

THE DAILY GLOBE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Forecast till 3 p. m. Wednesday, April 22: Fair; Wednesday: Partly cloudy; Thursday: Partly cloudy; Friday: Partly cloudy; Saturday: Partly cloudy; Sunday: Partly cloudy.

Westerly winds; stationary temperature, except in Eastern Iowa slightly cooler. For Wisconsin: Showers; fair Wednesday night; westerly winds; warmer. For Dakota: Fair Wednesday; westerly winds; stationary temperature. For Minnesota: Fair Wednesday; westerly winds; stationary temperature, except in northwest portion warmer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation. St. Paul, Minn. 45° 50' N. 93° 00' W. 45.83 93.00

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boy, and amassed great wealth by persistent devotion to the leather trade. He was a modest, unassuming man, and counted among his close friends many of the most prominent graduates. He joined them the associations, the interests and the points of contact with men and things which their college life had secured for them, and he quietly decided to give the bulk of his fortune to assist in the education of such equipped men to enjoy the amenities of life as these acquaintances of his were doing. He was rich, but his own pleasures were limited, and, rightly or wrongly, he thought that it would have been different had it not been for the opportunity he had. He wanted to help other young men in the directions from which he had been barred, and he made the most liberal provisions to this end in his will.

This is not an uncommon experience in the case of a great deal of money. Yale college's wealth has come from men who were not graduates, and a little of it from men who knew nothing about it except what they had seen in the newspapers. A few years ago a stock broker named HENRY T. MONROE, who, as far as is known, had never been in New Haven, and of whom no one there knew anything, left the college some \$50,000 in his will. The new and elaborate recitation room building, which has cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars, was presented by a Mrs. OSBORN in memory of her husband, who was a speculator on Wall street, with no other association at all with universities of any kind. And the college has never had a more liberal benefactor than the late Mrs. MONROE, who, by her will, used to keep a retail dry goods store on the main street of New Haven, and who was as glibless of Latin and Greek as MILTON's daughters.

The moral of this is that men frequently idealize the value of things which they do not possess, and think lightly of what they have. A modern college is a good thing in some respects, and a pretty poor thing in others. Probably the best treatment about half-way between the indifference of its own graduates and the enthusiasm of those who have had no experience with it.

THE ALLIANCE MANIFESTO.

The Alliance manifesto is a dignified and well-expressed document, which will commend itself to those of the GLOBE's readers who care about the state's political views. It sets out the purposes of the Alliance very briefly, and declares that had the party's delegation in the legislature been larger some of them might have been achieved. It calls on those citizens who are interested in the good work not to be discouraged by the result, but to renew their efforts against the future.

The objects of the Alliance, as rehearsed by their representatives, are such as all right-minded men sympathize with, and are practically identical with those which the majority of this state and of the nation is contending. The reduction of the rates of interest, the regulation of public corporations and the annihilation of the twin trust and other great monopolies come clearly within the limits of Democratic doctrine. The only difficulty is the matter of method, and here, perhaps, there is room for some conflict of opinion.

The GLOBE has over and over again taken the position that the enactment of the Alliance laws is a necessary and a lowering of the price charged for money. But in this view it has differed from a great many able and honest men in their own party, and it is very likely that had this matter been brought before the legislature in its proper shape, Democratic votes enough would have been secured to have made its enactment possible. But here, as in the matter of railroad regulation and of the appropriations, the end which was sought failed, and the means were not uniformed to the end.

Mr. DAVIS' interest bill, around which the Alliance in the senate rallied, was so extremely radical that its passage was impossible. It was a body partly composed, at least, of wise and thoughtful men. Mr. CURRIE's railroad bill, in the same way, sought to accomplish things very desirable, perhaps, but in this view it has differed from a great many able and honest men in their own party, and it is very likely that had this matter been brought before the legislature in its proper shape, Democratic votes enough would have been secured to have made its enactment possible.

The end of these efforts at reform is not yet, and much good will come to Minnesota by a continuance of the same. It is not the consideration of the bill, and the calling of the roll upon each of them is practically a squandering of breath and stationary. A majority of the body must be present, and every man votes in the affirmative. If this style of legislation is to be continued, as well let every delegation from every district be a special committee on its own bills and tangle all they agree upon into a basket, to be only read by title and adopted by wholesale. This has been pretty nearly the rule in our legislatures. All bills to which no one objected were placed in an omnibus and voted on en masse. Of course, this was reckless and shocking to conservative ideas, but the only difference between the slow routine in vogue in this state and the members got more of their bills through. There was no difference in the quality of the work, but the quantity was increased somewhat. In other states, perhaps not in this, the local acts were profuse in small, and the members could be persuaded by financial considerations often found a revenue in these special measures. They were alleged to be fruitful sources of corruption.

