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plan and condemnation says: "It will open the wounds of the war and retard the happy day of reconciliation and peace, and that one of the greatest aims of the Alliance is the restoration of fraternal feeling and true concord to the people of this entire republic."

To consent, then, to any political cooperation with its supporters would be at the sacrifice of patriotism and the interest of the nation. Then, in regard to the more active question of McKinleyism, the Alliance used this language, which breathes the spirit of every Democratic politician.

We demand that the war tariff, which has too long survived the object of its creation, shall be radically revised, giving very material reduction to its present rates, and placing raw materials on the free list, to the end that we may compete with the world for market, and that such luxuries as whisky and tobacco shall in no measure be relieved from internal taxation till the high protective tariff has been wholly rid of its extortionate and especially denunciate the McKinley bill as the crowning infamy of protection.

It would be a burlesque of principle for those who hold such opinions to give party aid to the supporters of the "crowing infamy of protection." It is believed that these recent declarations embody the views of the Alliance party in all the Western states. They have some theories that have not seemed essential to many Democrats, but in the chief respects the country had in mind in its emphatic voting there is entire concurrence.

PLANS OF THE ALLIANCE. There is a good deal of commotion in the East against the meeting of the legislatures of the Western states which the farmer element controls. Very large sums of money have gone from New England and the Middle states to Kansas and other places to be loaned to the securities of farm mortgages, on the credit of municipalities and to quasi-public corporations, like railroads and gas and water works companies. It is feared that the Alliance will pass laws arbitrarily reducing the rates of interest, extending the term of stay of the securities, and the rates of railroads and legalizing a general repudiation of public and private obligations.

We have not examined the Kansas newspapers on the subject, but we presume that the Republican organs there are adding to the general alarm and concern by harrowing recitals of the deep depravity the farmers propose to perpetrate.

This is the attitude the Republican newspapers in Minnesota are assuming with respect to the fact of patriotism. The Farmers' Alliance has a representation of a baker's dozen in the senate, and less than a third in the house, while the Republican party has a total in both houses considerably larger than either of the other parties, besides controlling the executive and every member of the supreme court. It would not appear at first glance as though there were any very great danger under such circumstances of a revolutionary legislation.

The business of the state, however, are bulging everybody who has a dollar in the world to get into line quickly for its defense under the leadership of Mr. MERIAM, their banker governor from St. Paul, and Mr. BARNES, their lawyer and chief speaker from St. Cloud. They keep shouting that the strongholds of capital are in danger; that the Republican party is the only real sinner-pure money loaners' party going; and with this aim in view, they are endeavoring to get the legislature without the assistance of the Democrats or Republicans.

Some Democrats or Republicans will have to vote with it on all the laws it proposes in order that they may pass, and the Republican governor will have to sign them. If he disapproves, they will not be passed over his veto without Republican votes, because the Democracy and the Alliance combined have not a two-thirds majority of either house. But besides all this, the Farmers' Alliance is not an anarchist, thirsting for the destruction of property. They are property owners themselves, banded together for its preservation against the assaults of class legislation.

The Democrats are with the Alliance on almost all the great national issues, and on many for which it fights in the state. We hope to see a great many of its principles vitalized in the shape of laws. A combination of the Democracy and the Alliance is not a very desirable. The great trouble with much legislation heretofore enacted for the amelioration of the condition of the oppressed has been that it has been rendered inoperative by the courts, which have been to do unconscionable. The farmer's knowledge is wrong, but put in shape by skilled constitutional lawyers, of whom there are many in the legislature, ought to produce something which will stand and be effective.

ELEVATOR MANNERS. A subscriber writes to inquire whether he ought to take off his hat while riding in an elevator with a woman. The GLOBE is like a court of last resort, in that it is unwilling to decide any general case. The question is one which will write again, giving us the details of the particular experience which prompted his inquiry, we shall tell him with accuracy and finality whether he ought to have taken off his hat in that particular case. As the question is likely to arise again, however, we shall lay down a few general principles which will guide future inquirers, and perhaps enable them to save their postal cards for other purposes than addresses.

