THE DAILY GLOBE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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 | 3 m. 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
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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

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

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday: For Wisconsin: Generally fair; westerly winds; stationary temperature, except warmer in extreme northwest portion. For Iowa: Fair, except local snows in southeast portion; northerly winds; stationary temperature. For Minnesota: Fair; westerly winds; warmer in northeast, stationary temperature in southwest portion. For North Dakota: Fair; slight changes in temperature; westerly winds. For South Dakota: Fair; colder in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul....	30.08	24	Helena	30.56	8
Duluth...	30.04	24	Ft. Totten.	......	...
LaCrosse..	30.12	24	Ft. Sully ..	30.12	26
Huron.....	30.10	26	Minnedosa	30.10	16
Moorhead.	30.04	22	Calgary ...	30.26	36
St. Vincent	30.14	22	Edmonton	....	....
Bismarck..	30.16	21	Q'Appelle.	30.16	20
Ft. Buford.	30.24	22	Med'e Hat.	..	..
Ft. Custer.	30.36	28	Winnipeg	30.06	14

LOCAL FORECAST.

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

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Col. Forsythe will be cleared.

Harrison is a candidate for renomination.

A big fight near Pine Ridge is predicted for to-day.

Dubois may not get his seat in the senate from Idaho.

Troops are about to move on the recalcitrant Idaho reds.

Nebraska's scrapping governors are now sparring for wind.

South Dakota's house gets ready to oust several Republicans.

Pierce is said to be gaining in his fight to succeed himself as senator from North Dakota.

The Episcopal church is having an interesting time defining heresy at a Cleveland trial.

The National Building, Loan and Protective union has a warm meeting in Minneapolis.

The three Farmers' Alliance men of the Illinois legislature are not for John M. Palmer.

St. Paul citizens begin to wake up on the necessity of making a good exhibit at the world's fair.

THE MODEL HUSBAND.

It is the current and approved thing to commend the ladies. Not that they specially need those to proclaim their praise. Their works speak for them. Nor are they quite mute vocally. Sympathy flows as naturally as water tries to find another level at the pictures of adversity and heartless fate of which they are at times objects. The mind goes out in eager search for agencies for their comfort, cheer and prosperity. Their achievements are spoken of with admiration and enthusiasm. They have numerous publications conducted by women, and devoted entirely to their welfare. Men are not recognized as any part of the moral heritage that invites their solicitude. Is it not about time for a kindly word here and there to be dropped for the male element? Take the man who tries to fill the responsible post of husband. Have good words been anywhere spoken for him? Some infatuated and snobbish girls may go to the old countries to invest in a title-veneered husband, but the fact will be noted in the adjustments of time that the American husband, as such, is the greatest snap that has ever bloomed upon the matrimonial tree. Go the world over, and his variety will not be found. In the European countries the husband usually asserts authority in the abode of his wife. He does not recognize her as the domestic queen and himself a loyal subject. His wife and family must look up to him and consult his behests. The American husband may have bad streaks that are exhibited in the haunts of men. His virtues may be scanty, and in his dealings he may overreach and discard honesty. But in his house he is the pliant, docile, unrepining husband. The requirements of his wife may be beyond his means, and he may have to reach too far for honest hands, but he does it in furtherance of the domestic peace. He is submissive, and never thinks of mutiny, even if the demands of his wife and daughters are extravagant. He belongs to them. If there are nocturnal rebellions in the infantile economy, the husband must dispense the ministrations of pacification. All the fatiguing incidents that can be made his monopoly are not pooled. His only object in life is to earn means for his household to expend. It is true that he is likely to fall into an early grave, worn out by his struggles; but he will leave a generous life insurance, and enable his charming young widow promptly to replace him. The American husband is the model of all times and lands.

THE MILLENNIAL ERA.

