of our citizens who have no representation in the law-making bodies.

It illustrates the present method by the recent election of legislative candidates in Hennepin county. There were 36,000 votes, the Democrats having 15,000, the Republicans 12,000, Alliance 6,000 and Prohibition 3,000. It is immaterial as to the exact figures or the parties. The point is that the 15,000 voters get all but two of the twenty-one members of the legislature. With 6,000 less than a majority of the entire vote one party has nineteen members and the rest but two. Had a single legislative district covered the county, the 15,000 Democrats might have had all the twenty-one legislators and left not one for the 21,000 opposition. There is nothing peculiar in this situation. Pluralities usually take the fruits where the majority vote in detachments. Minorities are not likely to have any considerable representation as a rule, and it does not affect the situation if there are several minorities. In the present congress the Democrats have no one of the five members from this state, although they gave their candidates about 110,000 out of 250,000 votes. There have been a number of attempts to relieve in a measure the apparent inequity of no representation for the minority. Theorists have presented various schemes, but they have not often had much chance for experiment. In the enabling act providing for the admission of the Dakotas it was provided that each district should have three members, but no one could vote for more than two. This was an attempt at minority representation, but was not acceptable to the partisan elements in control there, and they made confusion of it. In Pennsylvania county commissioners are elected on this plan, and it seems to give satisfaction. It is not remembered that it has anywhere been applied to the election of members of the legislature, and probably has objections that will make it unacceptable. No precise method is indicated by those who are urging action by the legislature in the direction of minority representation. Illinois has had for near twenty years a method in operation for applying the principle to the larger branch of the legislature. The state is divided into fifty-one districts for legislative purposes, the county lines being preserved in nearly all cases. Each of these districts is entitled to one senator and three representatives, making the senate consist of 51 members, and the house 153. The senators are elected by majority vote, as usual; but in voting for the three representatives, the voter can divide his three votes as he sees fit. He can give them all to one man, one and a half to two, two to one candidate and one to another, or one each to three men. In practice the minority, if not large enough to try to elect two men, gives all its votes to one man, and the majority voter divides his ballot one and a half votes to each of his party candidates. In such cases, if there is but one minority party, all the candidates are elected, the result being virtually decided by the nominating convention. Where they are more equally divided, each party puts up two candidates and the tickets are printed one and a half votes for each name. The smaller parties plump their three votes for a single man, and if they have more than one-fourth of the total poll, elect him. This is the way the farmers' organization in that state has elected three members of the lower house and hold the balance of power on joint ballot, although not able to elect a senator. The experience in that state has been that no party has ever been able to elect all the three members, which would take over three-fourths of the vote. Every district has had one Republican and one Democrat, and the third member has been of the majority party. Neither party has ever had a two-thirds majority in the legislature, and that is virtually impossible in the present division of parties in that state, but the representation in the popular branch has been in close ratio to the general strength of the parties. There has not in the twenty years been any serious effort to change the system, which may be taken as evidence that it gives fair satisfaction to the voters. Under the present apportionment in this state there are fifty-four legislative districts, with one senator in each, but a curious disregard of any uniformity in the ratios of the two houses. There are seventeen of the districts that have but one representative, while others have two, three, and even four. The minority plan could not be applied well to districts having less than three members. It may be a favorable time for its consideration in this state, as the outlook for parties is a good deal mixed.

THE MINNESOTA PART.

It has been quite recently suggested in these columns that the time is at hand when this state, both in the legislature and through the co-operation of the people, should initiate measures to secure the representation its importance and interests require at the world's fair. The preliminary work at Chicago has been so favorably matured that there need be no other solicitude with the nation, states and interests to be represented than that every part shall be roundly filled in the consummation of the magnificent work. There can hardly be too high an estimate had of the magnitude, scope and possible influences of the grand gathering and display. It will have the measurement of a wonderful advance in many departments of investigation even since the Paris exhibit. Minnesota must have no inferior position in the attractions for the world. Systematic and complete organization should be effected to attain the desired results, and this cannot be inaugurated too soon. A letter received yesterday from Commissioner TOUSLEY, of this state, now visiting in Boston, presents some points that are timely, and should command consideration. He says:

This is a matter that deeply concerns every citizen of Minnesota. We are, barring some unforeseen calamity, to have a world's fair. Chicago has presented an adequate site, has put up the millions of money and has enlisted in the undertaking a company of gentlemen who are capable of great achievements. But the buildings and grounds, no matter how costly, convenient and attractive, will not make the fair. Indeed, they will be little else than mockery unless the states and territories of this Union resolve to give unflagging support to this gigantic enterprise. That they will do this, I have little doubt. Ambition, patriotism and enlightened selfishness alike appeal to each and every commonwealth to enter heartily upon this work.

