THE DAILY GLOBE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
CORNER FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS.

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m in advance.$2.00
6 m in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month......70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

1 yr in advance.$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m in advance. 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
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1 yr in advance..$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months in advance....$1 00.

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One year $1 | Six mo., 65c | Three mo., 35c

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Eastern Advertising Office—Room 76, Tribune Building, New York.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—For Wisconsin: Generally fair; clearing on the lake; colder north winds. For Minnesota and the Dakotas: Generally fair; warmer by Tuesday night; winds becoming south. For Iowa: Fair till Wednesday night; colder; northwest winds. For Montana: Fair east, light rain west; slightly warmer; south winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 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.....	30.18	26	Miles City...	30.16	24
Duluth	30.24	18	Helena......	30.12	26
La Crosse...	30.10	32	Ft. Sully....	....	....
Huron	30.28	28	Minnedosa..	29.42	4
Moorhead...	30.34	10	Calgary......	....	....
St. Vincent..	30.40	0	Winnipeg..	30.44	—6
Bismarck....	30.36	18	Q'Appelle...	30.28	18
Ft. Buford..	30.26	20	Med'e Hat..	29.80	36

—Below zero.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: For Tuesday, cooler; westerly winds and continued fair weather to Wednesday morning. P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

THE AUDITORIUM.

At the council meeting tonight the most important question to come before it will doubtless relate to the auditorium project. The GLOBE notes with pleasure the almost universal sentiment in favor of proceeding steadily onward toward an early completion of the enterprise. That opinion is divided upon the question of site is but an indication of that sincere interest in the matter which will surely win success. As previously stated, the GLOBE has no ulterior object to advance by championing the location of the auditorium upon any particular site, either Rice park, the market house, or the western half of the market house grounds. It is evident that if Rice park is utilized a better, more commodious and costlier edifice would probably be erected, with ample provision for housing the public library, while if the market house site be chosen an earlier completion of the building would doubtless follow. The GLOBE is, however, content to know that the matter is in good hands, and that the best judgment will be exercised in deciding upon the site, details, cost, etc. Once erected, its many benefits will be heartily appreciated by our citizens, and we can still say that efforts to secure the national Democratic convention were not fruitless.

A CHICAGO VIEW.

The Chicago Herald is confident that the selection of Chicago for the convention is in no way prejudicial to the candidacy of Mr. CLEVELAND. As between the ex-president and any other name suggested in the East the local sentiment in Chicago is unequivocally for the former. The fact that WATTERSON, of Kentucky, was an earnest advocate of Chicago is cited as one evidence that the location is not in the personal interest of the late governor of New York. If there were personal significance in the choice of Chicago the Herald would find it in the use of the name of Senator PALMER, of Illinois. It alleges that the party in that city is a unit for the senator, and if there is a local demonstration in favor of any man it will be for the Illinois man. Its words are that "the Democracy of Chicago and of the state of Illinois is solid for PALMER. It is not improbable that the convention will be equally solid for him before its work is finished." One of the points suggested in this connection is that he would carry Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsonsin. But the Herald does not mean to intimate that there is any purpose to bring the name of its favorite before the convention. Senator PALMER has been an earnest CLEVELAND man ever since the election of 1884, and has just repeated his preference for the ex-president. It is improbable that he would allow his name to be used in opposition to CLEVELAND; but, in the event of his withdrawal or refusal to enter a contest, the speculations in regard to the Illinois man would take material shape. The language used implies a strong probability that the contingency will arise when the convention may look to the West for the man. It is becoming understood that Mr. CLEVELAND is not a candidate in any active sense, and will probably refuse to allow any acrimonious contest to be had over his name. If this is true, the Herald is not out of the way in its reference to the location of the convention developing a significance not intended by the men who gave Chicago their votes in the committee.

THE PROPOSED RESERVE.

The local papers, especially in the northern part of the state, are vigorously discussing the aim of the forestry association in regard to the state park reserve. Most of them accept the action of the Alliance and oppose the measure. A writer in the Crookston Times, in commenting upon the recent publications of the society explanatory of the objects sought, still alleges that the scheme contemplates shutting up one-seventh of the area of the state against all railroads, and turning over to the pasturage of the woodchuck and wolf some of the best agricultural lands of the state, making it a perpetual wilderness, as a playground for a few pleasure seekers, with "easy places for worn-out politicians." This is a mistaken and absurd view, of course, and shows that the aims set forth by the association are not understood. The antagonism to the project will be greatly modified as it is recognized that there is no intent to exclude railroads or hinder the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of that section. It is denied that there is any purpose to prevent the proper use of the timber. The association disclaims all desire to check the development of the mineral resources. It would have the government assume entire control and regulate the employment of its resources in a systematic and economical way. The facts ought to be fully understood and the scheme considered on its real merits.