This year is to be noted for the coming together of the representatives of those who have theories that will soon displace some of the most vexed problems of life. During the year there are to be three great gatherings of pre-millennialists. There is a good deal of latitude in some of their interpretations, but the term indicates a programme that involves an adjustment of accounts with all mundane people, and the subsequent exclusive possession of the earth by those who are religiously solvent. The old fellows who compose the greater portion of the male element and a fraction of the other are to disappear, the devil to be chained for the vast indefinite period termed a thousand years. The elect are to possess the earth all this time until a final and remote translation. These conferences are not to be composed of the sects called Second Adventists, but comprise many of the most learned and devout in orthodox and other denominations. The number of those who find evidence that the world is reaching one of the great mutations in its history has greatly increased of late years. Forty or fifty years ago President LORD, of Dartmouth college, one of the most profound divines New England theology has known, made this millennial business his constant inculcation, and met with more disfavor in his religious school from the unpalatable way in which he approached the beatific era than from its allotment. He held that the world had been morally retrograding for 2,000 years, and was about at the end of its line. Others find the attainment indicated rather by the "running to and fro," and the marvelous activities and developments of the later times. Signs are visible to some in all varieties of skies. The gatherings of these elements this year will bring to view, perhaps, more precisely and fully the visions of these seers and the occasions that inspire them. The dreams of the social reformers will be crudities in connection with the habitation and economy presaged in the millennial period. The science of living is to be so mastered that no fleshly ills can get in any work. The scientific discoveries made and looked for in the physical realm may be pointing to this enviable condition. With no sickness, no death, and all transparently good and life attuned only to the sweetest melodies, the primal garden would be reproduced, with no perils from unwholesome fruit or serpents. There will be no room for penal appliances, no chance for lawyers, no work for preachers, and the newspapers will be spared the painful duty of holding the mirror up to perverse natures. The population will be rather more than two-thirds women, as that is computed as near the proportion of the sexes worthy of the rewards of good living. There are no exact dates contemplated, and it is not understood that these conferences this year are designed to do much more than guess in concert as to some outlines. Still, with all the aids to prolong existence, it is not probable that any of those now on the earth will survive the present mundane order. There are many who would elect to live permanently on the earth, if they could obtain a few permits for changes and improvements. It is a pretty fair sort of a world on the average, as it is; and, while not intermitting efforts to make it better, it is the most rational way to stay in it as long as possible, and squeeze all the lemons judiciously.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The St. Paul Gas Light company reports that it was compelled to put a new meter in the gubernatorial mansion the other day, because the old one had given out under the tremendous strain to which it has recently been subjected. Gas has been consumed there at the most extraordinary rate, night after night, since the opening of the new year. The streets in the neighborhood of Wabasha hill have been strewn with tan bark to deaden the sound of passing vehicles, and a cordon of militia is stationed without the door to ward off intruders and to keep the man who dwells inside from interruption. The governor of the state of Minnesota is in the throes of preparing his biennial soliloquy, which will be delivered to the legislature on Wednesday morning next. The hour set for the parturition is 11 by the town clock. Such is the prescience of the great.

We hope that Mr. MERRIAM will produce a document which will be worthy of his own reputation, and the fame of the commonwealth over which he rules. We suggest that, while the multiplication table has unquestioned merits, it should not be taken as a model of literary composition. Statistics in general should be employed sparingly or avoided altogether, because they usually are confusing to our Polish and Bohemian citizens, who are looking forward to the governor's message with peculiar keenness of interest, and are not especially enjoyed by the young people of any nationality. If figures are an essential part of the paper, we think it will be better to give them in round numbers, in the body of the mesage, leaving a more exact statement for an appendix, to be added at the end. To do otherwise will surely force some one to the temptation of skipping a part of the document, at least. The effect of this on the welfare of the state and nation would be very serious, and we have troubles enough already.

We never could understand why the authors of state papers always assumed such a tone of settled melancholy in their literary productions. This is an exceedingly flippant age, and people enjoy humorous books much more they do dirges. We imagine that the popular affection for the Democratic governor of Wisconsin is partly based on his reputation as a professional funny man. We are interested in the progress of WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, and if any Republican is to have glory in this state, he is our candidate for it. We want him to go on from office to office, provided, of course, any Republican is to do so. He is going to have a great many opportunities to put himself on record during the coming ninety days. The town is said to be full of Warwicks, and of regicides also—of men who make and unmake kings. We submit to the governor's consideration whether it would not be wise to touch the popular fancy and get the great heart of the common people throbbing in his favor by opening the session with an amusing message. We would not have him take our advice on this point without reflection, and perhaps consultation with the leaders of the party. But there may be something in it. Suppose he sends a cablegram to STANFORD NEWEL and asks him what he thinks about it?

In any event, Mr. MERRIAM, do not be too sad and serious. Give us a message which will be robust and cheery as you are yourself.

STATE REPRESENTATION.

The messages of the governors to the legislatures, as a rule, perhaps in all cases, contain references to the world's fair at Chicago, and recommend generous co-operation in their state capacity. No doubt the unfolded paper that Gov. MERRIAM will soon spread before the state house conclaves will have proper recognition of the great exposition, and designate well-considered methods to insure the sufficient representation of the state. Illinois has already staked out a choice site for its part of the display, and talks of an appropriation of $1,000,000. As a matter of state pride, it might set an example of still larger munificence. The governor of California would have his state put $1,000,000 into the thing; but that is a rich community, and they do things on an expansive scale in mining and wine countries. The governors of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts urge such appropriation as the standing and interests of the states require. Minnesota will feel a common interest in the success of the great scheme, and will have more than an average degree of interest in the value and attraction of its exhibits. The legislature will undoubtedly give the subject needful attention. Every state and territory will have its products and resources represented there. There is reason to believe that all foreign countries will take part in the event. The official invitation by the president has been too recently extended to develop response. Most of the European people are a little out of humor over recent legislation, and have not displayed quite a favorable disposition in regard to the fair, but a year later they will realize that they cannot afford to stand aloof. It will be a great success.

NOT ENOUGH HUNG.