What will Minnesota do? What means shall be adopted in order to foster and support an enlightened public sentiment touching this matter?

Recently I have received a circular from the director general of the exposition, in which there are suggestions which I take the liberty of placing before you, and, if they meet with your approval, bespeak your strong and earnest support.

This circular suggests the inauguration of a popular movement, having for its objects:

First—To raise by public subscription an adequate fund to defray the expenses of exhibits.

Second—To urge upon the legislature the necessity of liberal action in the matter of appropriations.

Third—To secure exhibits representative in every respect of the individual commonwealth.

In order to promote these objects it was suggested that a public meeting of citizens, summoned by the mayor, be called, for the purpose of discussing and arranging for a state convention of citizens likely to be practically interested in the exposition; that the call for such convention be issued in the names of as large a representative body of citizens as possible, and at the earliest moment practicable. Possibly Minneapolis and St. Paul would unite in this call.

The issuance of this call being one of the cardinal points upon which success will hinge, it should be as comprehensive as possible. Every county and every organization should be represented at the convention. Having perfected the permanent organization, the matter of raising a fund commensurate with the magnitude of the proposed exhibit should be considered. Of this sum the legislature should be called upon to appropriate its share, and a plan formulated at the convention for raising the remainder by subscription. These include the most valuable points of the communication, and it seems to me they are worthy of serious attention."

There will, no doubt, soon be official proclamation of the inception of the enterprise and definite invitation extended to all who should be represented in it. The suggestions presented by Commissioner TOUSLEY will, it is to be hoped, direct attention to the need of timely and comprehensive action, and lead to a realization of the effort that will be requisite.

NOT SECTIONAL.

The National Alliance at Ocala took later occasion to give still more formal shape to its antagonism to sectionalism as manifested in the force bill and measures of that sort. The only objector seems to have been Mr. WARDELL, of South Dakota, who has aspirations to go to the senate by means of the Alliance. He did not indicate personal opposition to the declaration, but was timid over the Republican attacks it would afford a pretext for. The objection was inconsiderate, as the political future of the Alliance will be very considerably shaped by the antagonism of the Republican party. If it has any sympathetic cords extending into that organization the excuse for its existence becomes reduced to meager proportions. The declaration of objects set forth leads directly away from the Republican party. The organs of the latter have been busy getting the Ocala range, and are now as hostile in spirit as they are to the Democratic party. In fact, they insist that the Democrats and Confederates are in the Alliance saddle and its path leads towards the Democratic camp. They call upon the men who have gone from them into the new political party to look to Florida and not allow themselves to become "the tools of Southern bourbons." That shows intense alarm, and that they have only the methods of party prejudice and sectional traditions to operate with. One of the good results of the Alliance movement will be to give more independence and freedom of thought. It is a good sign when voters look beyond mere names and know what they are voting for. It is not quite evident to what extent the Alliance may affect the fortunes of any other party, but it may be a very efficient agent of political classification.

HE REJOICED.

In his message the president had the gall to exult over the admission of Wyoming and Idaho as "events full of interest and congratulation * * to all our peoble." It will be remembered these states were hastily made such just in advance of the announcement of the census figures, the unseemly rush evidently being to avoid the discredit the census would throw on the partisan scheme. The only object for the state making was to give the Republicans four additional senators. But for them the Republican majority in the senate could be reduced to very small proportions by the legislatures in session this winter. The two stolen in Montana placed on the rightful side in addition would put the senate in working order with the next house. There was nothing in their local needs to make statehood urgent for either Wyoming or Idaho. They are mostly mining camps and cattle ranches, and the people, aside from the decayed or retired politicians who wanted office, had no special concern about states. Wyoming was found, when the census man came in, to have but 60,589 population, a good deal less than half that of St. Paul, and yet it now blocks the way of the millions in great states with its two senators. The object lesson is quite similar to the state of Nevada, now with but 44,327 population before the sight. It was an iniquitous stage of partisanship that filled those new seats in the senate. Yet Elder HARRISON, who feels that he is a truly good man, snivels about popular rights and honest elections, while he claps his presidential palms over this sharp practice in the interest of protection monopolies.

THE president is candid in saying that he has no good things for any Republican member of congress who does not show up right along and vote straight. It is presumed that most of those defeated in the election will want a good office when the term is out. Those who dodge the force bill or any other party measure will go into the soup. It is something of a novelty to have the conditions made so public. BEN will look over the rolls every day and check up for the awards. It is not a role that suggests WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, CLEVELAND, or even HAYES, but it fits the little man who was fortunate in having a grandfather.

