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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 8 p. m.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday: For Wisconsin: Fair Tuesday; warmer by Tuesday night, except stationary temperature in southern portion; variable winds. For Minnesota, North and South Dakota: Fair, warmer; winds becoming south. For Iowa: Fair Tuesday; warmer by Tuesday night; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul.....	30.18	60	Ft. Custer...	30.10	70
Duluth	30.22	40	Helena	30.02	72
La Crosse....	30.16	58	Ft. Sully....	30.22	66
Huron	30.20	64	Minnedosa.	30.06	64
Moorhead...	30.14	66	Calgary......	.....	..
St. Vincent..	.....	....	Q'Appelle...	30.06	68
Bismarck....	30.18	70	Med'e Hat..	29.90	74
Ft. Buford..	30.14	72	Winnipeg. .	30.12	58

Local Forecast—For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair; warmer.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Dakota land districts are revised by the president.

The Union Pacific will extend its lines direct to Helena.

Semper Fidele wins the Kentucky triple event at Latonia.

Warden Garvin says Stillwater binding twine is sold below cost.

The conference committee again adjourned to next Monday.

The land commissioner makes an important ruling on commutation claims.

Congressman Houk, of Tennessee, dies from a mistake in taking medicine.

It is stated that Baron Rudolph Kalnoky, who fought a duel of Chicago, is a fakir.

John Kolalek, a laborer, was instantly killed at Nelson & Tenny's sawmill in Minneapolis.

THE AUSTRALIAN PLAN.

It is presumed that the federal organization elaborated by the recent convention of the countries of Australia will pass the several ordeals yet before it. The constitution must be accepted by a majority of the states, and then consenting action must be had by the British parliament and crown. The new commonwealth is to be composed of the seven states of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. These states are to elect their own executives, make their own laws and exercise about the same independence as the American states. In most of the economy of the general government the United States is the model, but some of the best features of the British government are preserved. The most conspicuous of these is the responsible ministry, such as is had also in Canada. It has been a question with statemen in this country if it was not a mistake in not adopting it in this country. Members of the ministry will be allowed seats in either branch of the parliament. Congress exercises the right to call for desired information from the president or heads of departments upon specific topics, but there are forcible arguments on both sides of the question of admitting the cabinet to participation in the deliberations of congress. The policy of the British countries compels the co-operation of the executive and legislative departments. When there is antagonism on leading questions the ministry is rebuilt. This would in this country cause instability in politics, as the prevalent popular mood would have its prompt expression in the administration. With a responsible ministry the president would have been obliged to call a new cabinet last winter after the popular verdict against the administration policies of the tariff and force bill, unless the administration at once reversed its policies and come into line with the prevalent sentiment. A practical difficulty would have been met in the existence for a year longer of the congres that had enacted the odious measures of the administration. The machinery of the government is palpably not adjustable to that system in its present form. While the United States method is not so responsive to the immediate will of the people, it is more stable. An administration is elected on certain basic principles, with four years to exemplify them. No matter what the change in public feeling, the measures of the government must conform to the theories on which it was elected. Under the English plan, there would have been a dozen changes in policies since the war. Too frequent changes in commercial and economic policies are to be avoided.

NEVER TO BE CROWDED.

Some of the recent figures of the American Statistical association will tend to relieve those who are troubled with apprehensions that at no distant day the world will be too full of people for comfort or easy subsistence. The impression has obtained that the causes that check the multiplication of peoples had been abated by the more pacific tendencies of nations, better sanitary regulations and improvement generally in vital matters. The tables produced show that the tendency in all the important peoples is to equalize the births and deaths. The latter fall away somewhat, but the births show a much greater decline. Two periods of three years each are taken in the last decade and the one preceding, and it is found that in France, England, Scotland, Austria, Germany and Belgium there is a much lower percentage of births in the 1,000 than in the decade previous. For instance, in England it falls from 37.7 to 31.7. This country does not furnish an exception to the rule. Italy and Hungary have a trifle increase in the rate, but do not affect the general statement that the populations of the nations are approaching a stationary point. The newer countries usually have the larger birth rate, but gradually decrease. The United States will doubtless continue to pull ahead of the European lands in this way, as well as by immigration, for a considerable time; but there need be little apprehension that the world will ever be too full of people.

SENATORIAL WOOL WISDOM.

