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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For Wisconsin: Snow flurries; variable winds. For Minnesota, North and South Dakota: Generally fair; clearing in southeast South Dakota; warmer by Monday night; variable winds. For Montana: Generally fair; slightly warmer; variable winds. For Iowa: Snow; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	30.60	0	Miles City	30.54	—8
Duluth	30.48	—2	Helena	30.60	—12
La Crosse	30.58	4	Ft. Sully	....	....
Huron	30.58	—2	Minnedosa	30.38	—26
Moorhead	30.58	—10	Calgary	30.44	—4
St. Vincent	30.42	—22	Winnipeg	....	....
Bismarck	30.52	—8	Q'Appelle	30.50	—22
Ft. Buford	30.44	—4	Med'e Hat	30.42	—4

—Below zero.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Warmer, southerly winds; flurries of snow, followed Monday afternoon by cold weather.
P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

WHAT FREE WOOL MEANS.

The McKINLEY organs are disturbed in their minds at the introduction of bills in the house to put some of the raw materials used in the manufactures on the free list. The one giving the unobstructed way to wool is specially alarming. They have no doubt of its early passage in the house, and are not at all sure that it can be stranded in the senate, or that the president will find it good policy as a candidate for reelection to put his veto upon it. The manufacturers of woolens are for it, and will have a powerful influence. They want to obtain as cheaply as possible the foreign wools that are not grown in this country, and that are essential to their manufactures. A point made by the protective organs is that free wool will benefit only the manufacturers, enabling them to make larger profits, without any reduction to consumers. There would be something in this if the reduction stopped at the raw material. The men who put their capital into woolen mills are as alert to take advantage of opportunities as any other class of people. They would be quite willing to obtain raw material at less cost and retain the old figures for their goods. Protective tariffs have little value if they do not enable their beneficiaries to reap increased profits. But the solicitude on this point is superfluous. It is not the purpose of the Democrats in congress to leave out of the calculation the wearers of woolens. When they cheapen the cost of wools to the manufacturer they intend to cut down the duties on the manufactured articles in similar proportion. The manufacturer can have no valid objection to this. If he is enabled to produce his wares at less expense he can afford to sell them cheaper. It will not be optional with him. He will be compelled to reduce his selling figures. He will be benefited by being able to procure more freely the cheap wools that cannot be grown to profit in this country to mix with the better home article. His profit may not be increased, but he will be able to carry on a larger business and keep his machinery more fully in operation. The home wool grower will be benefited by having more demand for his product on account of the increased manufacture, and the more active the demand the better will be the prices within certain limits. The chief advantage, however, will accrue to the consumer. He will get his woolens cheaper, and with less shoddy in them. Free wool means cheaper clothing for the people.

A NEW TREATMENT.

Some of the modern theories carry the KEELEY idea of disease beyond the abnormal appetite for drink, and find the tendencies to criminality attributable to similar causes. Discovery has not, however, quite reached the produc- of an antidote to be injected into the system, like the bichloride of gold in the case of drunkenness, to induce repugnance to criminalities. Possibly the time may come when all sorts of bad people will be cured of their vicious dispositions by injection. It will then not be necessary to inculcate moral and religious sentiments. The infusion forced into the system will clarify the moral currents, and the normal processes of the being will have no perverting forces. This may be looking ahead a good ways, but there are symptoms of its possibility. Inebriety is being accepted as a disease, to be extirpated by a counter-irritant. In some countries experiments are being made at treating the tramp and vagrant disposition by medication and sanitary regimen. In Belgium, a region not noted for sentimentality or philanthropy, the physician comes in to prescribe for the vagrant. Hereditary influences or enfeeblement of the will may have induced the indisposition to work. To shut the man up but aggravates, without any remedial tendencies. The state then brings in its scientific treatment. Four thousand of the physically, mentally or morally imperfect classes are being subjected to the new conditions. They are colonized and given occupation suited to their several circumstances, under direction of experts in human economy. The results, as reported, are regarded as encouraging. It is not probable that, as in the KEELEY discipline, 95 per cent will bloom out into pristine manliness, but enough is effected to suggest that the better way is in this direction. There is no secret concoction, but there are agencies to invigorate the physical system. The philosophy of the thing is rational. Vicious horses can be made tractable by the use of medicines. So with the human animal [illegible] the internal forces are riotous at [illegible]. The world is advancing when it begins to look for and treat the causes of vices and crimes, with less content in punitive application to the effects. If there is no material antidote that can regenerate by injection, there may be great gain in the treatment of vagrant and vicious classes on physiological and psychological principles.

THE CONVENTION AGAIN.

There are nine competitors to date for the Democratic national convention, and St. Paul is not going to get the prize without a contest. Every place, according to all accounts, is as confident as we are; and while every argument is in our favor, it yet remains to be seen whether we have the skill and power to present our case so as to convince the committee which will make the decision. There will be room for eloquence, for influence, for industry, and for craft; and we need a band composed of many elements and capable of working in many different ways if our banner is to be flying at the end. No city in the country has men better trained for such a contest than has St. Paul. We have not been struggling against an aggressive and adroit rival city for twenty years to have left the lessons of diplomacy and warfare unlearned. We know how to stand together to ask for what we want, to march in single file where the path to our goal is narrow, to advance in close column when an attack will be effective, to finesse and maneuver, to change our weapons if need be, even in the face of the enemy, and to keep up our courage under all circumstances. St. Paul is great in the arts of peace, but it is not to be sneered at when it gets ready for the fray.