THE barbers of the United States have been in national session the past few days, and, like the suffrage ladies in their conventions, the shrinking timidity made it difficult to secure any talking. This was attributed to the habitual reticence of their vocation, and the impression that verbosity is the need of a shampoo or head soaking.

WHEN Congressman PICKLER came back from the Alliance in Florida he did not know much about their purposes and what they want, but he knew that he wanted a few Alliance votes in the South Dakota legislature to elect him senator. He could not afford to know very much. He has to mix Alliance and Republican principles.

THE Sage of Nininger has an article in the last North American Review giving additional cipher evidence that Lord BACON wrote SHAKESPEARE'S plays. If he does not have greater success in proving that he is "the fittest man" for president of the Alliance than he does in knocking out WILLIAM S., he will not get there.

CLARKSON looks ahead a couple of years and finds that neither CLEVELAND nor BLAINE will be the nominees for president. BLAINE is HARRISON'S premier, and must go with him. His nomination would be illogical. That may be, but the Republicans are likely to be more in need of votes than logic, and CLARKSON may not be a prophet.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S attention is directed to the returns from Boston. The people down there elect a Democratic mayor by over 12,000 majority. Of course the issues were local, but at the same time it is a straw which indicates that it is exceedingly unpopular to be a Republican in this year of our Lord.

THE German journalists think a good deal more than they suppose is judicious to say about the late speech of the emperor, in which he classed journalists as high school graduates gone to seed. They would like to intimate that some rulers are not likely to become ripe enough for seed.

THERE is a suspicion of coyness and delightful timidity in the disclaimer of Miss WILLARD that she has her cap set for a bishop's station. Will she assert that she is not meditating in her hours of solemn quietude over the equipment she shall appear in upon the ecclesiastical elevation.

A CHICAGO paper reports a man who "stole $100,000 and killed himself." Probably he was disgusted at finding that he had left something. Had he been aiming at a sensational act only, a reversal in the order of the incidents would have produced a new feat.

THE president is quite correct in asserting the right of asylum for political refugees on United States steamers in Central American ports when they are having any of their revolutions on land, but that does not make any hair stand on official heads in Guatemala.

THE New Hampshire legislature, that was exhumed the other day, had eighteen Republican members who had become disqualified for seas by being appointed to federal offices. That was one of the cases where patronage did not benefit the party.

PARNELL might go on a fishing excursion for a time without adding to the murkiness of the Irish cause.

The Tail Untwisted.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It was faithfully promised in 1888 that the tail of the British lion should be snatched from its socket. Yet here is Dr. Harrison writing: "The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe have been undisturbed."

An Unusual Phrase.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Very seldom does Jay Gould make use of the expression, "I take no stock in that." Jay, it should be remembered, has a very taking way.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Some want to banish cigarettes,
Some want to stop election bets;
Some want to give us racing pools,
Some want to separate the schools;
Some want to crush theater hats,
Some want to keep up base ball spats;
Some want to poison all the dogs,
Some want to read all Stanley's logs;
Some want to have an Indian war,
Some want to close up every bar;
Some want to tell us when to rest,
Some want to coax us to invest;
Some want to set the social pace,
Some want to run the human race;
Now if they only would keep quiet
The world would wag along all right,
And life would not be such a fight.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

The Boston Transcript assumes that "a politician is apt to feel blue when he is read out of the party." Still, it makes considerable difference what party he is read out of. Just now a large number of Alliance men are feeling quite chipper.

* * *

The transit of Jim Blaine across the small disc of Ben Harrison occurs regularly now about once a day.

* * *

Gov.-Elect Peck, of Wisconsin, and Gov.-Elect Russell, of Massachusetts, are both excellent wing shots, but they both made regular ground wipes at the late election. It is humanely suggested that it is quite barbarous to shoot Republicans when they are resting in the rookeries.

* * *

A Cincinnati detective is reported to have gone insane, imagining himself to be a goose. It is possible he is not insane; perhaps this is a lucid interval.

* * *

It is immaterial to King Kalakau whether the United States annexes the Sandwich Islands or the Sandwich Islands the United States. All he wants is a square commission on the deal.

* * *

On account of the fog London was obliged to postpone her weekly wool sale the other day. The dealers could not tell exactly whether they were handling wool or fog.

* * *

Ocala, Fla., will be known only to future geographers as the place where the National Farmers' Alliance camped a couple of weeks in its raid on Republicanism.

* * *

The cause of the present horrible condition of Indian affairs seems to have been run down to the hole in the interior department occupied by Secretary Noble. Senator Voorhees, by the way, led the pack of beagles.