If Senator DAVIS has kept any run of the wool market since the MCKINLEY bill went into effect he must wish that he had kept golden silence, instead of giving unrestricted free coinage of silver speech on the relations of the MCKINLEY bill to wool, while he made that tour of the state last fall, educating the farmers to rightly appreciate the wise economy of that measure and the profit that was to enure to them from its beneficent working. There may have been some immediate regrets in the senator's mind when his figures as to the cost of the woolen suit he wore were subjected to analysis, and when it was made to appear from his statistics that there was clipped from each sheep in this country, in 1883, 7,693 pounds of wool; but these criticisms only reflected on him as a statistician, and touched only lightly his position as a professor of economics, and not at all his standing as a prophet of economics. It has been left for the inexorable march of time and the market quotations to shatter this. In what may be aptly termed the revised version of the senator's speech, in which the unhappy compositor was made to bear the statistical errors of the original speech, the senator said: "Now, there has been a great outcry about the wool schedule. My fellow citizens, the increase of the duty on wool was for the direct benefit of the American farmer; it was for the benefit of a declining industry, made and caused to decline by the unwise legislation of 1883. Tell me any reason, if you can, why a wise political economy will require the American manufacturers and the American farmers indirectly to look to the Argentine Republic, 8,000 miles away, or to the Australasian islands, 12,000 miles away, for the fleece of a sheep?" The wool industry was "declining" because the price of wool was falling, and wool growing was unprofitable. The "unwise legislation of 1883" was the removal of the 11 per cent ad valorem from the specific tax of 10 cents a pound, to which it was additional. The wise legislation of 1890 was to increase that tax to 11 cents a pound, and double that if washed. If the fleece had been sorted by the rejection of any part as it came from the sheep, the duty was doubled. The purpose was to diminish importations, and, by decreasing the supply, to enhance the price of domestic wool and thus revive, by a sort of hyperdermic injection of MCKINLEY lymph, "a declining industry." This was the "wise political economy" which was not only to raise the price of home wool, but was to relieve "the American manufacturer and the American farmer indirectly" from "looking to the Argentine Republic or the Australiasian islands for the fleece of a sheep." We have had eight months of experience under this "wise political economy" of our senior senator; and even he, if not too busy in looking after the succession of '93 to watch prices and imports, must begin to be suspicious of its wisdom. There has been no increase in the price of domestic wools; what change has come is in the direction of a decrease. Nor has it operated to stop American manufacturers from looking everywhere besides home for their fleeces; in fact, it seems to have had the contrary effect, so far as any law, short of outright prohibition, can have any effect on trade. The report of the treasury department's bureau of statistics shows that for the first quarter of this year the imports of clothing wools are 9,226,311 pounds in excess of those of the same period last year; of combing wools the excess is 677,300 pounds, and of carpet wools, against which the schedule was exceptionally vicious, the excess is 11,226,814 pounds; or on all classes the increase of foreign fleeces is over 100 per cent. "Now I say, my fellow citizens, that if there is any industry which ought to be protected, if there is any article which America ought to produce itself, it is its own wool," said the senator with an outburst of patriotism. And the American farmer who agreed with him last fall, as he watches the falling market for his own fleece and sees the eagerness with which the American manufacturer is not only looking to but going to the Argentines and Australia for his wool, may well wonder where his protection comes in and doubt the senator's "wise political economy."

THE DAKOTA IDEA AGAIN.

The GLOBE asked the Tribune a question the other day, and the Tribune has answered it. The GLOBE wanted to know why, if it were true that the removal of the tax on sugar had reduced the burdens of the American people $70,000,000 annually, and this is a good thing, it would not also be a good thing to take off twice $70,000,000 in some other schedule than that of sugar.

The Tribune says that no one short of a fool could ask such a question, and then it gives the answer. Here it is: The tax on sugar, it says, was a burden because we did not produce enough sugar to satisfy the country's demand, It was therefore right to remove it. But in other things we do produce enough, not only to satisfy the country's demand, but also so much that their price is kept low by the competition of native producers. In these the tariff imposes no burden, and ought to be retained.

This is the newest and most electrifying of all protectionist insanities. What it means is that if a commodity needs protection to encourage its production, it ought not to be protected; but that if it is strong enough to stand by itself, and is produced at a figure below its cost abroad, so that it needs no protection, in that case we ought to pile up a rampart of tariff sky-high, so as to save it from foreign competition. The GLOBE always supposed that the object of protectionism was to hedge about our infant industries with encouragement until they were able to stand alone. With this sort of protectionism the Democracy has always been in sympathy. By reading the Tribune, however, it now learns that this is all wrong. Infant industries should be left to look out for themselves. The wards of protectionism are the enterprises which are so mature and so firmly established that they need no help. Is not this remarkable?

Somebody in Minneapolis ought to put a barbed wire fence around the man who writes the tariff editorials for the Tribune. A steam plow does well enough, perhaps, on a wheat field, but it is a dangerous thing to have at large in a newspaper office.

DUBIOUS LEADERS.

Some of the men conspicuous in the Cincinnati gathering are not calculated to inspire confidence in its independence. The chairman of the national committee is the fellow TAUBENECK, who worked so hard in the Illinois legislature to deliver the independent vote to the Republicans in the election of senator, and roared like the bulls of Bashan when the two independents went to PALMER. He showed himself a servile agent of the Republican bosses. Then STREETER was conspicuous, and, with TAUBENECK, controlled the Illinois representation. It will be remembered that he made himself so acceptable to the Republicans that all but five voted for him for senator. DONNELLY was the framer of the resolutions, and arm-in-arm with these Illinois fellows. Distrust of their sincerity as opposers of the Republican party when it offers its bait will be inevitable.

PROTECTION'S WEAPONS.

The Minneapolis Tribune is still eulogizing the HARRISON reciprocity humbug. It has a bad cause, and it does not hesitate to use weapons which are forbidden those who fight honorably and with a clear conscience. One of the favorite tricks of the McKinleyites in the last campaign was to publish fictitious extracts from foreign newspapers expressing sympathy with the Democratic party. The object was to create a popular feeling that the Democracy's programme of tariff reform was regarded with favor abroad, and was therefore prejudicial to our national prosperity. When these extracts were examined carefully, it was invariably found that they had been invented out of whole cloth; that they had never appeared in the journals from which it was claimed they had been taken, but that they were forgeries pure and simple. It is a bad cause which needs or indorses tactics of this kind.

It is a bad cause which makes the Minneapolis Tribune, to sustain its position, willfully and deliberately put in the mouth of the GLOBE words and opinions it has never expressed. It is a bad cause which makes the Minneapolis Tribune say that "the GLOBE admits that the removal of the duty on sugar saves $70,000,000 annually to the people of this country." The GLOBE admitted nothing of the kind, because nothing of the kind is true, and falsehood is not a part of its stock in trade. The GLOBE said that under the so-called reciprocity scheme of Mr. HARRISON, the government "no longer taxes sugar to help the sugar growers, but it taxes other commodities more heavily to help the sugar growers. This takes no burden from the backs of an exhausted people. It only substitutes one weight for another." The Minneapolis Tribune knows that this is what the GLOBE said, and under ordinary circumstances would not have misquoted it. But protectionism breeds queer ideas of morality, as well as of logic.