We should say, then, that if our correspondent is engaged in running an elevator, and the building in which he works is reasonably warm, he should take off his hat in riding in an elevator with a woman. If, however, the building is cold, and the woman is dressed in a heavy coat, it is better to leave the hat on. To do otherwise tends to appoplexy, or overheating the head, and to badness, which is becoming alarmingly prevalent. If, on the other hand, the elevator is cold and drafty, he should keep his hat on, because, if he should take it off, to do otherwise tends to appoplexy, or overheating the head, and to badness, which is becoming alarmingly prevalent.

THE GOOD WANTED. A casual analysis of the statistics of immigration the past year shows that the need of more effective restrictive measures is not counting the Chinese who ooze in from Canada and Mexico, it is apparent that in a largely increasing ratio the accessions are from the countries that send more cheap contract labor than families to the United States. For the last fiscal year the British Isles sent 67,818 males and 54,993 females; Germany, 50,223 males, and 41,504 females; Sweden and Norway, 23,131 males, and 17,829 females. About twenty-fourth as many women as men were sent, and we shall miss our aim at

some time and cut our throats. On this account forks are more popular for the purpose because they do not suggest a necessarily fatal outcome.

The same idea prevails in elevator manners. If the journey is very long and fatiguing, as in the court house elevators, it might distress a sympathetic woman to see one use one's arms as he had to rack for so many hours, and the hat had better be worn on the head, at least part of the time. This is also the case when the elevator is filled with a disorderly crowd. As at home societies, one's hat if misplaced might be lost or damaged; and if the woman who is with us is a relative, who knows that it will be replaced at some entreatment of future additions to her own wardrobe, she might be sorry. On the other hand, a woman who is riding with one in an elevator looks displeased with her fellow passenger if it well for him to lay off his crown. It might hurt her feelings if he did not, and this is most of all to be avoided. As we have already said, we are not going to give our arms as a decision on so important a matter, but we hope that what we have said will be suggestive.

THE LOCAL BANKS. The Finance News publishes this week some interesting statistics about the St. Paul and Minneapolis banks, which tell their own story. Every bank in St. Paul made a semi-annual dividend in January, and every bank in Minneapolis except one. In St. Paul the National National bank of the usual semi-annual story of 7 per cent on its capital stock, and the Commercial brings up the rear with what is equivalent to a little less than 2 1/2 per cent. Between these are the First National, the Merchants' and the Capital, all 5 per cent; the Bank of Minnesota, German-American, West Side, Scandinavian-American and Germania, with 4 per cent; the St. Paul with 3 1/2 per cent and the Peoples' and Seven Corners with 3 per cent. In criticizing this list it needs to be remembered that the Second National has a capital of only \$200,000 and the Capital of \$100,000, while the German-American has to divide its profits among \$2,000,000 of stock. Its volume of business and aggregate profits, as measured by semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, are very much greater than the Second National when it pays 7 per cent on the Capital when it pays 5 per cent.

The same paper contrasts the policy of the banks in the two cities during the recent stringency, as shown by their statements made Dec. 19. It appears that in Minneapolis there was an increase of money outstanding in the shape of loans of over \$1,750,000 since the statements in October, while in St. Paul there was a decrease of over \$500,000. The St. Paul banks, at the same time, showed an increase of over \$100,000 on hand in cash, while the Minneapolis banks showed a decrease of \$236,000. The Minneapolis banks also reported a total increase of nearly \$500,000 in redemptions, against \$23,000 by the St. Paul banks.