* * *

The Philadelphia Record observes that it would be poor politics o nominate Grover Cleveland in 1892 should he fail to secure the delegation from New York state. This does not necessarily follow. The rule would hold good did all state conventions invariably voice the will of the people. But they do not. We have lately witnessed a great country rise and repudiate the action of its alleged representatives in congress, and it would be nothing surprising to see the Democratic party of New York rebuke the convention that fails to give the delegation to Cleveland. In fact, it would be surprising if it did not.

* * *

Scientists tell us that future ages may witness another glacial period in the world. Along about that time look out for the gradual unfolding of a John Sherman presidential boom.

* * *

On a calm, still night, one can still hear the echoes of campaign lies in the immediate vicinity of the Endicott building, Fourth street.

* * *

Boss McKinley appears to have builded better than he knew. There is a duty of 25 per cent on imported lymph, and yet when McKinley framed the bill he didn't know lymph from lobster salad. Impecunious consumptives will please take due notice and die accordingly.

* * *

The suppressed author of the McKinley bill says: "Patronage is always an element of weakness to a party in power." How weak the Democrats will be in '92; at the same time, it is surmised they will be able to go alone.

* * *

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Equally true is it that it is a good wind that blows nobody ill—on the Potomac Flats.

* * *

All letters from little children to Santa Claus should be signed with full name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SOME NOTED MEN.

Robert Browning is responsible for the statement that he was nearly fifty before he made any money out of his writings.

Up to this time the Prince of Wales has drawn altogether $16,500,000, and it is estimated that his debts are half as much again.

Hon. John Hicks, United States minister to Peru, has presented a collection of antiquities from that country to Lawrence university, Wisconsin.

Von Moltke, on his ninetieth birthday, was asked how young he would like to be. "About eighty," answered he, the vision of youth arising to his mind's eye.

Ex-Senator Bruce's twelve-year-old son is named Roscoe Conkling Bruce, and is the proud possessor of a silver cup, knife, fork and spoon given to him by the late senator.

Gen. Lew Wallace is writing, with elaborate care, a story of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1454. He intends it to be as good in its way as "Ben Hur."

Lord Wolseley has stated before a parliamentary committee that if only 100,000 men were landed in any part of England he would not be able to prevent their capturing London.

President Harrison goes out driving every day for an hour or two. No president, with the possible exception of Grant, was accustomed to handling the reins as much as Harrison does.

Mr. Blaine is a great student of Napoleon Bonaparte. He has in his house in Washington a number of excellent engravings and etchings of the Corsican in the various stages of his career.

Representative Lanham, who has been re-elected from the Eleventh congressional district of Texas—probably the largest in the country—represents ninety-seven counties that are said to exceed in area ten states.

Gen. Merritt, and all others who knew old Sitting Bull, say that he is the biggest coward ever known in his tribe. He is good at conspiracy, but when it comes to actual fighting he can't stand up and shoot and be shot at.

Sidney Cooper, the famous British painter, is now eighty-seven years old. He still possesses excellent health, and gives five or six hours a day to painting. He sleeps nine hours out of the twenty-four, and lives abstemiously.

Senator Morrill, in spite of his eighty years, is devoted heart and soul to the improvement of the capitol building at Washington. It is to him that is to be given the credit for the beautiful terraces which add so much to the elegance and beauty of the capitol building.

It is said of Dr. Kerr, a medical missionary of the Presbyterian board at Canton, that he has in the past thirty-six years treated over 250,000 patients, and has prepared twenty-seven medical and surgical books. He has trained 100 medical assistants, chiefly Chinese.

Senator-Elect Gordon, at the battle of Seven Pines, received three bullet wounds, and at Antietam he got two bullets in one leg, one in the arm, one in the shoulder and one in the right cheek. He also had a horse killed under him, the butt of his pistol smashed, his canteen pierced and his coat torn with bullets.

TALK OF THE DAY.

Brown—Can I sell you a horse? Bagnall—What's the matter with him?—Brooklyn Life.

You can generally get a point on insect life by making yourself familiar with the bee.—Texas Siftings.

The Force of Heredity.—Judge—You confess to having stolen the money, do you? Well, have you any exonerating circumstances to offer? Culprit—Yes, your honor, my grandfather was an alderman.—St. Joseph News.

SUGAR.

Half a pound of glucose,
Half a pound of sand,
Make the angry housewife
And the grocer bland.

—Boston Traveler.

A Big Stock—Stranger (after ten years' absence)—What became of Bad, Luck & Co? When I left they were in financial straits—selling out at cost. Citizen—They are at the old stand—still selling out.—Good News.

The Wrong House—Servant (answering bell)—My master isn't in, sir; you may leave the bill if you wish. Caller (in surprise)—Bill? I have no bill—wish to—— Servant (in surprise also)—No bill! Then you must have called at the wrong house.—Paris Gaulois.