The GLOBE does not disapprove of the reciprocity notion, and is not out of touch with the Democracy in this regard. The Minneapolis Tribune knows this, and it knows that it misstates the GLOBE's position when it aims to convey any other impression. What the GLOBE hates is the HARRISON fake which, claiming to be reciprocity, is not such; which, claiming to reduce taxes, only substitutes one form for another; which, claiming to help the farmer, really is calculated to do nothing more than extend the domain of the manufacturing monopolist. This sort of reciprocity the GLOBE said that it hates as it hates every other lie, and every cause which needs the help of lies to give it a pretext and a standing.

AN EARLIER EXPERIMENT.

The advocates of the sub-treasury scheme meet the criticism that their plan has had a recent trial on an extended scale in the Argentine Republic and resulted in involving that ambitious republic in hopeless bankruptcy, by saying that the Argentines are a half-civilized people, a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood, without judgment, experience or good common sense, and that nothing better could have been expected of them anyway. But their plan is to be tried in America, in the light of centuries of financial experience, by a people renowned for their good judgment, their prudence and their stalwart common sense, who know just how far to go, who can fix the precise point where they have enough of a good thing and the firmness to stop there. They point to the Argentines and their origin and to Us and Our origin and ask if we can question our superiority. Is not the eagle of the Rockies nobler than the condor of the Andes?

But their scheme for the alleviation of financial ills has had a trial on American soil, not by effete moderns, demoralized by the contact with luxury, but by the hard-headed fathers, who, it is popularly supposed, had a sinch on all the wisdom that is worth having. The men who had just wrested dominion from the mother country, and had tried their 'prentice hand in nation building, brought to bear on the problem of furnishing a cheap money their Yankee genius for applying means to ends which has extorted from a reluctant world the highest encomiums. Rhode Island, in common with the other colonies, had come out of the war impoverished, tax-ridden and in debt. Money was scarce, prices ruled low, creditors were pressing. With that cuteness inherent in the Yankee, a trace of which remains in even these degenerate days, the wise men of little Rhody perceived that all that they wanted was more money. Given that, and taxes could be paid, ravenous creditors be sent about their business, and the "bright sun of prosperity would scatter blessings o'er a smiling land." And what easier? There was a state with ample power to emit bills of credit, and there was the land, than which there could be no better security. Let the state print money and lend it to the farmers on their land on a margin of $2 of security for $1 of loan, and there you have it, a simple, easy, safe way out of the difficulty. And so the state decreed, and the farmers of the pigmy state took their mortgages to the capital and took home the printed money of the state, happy in having abolished hard times. But when they went shopping, and sought to buy their groceries and rum with their new money, they found that prices had been jumping up; that the merchants refused to exchange their goods paid for in good doubloons for paper money, secured though it was by land mortgages; some absolutely refusing, others only consenting at a long advance in prices. The mistake of not making the bill a legal tender was remedied and supplemented by a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to refuse to accept the bills in payment of debts, or for goods.

Trade stopped; the farm produce rotted on the ground; merchants shut their stores and ceased business; stagnation came in place of prosperity, and the farmers found themselves ruined by the very means they had devised for their deliverance. The sub-treasury scheme of the last century was a flat and disastrous failure. It is hardly worth while to repeat the experiment.

REPUBLICAN TIN CUPS.

St. Louis is the headquarters of the tin industry developed under the MCKINLEY act. Congressman NIEDRINGHAUS, of that city, is at the head of a great rolling mill plant, and, in pursuance of his enthusiastic promises, he has inaugurated the tin manufacture as an adjunct of his mill. This puts to confusion the doubters and partisans who opposed raising the duty on tin plate from $1 to $2.20 per 100 pounds. The Republic, the Democratic paper of St. Louis, has been investigating the subject, and is forced to admit that its late congressman is really producing tin cups in his works. A room several feet in dimensions is given up to the business, and thronged by a Welsh gentleman and a boy or two, who dip the plate into the flowing tin. This is then made into tin cups. No orders for these are being filled unless indorsed by Republican committees. The entire product is for the use of Republican speakers and editors next year. The Republic computes that the Welsh gentleman by constant work will be able to dip 10,000 cups in season for the presidential campaign, and that to produce these the American people will have to pay an increased cost on their tinware for the year of $9,600,000. The 10,000 cups that are to be used to show the people how they are benefited by the new tin duty will represent $960 of taxation of the people for each cup. It would be a matter of economy for the government to pay Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS and his Welsh dipper $9,000,000 a year and allow them to travel.

MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.

It is assumed in certain quarters that the emphatic success of Maj. MCKINLEY as a candidate for governor of Ohio distinctly on the tariff issue, as the result would properly be taken, must force the Democrats to lower their standards. These timid souls intimate that in that event the voice must be that of 1884 rather than the clear-cut tones of 1888. They suggest, too, that HILL, and not CLEVELAND, would be the demand. It is not likely that MCKINLEY can get the average Republican majority in Ohio on his tariff as the issue, if he can carry it at all. But if it is otherwise, it will make no shadow of difference with the Democrats in their position on the question, nor will it advance Gov. HILL or any compromise man toward the nomination.

KANSAS has been understood to be one of the red-hot BLAINE states, but the poll of the thirty-six Republican members of the state senate the other day found twenty-five for HARRISON as the man for the race next year. But the Kansas mind has been perturbed of late, and the Republicans there do not understand themselves.

THE reports about the resignation of Commissioner RAUM, unhappily, don't seem to leave him without official chances. The president would hear loud applause all over the country if he would take the fellow by the ear and lead him out.

THERE is a suggestion of a wail from Italy over the prospect that there will be a shortage of disbursing Americans in that country this year. It would be a loud wail if the tourists should avoid that country.

LITTLE BABY MCKEE takes in good humor all the newspaper guff about him, and his mother has filled several scrap books with it. Grandpa BEN could also have several scrap books filled.