The only question now is whether we are going to really try for the convention. A great deal of enthusiasm attended the initial steps of the project, and the guaranty fund was secured with a hurrah. But of late there has been some apathy, and many who ought to co-operate have seemed to have lost their interest. All this, of course, is only on the surface, but the test will come in a day or two. On Thursday night the main delegation will leave for Washington. About sixty men have been selected for this important duty. Most of them have promised to undertake it, and, if they do, there ought to be no doubt about the result. But already this one and that one is giving some excuse or other, and praying that he may be pardoned if he drops from the ranks. One says that his business requires his presence here, another that his family needs him; and a third, with a show of modesty, declares that his efforts would not be of any value, even should he go. If such counsels prevail, we might just as well raise the white flag of surrender. This is not an occasion of pleasure, but of work, and we must have an army if we are to win the victory. It is not for the soldiers who have been drafted to plead reasons why they should not be sent to the front. St. Paul's honor is at stake, and whoever is called must come forward loyally to maintain it. No city can send a better delegation if our representative men will respond at this hour. The GLOBE feels confident that on reflection they will see that they ought to do so.

IN CHARITY'S NAME.

This petulant prating which we hear on all sides about congress' refusal to aid the starving Russians shows how heavy is the load of hypocrisy the shoulders of charity have to carry. We may take it for granted that there is a great deal of distress among the czar's peasantry, and it surely is very commendable in anybody whose heart so suggests to contribute of his plenty that they may be relieved. A sort of poetic appropriateness is especially associated with gifts of grain from the Northwest. The showers and the sunshine have favored us, and we send from our bursting granaries to the land which is prostrate from famine's blight.

Only a churl would find fault with measures like these; but, at the same time, a good deal may be said in defense of those who have refused to have anything to do with the movement. If people want to help the hungry Russians, let them do so, and they will deserve and receive the appreciation of their fellows. But it is a rare man or woman who is so rich and so fortunate that he does not know of some worthy poor at his own door. Most of us, even in seasons of great prosperity, can think of a relative who is not sharing in the general abundance, of a boy who is finding the beginnings of his career hard, of a girl who is fighting the battle between poverty and honor, of a sick mother frightened not about herself, but about her children, of an overworked husband whose homestead is in danger because his interest is in default. The poor are always with us, and even in Minnesota this morning there are many of one or the other of these classes, whose lot a lift of even $5 would cheer for many days.

People, however, have a right to do what they will with their own, and to prefer the Muscovite across the sea as an object of charity to their struggling neighbors, the tears in whose eyes they can see as they pass them on the street. But when it comes to coercing the community into co-operating with them in their schemes of philanthropy, that is another matter. If congress had the constitutional right to appropriate moneys for purposes of charity, unless its fund is limitless, it can find field enough for investments of this sort without crossing our national borders. But even if this were not true, and it were our government's place to use its income, raised by general taxation, to save the citizens of foreign countries from the dangers of pauperism, it surely ought to do it in a sensible and intelligent way. Only a fool would advocate a wasteful and ineffective expenditure of our resources, even under the guise of a desirable object.

No doubt it would be very poetic for an American vessel flying the stars and stripes to steam up the Baltic, laden with wheat and corn to be distributed among a suffering and grateful throng, awaiting its arrival with cheers and expressions of affection for free institutions. But if the aim is really to assist the hungry, this plan does not seem quite a practical one. A month or more at least would pass before a ship could be got ready for this journey, and several more before it could reach its destination and its cargo would be delivered to those for whom it was intended. The poetry would all be there, of course, no matter how great the delay, but the starving Russians would not. They would be dead, unless relief had come from some other quarter in the meanwhile. It is very curious that the learned critics who have been berating the Democratic house for the past week have not thought of this.

The distress in Russia does not mean that there is no food there. It means that people are too poor to buy it. We have shipped millions on millions of bushels across the sea since the 1st of August, and are shipping millions of bushels today. If we want to give the hungry peasants some of it, we had better give them some which is already there, and this would be a very simple and easy thing to do. Instead of loading a new vessel with the grain just now contributed, let that be sold here in the market and the money telegraphed to St. Petersburg, to be invested in stuff for the starving to eat. This would consume less than a day; and while there might be less gilt and tinsel about the transaction, there would be some sense. Congress is entirely in the right when it refuses to expend its resources to help the foreign poor, and entirely wise when it puts its veto on a piece of shallow hypocrisy. The GLOBE has nothing but praise for the generous men who have contributed for this object, but it has no patience with those who would fritter away their bounty by a futile course of action, or who find fault with the government because it is not as silly as they are.

WHAT MAY BE.

The party who, in view of the proposed adoption of electricity as the motive force when the St. Paul roller mill is rebuilt, insists that this will be another long step toward the new mechanical era, is not probably chimerical. He may perhaps need more than two years to complete the revolution of motive power, and give the newly harnessed agent the field occupied by steam. But anything predicted of electricity may be treated with high respect. Some of the practical economists abroad are looking out upon a field where electricity as a motive agent will affect industrial systems, and even border upon political problems. One of these is COOK TAYLOR, an English inspector of factories. He has published a book upon "The Modern Factory System," in which he anticipates that the electric motive force will, by its economical distribution of power for small machines, yet allow the spinner and weaver to do their work in their own homes, in place of the vast factories, as was the case before the introduction of steam. Another authority on this line is a German economist, Dr. ALBRECHT. He reports that the movement is in actual progress in Germany. He finds that the introduction of small, cheap motors has caused a great increase in the number of small shops in that country. He predicts also that "with the improvement of electric motors and the cheapening of electricity there will be a great increase of small shops, and possibly a return to the day of small industries." There is room for wide speculation with this basis of facts. It is among the possibilities that the electric force as a motive agent may effect the eventual decentralization of the great industries and their diffusion among the small artisans. The dangers apprehended from the growth of giant corporations, having control of vast armies of men, may be reduced to small proportions. The argument in favor of government control or regulation of industries will lose its strength if this anticipated result of a cheap and small motive force becomes available.