Met Half Way—James (to Mr. Montmoragony, who has called upon Mrs. Benthousand)—Mrs. Benthousand has sent me down to say that she is not at home, sir. Mr. Montmoragony (having swallowed his grief)—Say to Mrs. Benthousand that I didn't call.—Puck.

GOSSIP OF THE PRESS.

Hill as a Senator.

Binghamton Leader.

It can easily be conceived that Gov. Hill's candidacy for the senatorship would be regarded by every Democrat in the land as worthy of unstinted applause and approbation. As a member of the United States senate Gov. Hill would stand before the American people as an exponent and champion of Democratic principles of whom the national Democracy might well feel proud. With his keen political sagacity; his shrewd and ready insight into problems of government; his active, energetic mind, and his tireless physical adaptability, coupled with his devotedness to the interest of the people and of his party, the governor in the capacity of United States senator would impart a condimental savoriness to national legislation.

Story on Harrison and Reed.

Washington Post.

A story is told of a Rhode Island lady who was being shown over the White house under the gallant escort of Speaker Reed. The speaker was particularly attentive, and took pains to show off the fine points of the mansion to the best of his ability. In the corridor President Harrison was encountered, and he, too, was gracious in helping the visitor view the different apartments. The lady did not know the president, but his attention seemed to merit some kind of recognition, so she said: "I think I remember you as about the place under the Arthur administration. Were you not?" The speaker chuckled till his fat sides shook, but the president barely smiled.

Legal Learning for Farmers.

Chicago Herald.

The fact that the Kansas Farmers' Alliance has elected a candidate to the bench who has never studied a word of law is explained by the statement that they admit no lawyers to their order. They had either to elect an outsider or a member who had no knowledge of the law, and they did the latter. The judge-elect, however, is now busily thumbing Coke, Littleton and Blackstone, and undoubtedly will acquire quite enough legal learning to satisfy the farmers. The latter, indeed, appear to need little law, and they have often abolished laws which corporations and monopolies believed were very useful.

The People Know.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

Maj. McKinley has been proved to be a false prophet, and nothing he says should be trusted. The people know from good authority what the effect of the tariff will be, and therefore they demand the instant repeal of its objectionable features. They do not care to wait to learn what they believe they know already, and they do not need to consult McKinley or any other lawyer in congress or out of it as to what will be the effect of a tariff bill upon business interests.

DONTS FOR GIRLS.

My girls, if you would never be mistaken for any but a lady don't make yourself conspicuous in public places by loud and sudden laughter, and don't cling to your escort's arm as if you feared he would get away from you and be lost forever.

Don't stride along the streets as if you were an amazon on your way to horse-whip some one.

Don't bully the salesman when you are shopping, nor take up his time with foolish chatter about yourself and your affairs, in which he can possibly take no interest.

Don't attempt to cheapen goods, the price of which has been told you, nor handle articles easily stained or broken, nor persist in trying on every hat and bonnet in the establisment when you know you have not the slightest intention of purchasing.

Don't discuss scandalous gossip on the cars. Nobody who is anything ever does that. I beg your pardon and insist that that last is a very important "don't," for I recently listened for a quarter of an hour to two elegantly dressed ladies, whose appearance stamped them as decidedly "somebody," who discussed with much gusto a very shocking affair. I ought not to have listened? I could not help it, for their voices, though whispering shrilly, were perfectly audible all over the car.

Don't munch candy while trying to carry on a conversation, and don't, oh don't, chew gum, even to aid your digestion, except in the privacy of your own room.

No gentleman is going to gaze at you persistently. Therefore, don't allow any man to see that you have noticed his stare, for you don't really care for the admiration of any but gentlemen, and your very resentfulness of a stranger may encourage him to further impertinence.

Above all, don't allow yourself to forget for a single moment that only the truly kind and womanly woman is a lady.

LAUGHS FOR ALL.

Spacer—What head did you put on your article?

Lever—None. It is a tale.—New York Herald.

A New York auctioneer advertised—For Sale—A large quantity of oil paintings by some of the most ancient masters of the day.—Youth's Companion.

Dimmack—Don't those good old college songs electrify you?

Miss Arlington—Well, I'm free to say that that one, at least, shocks me.—Christmas Judge.

Bessie—Jessie told me last night that she thought your face a poem.

George—Possibly that was the reason she rejected me.—New York Herald.

Head of Firm—Oh, by the way, Mr. Travers, I shall have to ask you to stay in the office all day next Wednesday; I am going out of town.

Travers (aside)—Hang the luck! That is the very day I had arranged to have my grandmother die.—Life.

Miss Brune (who has passed the summer at Bar Harbor)—Kitty, will you do me a favor?

Miss Blonn—Will I? Ask it.

Miss Brune—Let Peters bring me a chocolate eclair instead of this vanilla one. It doesn't match my tan, you know.—Christmas Judge.