The record kept by the Chicago Tribune of murders, executions and lynchings the past year furnishes data for grave consideration. The fact that the number of murders has increased to 4,290 from 3,567 in 1889 and 1,449 in 1886 is not the most significant feature. Out of the possible 4,200 executions there were but 102 legal ones and 126 lynchings. It is not stated how many convicted persons escaped the gallows by pardons or life sentences, but the fact that in a majority of the hangings persons not authorized by law performed the act, without trial of the accused, is not a pleasant incident. It does not indicate the desired degree of confidence in the judicial admistration of the country. Less than 25 perpetrators of murder out of 1,000 are tried and executed by the law. A few more in specially aggravated cases probably have been lynched. This shows that the malicious mankiller does not very seriously endanger his own life. There may be connection between this fact and the rapid and constant increase of the murders the past few years as recorded by the Chicago paper. Unless there is other explanation, the fact that there were eighty-two executions in the South to twenty in the North may show that the punishment of capital crime is more certain there than in the North. Those who attribute most killings to intoxication will not find much support in the Tribune figures, as but 10 per cent of the 4,200 are attributed to liquor. That does not, however, relieve intemperance of its dangerous character.

ONE OF THE FADS.

There have been so many of the most desirable matrimonial prizes in Germany capturod by American girls that the slighted native maidens are reported conspiring against the fascinating ones. They note that those who come from America ostensibly "to complete their studies" do not confine themselves to books. If these unfortunate ones can devise any mode of relief it will not be regretted. The competition, would naturally be an unfair one, with no disposition to make it such on the part of the aliens. They cannot well help being attractive. It is one of the most singular whims of well-balanced, although rich people often, to send their young children to Germany to be educated. In familiar cases mothers have gone over there with children eight to twelve years old to spend two or three years to educate the boys or girls who could be better educated and trained at their own homes. It is not to learn the language specially. It is one of the fads of the times.

GALL AT LINCOLN

The situation at Lincoln, Neb., is exceptional. It does not look well to see the executive calling out his militia and fortifying himself in his office. His plan, no doubt, is to insist on holding the position as long as the man who had the majority at the election can be kept in the courts. The latter has been declared elected by the proper authority and has taken the oath of office. Gov. THAYER will not give way to him, on the ground that the man's father forty years ago failed to take out his second naturalization papers. He was a citizen of Nebrasba when it was admitted as a state, and it is a legal presumption that any shortage in citizenship was caused by the provisions of the state constitution. Gov. THAYER is going beyond all official propriety in his action. There is some apprehension that the Alliance men will yet inaugurate their candidate for governor by virtue of a majority in both branches of the legislature. There is a good deal of gall about the Nebraska capital just now.

A QUITE HUMAN COURT.

It is probably best that that courts should be conservative in the exercise of authority not explicitly designated, especially when there is a political bearing; but the criticism upon the New Hampshire supreme court in the legislative case, the other day, does not seem too severe. It allowed the rightful issue of the election to be thwarted by the pitiful plea of lack of jurisdiction. By this it evaded any part in a question involving possession of the entire state administration, the legislature and the next United States senator. It was asked to interpret a statute and a constitutional question, and took the part of timidity and cowardice. That it has the contempt of the people is natural. Its action allowed the irresponsible clerk of the last house to use his partisan caprice as the only guide in making up the roll of membership and reverse the action of the people at the election. Courts are quite human at times.

IN THE OLD WAY.

With the switching off of the force bill on a track not likely to have the return switch unlocked for it, the effort to utilize the cloture, approved by the Republican caucus, will hardly be presented. It has been claimed to be a good thing to have on hand, but there is no other measure demanding arbitrary processes for its decision. The old way of sitting out debate has always served in the critical epochs. When the Democracy passed the Nebraska bill the opposition minority tried to defeat it by the physical discomfort of a protracted session. EDWARD EVERETT was one of the Massachusetts senators and felt too feeble to sit through the night, and was so severely censured that he resigned. The persevering majority carried their measures without disturbing the character of the senate as a deliberative body.

SINCE the bacilli, microbes or other unfortunate discoveries of latter-day science have been given the noxious service of disbursing disease germs, it is being remembered that they are inclined to lurk in coins, as well as paper money. The London Lancet would have the practice inaugurated of washing change. During the presence of contagious diseases, this is regarded as specially desirable. Yet people are often seen on the street cars and elsewhere holding small coins between their lips. Such persons should always fumigate their lips before applying them to other lips. But people are not likely to quarantine either money or lips.

LAST month was the coldest December in Boston since 1880. The average at the Blue Hill observatory, near the city, was 23 deg. In the Northwest the record was broken the other way.

POSSIBLY the secretary of the interior did not think of it in season, or he would have hired the PINKERTON detectives to put down the Indian strike. They are likely to lose opportunities elsewhere. GOV. HILL urges the New York legislature to provide against their further use in that state as an armed force, and in other states they find legislation in their way. In their fight with the scalp takers the country would be pleased with mutual success.

A MAN in Germany had a pretty girl prosecuted and fined for kissing, but he was forced to by a jealous wife. In Connecticut recently a young man was sent to jail for 130 days for kissing the wrong girl. He offered to return the theft. The old statute still remains in that state making it a grave offense to kiss a girl without her consent. The provision not allowing a man to kiss his wife on Sunday is a dead letter.

RUSSIA not only has the largest population, but is increasing more rapidly than any other European country. A recent handbook gives Russia in Europe 100,000,000 population, and reports the percentage of marriages constantly increasing. There is almost no educational provision for the common people, and the purpose evidently is to keep the masses ignorant and servile. It is not surprising that there are nihilists.