GOOD JUDGES DEMANDED.

The coming campaign in this state will be hard-fought and exciting. Partisan feeling will undoubtedly run high, and with the odds very even between the two leading political parties. At this time, before the people are at all excited, it is proper to consider some of the questions that will come up, and which ought not to be settled by passion or partisan feeling. Such a question is the election of the judges of the supreme and district courts. In the coming contest no less than three judges of the supreme court and eleven district court judges are to be chosen, and care should be taken that men of character and ability succeed them.

The people of all parties should resolutely vote for the best candidate for judge, no matter what party shall present the candidate. It is the one office that partisan politics should never be permitted to control, and every honest citizen can have no interest in the election of judges beyond the choice of the most competent and upright man. Let the people be honest with themselves in the election of judges, and they will thus maintain a thoroughly creditable and safe judiciary for Minnesota.

THE McKINLEY tariff puts a duty of 25 per cent on watches, yet the leading watch factories propose to reduce the wages of the workers, and strikes are threatened. Was it a mistake about higher duties raising the wages of employes?

THE Republicans in Ohio talk of a congressional apportionment that will give the Democrats but four or five of the twenty-one members. Perhaps the president will see a chance to suggest something about gerrymande ring.

IN VIEW of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Montana and other incidents, the Republicans should have little to say about the theft of a legislature in New York. It may be hard, but they will have to stand it.

THE assurance that the legislature of Texas will elect Congressman MILLS to the senate is gratifying to the earnest tariff reformers. He may take the place of a good man, but the country knows him better.

THE four principal cities of Rhode Island have just elected Democratic mayors, some of them for the first time in a generation. That state had better be put in the Democratic column this year.

FORAKER and his fellows in Ohio thought they would have their knives out in case SHERMAN came in, but they are eating crow as if it were their regular diet.

THE grip may not swing around this way, but it is having a general run, and it will be well to keep the system well on the defensive.

JUDGE BOTKIN.

Judge Botkin is said to be able to take eight ounces of whisky at one draught and never show the effects of it. No wonder the whole militia of the prohibition state of Kansas has turned out in his defense.—Chicago Times.

Will somebody notify the secretary of the navy that Chili has backed down, and the only war in sight is between the state of Kansas and the foes of Judge Botkin? Even our lightweight navy would not be useful on the Kansas plains, and there is no use of keeping up extra work at the navy yards.—Chicago Times.

Judge Botkin, who does not appear to be averse to the notoriety he is getting in Southwestern Kansas, is said to be much disappointed because the governor did not send him arms as he requested instead of militia. A correspondent states: "It is evident that if arms had been sent without men a bloody struggle would have taken place." Evidently Judge Botkin's "blood is up" and he scorns the protection of the peaceful militia.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Gov. Humphrey seems to be laboring under the violent and dangerous misapprehension that Judge Botkin is at the head of a band of cutthroats as lawless as the avengers of Sam Woods. Judge Botkin stands for the law, which he has never violated in the slightest degree. He is entitled not only to protection as an individual, but as an official. Kansas is unfortunate in her citizenship, but her governor is a calamity.—Chicago Herald.

SUNRISE SIGNALS.

Eugene Field has lost his pet terrier, Jessie, and offers a reward of $20 for her return. 'Gene would better try the GLOBE Small Wants, the use of which can be secured for a tithe of the sum mentioned. The GLOBE Small Want column recovered a spaniel belonging to a legal friend that was lost on New Year's day; and a dog lost on that day, Christmas or Thanksgiving is about the most completely lost dog running on four legs and trying to follow the serpentine windings in and out of its temporarily eccentric master.

***

Cheyenne Indians are reported to be in an ugly frame of mind. Young-Man-With-Stomach-Like-a-Grist-Mill must be getting hungry again.

***

The story of the McAllister horror published in yesterday morning's GLOBE has no reference to Ward McAllister's new book.

***

Uncle Sam might as well put his gloves on again. Chili merely went down temporarily to avoid punishment. She is still in the ring, but only American sailors are disfigured.

***

Two important questions arise in regard to Tewfik Pasha. One is: "Was he poisoned?" the other, "Is he really dead?"

***

Gov. Humphrey, of Kansas, came into temporary prominence by the rather remarkable exhibition of weakness in appointing Perkins instead of Ingalls to succeed the late Senator Plumb. He has added to this confession of a lack of judgment by advising against supplying Judge Botkin with arms to protect the rights of the Kansas judiciary. Taken by and large, Gov. Humphrey acts like one who doesn't care for a second term, and is indifferent concerning the success of his first one.

***

It may be true, as frequently stated in the press, that the Mills of the gods grind slowly, but it seems they have got far enough along in Texas to begin on Roger Q.'s senatorial grist.

***

The true independence of the press appears to be concentrated in Editor Garza. At the present writing he is still unmuzzled.

***

The bill of the junior senator from South Dakota, Rev. Mr. Kyle, proposes to introduce a sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, making divorce laws uniform throughout the states. It is safe to say that it will not pass one house, even if it ever sees daylight from the hands of the committee. The federal courts have their hands full without meddling in domestic squabbles the details of which vitiate the atmosphere of every court room in which they come up for trial. A bill to set South Dakota aside as a kind of government divorce reservation might, however, find a following, and the idea is respectfully submitted to Senator Kyle. Perhaps some other journal will second our amendment.