The general average of profits made during the past year by the Minneapolis banks is not materially from the results in St. Paul, but the Republicans' action during the hard times in December does not appear in the January dividend. The general course of the Minneapolis banks towards their customers, if figures prove anything, was much more liberal than the method of those in St. Paul. In spite of St. Paul's very large banking capital, it was often impossible in December for very responsible men to get the accommodation they needed, not because the banks did not have the money, but because the security offered was unsatisfactory, but because their policy was to hold all the reserve they could accumulate on account of a rumble of disaster they heard in the distance. Solvency and success in the business world are based so largely on confidence that it is surprising from one point of view that there were not some large failures in the city when the banks were shaking their heads in response to requests for loans. It is a proud commentary on the stability of our business houses that without an exception they weathered such a storm, coming at so inopportune a season.

WATCHING IT. The Cleveland leader speaks of the jury amendment to the constitution of this state as "one of the most interesting changes in the system of court practice which has been made in any part of the United States for many years back." It is a radical innovation, and anticipates such satisfactory results that the practice may be extended to the criminal trials. In regard to this it says:

That is the field in which reform is most needed, for it is trying to save the citizen from punishment that unscrupulous lawyers are most likely to "fix" one or two scores in a jury. If a system like the one now in operation in Minnesota had been in operation in the Illinois criminal courts when the murderers of Dr. Crozier were tried, the result would have been that at least three of them would have been hanged. Then, it is probable, one at least would have turned state's evidence in trying to save his neck, and the greater work which was kept in the background by their tools and dupes did the work of butchery might have been brought to justice. It is the general rule that when only one or two men refuse to join the rest of a jury in rendering a verdict, the majority is entirely right, and the small opposition due to crankiness or desultory jury reform sorely needed everywhere, and all experiments in that direction will be watched with hopeful interest by lovers of justice.

Should this innovation prove as beneficial in operation as its friends anticipate, there will be strong effort to extend it to the criminal practice.

THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS has been obliged to have deeds done by him in order to hold to office. That is one of the ancient requirements that has not been rubbed out of the statute books.

TWO MORE of the eight charming daughters of Chief Justice FULLER are to be married. The exaltation and felicitous of courtship are becoming numerous in the family.

OMAHA has elected THOMAS LOWRY president of its new Democratic city council. Perhaps there is something in a name to suggest municipal push.

THE MCKINLEY ADVANCES the cost of red paint, but as a peace measure it is a failure. The red men are putting it on thicker than ever.

THE PROHIBITION STATE organization in Indiana has thrown up the sponge. It had become too dry for use.

CONCORD is just now the center of more discord than any settlement east of the Sioux reservation.

THE DEBRIS of some New Year's resolutions may be found in the polio wagons these evenings.

BRINK of the grave—the opening sentence of one of WILLIAM M. EVARTS' speeches.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

The state of Montana says a brilliant example of political enterprise. Her Democratic house of representatives carries along a Republican understudy.

The Republican senate majority has dropped the red-hot force bill, but quite a number of them are still blowing their fingers.

Democrats are getting together this year in a manner that produces the utmost disgust in the minds of Republicans. It is given out in a concealed state that they are quite likely to stay together long enough to elect a president to succeed Dr. Nurse Harrison.

There may be no very extensive presidential boom for Gen. Miles, but his earnest recommendation that a squad of mendeacians, and a few more, be sent to Montana, has knocked the wind from Dr. Harrison's little second-term globe.

The Alliance member of the Minnesota legislature who votes with the Republican party in that body proves false to the constituency that sent him there. This is not surprising, because the Alliance has no endorsement of the universal Alliance opinion, as expressed by the stay-at-home farmers of this state. Let it be remembered that but for the active, malignant corruption of the Republican party in Minnesota there would have been no Farmers' Alliance.

Prof. Koch indulges in a horseback ride every afternoon at 2 o'clock. On his return the other day it was observed that his horse moved with a slight "jumph."

The Minneapolis Journal has an editorial on "The Secret of Our Growth." It was \$20,000,000 in 1880, and it would give away St. Paul, Portland in this raw style.

It is true that Gov. Merriam did not select many new men to complete his list of appointments. It is not, however, the value of political veterans in a hot campaign, and never, no, never goes back on the "old guard."