PEOPLE with brains and good sense cannot be numerous in the diplomatic corps at Washington if it is on its ear because an attache accompanied the daughter of a reputable tradesman to the New Year's reception at the White house. The tradesman is the one who should feel most compromised.

IT IS claimed that an expert physical scientist at Berlin has succeeded in opening the chest of a man and operating upon a diseased lung. Doctors think they can cure most diseases of the lungs if they can see into them. Perhaps the German will establish a way to get there.

EMPEROR WILLIAM might have wished BISMARCK a happy New Year as a current compliment, even if he did have some political reservation. It does not look just right to snub a man who has done so much for Germany, if he did think he was its most important citizen.

THE Canadian customs officials fire the conundrum at Mr. BLAINE as to what is the nationality of the seal pup skins, the birth in the open sea, and the parentage equally divided between the United States and Russia. That is a profundity of diplomacy.

IN ANOTHER week more congress will be past the half-way post, and it is not quite fair to judge it by what it has done. Its only credit is due to the failure to pass any important bills. It will be able to do very little serious mischief. Sympathy may be had in frugal way for the majority.

PEOPLE YOU MAY KNOW.

J. J. Curan, M. P. for Montreal Center, Can., has been presented by his constituents with a check for $7,000.

A prima donna, Miss Adele Marra, has written an opera, which has actually been produced at the Teatro Renach, at Parma.

Sarah Bernhardt will arrive in this country in February. Her first production will be "La Tosca," after which she will render "Cleopatra" with the live snake.

Lady Deros, who, in her youth, was a noted belle, and danced at the historic ball at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, is dead in London at a very advanced age.

Senator Moody, of South Dakota, is getting ready to write a book on the Indian question. He is well posted on the subject, and has long been a student of the red man's character.

Lord Tennyson is in excellent health. Hon. Hallam Tennyson writes that notwithstanding the severe weather and his advanced age, the poet, who is staying at Farringford, Isle of Wight, takes his usual walk every day.

Francis II., the king of Naples, whom Garribaldi overthrew, is living in exile in Paris. He is a plain-looking man of medium height, whose eyes always have a mournful look in them and who never smiles.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Judge H. B. Brown, the new supreme court justice, is a woman of many accomplishments and will undoubtedly grace her position in Washington society. She is distantly related to the poet Whittier, and nearly to the wife of ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Palmer have both long been social leaders in Detroit.

Miss Braddon, the English novelist, lives in London, and as Mrs. Maxwell is much courted and admired. She is described as "a tall, dark, hungry-looking woman, with peaked features and a yellow skin, indicating long hours of work, bad air and a bad digestion." She is, however, a fine conversationalist, dresses with lavish expense, and wears jewels that a princess might envy.

A FEW JOKES.

There is nothing like adversity to develop a man's good points and whiskers. —Indianapolis Journal.

"I've been waiting here awake three hours till you came home." "And I've been waiting three hours in the saloon till you were asleep."—Fliegende Blatter.

Angry Office Man—Confound you, you don't work half the time.

Stylographic Pen—And you don't work the other half. Our hours differ—that's the trouble.—Texas Siftings.

Caller—Your son has wonderful literary talent, and I think it a pity he should go to work in a store. Why don't you make a writer of him?

Hostess—If I were sure his uncle would make him his heir I would.—Good News.

Mrs. Homeseeker—These apartments are charming, and the price is certainly reasonable. Are you sure there are no nuisances connected with the building.

Honest Agent—Well, mum, it has a janitor.—New York Weekly.

"Your son doesn't seem to belong to any particular sect," said the dear old-fashioned lady who was visiting a congressman's family. "No," said the old gentleman, shaking his head, "I don't believe he does—unless it's the Pommery-sect."—Washington Post.

A velocity of six miles a second would suffice, says a scientist, to carry a body away from the gravitation of the earth. The velocity imparted by a banana peel is undoubtedly more than six miles a second, but gravity gets in its work just the same.—St. Joseph News.

The constitution of the New York stock exchange is inscribed on sheepskin. It should be preserved in lamb's wool.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Old Salt—Were you ever at sea?

Newlywed—Well, not exactly, but I have several times been caught in a squall lately.—Binghamton Republican.

A DREAM-LADY.

How looked my love? Go ask the Tuscan gray,
How, in the golden heart of Paradise,
Fell on his tranced soul the tender eyes
Of Beatrice. Or ask the patriarch to say
How Laura's beauty on his spirit lay;
What time she thrilled it with such rhapsodies.
Or ask of Tasso in what angel guise
His Lenora wooed his woes away.
So looked my lady, but she did not speak,
Nor lift a hand, nor smile on me, nor sigh,
Nor greet my soul with any outword sign;
Yet by the token flowers of either cheek,
And by the dewy pleading of her eye,
I saw—I felt—I knew that she was mine.
—Indianapolis Journal.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

Although I am something of an expert in cryptograms, please remember that in the Minnesota senate I am no cipher.—Ignatius Donnelly.

* * *

American tourists who go to Europe for climate and incidentally squander American dollars, will please take due notice that continental weather is just now beastly, while in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales thousands are perishing with cold and hunger.