***

Jere Dunn
And his gun
May do great execution;
Then, in the chair,
They'll singe his hair,
With hot electrocution.

***

A news item informs us that Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, has three children born on St. Patrick's day, July 4 and Christmas day. With the insidious approach of the spring elections it may be that this pointer is thrown out to combine the Irish, American and English vote.

***

Owing to Mr. Blaine's eccentric stomach it would seem that a medical society would prove of greater advantage to his presidential boom than a "league of reciprocity."

***

A contributor sends us an ingenious article on "Dwarfs," which closes with a pertinent inquiry. The article, per se, not bring a dwarf, space forbids more than an answer to the pertinent inquiry, which is, "Who is the smallest man in the world?" Not B. Harrison, as is satirically suggested by our contributor. Oh, no. The smallest man in the world, according to the best evidence obtainable, is a midget from Holland, twenty-four years of age, who calls himself "Prince Mignon." He is exactly two feet high, an accomplished acrobat, sings fairly well, and is a good mimic. However, our contributor will please remember that there have been dwarfs much larger than Prince Mignon.

"SLUG FIVE" SAYS:

The parent who can answer the whys of his children is indeed a wise man.

Miss Critique—I fail to see anything bright or attractive about De Fashion, who seems so popular.

Miss Optique—You do the young man an injustice; look at his hectic necktie.

Plural—Busy, eh?
Singular—Yes; I am writing for the press.
Plural—Indeed! Upon what subject, may I ask?
Singular—I am asking my best girl to return home.

KYLE AND DIVORCE.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, is another one of ye "reformers" that has come down from his lofty perch to the level occupied by the other inhabitants of the globe.—Hokah (Minn.) Chief.

Senator Kyle will not find it easy to set congressional machinery in motion to make the sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States one to coerce states on a domestic usage.—Chicago Herald.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, has prepared a bill providing for uniform divorce laws throughout the country. The necessity for some such enactment is too apparent to be questioned, but the senator's own state is the chief transgressor in lax morality which renders necessary the contemplated reform. If the United States secures uniform divorce laws, they must not be modeled after the Sioux Falls pattern.—Chicago Mail.

Persons who contemplate a severance of the marriage ties in Dakota courts might do well to apply early. The rare facilities which obtain there at present will not be permanent. There is a prejudice against free and easy divorce laws, and those of Dakota are likely to be made less accommodating to persons seeking separation, just as they have in many other states.—New York Advertiser.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, is the author of a bill looking to the establishment of a national divorce law. Of course the subject matter is outside the pale of congress without a special amendment to the constitution. But it is noteworthy that the public mind for some time has considered it an ultimate necessity for the federal government in some way should institute a uniform system of marriage and divorce throughout the Union. It may be that the time is now ripe for such action.—Chicago News.

CAP AND BELLS.

Brown lynx is the favorite fur for sausages this year.—Chicago Times.

When a man hires a dress suit to go on a tear he must pay the rent.—Picayune.

A "passing thought" is perhaps one entertained for "a fleeting moment."—Columbus Post.

The man who goes to sleep in church may be called a napped subject for conversion.—Washington Star.

A vigilance committee in Montana is gunning for a church organist because he passed off a false note.—Binghamton Republican.

It does not necessarily follow because a clergyman is affected that his hearers will be affected by his sermons.—Boston Transcript.

"I am at your service, ma'am," as the burglar said when the lady of the house caught him stealing the silverware.—Texas Siftings.

One of Senator Plumb's eulogists describes him as "a straight up and down man." Of course he was; how could Plumb be otherwise?—Lowell Courier.

"When a girl repudiates my affection," said Jack Spurnd, "I always soothe my disordered nerves by writing a poem upon her." "Why?" said his friend. "Because it's composing, of course."—Philadelphia Record.

NEW BOOKS.

In "Francis Bacon and His Secret Society" Mrs. Pott has advanned new and startling ideas concerning that wonderful man. With him as the head she builds up a secret society which she claims endures even now—a society which is intimately connected with Free Masonry, and is, in fact, the Rosicrucian order. In the introduction to the book proper the author says: "It is manifestly impossible that any one man, however gigantic his power, could have performed single-handed all that we believe to have been done and written by Francis Bacon. But many entries in his private notes, many hints in his letters and acknowledged works indicate his faith in the efficacy of united efforts; and that, besides the mystery which surrounded himself, there was also a mystery concerning many of his nearest relations and friends, who seem to have worked for the same ends as he did, and perfectly to have understood the ambiguous language in which he expressed himself. Secret societies were common in the middle ages, and Bacon, we believe, was the center of a secret league for the advancement of learning. The logical steps by which Mrs. Pott arrives at her conclusions are interesting in the extreme. Her theory is evidently the result of careful and thorough study of such fragments of the history of the Sage of Verulam as are recorded. As a history of Francis Bacon, the book is a valuable one. The chapters on Rosicrucianism and Masonry will interest readers with a fondness for mystery, and the book as a whole is intensely readable. The validity of the author's conclusions may be questioned in some instances, where she takes for her premises inferences and circumstances which may be merely coincidental, but the book is not one to be laid aside with an incredulous smile. Its facts are valuable contributions to Baconian literature, but its theory must of necessity remain a conjecture.