IN SPITE of all the anathemas hurled at cigarettes, the increase in their production the past year is given as about 40 per cent. Still they are not so frequent in public places.

THE HARRISON men would have BLAINE have just health enough to be secretary of state, but not enough for a candidate for president.

INGALLS, too, is in the poultry business. He buys eggs at 8 cents, and will be able to sell spring poultry next fall.

IF HARRISON does not investigate RAUM the next congress will have more work to do.

FOYER GOSSIP.

The Wilbur Opera company gave their second presentation of "Princess Toto" at the Metropolitan opera house to another immense audience last evening. The performance went smoother by far last evening than it did at the opening Sunday evening. "Princess Toto" bids fair to be the most popular in the Wilbur repertoire. The libretto is W. S. Gilbert's, and is in his wittiest vein. The dialogue is bright and crisp, the music sparkling and tuneful, replete with several beautiful solos, duetts, quartettes and quintettes. The costumes are rich, handsome and historically correct, over 300 new costumes being displayed. The stage settings are beautiful pictures. The first act is a palace scene showing a handsome garden in the background; the second act a grand, rocky pass scene, and the third act a delightful tropical landscape. The plot of the opera hinges entirely on the defective memory of Princess Toto, who marries a nobleman one day and forgets it the next, and then goes off with a noted gang of bandits and is married to the chief, becoming queen of the band. Afterwards she is ordered to join a tribe of Indians in disguise, her father being disguised as chief of the tribe. Miss Susie Kirwin, as Princess Toto," gives an artistic rendition of the role. Miss Maggie Bolton, as Jally, her maid, looks and sings well. W. H. Kohnle, in the role of King Portico, played the part admirably, as did J. E. Conley (Prince Doro), E. A. Clark (Prince Caramel), Will Spalding (Jamilek), George E. Fisher (Count Floss). H. W. Tre Denick, in the part of Tapitu, was excruciatingly funny in the last act, when disguised as an Indian chief. His make-up was an exact counterpart of one of the recent Indian ghost dancers. Belle Hamilton and Ethel Balch filled their parts very acceptably. Taking it all in all, "Princess Toto" is a superb success, and the best opera ever presented by the Wilbur Opera company in this city. It would easily run two weeks at the Metropolitan. It will be presented the balance of this week, with the 25-cent matinees to-day, Thursday and Saturday.

The presentation of the familiar and favorite opera, "Pinafore," at the Park theater last evening was decidedly good. The cosy little house was well filled when the curtain went up in the first act, and from that moment until it went down at the close of the performance the enthusiasm was well maintained. Juliette Marco, as Josephine, gave an artistic conception of the part, and sang it well. Miss Marco has greater opportunity to display her vocal ability than has hitherto been presented since her advent here, and she took advantage of the occasion. In the solo "The hours creep on apace" she excelled herself, and the audience showed its appreciation in the applause that followed. Charles Huntington as Deadeye made a hit. He was in good voice, and he looked as well as acted the part to perfection. Miss Florence Clayton as Buttercup became a favorite instantly, and James H. Jones as the Admiral was a success. E. M. Moore filled the part of the Boatswain in a satisfactory way, and H. B. Reeves as the Captain, did some very good work. Jesse Mahew as Hebe was popular with the audience, and little Eva Mahew made a great hit in her hornpipe dance in the first act. The piece is elegantly costumed and finely staged.

Hart's Boston Vaudeville company gave a good show at the Olympic, last week, to a crowded house. Emmerson and Cook started the fun in the comedy "Count de Tramp," assisted by Edna Melville, Peter McCloud and Frank Emmerson, Grace Milburn in her signing and imitation of Carmencita's Spanish dance; Harry L. Rose, the equilibrist; the Sisters Coulson in song and dance; Liblon, in facial impersonation, and Keller, the human enigma, were all very clever in their specialties. The afterpiece "La Grippie" closes a good performance.

The date Manager Billy Wells has selected for his annual benefit is Sunday evening, June 7, to occur at the Olympic theater. A magnificent programme is now in active preparation, and Billy is sure to pack the house.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

Nichols has resigned the oil inspectorship. Singularly, the public is also resigned.

* * *

How considerate of the public weal it was of the Duluth elevators to ship out that 2,000,000 bushels of damaged wheat without inspection so as to save the country from a panic. If the wheat was damaged before it got to the elevators, of course, the world was ignorant of it; the wheat markets of the world know nothing, of course, of the condition of the wheat crop until it is safely housed in the Duluth elevators and the state inspectors have told the wheat markets just what the crop is. If it was, as a witness says, "damaged in the elevators," how did it happen? If it was inspected in as damaged why not inspect it out the same? Where, in the law, is there any discretion lodged with the grain and warehouse commission or the chief or any deputy inspector to determine whether he will obey the requirement to inspect out as well as in, if, in their or his opinion, a panic will be averted by it? The investigation is developing situations that will require a good deal of explaining not only by the elevator people but by the grain and warehouse people as well.

* * *

It is reported from Washington that the president contemplates sending Blair as minister to Chili to replace Egan. Great Scott, wasn't his reception by China chilly enough?

* * *

The Democratic state platforms have denounced the grain inspection laws of this state as a fraud on the farmers and a delusion. The farmers' investigation is furnishing proof of the truth of the accusation.

* * *

Under the coming dispensation:

Mr. Donnelly—I wish to make a loan of $10,000, and will deposit as collateral my reputations as a statesman and an author.

Inspector of Securities, Sub-Treasury Department, United States of America—I am very sorry, my dear sir, but your platform and the law, you know, permit loans to be made only on imperishable property.

* * *

It is rather early to be repeating the tricks of the campaign of '88, and we take it that the copying of an article aiming to show the benefit of the McKinley bill from the New York Tribune and crediting it to the New York Times, in which a local evening organ of McKinleyism recently indulged, is simply a bit of practice work to keep its joints supple.