A young woman sent to a newspaper a poem, entitled, "I Cannot Make Him Smile," and was much displeased when the editor sent it back with a line saying that she would probably succeed if she showed him the poem.—Youth's Companion.

Dashaway—The other night I went to an amateur theatrical performance, and then I went home and had a terrible dream.

Cleverton—What did you dream?

Dashaway—I dreamt I went to it again.—New York Sun.

She—There's that horrid Mr. Gargoyle. Have you ever seen his wife?

He—No; but she's a blonde.

"How do you know?"

"I was with Gargoyle half an hour yesterday, and he spoke admiringly of every brunette who passed."—Life.

Nellie—Well, Edie, how do you like going to school?

Edie (her first experience)—I don't like it!

Nellie—Why, Edie, what's the matter? Don't you like your teacher?

Edie—No; I don't like her one bit! She put me in a chair and told me to sit there for the present, and I sat—and sat—and sat, and she never gave me any present at all!—Boston Budget.

HANGS ON A THREAD.

Only Circumstantial Evidence So Far Adduced to Prove Horton's Guilt.

He Admitted to a Policeman That Circumstances Were Against Him.

Six-Fingered Jack Details How He Took Horton Out of the River

Terrible Accusation Made By the Husband Against His Dead Wife.

But little headway was made in the Horton murder trial yesterday. Five witnesses in all were examined. Four were examined Monday, and it is said that the state will in all call twenty witnesses. Mr. Erwin has stated that there were only two witnesses to be called by the defense, but, from the names given in evidence by the witnesses he has cross-examined, it is probable that this number will be increased to a dozen. The case cannot, therefore, be expected to end before next week, and there are some "knowing ones" who mysteriously hint that it may be still further prolonged. The people who seek admission to the court room are increasing, and, to keep something like decorum, Judge Kelly has given instructions that only a limited number shall be given the freedom of the seats on the floor. The gallery is free to all, and, needless to add, it is choked with humanity, many men, in order to obtain a seat, appearing at the court house an hour before the trial is reopened. Hundreds fail to obtain admission, many standing at the doors and windows gaping through the glass, their eyes longing for the promised land within. Yesterday's proceedings were devoid of dramatic interest. The prisoner manifests the same degree of interest in the proceedings. His whole attention is occupied in listening to the evidence and exchanging an occasional word with Attorney Martin. He entirely ignores onlookers; he neither looks to the right or to the left, but straight facing the witness stand. During the afternoon a telegram was handed Attorney Martin, who, having read it, handed it to the prisoner. Horton convulsively seized and tremulously read the telegram. Then he nodded approvingly to Mr. Martin and returned it to the attorney Mr. Erwin continues to subject each witness to a most searching cross-examination. He spends considerable time in reading the evidence given by witnesses at the coroner's inquest and preliminary trial, and is attempting to show a discrepancy between it and what is given at this trial. One of the witnesses called yesterday is quite a character. He is popularly known as "Six-Fingered Jack," and, true to this by-name, five fingers and a thumb were noted on each hand. "Six-Fingered Jack" is a German, of small stature, rugged face, prominent nose and shaggy, dark-gray beard. He resides alone, with his dogs, at a small habitation near Pig's Eye. Not being a fluent English speaker, an interpreter had to be called in. The other witnesses were of the usual, ordinary character, and their evidence is clearly set forth below.

WHOOPS CORROBORATED.

Six-Fingered Jack Takes Horton Out of the River.

The cross-examination of Frank M. Turner was continued by Mr. Erwin at the reopening of court yesterday morning. Only three queries were put, respecting the time elapsing between the gurgling sounds and whoops he heard on the river, when Mr. Munn took up the re-examination of the witness. Little of importance was gleaned, and William Turner was called to the stand. He is sixteen years of age, son of Frank Turner, and was fishing down the river with his father the night of Aug. 14. Testified to hearing some one rowing, talking—a man's heavy voice—then a splash, two short screams, another splash, a gurgling sound, and dead silence again. Five minutes after he heard a loud whoop coming from the same direction. There was whooping from below and across the river. The man in the water did not at first reply, and then witness shouted and the reply came: "Bring a boat, we're in the water." A boat was launched from the opposite side, and witness and his father having walked down the bank saw a man in the river. The water was up to his breast. The following conversation took place between the man in the water and the man in the boat:

"Where are you?"

"I am here."

"What's the matter with you? Why don't you come out?"

"I'm afraid and cannot swim."

"Why, you can wade out."

"Which way?"

"Either way."

Horton got in the boat and landed on the sandbar, where witness and his father found him. The man said his wife and child were drowned, and, in response to a question, said: "The little baby leaned out to get something in the river; my wife sprung after her and overturned the boat."