In "The Duchess of Powysland" Grant Allen, in vulgar parlance, works the lead he struck in "Bred in the Bone" for all there is in it. Versatility is quite evidently not one of Mr. Allen's talents. As a man loses his distinctive individuality by being born a twin, so "The Duchess of Powysland" loses interest by being so much a reflection of that former book. It is clever and readable, but lacks the flavor of originality. The same people who posed and suffered in "Bred in the Bone" appear again. There is the inevitable court scene, and the same clever juggling with the problem of heredity. The ideas of America are delightfully vague, but not surprising when it is remembered that in an earlier story Mr. Allen makes Omaha the capital of Nebraska. The story of the English lodging house keeper who, after four years' residence in America, returns fabulously wealthy as the bride of a duke, is in its way quite as extravagant as the story of Cinderella's rise in the world, but the author has managed to give it an air of plausibility that is very deceptive. "The Duchess of Powysland" is of the order of light fiction, but insomuch as its characters are eminently well bred and virtue is always triumphant, it is on the whole rather a commendable story.

"Billy" Florence's "Hand Book on Poker" is destined to become one of the classics in sporting fiction. There is about it a flavor of seriousness and science that makes one ready to place poker with chess and whist. Each chapter is headed by an apt Shakespearean quotation, and the book is written in such a clear, simple way and with such excellent illustrations that the game is made plain to even the uninitiated. Several points of dispute in the game are settled. The discussion of the best discards to make under various circumstances is extremely interesting, and Mr. Florence's conclusions are logical and correct. Beside the rules and advice on the game proper, there are illustrations of various cheating devices, and the latter part of the book is given over to poker stories. Most of them are new, some are historic, but all are entertaining, and will be read with interest by all lovers of the game.

The recent publication by Harper & Brothers of Von Moltke's notable book, "The Franco-German War," lends interest to the fact that the great soldier had another side than the one shown to the world. A selection of his letters to his mother and to his brothers Adolf and Ludwig is promised early in the year. These letters cover a period of nearly seventy years, and portray the real nature and character of the man as perhaps no other publication could.

Two new volumes will be added to "Harper's Franklin Square Library" early in January—"Mrs. Dines's Jewels," by W. Clarke Russell, and "The Baroness," a novel by Frances Mary Peard.

Books Received.

From George Routledge & Sons, New York: "The Gentleman's Hand Book on Poker," by W. J. Florence.

From F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago: "Francis Bacon and His Secret Society," by Mrs. Henry Pott.

From Laird & Lee, Chicago: "The Feast of the Virgins and Other Poems," by H. L. Gordon.

From Benjamin R. Tucker, Boston: "The Duchess of Powysland," by Grant Allen.

A Bank Goes Up.

MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 10.—The Cordellz-Dunna Banking company, of this city, suspended yesterday. J. P. Huston is assignee. The assets are $160,000; deposits, $90,000; borrowed money from various sources, about $60,000.

A SOLDIER'S QUESTION.

[Written for the Globe.]

"A story now, papa," the children all cried,
As they raided his den with a rush and a shout;
"Please tell how with Custer the brave Seventh died;
And what the last Indian war was about:
And how the low cry of a pappoose you heard
Beside its dead mother at Wounded Knee fight—
Please, papa! We won't interrupt with a word,
If you will tell all of those stories tonight."
"A truce, ye Comanches! I've come for a rest;
You're always for dragging the plains into town,"
The captain replied, while a head he caressed,
And close to his side the invaders drew down.
"But lend your wise noddles to me, if you can,
And answer a question with statesmanship keen:
But first I'll explain how a woman may plan
To turn the warmakers at Washington green.
"Some time you may read in your Homer the way
That Helen made war; 'tis a wonderful myth!
But a row that the gods have no hand in, today,
May come from the act of a lady named Smith.
It seemed she had rummaged the land office nooks,
As pretty typewriters have license to do—
And learned quarter sections and abstracts like books,
And some of the ways of the government, too.
She found that Kiowa, an Indian chief,
Had left off his war paint and picturesque scalps
And taken to working—to farming, in brief,—
With all the success of best methods and helps.
So she with swift fingers turned over the law,
Then through the filed titles of homesteads again,
And "lo, the poor Injun!" In his was a flaw
That turned him out doors when she put in a claim.
My question is this: When he seeks the old tent
Where the grim faces gleam in the flickering light,
Do you think he will reason his "riches were lent"—
As the preachers would say—and his usage was right?
Or think you he'll add his new wrongs to the ones
That smoulder and flame in each wigwam today,
Till, driven before the hot breath of our guns,
He turns—with the hunted around him—at bay!

—Grace Duffie-Roe.

IN THE MAGAZINES.

Music for January contains a number of portraits of well-known musical people. Plato's position with reference to music is ably discussed by Dr. Belling. Impressions of Beethoven's sonatas will be found of great interest by musicians, and the "Mental Basis of Legato" will furnish much material for discussion. The magazine is intensely classical, earnest and scholarly in tone.

There are many things that the world soon grows tired of, but good cookery is not one of them. People must eat, and they ought to be rather thankful to Mrs. Rorer that she puts it in their power to get the greatest possible amount of enjoyment out of what they do eat. The New Year's number of her Table Talk is now out, with its monthly installment of good things, among which every housewife can find something that will tend to the regulation and comfort of her household. The department of "Housekeepers' Inquiries" is a "cooking school" of itself, wherein every subscriber is privileged to ask, and have answered by Mrs. Rorer, such problematic points in cookery as will sometimes puzzle the inexperienced. Among the articles this month is a full and interesting account of the Philadelphia Food Exposition.