* * *

R. C. Hodges, a farmer of Delaware county, New York, asks the New York Tribune, among other questions, this:

"Why should not the American farmer have the same right to trade his surplus farm products for European manufactures that the American mill ower will have to trade mill goods for South American and Asiatic products?"

The Tribune has employed Roswell G. Horr, whom some of our readers will remember as the funny man of the Republican campaign of '88 in this state, to answer the Hodges who "want to know you know," and the ex-congressman from Michigan thus deftly avoids the question put:

"Answer: I know no reason in the world why the farmers of the United States should not have precisely the same right to sell their products in Europe or Asia that mill owners have."

Perhaps Mr. Horr recognizes no distinction between selling and trading; perhaps he does, but makes them synonymous to dodge Hodges, and perhaps Mr. Hodges will be satisfied with the answer, but he will more likely get an impression that Mr. Horr is trying to fool him, which he is.

* * *

It is a bit confusing when one sits down to try and learn from the platform of that Cincinnati convention what it is in the way of money that Mr. Donnelly and his fellow-farmers really do want. They demand that "enough treasury notes be issued to transact the business of the country on a cash basis." That means, of course, that paper money shall be the only currency, for there would be no room for or need of (and in fact no) gold or silver used when their demand is gratified. Then, having abolished silver, the next demand and its free and unlimited coinage." What will be the use of coining silver when there is paper money enough to transact the business of the country on a cash basis? Then to do justice to the old soldier—even this new party has to throw some sop to that Cerberus—they want him paid "in treasury notes" the difference between the gold and paper values in which he was paid. But why in "treasury notes?" Why not pay him now in the yellow metal? Why, too, this tacit admission of the superiority of gold?

* * *

The Minneapolis Tribune is perturbed because there are no indications that the sugar bounty will be taken advantage of by Minnesota farmers. It discovers that the hindrance is in the expensive machinery now needed to the economical production of sugar, and calls for the invention of some simple, inexpensive device that will enable every farmer to be his own sugar maker. What is the matter with the McKinley bill? Has not the halting protection we have heretofore had been the cause of the invention of all the labor saving devices we now have? Will the Tribune cast discredit on the stalwart bill for which its editor-in-chief voted by even inferentially doubting that it will create the cheap device needed to make every farm a sugar plantation? Give your old bill a chance.

* * *

Tanner had too much mouth: Raum has a superfluity of pocket. What will be the peculiar depravity of Mr. Harrison's next pension freak?

* * *

If there were nickels in oil inspecting there would still be Nichols in oil inspection.

IG IS AMBITIOUS.

The presiding genius of the Baconian Shakespeare theory arrived in the city yesterday from the Cincinnati convention. His classical brow was encircled by an imaginary halo—the transcendent effect of the birth of the "third party."

"I am just on my way home," said the Sage of Nininger hurridly, as he gathered up his grip at the Merchants, and he looked bored as the reporters pressed him for an interview. "I have absolutely nothing to say," he insisted. "Everything concerning the convention, I believe, has been published in the St. Paul papers, together with quite a volume of trash that is purely mythical—the child of a chimerical imagination."

"What has been said that is not true, Mr. Donnelly," asked a reporter.

"Umph! What that is not true? That I had announced myself a candidate for the presidential nomination on the peoples ticket. It is nonsense. I am not a candidate."

"Oh, yes; I cannot refrain from averring that we have succeeded in organizing a party of the people that is destined to revolutionize the politics of the country. The hearts of the great masses are stirred, and they will assert their mighty strength."

***

When asked relative to the little "unpleasantness" wherein the Alliance delegation and the delegation to the national convention appointed by the state executive committee were so badly confused in the newspaper reports of the convention, Mr. Donnelly's visage broadened with an exultant smile.

"I am somewhat amused," said he, "that they should audaciously set up the claim that I was sat down upon. I assure you, I never felt their weight. It must have been that when they sat down I fortuitiously was in some other part of the hall."

Thereupon Mr. Donnelly hastened for the train that was to bear him to the bosom of his family. Before going, however, he informed an interested friend that the next meeting of the national executive committee would take place in about a month, when the plans of the organization will be more definitely formulated.

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All this is very well; but there is no gainsaying that an open "ruction" in the state organization is doubly certain in the near future. The sage will have to face foemen worthy of his steel in the sturdy little Eva McDonald, the bold philosopher, S. M. Owen, and the pine tree orator, William Erwin. Mr. Donnelly has openly defied these, and they are determined to bring him to an accounting at the first possible opportunity.

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But the declaration that the sage is not covetous of the preferment intimated is said to be clothed in the habiliments of the popular political masquerade. Like Julius Cæsar, Ignatius is ambitious. He may put aside the proffer of the crown once, but, unlike the illustrious Roman, he will not do it a third time.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Michael Mullen, the member of the Democratic state executive committee, was in the city yesterday. He came up from his New Ulm home, he averred, for personal pleasure and with no view to political matters. Yet it is suspected that he had his "weather eye" open, and, while he said nothing, he kept up a mighty thinking.

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Basil Smout, who has represented Faribault county in the house of representatives the past two sessions of the legislature, was at the Merchants' yesterday. When he saw Senator Donnelly pass through the lobby he observed:

"Donnelly has succeeded in making a big stir in Cincinnati, but the time is coming when everybody will know him as we know him. This third party movement," he persisted, "will not amount to much. They lack integrity and sincerity. It is safer to trust federal management in the hands of either of the old parties. Let me make a prediction, by the way. Faribault county, with all the agitation, will give a bigger Republican majority than ever."