* * *

Gov. Merriam will shortly issue a message, in which he will illustrate to the Sage of Porringer that he, too, can be "literary" when he tries real hard.

* * *

Mr. Mannix, of Sioux Falls, S. D., appears to have the scalp of the Western Union Telegraph company dangling at his belt.

* * *

The Pioneer Press, editorially and platitudinously, informs the Demo-Alliance combination in the legislature that it must bear full responsibility for legislation during the coming session. This is one of those "alas, too true" observations for which the P. P. is notoriously famous. The P. P. dives after the unfathomable, soars after the infinite and returns to earth with a startling message in its claws to the effect that the legislative majority must assume responsibility for future legislation. But back of all such trite and immaterial corollaries stands the hard-headed, bare-headed, stubborn fact that the thirty years of Republican misrule, maladministration, bad legislation and general corruption must shoulder full responsibility for the advent in Minnesota politics of the Farmers' Alliance. And during those thirty years, under various names, the P. P. has been a Republican mouthpiece, apologist for and indorser of said Republican corruption.

* * *

It was a recent St. Paul importation from Cuba who, on being told to clean off the snow, began looking around for a currycomb and horse brush.

* * *

Indian Humanitarian—Why do you insist on going out and fighting and dying on the Bad Lands?

Sioux Warrior—Because the white man has not left us any good lands to die on.

* * *

While the South Dakota legislature at Pierre is firing hot shot, in the shape of resolutions, into the political camp of Senator Pettigrew, it forgets one important thing. It temporarily loses sight of the fact that Senator Pettigrew owns one of the few herd of buffalo still left in this country, besides a miscellaneous menagerie of deer, prairie dogs and moose. As time rolls on Mr. Pettigrew may fall a victim to the Demo-Independent guillotine, but so surely as that day comes he will reappear on the following morning with the greatest show on earth.

* * *

The New York World says that "Senator Moody has had considerable experience with the Indians." This is true. But it is quite probable that Senator Moody is firmly convinced that the South Dakota legislature could give Little Wound points on scalping.

* * *

Those assistant doorkeepers, cloak room superintendents, messengers, etc., etc., up at the state capitol, whose pay, by resolution of Senator Donnelly, was reduced from $5 to $3 per diem, are, no doubt, of the positive opinion that we are governed too much.

* * *

Quay's man, Delamater, whom he entered in Pennsylvania's gubernatorial race, is now under $10,000 bonds for violation of banking laws. Meanwhile Quay is not saying a word.

* * *

The young Republicans of Massachusetts say that Senator George Frisbie Hoar is not "in touch with the times." But, apparently, he is in touch with a majority of the senate, who, just now, are using him for a football.

* * *

Humorist Bob Burdette failed last week to keep two lecture appointments in St. Louis. It is said that he was James Whitcomb Rileyed.

* * *

Dispatches inform us that Boulanger will abdicate. Abdicate what?

* * *

If Don Cameron comes over to the Democrats he will leave off where the old man Cameron started.

* * *

Nebraska is short on population and long on governors. Dying Republicanism is kicking rather more vigorously in that state than it is in Minnesota. But it is dying right good and hard in both, all the same.

* * *

Montana will soon be writhing in the agonies of political dyspepsia if it continues to overload its stomach with so many hard-boiled legislatures.

* * *

Senator Edmunds insists that closure is not understood by the country. Ben Harrison says the country does not understand the McKinley bill. George Frisbie Hoar is positive the country is ignorant concerning the merits of the force bill. What a dull, fat-witted old country this is, to be sure. Why will not the above mentioned big wigs leave us to our crass and sodden ignorance and quit pestering national legislation?

FOYER AND FOOTLIGHT.

Next week, at the Metropolitan opera house, Bronson Howard's greatest triumph, "Shenandoah," will be given its initial performance. It comes here fresh from its second great New York run, where it has been received enthusiastically, and been seen and patted and applauded by Gen. W. T. Sherman, and will be presented here with the exact original New York cast, scenery, effects and a hundred auxiliaries. Bronson Howard, who is also the author of "Henrietta," "The Banker's Daughter," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," has, in "Shenandoah," achieved the triumph of his career. The play does not treat with the horrors of war and such tragedies as are inseparable from its story, is not gruesome and unpleasant. The first act closes with the sound of the first gun fired in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In the second and third acts the incidents are placed to occur in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, while the last act is laid in Washington after the surrender of the Southern armies.

In the play Mr. Howard has contrived to dramatize a story of the late civil war without introducing any incident that might justly wound the sensibilities of either Northerner or Southerner. It is described as a comedy, with threads of romance running through it. The care with which Mr. Howard has done all his work, the delicate treatment which he has given the subjects readily inviting the force of exaggeration, and the fine dramatic instinct which enabled him to invest his plays with realism, with a series of stage successes, seem to entitle him to consideration among our American dramatists.