Mr. Erwin, in cross-examination, queried the witness as to his statements made before the coroner's jury, which he wanted to make out were different to those he had then made. He was asking these questions when Mr. Munn requested that Mr. Erwin should read out the whole of the boy's answer to the coroner's jury. Mr. Erwin dissented, and was proceeding.

Mr. Munn—You must read the whole answer.

Mr. Erwin—I will take my own course, Mr. Munn, and you can make your objections.

Mr. Munn—Then I protest againt the question. It is irrelevant, unless you read the whole answer.

Judge Kelly—The motion sustained.

Mr. Erwin—Exception noted.

The re-examination immediately concluded. The boy said he was five feet two inches high.

From Pig's Eye.

August Raddie, otherwise known as Six-Fingered Jack, who lives at Pig's Eye, near the river, heard the whooping of a man in the river and a call for a boat. He got out his boat, and, upon proceeding down the river, found a man in water four feet deep. At this point several of the jury said they could not make out the witness' German-English, and Capt. Weber was sworn in as interpreter. Raddie said Horton was without his hat, shoes and coat. He said his wife and child were drowned, and in answer to the question how, he added: "The child fell over in catching something, my wife jumped to get at the child and pulled the boat over." Cross-examined: He lived alone. First heard the hollering on the river about 8 o'clock. It was not very dark. He heard the whooping for a quarter of an hour before he went. The answer he got was: "A boat! a boat! Bring a boat."

Mr. Erwin—What did you do?

"There was a colored man on the bank, and he said: 'August, take your boat and go and see what he wants.' He took his boat and found Horton, as before stated. There is a strong current where defendant was found in the river. Rowing is difficult at the point. Horton was wet all over and shivered a great deal. South St. Paul is two miles from where he found defendant in the river. Horton was taken to South St. Paul, where he took the train for home. His appearance was that of a dead man."

The evidence of this witness concluded, and, at 12 o'clock, an adjournment was taken until 2.

FLOATING IN THE RIVER.

How the Drowned Woman's Body Was Found in the River.

There was a score or more of ladies present at the afternoon sitting, and while the floor of the court room did not have the congested appearance of Monday—the court officials admitting a chosen few—the gallery contained the usual morbid crowd. There was a short delay after the reopening of the court, owing to the non-arrival of Patrick H. Moriarity. The witness appeared ten minutes late, and, sworn, said he lives at 390 South Robert street. He was at the slaughter house, near South St. Paul, the night of Aug. 14, and shortly after 9 o'clock heard hallooing from the river.

Mr. Munn—What was the sound like?

Witness—A hoo, hoo. The shouting seemed close to him and then far off. He shouted, but got no reply. There was silence, and then the hallooing was repeated. The place where the hallooing came from is very secluded.

Mr. Erwin subjected the witness to a severe cross-examination. There were other three men at the slaughter house that evening—Dixon, Heege and Pieper. The last two were employes. Dixon was learning the trade.

"What were you doing down there that evening?"

"Working."

"What at?"

"I don't know. Attending to various things."

"Anything to drink down there?"

"No, sir."

"Had the other men anything to drink?"

"No, sir."

"What were you doing when you heard the hallooing?"

"Sitting at the fire."

"What kept you at the fire?"

"We were just having supper."

He once more told how he heard the hallooing, and said while they were at the fire two strange men appeared.

"Where did they come from?"

"In the direction of Concord street."

"What did they say?"

"They asked if we had heard any crying, and Pieper replied it was an escaped lunatic. One of the men replied it must be his brother."

"What did he mean by that?"

"I suppose he meant an escaped lunatic."

There was a ripple of laughter at this, and Judge Kelly knocked on his desk for order.

Moriarity, proceeding, said the two strange men went up the river, and ten minutes later returned, saying: "A man up there had his family in a boat, and guessed there were having a good time. The men at once left, making in the direction of Concord street." Turner and his boy came up, probably five minutes later, and said: "My God, there is a man in the water and his wife and baby had been drowned."

"When you hallooed and there was no answer, what did you say?"

"I told him to go to hell."

From the sound of the hallooing he believed it came from the brush, not the river.

He Had Two Vests.

James S. Callan, police officer, South St. Paul, saw Horton at 9.30 or 10 o'clock at the Park station. He had heard of the drowning, and asked defendant how it happened. He replied: "The little girl saw something in the water, reached for it and slipped. My wife grasped at her, and the boat capsized. When they were going overboard she caught me round the neck and they went down twice. When they went down the second time I broke away." Officer Griswold came up. Horton was in his wet clothes, excepting a dry coat he had obtained in town, and Griswold offered to take him to his room and give him dry clothes. Horton complied, and witness saw him divest. He removed two vests, and when asked how he came to have two vests he said he did not know, excepting that he left home in a hurry, the little girl was crying, and he might have put an extra vest on in mistake.