***

"There may be good results, but I was opposed to the scheme on principal in the legislature, and I doubt if it proves a profitable investment for the state. The farmers may make a saving," continued Mr. Smout, "by manufacturing binding twine in the state penitentiary, but I fancy it won't be much. The farmers always wait until the last minute to order binding twine, and the prison board will find itself in a close predicament. They won't be able to fill orders, and the chances are that they will make up a huge pile of twine that will have to be carried over until next season."

***

Reverting to Ignatius Donnelly, the Faribault statesman said caustically: "I understand he is going into the insurance business. He has organized, it is reported, a company under that peculiar act passed last winter. He is the president, and his son-in law is the secretary and treasurer. There was another bill I was opposed to. The possibilities are too great and the responsibilities too little. For instance, there is no responsibility assumed by the insurance company. I consider that we had a fairly good law before. It was the 'county' insurance company plan, but this takes in the whole state without the backing of the state, and, in fact, without any backing visible to me."

***

Col. John T. Byrnes, of Minneapolis, was in the city yesterday. He is the brother of the redoubtable Tim Byrnes, whose latest self-assumed office is the protectorate of the Mill City. Tim is now out on the skirmish line seeking to secure the next Republican national convention for Minneapolis. John confessed that he was ignorant of Tim's exact whereabouts, "but he's hustling." While Tim is a staunch Republican, John is a rock-ribbed Democrat.

IN A POLITICAL WAY.

Already candidates are preparing for the senatorial struggle of next year. But they differ very essentially from aspirants in any past campaign. They are hypothetical candidates. This for the reason that there is no dead certainty of the political complexion of the next house of representatives, and no dead certainty of the course that will be pursued by the Alliance members in joint session. Should the Republicans get a clean majority, as they profess to hope, there will be an interesting contest for the survival of the fittest between Cush K. Davis, W. R. Merriam and D. M. Sabin. This is the opinion as expressed by a shrewd politician who is pretty generally found in the swim. Should the Democrats secure the coign or vantage George N. Baxter and M. Doran are ready to shy their respective castors in the ring, and there is a possibility of inducing Judge L. L. Baxter, of Fergus Falls, to also make the undertaking, while some have mentioned Cy Wellington as an eligible man. Again, should the Farmers' Alliance hold the balance of power, and prove uncompromising in their position, Bill Erwin will be there. This was all heard by a GLOBE reporter yesterday in hs rambles.

***

Among the most outspoken and persist ent opponents to Senator Davis' reelection is Joel P. Heatwole. Joel has been exceedingly sore since the very first crop of federal offices was harvested by the Minnesota partisans after the inauguration of President Harrison. He claims that St. Paul and Minneapolis has had a monopoly in controlling the plums, and Senator Davis is blamed for this. Senator Washburn is also accorded his full meed of censure, and Joel and his particular cohorts promise to make it exceedingly interesting for both when they bob up again. The country office seekers are hungry and they must be fed, as it were.

***

"St. Paul is entitled to the next congressman in this district," observed a prominent Democrat last evening. "The district is Democratic under fair conditions, and a popular candidate would be elected by a round majority. But we must put up a good man. I understand that C. N. Bell would like the Republican nomination, and I would like to see Cy. Wellington pitted against him. I consider him one of the profoundest and most eloquent men in the state. He would be a credit to the Northwest, and a power for weal in congress.

CITY HALL RUMBLES.

The assembly holds a regular meeting this evening, and will also adopt the rules governing the meetings of the dual council, which have been drafted by the committees of the two organizations. It is expected that the board of aldermen, who do not have a regular meeting until next week, will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening for the purpose of adopting the rules for the joint meetings, and that later in the evening both the "lords" and the "commons" will assemble in grand council for the purpose of electing the city comptroller.

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The council will also be called upon to elect a jailor for police headquarters. The present jailor, Joseph Anstett, was elected a year ago by the old common council, and his term of office is held by the year. Just why this should be is one of those things that "no fellow can make out, you know," but such, however, is the case. All the jailors at the sub-stations are regular policemen, as is also Jailor O'Keefe, who does duty at "central" during the long watches of the night. Anstett, during his term of office, has taken a great pride in doing all he can to make the wretched rat hole, known as police headquarters, as presentable as possible, and he was highly complimented when the last council paid a visit of inspection to the bastile and saw the change made in keeping the place clean. He also has to feed the poor wretches in his charge during the day, and on Sundays gives them three good meals, though he is allowed but 14 cents per capita. Anstett is a good-hearted fellow, and often has turned an evil-doer from his downward career by giving him words of advice when he gives the outcast a good square meal.

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Swan A. Ponthan, the nominee of the council caucus for city comptroller, sat in his office yesterday carefully studying a copy of the Bell charter. When asked who he would appoint in the office when elected, Mr. Ponthan stated that he was not prepared to make any statement on the subject, further than that he would secure the most competent men he could find.

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The most hard-working official of the city is, without doubt, the genial city clerk, Tom Prendergast, and under the new rules for the city government his former arduous duties have been trebled. He is clerk to the assembly, the board of aldermen, the park board, the conference committee, and the joint meetings of the "Lords and Commons," in addition to the thousand and one details which form the routine of his office. How one man can manage to keep the work of the office and the various bodies in apple-pie order is a marvel, but "Tom" has the work at his fingers ends, and has often helped the council and the various boards out of a tangle which a Philadelphia lawyer would stand aghast at. No matter how busy he is, he is always willing to give information to the reporters who haunt the city hall, and there is not a single wielder of the Faber who would not fight for Tom at the drop of the hat.

She Is Now.

Brooklyn Life.

"Was that your sister I saw you with last night?"

"Not when you saw me; I hadn't asked her then."

GENERAL TIPS.