The story of the play is one of the brighter threads running through the somber woof of the civil war. There is a dash and spirit to it that holds the interest from beginning to end. The audience laughs, often immoderately, and then again the more susceptible to pathetic scenes are moved to tears. There are climaxes that burst forth in a spirit of patriotism and true devotion, awakening the deepest admiration in the auditor whose heart responds to the inspiring call of noble sentiments. Pathos and comedy run hand in hand. The heart is thrilled with a noble sympathy, and one's whole being is wrought up to a high pitch, when, like the cooling breeze in the summer sun, comes a shower of comedy that carries the audience away in the most happy and pleasant thoughts, while they laugh with redoubled energy, and the tear-stained eyes sparkle anew with merriment.

It is this wonderful interlacing of the pathetic, the patriotic and the humorous that makes the production a literary gem, worthy of the highest honor. No one is "starred" in the cast now presenting the play, but every member of the company has been selected with an especial view to his or her fitness for their respective roles, and it is the original home company that played the first production at the Star theater, New York, and now comes direct from New York from its second great run there.

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Vaudeville of a high order will engage the attention and win the plaudits of the many patrons of the Harris theater this week, as Nelson's Great World combination opens there to-morrow night. This organization is one of the few which aim to lift variety work above the plane of the mere concert hall, and exhibit its delightful quality to those who patronize only first-class houses. In conformity with that design, the olio is contributed to by some of the best known specialty artists in the profession, headed by the seven Nelsons—Robert Sr., Robert Jr., Arthur, Samuel, James, George and Artie. These acrobats are the premiers of their class, performing feats new to the stage and intensely exciting, including the falling column, three high jump, etc., which must be seen to be fully appreciated. The remaining stars of the company are La Belle Adele in difficult gyrations and ascensions upon the revolving globe, rolling the globe up an inclined plane of twenty-five feet; Al H. Wilson, German character comedian and warbler; Mlle. Forgardus, introducing a bevy of trained cockatoos and a troupe of performing dogs; the five Casuanis from Barcelona, Spain, in an amusing acrobatic melange; Conroy and Mack in a laughable Irish specialty, original with themselves; Greve and Adams, refined musical artists; the Bland sisters, character change specialties and dances; Lottie Mack in songs and wing dancing; the original gaiety skirt dancers. The entertainment at each performance will conclude with Conroy and Mack's side-splitting farce, "The Troublesome Tenants." The usual matinees will occur on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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McKee Rankin, an actor well and favorably known to the amusement-going public of this city, will occupy the Grand opera house for one week, beginning to-night, with the production of his latest and probably most successful play, "The Canuck."

Mr. Rankin is known in a varied line of characters, and we remember him many years back in the "Danites" and "Forty-Nine," where he first made a reputation for himself. Since that he has gone from the character of an old miner and hunter around to that of a gentleman in all the glory of evening dress, and now goes back to an entirely original type. As Jean Baptiste Cadeaux, he presents a part that is more in the line of a character than anything he has heretofore represented, and lends to it all the quaintness of dialect and brightness of dress characteristic of this race of people.

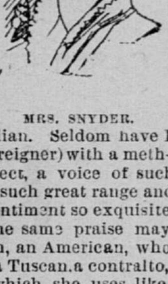
The character stands out boldly, as the play is an American one and introduces but the one part of that style. It is one of those homely amusing pieces of that order that have of late become very popular. The success of the "Old Homestead," for instance, is known the country over, and Rankin's "Canuck" is a play built upon the same line, but with the characters different. The company is an excellent one and numbers many members of the original cast.

—|—

The Charles Hall Comedy and Specialty company, which was booked for the Olympic for this week, went to the wall so suddenly that Manager Wells was unable, on the short notice, to fill its place. After to-night, therefore, the Olympic will be closed until Jan. 19, when it will open with the famous Louise Dempsey Big Burlesque company.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mrs. Nettie Fuller Snyder and Miss Hattie Brush, of this city, who are studying vocal music in Florence, Italy, recently sang, with local musicians, in a concert in public. The Italian critics, who are conceded good musicians, spoke very flatteringly of both. The following is a translation of one criticism:



MRS. SNYDER.

"The Signora Snyder, an American soprano of pure blood, sang with all the breadth, all the soul, all the warmth of an Italian. Seldom have I heard an artist (and a foreigner) with a method of singing so perfect, a voice of such sympathetic quality, of such great range and so well managed, with sentiment so exquisite and beautiful. Much the same praise may be given Signorina Brush, an American, who pronounces Italian like a Tuscan, a contralto, with a large full voice, which she uses like an experienced soprano who has conquered all the difficulties of her art—a voice warm and moving, that finds its way to the heart. And she speaks to the fancy and imagination. It is the first time that I have ever heard in the same concert two artists so perfect, and also the first time that two Americans have made my heart bound by the art of song. We hope that these two gracious ladies will remain long among us and give our public cause to applaude often before they show to their own country how we teach the art of song in ours."

|—|

Max Dick, the violinist, will be heard at the Grand opera house this morning in the sacred music in connection with the services of the Unitarian church. He will render a solo and be heard with the other musicians. The death of Emma Abbott suggests the topic on which Rev. Vail will discourse: "The Drama and Music as Related to Our Social Life."

|—|

Special music will be rendered at Christ church this morning, when Bishop Gilbert will preach, and a choral evensong will occur at 7:30 p. m. The morning programme is as follows:

Processional Hymn........45
Venite........Turl
Te Deum........Haydn Band
Jubilate Deo........Schubert, in B Flat
Hymn........Russian Anthem
Anthem—"O Taste and See"..Sir John Goss
Solo........Master Heberhart
Recessional Hymn........45

|—|

The regular Seibert concert will occur in Turner hall this afternoon. The programme will introduce Herr Eugene Kaeuffer, who has developed a full baritone, and Herr Louis Amato, the new 'cellist for the Metropolitan orchestra. H. Wuerz, the oboist, has returned, and will take part, and Max Dick, "the young and strong arm," will be assistant leader with the violin. The programme follows:

PART I.