The "Review of Reviews" for January contains the portraits of some fifty or sixty of the notabilities of the day. Gen. Johnston and Gov. Nicholls, of Louisiana; Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretary Wharton, the late Dom Pedro, Fonseca of Brazil, Mr. Jackson, the new Irish secretary; Mr. Redmond, the Parnellite leader; Mr. Flavin, of Cork; Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin; Prince George of Wales, five governors of Australian states, the late Lord Lytton, the late Rev. Oscar McCulloch, the late William B. Florence, Gov. Alvin P. Hovey, Senator Plumb, Hon. S. B. Elkins, Mr. Gillam of Judge, the czar and czarina of Russia, with various other Russian portraits; Elbridge Gerry, of New York; Benjamin Waugh, of London; Mark Twain, Frederic Harrison, Thomas Nelson Page, the late Mr. Velhagen, the distinguished German editor, and Lord Rosebery, the rising Liberal statesman of England, are among the people whose faces are presented in this number. The "Leading Articles for the Month," as condensed for the January number of the Review of Reviews, comprise the most important essays and discussions that have appeared in the leading periodicals of the world in the month of December.

The Drexel institute, which has just been opened at Philadelphia, is the subject of an illustrated article in the current number of Harper's Weekly. A front-page portrait of A. J. Drexel is also given. The leading story of the number is a sea tale by Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, entitled "The Sign of Sagittarius." An article by Arthur Brisbane on "The Men and the Work of Troop A" is strikingly illustrated by Remington. Among other attractions are a portrait and sketch of the late Hon. Preston B. Plumb, several entertaining short stories, a paper on "The Revenue Cutters at Work," by William Drysdale, and one on the success of the country newspaper, by John Gilmer Speed. M. A. Lane tells some "Good Stories of Chicago's River," and Edwin M. Bliss contributes a brief but valuable article on that debatable territory in Central Asia sometimes called "The Roof of the World." The number is the first of the new volume.

The twenty-fifth volume of Harper's Bazar begins with the number for Jan. 2, 1892. This number contains the opening chapters of a new serial by Walter Besant, entitled "The Ivory Gate;" also a charming Knickerbocker story, "The First Foot," by Agnes Carr Sage, illustrated by Rosina Emmet Sherwood. It is accompanied by a pattern-sheet supplement, very fully illustrated, and contains another of those superb fashion pictures, illustrating costumes from Worth, which have recently become one of the attractive features of the Bazar.

Harper's Youdg People for Jan. 5, being the first in 1892, will be called the "Columbus number." It will consist of twenty-four pages and a specially designed cover, and will contain the story of Christopher Columbus in brief, told by Thomas A. Janvier; "The First Christmas in the New World," by Kirk Munroe; the ninth instalment of the Columbus serial, "Diego Pinzon;" the second part of "The Fate of Belfield;" "New Year's in Russia," by the Countess Norraikow; and other stories, articles, poems and pictures.

Hezekiah Butterworth is doing our our literature most valuable service in his work of collecting the odd incidents and habits of the old New England life, and weaving them into a series of tales. His latest is an account of "Lord" Dexter, the famous Newburyport crank of the last century. It appears in the special New Year's number of the Youth's Companion.

Every boy for whom the fishing rod has greater fascination than the hoe will appreciate the opening chapter of Homer Greene's serial, "A Tale of the Tow-Path," in the New Year's number of the Youth's Companion. And every girl wh chafes against the limitations of her circumstances will enjoy Sarah Orne Jewett's animating article, "Looking Back on Girlhood," in the same issue.

Periodicals Received.

Far and Near. The Critic company, New York.
Table Talk. Table Talk Publishing company, Philadelphia.
Book News. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.
Harper's Young People. Harper & Bros., New York.
Music. W. S. B. Mathews, Chicago.
The Youth's Companion, Boston.
Belford's Monthly and Democratic Review. Belford & Co., New York.
The Critic. Harper & Bros., New York.
The Woman's Tribune. Clara Bewick Colby, Washington, D. C.

IS TEWFIK DEAD?

In about three months from now the last lingering echoes of the speculations concerning the effect of the khedive's death will be floating around us.—Chicago Globe.

Word comes from Egypt that the natives have no knowledge of the death of the khedive. All unite in saying that Tewfik Pasha Morrison is well as can be expected, though not in perfect health.—Chicago Globe.

Mohammed Tewfik, the dead khedive, faithfully co-operated with Goshen and the English bondholders in carrying out the pledges given by his father, Ismail I., for spoiling Egyptians. It was his father who first consented to what is euphemistically called the foreign debt of Egypt.—Chicago Herald.

To the people of Egypt the death of the khedive will make but little direct difference. They still will remain under the domination of England, and whatever policies his successor may pursue will be initiated and set in operation by the English government. The only cloud which darkens their future is the possible influence which the death of their sovereign may have upon the continental powers.—Chicago Tribune.

The successor to the khedive of Egypt will be chosen decently and in order, with none of that unseemly bickering which attends the election of the American senator. If the heir-apparent to the throne happens to be acceptable to the powers behind it he will be crowned, otherwise he will be throttled, cast into the Nile, and the heir-presumptive installed instead. How much better this is than buying legislators!—Chicago Times.

American Belles.

The two great faults of the American society women are hypocrisy and self-consciousness, declares Prof. David Twing. We need more spantaneity in our society. If women would only be natural, if there were less posing for effect, if our girls would not forever be thinking how they looked and how they acted, they would be admired more by discerning men.

WEAR THE ERMINE.

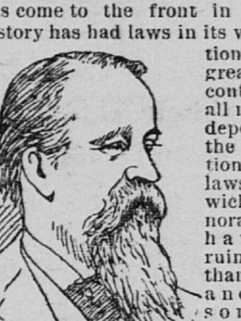
Fourteen Judges Are to Be Elected in Minnesota This Year.

Judges Dickinson, Mitchell and Vanderburgh Are on the Long List.

Eleven District Lawgivers Must Be Elected or Give Away to Another.

NOn-Partisan Character of the Judiciary of the North Star State.