It seems that the weather clerk—too often partisan—has been very remiss in his duty in making an equitable distribution of favors of late. While he has contributed to the needs of certain localities with a lavish hand, Hon. Basil Smout reports that Faribault county has been shamefully slighted. He says the early sown grain is still in a hopeful condition, however, but the grain that was sown late in the season will be an abject failure if rain does not fall soon. Senator Kellar gives a like report concerning the territory adjacent to Sauk Center and St. Cloud. Many of the farmers have sown large areas of flax on newly-broken ground, and such crops are suffering particularly.

† † †

By temporarily "laying off" the "motoveers" and "cons" who happen to live in St. Paul, and who have been employed on the interurban line, Tom Lowry has incurred the rabid displeasure of the labor element here, and there is a menacing rumble of impending trouble, if they are not speedily restored to their job.

CALL MEN WIN.

Adjournment Forced and the Legislature Will Elect.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 25.—The joint caucus took two ballots to-night, both with the same result—Call, 52; Mays, 42; Bloxham, 2. Then a bombshell burst in the caucus, Senator Yancey, of Lake county, leader of Call's forces, moved that the caucus adjourn sine die. This is a step long contemplated by Call's followers, in order to throw the election of a senator directly into the body of the legislature in joint session of both houses, where a majority elects. The Anti-Call men began to debate the motion, but Chairman Gaskins decided that a motion to adjourn sine die was like any other motion to adjourn—not debatable. Mr. Dougherty moved to amend by making a simple motion to adjourn, and Mr. Shine, of Orange county, offered a motion to amend still further by making the adjournment to 8:30 p. m., Tuesday. Debate on Yancey's motion to adjourn sine die, was kept up until after midnight, but the Call men at last succeeded in getting a vote on the motion and it was carried, 49 to 47, this is three votes short of Call's numerical strength in the caucus, but his friends say that he can poll 55 or 56 votes Tuesday noon on the joint session of the legislature, and thus predict his election by a majority of three or four votes.

MINNEAPOLIS.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

A Laborer at Nelson & Tenney's Mill Crushed to Death.

John Kolstek, a laborer at Nelson & Tenney's saw mill, was killed shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon while engaged in loading lumber. The men had just finished loading one of the wagons with green 2x6 lumber, and Kalstek stepped under the load to couple the front wheels of the wagon to the reach. By some unfortunate circumstance the horses backed too far and the prop was knocked from under the reach before the coupling was made. The load fell, crushing the unfortunate man against the reach of the wagon. His skull was broken into small pieces and all of the ribs and the shoulder on the right side of the body were fractured. He died almost instantly. Deceased was about thirty years of age and leaves a wife and one child who reside at 627 Water st. Coroner Byrnes decided that no inquest would be necessary and directed that the body be taken to Connolly's morgue.

TO PAY CITY EMPLOYES.

The Matter Now Rests With the Council and County Treasurer.

Assistant City Treasurer Ankeny said yesterday, in regard to the matter of paying the city employes, that the pay rolls would be submitted to the council at the meeting Wednesday evening, and if approved, would be paid between that time and the end of the week, providing that the county treasurer will pay over the funds. In that case it is proposed that the vehicles shall be started out Wednesday morning to pay the sewer and waterworks' employes. The police department will be paid between 8 and 12 o'clock Friday morning, and the firemen 1 and 5 o'clock on the same day. The amounts of the pay rolls are as follows:

Sewer hands..........	$25,000
Waterworks..........	10,000
Police department..........	18,000
Fire department..........	18,000

The bonded indebtedness to be paid is about $200,000, and the disbursements of the month will aggregate nearly $300,000.

DISTRICT COURT BRIEFS.

The Winnebago National bank, of Rockford, Ill., have entered action against The Smith Wagon and Implement company for the recovery of $462.96 due on a promissory note.

The Hatch Publishing company have made a voluntary assignment to George E. Warner, for the benefit of creditors. The amount of the assets and liabilities are not given.

The divorce of Maggie C. Fite against Thomas J. Fite was on trial yesterday before Judge Hooker. The grounds of the action are cruel and inhuman treatment. Both parties to the action are colored.

Judge Lochren yesterday heard the case of Martha Ganning against Sheriff Swan for the recovery of $150 worth of lumber which the sheriff levied upon.

The grand jury, which adjourned until yesterday, took a further adjournment until June 1 on account of new stress of business in the criminal court.

James Tierce, twenty-six years of age, will be examined as to his mental condition. He has been an inmate of St. Peter, but was discharged. Recently he has shown symptoms of the return of insanity.

The suit of McCarthy & Courtiney against James Gleeson, to recover $350 for drilling a well, was on trial yesterday before Judge Canty.

The examination of William E. Adams, the Citizens' bank robber, for insanity, has been postponed until after the Heilpern trial, as Judge Pond and County Attorney Thain are concerned in the case.

Some three years ago Thomas Mulvahill had his eyesight destroyed by sewer explosion. Yesterday he was committed to the Rochester asylum by Judge Corrigan. He has been an inmate of the poor farm, his family having deserted him in his misfortune. He is not violent, but think people are going to poison him.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

C. R. Childs is entertaining his father, ex-Ald. George Childs, of Montreal.

E. W. Caldwell, editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Press and ex-auditor of Dakota, is in the city.

Judge A. B. Guptill, North Dakota member of the executive committee of the National League of Republican clubs, is in the city.

The ladies of Como Avenue church give an ice cream and strawberry festival this evening at the residence of W. W. Fuller, 923 Thirteenth avenue southeast.

The marriage of Nathen L. Lenham to Miss Mary A. Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gardner, is announced to occur June 10 at the Church of the Redeemer.

J. W. Thomas, of Hale & Thomas, and W. W. Thomas have been called away to attend the funeral of their mother at Cambria, Wis., who died Saturday, aged seventy-four years.