Gigerl-March........Wagner
(By request.)
Overture to Schiller's "Turandot"... Lachner
Terzet and chorus from "Der Freischuetz"........Weber

PART II.

Bedouin Love Song........Pinsuti
Herr Eugene Kaeuffer.
Cello Solo—"Caprice Hongrois".....Dunckler
Louis Amato.
Walzer—"Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald"........Strauss
With Zither Obligato by Herr Emil Geist.

PART III.

Overture—"Felsenmuehle"........Reissiger
a. Woodland Whispers........Czibulka
a. Chinese Galop........Brooks
(Characteristic).

Next Sunday Seibert will give the first concert on the West side.

|—|

The Scotch concert party which will appear in the People's church next Tuesday evening with H. A. Lambeth promises an entertainment which will doubtless attract every Scotch-American in the city. Lambeth himself is one of the most interesting figures, from a musical standpoint, in Scotland today. For thirty-five years he has been city organist of Glasgow, and at the keyboard he has no rival in his native land. Lambeth was the promoter of the celebrated Balmoral choir, which sang, by royal command, before Queen Victoria and her court. When the compact little body of voices—they did not number more than sixteen—first appeared in public they created an immediate sensation. No such choral singing had ever been heard before in Scotland. The fame of the choir penetrated to the northern fastnesses where the queen was paying her yearly visit to her highland home at Balmoral, and she promptly commanded Mr. Lambeth to bring his choir before her. That was a memorable visit, and ever afterwards the combination was known, by the gracious permission of the queen, as the Balmoral choir. The name became so famous that it was adopted by the company of singers which was here a year ago, who, not satisfied with this, also appropriated Mr. Lambeth's press notices bodily. It is needless to say that the two organizations have no connection whatever. Mr. Lambeth and his choir will also give another concert in the People's church next Thursday evening.

AN ADAPTABLE POEM.

They stood beside the open grate,
(For summer substitute a gate),
She was a blonde (if you prefer
Why, make a brunette out of her),
He spoke of love (they all do that),
And she? Her heart went pit-a-pat.
The speed, why you yourself can fix,
From seventy up to ninety-six.
She hung her head, she blushed, she sighed,
She laughed, or possibly she cried.
Just take your choice and have her do
Precisely as you wish her to.
She did et cetera until
Her George or Jack or Jim or Will,
Or any name you like the best;
But why go on? You know the rest.
—Tom Masson in New York Sun.

LAWMAKING TIMBER.

Walks of Life From Which Our Legislators Have Been Drawn.

The Cry of "Hayseed Legislature" Without Foundation in Fact.

Citizens of American Birth Largely Preponderate in Both Houses.

Some Comparative Tables of the Legislatures of 1889 and 1891.

Those who have not followed or closely read the political history of Minnesota cannot adequately grasp the effect which the work of the present legislature is likely to have on the future of the state. For twenty-five years the state has been in the hands of the Republican party—legislative and executive. To-day in the legislative end the Republicans are in a hopeless minority, and for the first time in a quarter of a century the people are in a position to learn what has been going on behind the scenes. All that we know to-day respecting the government of the state, the management of state institutions, has been gathered from the official reports and gossip which has sifted through Republican sewers. The true facts are now likely to be brought to light. For many years there have been rumors about the gross mismanagement and profligacy of Republicans at the head of state departments. All attempts to get at the true condition of affairs have been frustrated because the legislative and executive government has been in the hands of Republicans. There is nothing to prevent the majority in this legislature overhauling every department and every institution, and, from the general tenor of conversation among Alliance and Democratic members, something of the sort is going to be done. Under all these circumstances, the present legislature is likely to become a memorable one, and anything that may be given to indicate the character of the legislators ought to be of interest to the most casual reader.

The legislature just opened is often scornfully spoken of as being composed of "hayseeds." One of those young about town—those individuals who claim to know everything and only need to be called upon to at once set right the present chaotic condition of the social fabric—was heard the other day to remark: "What is the country coming to when a handful of farmers are given the power to do our legislation? It's a blankety blank farce, and the country will soon go to the dogs." This is an opinion not only prevalent among these brainless creatures, but it is also held by many intelligent men and women. But nothing could be wider of the mark than this cry that farmers dominate the legislature. In the first place they are far from being in the majority, and, considering that the population of Minnesota is three-fourths made up of agriculturists, their representation in the legislature is away below their legitimate proportion. There are 79 farmers out of 168 members in the present legislature. There were 57 farmers in the last legislature, which was made up of 150 members. Taking into consideration the increase of members, it will be seen that the former element in the present legislature is just about the same as the representation they had in that of two years ago. Nothing could more conclusively show the falsity of this cry of "a hayseed legislature" than to give the occupation of all the members, not only of this legislature, but that of 1889. Take the senate.