Mr. Erwin—Was there anything unusual in his manner?

Witness—No, sir; excepting that he was cool.

Mr. Munn—How do you use the word cool? Do you mean he was not disconcerted?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Ernest Smith, fourteen years of age, said he lived at Newport.

Mr. Munn—Where is it?

"In Minnesota."

Mr. Munn—Yes; but in what direction—up or down the river?

"Down the river. He was rowing on the river and found the body. It was floating on the left side, feet down stream."

"What was the condition of hair?"

"All down. The hat was caught in the garment. There was either a shawl or a cape on the body."

Cross-examined—There was mud in the eyes and ears. The right hand of the woman was slightly out of the water.

Judge Kelly—You say the hair was down. Did you see any comb?

Witness—No, sir.

Michael Hanley, police officer, West St. Paul, went down to the river the day after the drowning, and with Sergeant Sullivan, arrested the defendant. When arrested, Horton told the same story of the capsizing of the boat. Witness remarked that it was a peculiar time of night to take a pleasure trip on the river. To this he made no remark. Sullivan asked him if he had any trouble with his wife, and Horton replied that he had—some four years ago. He accused her of adultery, and said he could prove it. The act was committed with a man up country, but witness had forgot the name. He also said that she had contracted a disease. In returning to the city Sullivan remarked: "You have my sympathy;" and Horton replied; "I know circumstances are are against me." Witness, in cross-examination, admitted that Sullivan peremptorily asked Horton what the trouble was between he and his wife, and that in reply he used the simple word "adultery," adding that she had a disease she could not get any other way.

Mr. Erwin moved that the declaration of witness repeating the statements of Horton be stricken out, they being made while he was under arrest and with the communication from Sergt. Sullivan "that it would be easier for him to own up and get a lighter punishment."

Judge Kelly denied the motion, and an exception was taken.

The court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

It Gave the Winona Normal a Bit the Worst of It.

To the Editor of the Globe.

My attention is called to a recent statement in the columns of your paper, in which you represent that the enrollment of the State Normal school at Winona has fallen from 622, in 1889, to 419 in 1890—a decrease of 203. I presume that you took your data from the advance sheets of Mr. Kiehle's report, in which, by a typographical error, 622 stand for 427. The decrease was only eight, while the average attendance was slightly more in 1890 than in 1889. You represent the St. Cloud Normal as having increased from 309 to 333. You have reversed the figures. The tables of Mr. Kiehle's report show that school to have fallen off from 333 to 309. You mention Mankato as showing the largest enrollment. Comparison of the schools should include all the items of the following table, compiled from Supt. Kiehle's advance sheets:

	Enrollment.	Graduates.	Total for 2 y'rs.
Winona, 1889..........	427	62	
Winona, 1890,..........	419	50	112
Mankato, 1889..........	495	54	
Mankato, 1890	544	36	88
St. Cloud, 1889..........	309	28	
St. Cloud, 1890	333	31	59

IRWIN SHEPARD.

Winona, Dec. 8.

Wanted One More.

Boston Herald.

Customer—What is this, waiter?

Waiter—Just what you ordered sir—pea soup.

Customer—Please bring me another pea as a side dish.

A Frequent Striker.

Racket.

Gazzam—Snodgrass is on a strike again.

Maddox—Is he?

Gazzam—Yes; he struck me for $10 this morning.

HELLO!

Are you interested in Furs? If so, you should attend to buying them now. We offer you an elegant lot of goods in fine

KRIMMER!

(Ladies call this Gray Astrakhan.) We have made and sold about 100 of these garments this year, and have had the most handsome skins ever brought here. We are now ready with a new lot for Children, Misses and Young Ladies, at $45, $50 and upwards. They are very durable and economical to buy. On

Astrakhan

Garments we are acknowledged leaders, and have sold an immense quantity. Our Jackets and Walking Coats, as well as Long Sacques, in this fur are unequaled, and for $45 to $60 nothing can equal them in wear, warmth and neat dressy looks. We want to close out our

PLUSH

Goods, and now offer the choice of any Plush Sacque in our house at

$25.00

This takes our garments at $28.50, $30, $35, $40. All this year's goods, with high shoulders, patent "fly fronts," elegant goods and every one warranted. If you want one come in. This is less than the average cost to us. Our

SEAL

Garments are acknowledged to be best style, fit and finish of any in this country. We have about 100 garments for sale yet at September prices, and we advise selection of a garment this season, as we believe firmly in very high prices next year.

RANSOM

—AND—

HORTON