Law has been one of the greatest factors in bringing about the civilization of the present day. Every nation that has come to the front in the world's history has had laws in its very foundation, and the greatness and continuance of all nations have depended upon the administration of their laws. Corrupt, wicked and ignorant judges have brought ruin to more than one land and provoked some of the greatest popular revolts. The glory of Rome in her period of greatest power was in her laws. A Roman citizen was protected wherever he might be in life and property alike. The strength and protection of the greatest power the world had ever seen could be drawn around by saying the simple words:

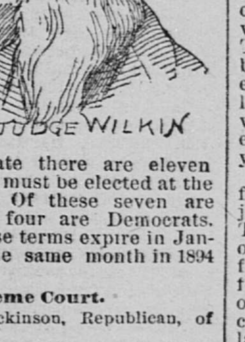


"I am a Roman citizen."

The corruption of the laws or the judges of a country is one of the surest ways to destruction. Profiting by the example of other nations, the people of the United States have always taken care that only able and honest men be placed upon the bench. The few times that unworthy or incapable men have been placed upon the supreme bench of the land have given proof of the popular feeling on that subject. In every case of the kind the people have served notice that no man must be made a judge of a court of last resort with even a semblance of a trade behind the appointment. The result of the public feeling on this question has been that the supreme court of the United States has had an array of distinguished men on its bench to which no other country can furnish an equal. Jay, Marshall, Chase, Daniel, Grier, Clifford, Cushing, Taney, Nelson, Field, Davis and Miller are some of the names that will live as long as the country shall stand. They were great lawyers, honest men, and the people, regardless of party, have bowed to their decisions. Nearly all the states that compose the Union can furnish lists of able men who have served as judges, and it is properly a matter of just pride that the history of the American courts can show such an enviable record of the administration of justice.

Minnesota is considerably younger than the great country of which she is a part, but like her older sisters she has been wonderfully fortunate in the judges that have adorned the judicial positions within her gift. Among the great names that are upon the list of justices of the supreme court are those of Flandrau and Emmett, Wilson and Gilfillan, Atwater, Ripley, McMillan, Berry, Young, Cornell and Clark. The list of district court judges is longer, but contains names no less brilliant. Among these are found the names of Palmer, Wilkin, Brill, Vilas, Crosby, Mitchell, Start, Hall, Young, Shaw, Waite, Dickinson, Severance, Brown, Chatfield, McKelvey, Baxter, Page, Stearns and many others. The state has usually elected good judges, regardless of questions of party politics, and Minnesota today has almost an ideal non-partisan judiciary. There are on the state supreme court bench five justices, four of whom are Republicans and one a Democrat. This court, until the death of the late Judge Berry, stood three to two in favor of the Republicans. On the district bench of the state there are twenty-nine judges, of whom eighteen are Republicans and eleven are Democrats. This balance politically has not been far out of the way, and at times, notwithstanding the large Republican majority, the Democrats have actually had more judges than the majority party. In this is to be found the reason for the high standing of the courts of the state.

At the coming state election there will be a larger number of judges elected than at any other previous election in the history of the state. No less than three of the judges of the supreme court will go out of office a year later. This is a majority of the court, and it will be seen that, under certain contingencies, it may lead to great changes. Of the twenty-nine district judges in the state there are eleven whose successors must be elected at the coming election. Of these seven are Republicans and four are Democrats. The full list whose terms expire in January, 1893, and the same month in 1894 follows:



Supreme Court.

Judge D. A. Dickinson, Republican, of Blue Earth county.
Judge William Mitchell, Democrat, of Winona.
Judge C. E. Vanderburgh, Republican, of Hennepin.

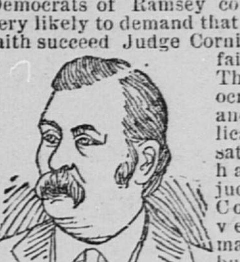
District Judges.

First District—Hon. W. C. Williston, Democrat, of Red Wing.
Second—Hon. W. D. Cornish, Republican, of St. Paul.
Third—Hon. Hon. Charles M. Start, Republican, of Olmsted.
Fifth—Hon. Thomas S. Buckham, Republican, of Rice.
Sixth—Hon. M. J. Severance, Democrat, of Blue Earth.
Seventh—Hon. L. L. Baxter, Democrat, of Otter Tail.
Eighth—Hon. Francis Cadwell, Democrat, of Le Sueur.
Tenth—Hon. J. Q. Farmer, Republican, of Fillmore.
Eleventh—Hon. O. P. Stearns, Republican, of St. Louis.
Thirteenth—Hon. P. E. Brown, Republican, of Luverne.
Fourteenth—Hon. Ira B. Mills, Republican, of Clay.

In the event that Judge Mitchell, of the supreme court, receives the appointment to the place on the new circuit court of the country, a new man will have to be found to take his place; the Republicans will probably be willing to concede the place to the Democrats, and it is said Judge Canty, of Hennepin, will be a candidate for the nomination. If Judge Mitchell is not given a place by President Harrison, the three justices whose terms expire may be the nominees of both Republicans and Democrats. Judge Mitchell is the ablest one of the three and is said to be a greater jurist than Judge Cooley, of Michigan. The Republicans will not object to giving him their nomination even though he is a Democrat. In return for this the Democrats may indorse both Judge Dickinson and Judge Vanderburgh, although a Democrat should take the place of one of these to even things up. But if good judges are what the people demand scarcely any objection can be made to the present court.

In the first district Judge Williston was appointed Jan. 31, 1891, by Gov. Merriam to succeed the late Judge Murdock, of Stillwater. He is a Democrat, while his colleague, Judge Crosby, of Hastings, is a Republican, and possesses the additional advantages of being a resident of Goodhue county, and an able lawyer and fine judge as well. Goodhue has long desired a judge, and will see to it that Judge Williston is re-elected at the coming election.