R. C. Kalkhoff leaves in a few days for a year's European tour, and last evening a dinner party was tendered him, at which the following gentlemen were present: E. A. O'Brien, Charles Wright, C. E. Wheeler, Thomas Shevlin, Charles M. Pratt, Hal Watson, Lou Watson, F. B. Smith, F. D. Underwood, H. H. Eliel, Edmund Cardon, A. G. Chambers, S. G. Carpenter, Charles Crosby, George W. Porter, Maj. T. R. Huddleston, L. K. Hull, Ernest Zeidler, Horace S. Wade.

Briefs.

"The Attitude That Christians Should Maintain Toward the Popular Amusements of the Day" was the topic for discussion at the meeting of the Presbyterian ministers yesterday morning. Card playing, theaters and dances were roundly condemned.

The board of education met in secret session Saturday last and appointed teachers for the ensuing year. The entire high school staff was reappointed. The charges against Prof. Crombie were thoroughly considered, and, after some discussion, it was decided by a vote of 5 to 2 to retain him as principal of the Central high school. It is stated that Commissioners Gjertson and Jaeger were the two who voted against him.

MILLIONS IN OPIUM.

Owners of One Smuggled Cargo Make Enormous Profits.

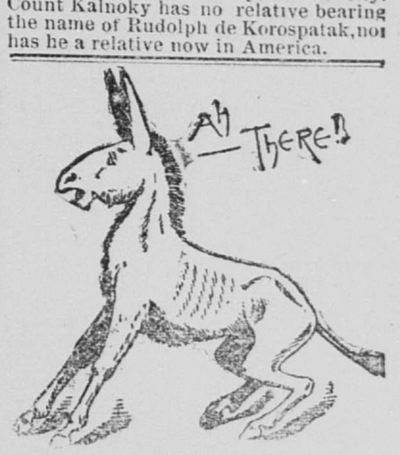
SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—It is stated that a cargo of 100,000 pounds of opium brought from China on the yacht Halcyon had been smuggled into this country. Opium was transferred from the yacht to a small steamer which in turn loaded the drug on lumber schooners in Puget Sound. With duty on opium at $12 a pound the opium ring made a profit of $1,200,000 by the transaction. The Halcyon now lies in Barclay Sound, B. C., while her owner, W. U. Whaley, is in this city.

A Scandal Revived and Ended.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Judge O'Brien to-day granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Laura Green from Douglas Green, the latter making no defense. Counsel were directed to submit affidavits on the subject of alimony, a point which the court has not yet decided. Green, a former partner of Commodore Bateman, went to Europe, it will be remembered, upward of a year ago, with Mrs. Alice Snell McCrea, and has since continued his residence there.

A "Fake" Baron.

VIENNA, May 25.—Inquiries made here show that Baron Rudolph Kalnoky de Korospatak, who is announced to have fought a duel yesterday at Chicago with a young Southerner, is not a nephew of Count Kalnoky, in this city. Count Kalnoky has no relative bearing the name of Rudolph de Korospatak, nor has he a relative now in America.



Mast, Buford & Burwell Co.

Bridge Square, St. Paul.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

OF THE BEST CLASS.

Broughams,	Doctors' Broughams,
Landaus,	Doctors' Wagons,
Landaulettes,	Top Phaetons,
Omnibuses,	Ladies' Phaetons,
6 Pass. Rockaways,	Road Wagons,
Coupe Rockaways,	Ext. Top Cabriolets,
Vis-a-Vis,	Surreys,
Curtain Rockaways,	Depot Wagons,
Dos a Dos,	Wagonettes,
Derby Phaetons,	Saxon Phaetons
Runabouts,	Buckboards,
Fancy Buckboards,	Two-Wheelers,
Mail Phaetons,	Village Carts,
Spider Phaetons,	Children's Traps,
Victorias,	Cabriolets.

ALL NOVELTIES IN OAK AND PAINT FOR ONE AND TWO HORSES.

LIGHT VEHICLES FOR ESTATES AND COUNTRY DRIVING.

MINIATURE TRAPS. ALL KINDS FOR CHILDREN.

Making the Largest and Most Diversified Assortment of Carriages in the Northwest. Over 150 Different Styles.

LOWEST PRICES FOR PROMPT CASH.

Don't purchase a Carriage, in town or out, until you pay us a visit. A complete line of HARNESS AND TURF GOODS.

☞ Harness of all kinds made to order in our factory.

The largest Carriage repair works in the Northwest, and finest work guaranteed.

Your Home Is Not Complete

WITHOUT A

Piano or an Organ

But get a *good* one. Don't buy one of those inferior, poorly constructed instruments because they are *cheap*. In the long run they are the costliest instruments you can buy. Get a thoroughly reliable instrument of a standard make. Where? We will tell you, as it is no secret in the Northwest.

W. J. DYER & BRO.

148 and 150 East Third Street,

carry the leading makes of the world. Are their prices higher because this is so? They ask no more for a strictly reliable instrument than other dealers charge for an inferior one. Come and see if this is not so. Easy payments if desired.

GLOBE, MAY 26, 1891.

EXCELLENT DOCTRINE

A St. Paul house, other things being equal, deserves the patronage of St. Paul people.

The Chamber Suit of to-day, consisting of Bed, Dresser and Washstand, has, from the intense competition among manufacturers and retail dealers, assumed by force of circumstances the position in the house furnishing trade that sugar occupies in the grocery line. A Chamber Suit at $12.85, $14.94 or $23.78 may mean sugar at 5c per pound, but look out for sand in your sugar and look out for shoddy in your chamber suit.

We keep, like every one else, cheap suits at these prices. But we honestly advise you to pay A LITTLE MORE and get A LITTLE BETTER.

Our $25.00 and $35.00 Cheval Suits are Beauties, and just think, only $5.00 or $7.00 cash sets one of them up in your house before night.

We will enjoy a visit from you—the reader.

SMITH & FARWELL,

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
339 and 341 East Seventh Street
STOVES AND TINWARE,
334 East Seventh St.