1891.		1889.	
Farmers	17	Farmers	13
Attorneys	8	Bankers	7
Merchants	7	Merchants	0
Bankers	5	Editors	4
Editors	3	Attorneys	3
Lumbermen	2	Lumbermen	3
Doctors	2	Manufacturers	3
Druggists	2	Doctors	2
Contractors	2	Butcher	1
Butcher	1	Real Estate	1
Author	1	Trustee	1
Manager	1	Contractor	1
Real Estate	1	Civil Engineer	1
Livery	1	Pine Lands	1
Manufacturer	1		
Total	54	Total	47

The story told among the representatives reads:

1891.		1889.	
Farmers	62	Farmers	44
Merchants	12	Attorneys	19
Attorneys	10	Merchants	14
Real Estate	5	Contractors	4
Bankers	3	Dealers	3
Salesmen	2	Millers	3
Grain dealers	2	Bankers	2
Bookkeeper	1	Manufacturers	2
Blacksmith	1	Bookkeeper	1
Mason	1	Insurance	1
Driller	1	Railroad	1
Laundry	1	Blacksmith	1
Lumberman	1	Laborer	1
Editor	1	Druggist	1
Minister	1	Doctor	1
Doctor	1	Lumberman	1
Blacksmith	1		
Livery	1	Total	99
Rodman	1		
Carpenter	1		
Printer	1		
Laborer	1		
Broker	1		
Live stock	1		
Capitalist	1		
Total	114		

To pursue the investigation, taking up the nationality of the members, the following tables tell their own story:

1891.		1889.	
United States	109	United States	101
Sweden	12	Norway	13
Norway	12	Sweden	8
Germany	8	Germany	8
Canada	4	Canada	6
England	3	Ireland	4
Ireland	3	England	3
Prussia	2	Switzerland	3
Scotland	1	Wales	1
Switzerland	1	Denmark	1
Holland	1	Holland	1
Bavaria	1	Prussia	1
Bohemia	1		

The oldest member in the senate is Dr. Mayo, who is seventy-eight, and the youngest, Frank A. Day, the popular editor from Martin, who gives his age as twenty-eight, though those who know him will hardly credit it. Mr. Day looks thirty-two years of age, but this may be owing to a laborious newspaper career. R. A. Walsh, of Ramsey, is the youngest member of the house. He is twenty-eight years old. Hennepin furnishes the oldest member in the person of J. H. Huntington, who is sixty-five years of age, and at that a very well-preserved man.

According to the official reports of the secretary of state the political complexion of the two chambers runs:

Senate—		House—	
Republican	25	Republican	41
Democrat	15	Democrat	43
Alliance	13	Alliance	18
Ind. Republican	1	Alliance-Dem	9
		Alliance-Rep	3

An excellent working majority is shown in the house, and so far as the senate is concerned, the majority, though small, has already proved itself sufficient to circumvent the deep scheme of the Republicans, whose chagrin at losing the organization is almost tearful to behold.

The South and the Force Bill.

New York Herald.

The industrial progress of the South during the year just ended is something marvelous. The assessed value of property down yonder for 1890 is more than $300,000,000 above the assessment for 1889.

Northern capital is finding safe and profitable investment in every field of Southern enterprise. The bond of unity between the two sections is being strengthened; old animosities and prejudices are dying out. Mutual interest in manufactures, sawmills, cotton, iron mines, smelting works, bring us into closer relationship. We understand each other better than ever before and respect each other more.

For many years the South struggled with unparalleled adversities. It had all the natural means of wealth, but no money with which to develop its resources. To the last degree plucky, borrowing hope from a future which was sure to repay their efforts, its young men went to work with a will. There were fortunes to be had, and they were determined to get them. What had been done in sturdy New England and in the majestic West, they were bound to do in the South. Success so far crowned their endeavor that the wonder and surprise of the North changed to admiration. We found them close on our heels in the race, and soon learned that we must strike a stronger gait, or they would forge ahead.

Then came the force bill, the last rancorous relic of ancient hatred. It is a course, brutal insult to a people who are doing all that could be expected with a race problem so serious and grave that we may well thank God we are not ourselves called upon to handle it. Under the plea of fair elections it hides an inordinate greed of party, which would endanger the republic for the sake of another lease of power.

If that bill is pushed through the senate the Republicans may gain a small advantage, but the country will suffer incalculable loss. Bitterness will return, the gulf of separation will be widened, business will be injured—for capital is shy in the presence of uncertainty—and the hands on the clock of progress will be set back.

The bill represents a malignant purpose, and its enactment would be little short of a crime. The common sense of the country is against it. It is urged by surly, frantic, frenzied demagogues, who would imperil the government rather than lose a personal advantage.

In spite of their efforts, the bill, we believe, will be killed. If not, then the Republican party, as its author and sponsor, should be buried out of sight at the next presidential election.

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