Is there nothing new under the sun? Yes, indeed. Go up to the state capital and you will find a new kind of official communications from a Radical Republican governor. That is something new—in Minnesota.

Coupled with the statement of Senator Edmunds that "it is immaterial what people think" comes the announcement that his party is not to be swayed by the "sworn off whisky drinking." It is useless for him to say "it is immaterial." The people will continue to think real hard on this particular point.

Official position in the cabinet is said to have cost John W. Wainmaker \$22,000 a year. But a cabinet cost only \$10,000.

A Georgia Justice of the peace has taken on an amendment to the oath taken by litigants, which he swears each party to "pay all costs, so help you God." He thus secures a death-chill on fees, and is prepared to give pointers to Jay Gould.

The Tacoma Morning Globe comes to us in the shape of a handsome New Year annual of twenty pages, with cover. It contains, aside from an excellent and exhaustive review of the flourishing city of Tacoma, a large number of interesting pictures of local scenes, and pictures of nearly 100 of Tacoma's prominent citizens. The annual is a credit to the bold enterprise lurking beneath the tame homages of the Globe publishing company.

The Grand Forks, N. D., publisher, published the "New Year annual which is an illustrative tribute to the ability of its proprietors and a credit to the city. The historical, descriptive and statistical information are full, accurate and profusely illustrated.

A New York paper says: "There are nine men in this city who are frozen into winnowing snow, topped by paper, rags and debris." But what is the use of cleaning up a city where life is one eternal blizzard?

Armies of cigarette fands are going to various lunatic asylums, but they are not going fast enough. It was a half-branded cigarette that was the cause of the trouble in New York, and hardly a week elapsed that some dude does not imperil valuable property by casting his beastly, odiferous opium torch in dangerous proximity to combustibles.

The high protective New York Press publishes, with illustrations, a description of a young man who is a bottle and an umbrella. It forgets to add, however, that, owing to the McKinley bill, it costs a good deal to perform this trick with one's own property.

LAUGHS FOR ALL.

Jones—How high Poozles carries his head in laughing? Brown—Yes. It moved up with the rest of the furniture when the McKinley bill became law.—Washington Star.

Uncle Jerry Rusk has had his hair cut. This is because of the presidential race. No granger who goes to Washington and becomes a duke can get the Farmers' Alliance nomination in '92.—Boston Globe.

"Why were not Shadrach, Meshach and Abnerago harmed when they were cast into the fiery furnace?" asked the teacher. "They were not," answered a boy. "They stood in with each other.—Chicago Tribune.

Kneelock—Photographers ought to be very fond of flowers. Shattuck—I don't see why. Kneelock—Because they are so familiar with poses.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Figg—Has it occurred to you that your mamma seems to be coming here pretty often? Laura—Why I never thought of it in that light. It seems to me she is coming here every day.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Young Scadds has married a poor girl whose face was her only dowry." "It runs in the family. His sister is married to a foreign count, who brought her nothing but his checks."—Puck.

"They tell me that Miss Rizzole calls her maid a 'young man' to Gu de Guy." "Yes; but I can't blame her, don't you know. I had sat down on a pin that day in London.—Don't you know?—Washington Post.

Cholly Cholmondeley—I visited an old aunt today whom I had not seen since I was a baby; and she remarked that I was much changed. Do you notice it? Haward Hawington—No! How strange!—Jewelers' Circular.

PARNELL AGREES TO ABDICATE THE LEADERSHIP. LONDON, Jan. 7.—Advices received from Boulogne-sur-Mer state that upon Mr. O'Brien's personal entreaty he was empowered to ask Justin McCarthy to retire from the chairmanship of the Irish party at the annual meeting of the party in favor of John Dillon, M. P., or it is understood, the conference agreed that Mr. O'Brien should do so as Mr. O'Brien could serve as chairman. According to the same advices, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. McCarthy had an interview at Boulogne to-morrow, when the final settlement of the subject will be made. Mr. Gladstone is expected to arrive in London to-morrow, and the Parnellites are said to be pledged to abandon Mr. Parnell if the latter insists upon the pledges given. John Dillon has been called from New York by the approval of Mr. Parnell's temporary retirement from the chairmanship of the Irish party in favor of Mr. O'Brien. The negotiations with Mr. McCarthy will follow. Mr. Gill is announced to have said that he was not at liberty to speak on the subject of the conference, except so far as to say that a peaceful settlement in the matter in question may be expected. Later Mr. O'Brien said:

Having nothing to add to the communications that have already been made to the newspapers, except that in view of all these matters I have no objection to the interests of friendship and good will between the two people, I respectfully entreat the members of the party to exercise patience while we are discussing most difficult and delicate matters with our brother representatives of Ireland.

AT SPRINGFIELD. The Democrats Easily Organize the Illinois House. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Thirty-seventh assembly of Illinois convened in regular session at noon today, the galleries of both houses were crowded and the greatest interest was manifested in the outcome of the peculiar political complications. Naturally the greatest interest was centered in the house, where the Democratic majority was just sufficient to organize. The full house, composed of seventy-five Democrats, seventy-three Republicans and three farmers, responded to the roll call. The house was organized by the election of John E. Crafts, Democrat, as speaker by the full party vote. The speaker was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Ray, and Senator W. V. Matthews (Rep.) was chosen president pro tempore by a vote of 21 to 24.

HARRISON'S COUSIN. A Relative of the President Dies Suddenly in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A gentleman giving his name as George Hollenback, of Chicago, went to the West Thirtieth street police station to-night, and reported the death of his friend, Frederick Harrison, also of Chicago, whom he said was a third cousin of President Harrison. The gentleman called on the chief of police at Chicago to notify the dead man's relatives there.

JUSTICE DEVENS DEAD. He Was the Attorney General of President Hayes' Cabinet. BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Associate Justice E. Charles Devens of the Massachusetts supreme court, died suddenly this evening at his bachelor apartments, 12 Ashburton place, of heart failure. Judge Devens was seventy-one years of age, and had been in the service of the United States under President Hayes, and at the close of the latter's term of office, was reappointed several times to the Massachusetts supreme bench by Gov. Long.

The Minneapolis Delegation. President Harrison and Manager Catharin headed a party of members of the Twin City Athletic club, of Minneapolis, which leaves to-night for Chicago, to join the Chicago, New York and California delegations, which leave Sunday afternoon in a special train over the Illinois Central railroad for New Orleans. The party, which will be made up largely of representatives of athletic clubs in the cities named, will reach the Crescent city in time to witness the boxing of McConnochie and Scully, water weights, on Monday evening before the Audubon club, and the great Dempsey-Fitzsimmons match before the Olympic club for \$25,000, the largest purse ever hung up in America for a boxing contest.

Perfectly Clear Now. Chicago Mail. When Charles Francis Adams was president of the Union Pacific railway he had the motto "God Hates a Liar" conspicuously displayed in his private office. The motto was probably what he referred to when he said the road had been managed in a way that set defiance all the precedents of railway management.

BANKER KEAN'S CRIME.

Held to the Grand Jury for Receiving Money While Insolvent. He Robbed Royer When He Took the Poor Man's Money in December. Another Gang of Chicago Crooks Work a Stockyards Saloon for \$1,500.

A Bay City, Ill., Suitor Kills His Sweetheart and Commits Suicide. CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—S. A. Kean robbed Royer when he took his money Dec. 17, knowing he was insolvent and could not pay it back, and he should not receive any more consideration in this court than any other thief," said Attorney Charles Hughes in court this afternoon. Hughes represented one Royer, a type of the numerous small depositors in Kean's insolvent bank. When the lawyer spoke he turned and faced the banker whose failure, with liabilities of \$1,500,000, has caused so much comment. Mr. Kean sat amongst his friends on the benches in the rear of the room, and Hughes, dramatically shaking a finger at him,