The temptation to legislative virtue was not easy to resist, for the gratification of this phase of legislative activity is salutary and involves no serious disabilities to laudable interests. It is a reform measure, and it is believed that no state that has made the change has ever desired to return to the special legislation method.

A COLLEGE'S BENEFACTORS. The president of Yale college, in Connecticut, has published his annual report for the year 1890. It contains a considerable amount of information which is of interest to the graduates of that institution, but there is one item mentioned worthy of general attention. It appears that during the past twelve months, nearly half comes from the estate of one man, DANIEL B. FAYLEWEATHER, a resident of New York city, who had no connection of any kind with the college he enriched, and who had not himself had the advantage of a liberal education. He had been a life as a

man responsible for this would be obviously such bad politics as not to be considered. Some new man must be had. Who he will be may be determined by events that have not yet transpired. While he is not putting his opinion into an epistolary form, Mr. WATSON believes that HILL has missed an opportunity to initiate BLAINE and be the right-hand man of the CLEVELAND administration. Possibly, however, he is not inclined to be partial to the New York executive.

THE TIME FOR TREES.

It is only seventeen years since in any of the states a day was set apart by official decree for the setting out of trees and promotion of arboriculture. Nebraska, a neighbor of much enterprise and generally correct demeanor, has been awarded the credit of originating Arbor Day. At the instance of the governor an April day was dedicated to the work of planting trees. The example has been followed in thirty-six of the forty-four states, and one territory. The spirit of the occasion seems to have been more pervasive and active in Nebraska than other states, and in view of the time needed for the growth of trees, the showing in that state is almost phenomenal. It is computed that 400,000,000 trees—almost inconceivable number—have been put out by hand in that state. It is a matter of personal pride for every person who has a settled residence or a bit of ground to be able to point to trees that were set out by his or her hand. Every village and nearly every farm has its own grove, and the country is rendered more attractive and valuable by the presence of large portions of this state can still look to Nebraska for suggestion. The governor has designated a day for special activity in this state, and it is believed in both the Dakotas similar action has been had. The frequent dryness of late suggests that nature may be kindly disposed towards efforts of this character this season.

APRIL INCIDENTS.

In spite of some drawbacks this country is in good luck better as a country than it was 116 years ago last Sunday when Massachusetts men inaugurated the sagacious phases of the Revolution. It affords much more material for Fourth of July oratory than it did for the same purpose in 1776. The celebration of the birth of the nation is a thing which is not only a source of pride, but a source of instruction. It is a thing which is not only a source of pride, but a source of instruction. It is a thing which is not only a source of pride, but a source of instruction.

TIPS FROM THE WIRES.

R. T. Almy & Co., clothing, Boston, assign. Debts, \$11,000. Wagon and machinery, iron miners have been cut 25 per cent. A Glasgow woman has left Salvatorea Bishop R. Disney, African M. E. church, is dead at Chadham, Ont.

THE ONLY SHOWMAN.

Now that BARNUM is gone, there is no name that comes easily to mind as that of a living American showman. He is, it is true, seen in TALLMAGE the striking qualities of the great architect of the showman. But TALLMAGE could not take charge of BARNUM's line of exhibits and make a success of it. He lacks the touch with the social life and breadth of soul. Yet, in his somewhat different phase of extravagance BARNUM is quite as much of a genius as TALLMAGE. Some of his exhibits, indeed, term him a theological BARNUM. He can certainly entertain and enliven the populace with vastly less in the investment. His mixture of colors and his presentation of his oratory was wonderfully permeated with the religious fanaticism as it were. He induces emotional flows quite as voluminous and even more pellucid than those of the other and departed great genius of illusion.

SIXTY the late Kansas senator dropped out of the senate he has at times dropped into the public mind. He is a production in a New York paper shows high poetic ability. It is entitled "Opportunity." His idea is that opportunity taps once on every man's door. Perhaps the senator sees his time coming as he watches his herd men getting the ground ready for his potato patch. As a horny-handed toiler in the earth, by proxy, he may earn agricultural favor.