In the Second judicial district Judge Cornish will probably be opposed by a Democrat. The district court now stands four Republicans, Judges Brill, Kelly, Kerr, Cornish, to two Democrats, Judges Otis and Egan, and the Democrats of Ramsey county, will be very likely to demand that one of their faith succeed Judge Cornish, as is only fair and proper. This is a Democratic county, and the Republicans should be satisfied with half of the judges. Judge Cornish will very likely make the race, but a good Democrat like John L. Townley, John W. Willis or C. H. Benedict will be able to defeat him at the polls.

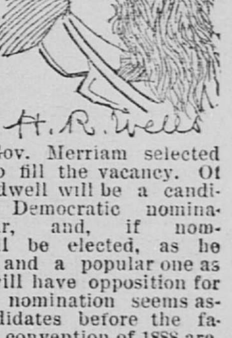


In the Third and Fifth districts Judges Start and Buckham will succeed themselves without much, if any, opposition. Judge Start is a Republican, but he is recognized as a lawyer of great ability and has made a record on the bench of which his district is justly proud.

Judge Severance, in the Sixth, and Judge Baxter in the Seventh, are both Democratic judges in Republican districts, but they are able men, and have given such good satisfaction in their positions that no one will have the temerity to oppose either of them, and it will not make the slightest difference if such men do come forward. Judge Severance is now serving his eleventh year on the bench, having been appointed in June, 1881, to succeed Judge Dickinson, who was at that time elevated to the supreme court. In this long period he has administered justice throughout the district to the satisfaction of the lawyers and the litigants, and has a remarkable record before the supreme court. He has been reversed in but a small number of cases.

Judge Baxter has served almost seven years as one of the two judges of the Seventh district, and has won a place among the great jurists of the state. He was a ripe lawyer at the time of his elevation to the bench, and has more than fulfilled the expectations of his friends. His district is largely Republican, but in 1886 he defeated his opponent by a good, big majority, and was supported by the attorneys of the district almost solidly without regard to politics. So far no one has arisen to oppose him on the Republican side, and his election promises to be unanimous this year.

In the Eiggth district Judge Francis Cadwell, a Democrat of Le Sueur, is serving under an appointment from Gov. Merriam. In 1888, after a hard fight, Judge Edson, of Glencoe, a Republican, was elected in this district. The district is heavily Democratic as a rule, and Republican lawyers for some reason are scarce. For this reason, if for no other, Gov. Merriam selected Judge Cadwell to fill the vacancy. Of course Judge Cadwell will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination this year, and, if nominated, he will be elected, as he is a good judge and a popular one as well. That he will have opposition for the Democratic nomination seems assured. The candidates before the famous Henderson convention of 1888 are, some of them, at least, anxious to try it again. Among them are: Hon. W. C. Odell, of Chaska; Hon. H. J. Peck, of Shakopee; Hon. R. H. McClelland, of Glencoe, and Hon. William Hinds, of Shakopee. Some of these will be in the field, and others may be. In any event, the judge elected will be a Democrat.



Judge J. Q. Farmer, after more than thirty years prominent in public life, has, it is understood, positively made up his mind to retire from office, and will not be a candidate for re-election. He is a Republican, and the district is of his political views by a large majority. The candidates for the succession are numerous, the city of Austin furnishing two of the most prominent and promising ones in the persons of Hon. Nathan Kingsley and ex-County Attorney Lafayette French. Albert Lea has a candidate in Judge Whitock, and Houston may have in Judge O'Brien, now of the supreme court of New Mexico. This is a fighting district, made famous by Sherman Page, who filled Judge Farmer's place from 1873 to 1880, and the matter will very likely be fought out at the polls. A lawyers' convention is talked of, in which case Judge H. R. Wells, of Preston, may be decided upon as a non-partisan candidate. Judge Wells is a Democrat, a fine lawyer, and would make an ideal judge.

Judge O. P. Stearns, of the Eleventh district, is a candidate for United States senator, and the voters of his district will be called upon to choose a new judge. Hon. W. W. Billson, of Duluth, would make a good judge, and may be the man selected. In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth districts, Judge Mills, of Moorhead, and Judge Brown, of Luverne, will undoubtedly be chosen. This is Judge Mills' sixth year on the bench, and his services will insure a re-election. Judge Brown was appointed last February to succeed Judge Perkins, who resigned. He is one of the youngest men on the bench, but an able lawyer.

The people of Minnesota should not fail to see that the high standing of the judiciary of the state is maintained. The election of judges should be taken out of politics, and if the politicians refuse to do this the people should vote for the best man. The future prosperity of Minnesota depends largely upon the character of the men who interpret her laws from the bench.

DANS LE CONSOMME.

You go away so soon? Good-by—
Some passing cloud made day seem night?
A tear? Ah, no; believe me, I
Was never in a mood more light.
I'll miss you—that of course you'll guess;
What further would you have me say?
The thought is easy to express—
J'ai tombe dans le consomme.
An ill-timed jest? What would you have;
Weak pathos or theatric throes?
That heart is very far from brave
Which cannot silence all it woes.
'Tis true the lash which tames regret
Recoils and stings me in its sway.
But sorrows nursed will ne'er beget—
J'ai tombe dans le consomme.
What might, perhaps, have been is not,
To tell you all I oft have tried;
You smiled, my purpose I forgot
And sat in silence by your side.
The dream of happiness is past,
The golden now has slipped away.
I wake to find out this at last—
J'ai tombe dans le consomme.

—Merchant Traveler.