It is noted by the emigration authorities in New York that the Italian emigrants take not any other class of immigrants bring their wives and children. The man who goes away from his family and leaves them to grub as they can for subsistence is not likely to make a desirable member of any community. It is not a case of going before to provide the means to send for the family. He is not likely even to go back when he gets the means.

SOME of the high-blooded ladies in London have a Rational Dress society, and their ideas seem to have converted to reform in female attire, the chief features of which are stated as "brevity of skirt, duality of underdress and shortness of upper dress." Otherwise, as indicated as Syrian trousers, and a full blouse of silk over a velvet zouave bodice. Ladies of the nobility are at the head of it, so that no McHALE business can be worked in on it.

A STUNNING IDEAL SUIT. New York, April 21.—An action was begun in the United States circuit court at New York, by the late Earl Granville, a few days before he died. Mr. Gladstone stumbled and fell in the street. The aged statesman was taken to the hospital, where he reached his home with much difficulty. It was found that one of his eyes was blackened, and that he had received a severe laceration of the face. He was confined to the house for several days.

GLADSTONE INJURED. LONDON, April 21.—The Chronicle says that while returning from the Earl Granville, a few days before he died. Mr. Gladstone stumbled and fell in the street. The aged statesman was taken to the hospital, where he reached his home with much difficulty. It was found that one of his eyes was blackened, and that he had received a severe laceration of the face. He was confined to the house for several days.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

Gen. Booth has bought 600 acres of land in England upon which to establish his colony of freeholders. He has a large tract of land, for now London depravity will have to be reformed on the installment plan.

A peep into the carpet bags of some of the members of the late Minnesota legislature would disclose the fact that they are just as deserving of distinction as the famous Sockless Simpson.

The report comes from Chicago that Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr. is in that city, en route to the new state of Washington, where she proposes to establish a residence. The new state is taking trade almost directly from Chicago speaks volumes for its enterprise.

Since Monday's game at Omaha there is a feeling in St. Paul against PITCHER SCHMITZ and the riotous sentiment so popular in the Crescent City. He is a subject to some of the Pinkerton men, and it is believed they will possibly spare the country the trouble of another diplomatic engagement.

The reporter who wrote that De Wolf Hopper cleared over \$100,000 on his last tour may have had his head full of Castles in the Air.

An immortal play—betting on the wrong horse.

It is said that Homestead Washburne's election to the majority of Chicago will have the same effect upon the cigarette market in that city that the McKinley bill had upon the price of imported cigars.

The English courts have finally decided that a man has no right to imprison his own wife. Imprisonment must be degrading in England.

Col. Phoebe Cousins, of St. Louis, hasn't met with a bad accident and received a reception in Chicago. The colonel isn't the first person from the country districts to get razzed-dazzled by the glittering grand march of the Chicagoans.

Now that the legislature has adjourned without passing the McHALE bill Minnesota managers may with safety look out for their own. James Owen O'Connor. They say that his performance of "Hamlet" is so very ragged that it verges upon nudity.

Theatrical people are wondering whether Eddie Foy will drive a hack or go on the Chicago police force now that he has renounced all allegiance to Manager David Henderson.

St. Paul Republicans will be sorely disappointed if Col. Michael J.uno Costello doesn't make an unmistakable hit among the gored remnants of the g. o. p. at Cincinnati this week.

A dispatch from South Carolina tells us of the reorganization of a league of white Republicans. They have heard of such a thing as white Republicans.

"Why that's baby McKee's grandpa, isn't it?" queried a southern belle the other day as she pointed out the name of the presidential train. "Yes, I think his name is Harrison," was the quiet reply of her companion.

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COLUMBUS HAT HOUSE, FATALLY CUT HIS WIFE AT HIS HOUSE HERE. JEALOUSY WAS THE CAUSE.

PINKERTON AND FOREIGNER. Now Face the Desperate Strikers in the Coke Region. SCOTTSDALE, Pa., April 21.—To-night the strikers are gathering their forces for a powerful assault on the coke region. They are face to face with two hated and feared institutions—the Pinkerton detective forces and an alien invasion of the region. They will be brought into the region to-night and distributed around the different works where the strenuous efforts are being made to resume operations. There are said to be eight carloads of them, and that they will be coming from the coke region throughout the region. There is constantly increasing excitement. The men have a bitter dislike for the Pinkerton men, and they are determined to drive them out of the region. They will be brought into the region to-night and distributed around the different works where the strenuous efforts are being made