HARRISON'S WAR MESSAGE.

President HARRISON'S long-delayed Chilian message has been laid before congress, and Secretary BLAINE has attached his signature to a vigorous ultimatum. Until a reply is received from President MONTT here the matter rests. In the absence of the latter from Santiago BLAINE'S note has been given to Senor PEREIRA, minister of foreign affairs, who requests a few days' delay before making answer.

Meanwhile, and pending action on the ultimatum of Secretary BLAINE, our administration has been diplomatically informed that Minister EGAN is persona non grata in Chilian official circles. This, together with the late ignoring of Minister MONTT in Washington, and opening of direct communication between Secretary BLAINE and President MONTT, places both EGAN and the Chilian minister to one side, and, perhaps, clears the decks for action.

President HARRISON'S message throws but little light upon the question. Practically it ratifies previous rumors concerning his belligerent attitude toward the Chilians, but it affords us no clear insight into the true status of the affair other than has been published from time to time in the daily press during the past six weeks. The message skips lightly enough over the facts antecedent to the attack on the 117 sailors of the Baltimore in Valparaiso. The part that PAT EGAN played during the Chilian revolution resulting in victory for the Congressional party is most gingerly treated. Much that has been given the press from authentic Chilian, English, Spanish and German sources is suppressed. EGAN receives at the hands of the president the fullest indorsement, and his conduct, judged by the tone of the message, is above criticism. Divested of verbiage the message, virtually, is a plea to congress for aid in sustaining the acts of Minister EGAN, and, incidentally, the HARRISON administration, without according us a full and fair perspective of the present ominous condition. The president, it is believed, misjudges the temper of the people if he imagines that anything short of a perfect understanding of the prologue, as well as the epilogue, of this casus belli will be at all satisfactory. It is not in the nature of American sense of justice to proceed directly to war with a vastly inferior power when we, ourselves, may have been placed in error by the indiscreet actions of our minister. If he has violated the tenets of neutrality, the United States can hardly sustain him in an act for which we exacted $15,000,000 from England at the close of our civil war. The attack upon the 117 sailors was not a spontaneous uprising of a people fresh from the taste of blood in a recent successful rebellion. There was a powerful motive for the apparent hostility of Chilians shown to men wearing the cloth of the American navy. The sailors of other nationalities have, so far, met with no assaults or insults from the people of Valparaiso. Why, then, should President HARRISON, in his message to congress, so laboriously strive to conceal even the charges of the Chilian government against EGAN; and how does it come that EGAN is persona non grata upon so slim a pretext as is hinted at in the president's message? The close of the war of the Rebellion found us, as a nation, keenly sensitive to overt acts violating the laws of neutrality. From such a rebellion Chili had but recently emerged when PAT EGAN began to mismanage diplomatic affairs in Santiago. The GLOBE believes that President HARRISON will yet be forced to disclose more of the official conduct of his pet minister to Chili before congress will ask the nation to go down into its pockets to pay war taxes.

HOW IT OPERATES.

The operation of the law passed by the legislature of this state a few years ago, providing for the lease of mining lands in the Mesaba and Vermillion ranges, is alleged to be so favorable to the state as to suggest a similar policy in other cases. The effect of the legislative action was to withdraw all the mining land in that district from the market. Any party who saw fit could have a permit for $25 to explore and probe to his content any 40 to 160 acres of the state lands in the range. If he wanted to continue another year, the right free from all annoyance was insured for $100. At any time during the two years a lease for fifty years could be had of the 40 to 160 acres by the payment of $100 a year royalty until a railroad comes within one mile of the property, when 25 cents a ton on the ore mined must be paid. 5,000 tons being the minimum to be accepted. The explorer is allowed to take as many forties as he chooses. The Two Harbors Iron Post reports that there has been great activity in the explorations under these conditions, nearly every forty owned by the state being leased, and some valuable mines located. One that occupies but two forties has paid in royalty as much as $90,000 in a year. This statement apparently means that this royalty is paid to the state, but the auditor's report affords no such data, and it is probable that the mine referred to is leased from individuals and not a result of this law. The policy of the law seems, however, advantageous to the state, but there should be a limit to the number of claims taken by any party. It is believed they are being largely monopolized by a few individuals or corporations.

ALL WANT MORE PEOPLE.

It seems a strange condition of affairs when states like Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont in the East are forced to establish immigration boards and enter into competition with the Western commonwealths for the home-seekers who flock to our shores. The abandoned farms of New England have been growing in number for the last decade, but it is only recently that it was thought best to attract public attention to this condition of affairs by sending out invitations to people to come and occupy the abandoned farms. The continued exodus has forced the three New England states to take some action, and the state authorities in these states are sending out literature and working as hard for settlers as the newer commonwealths of the West. Virginia received a blow in the late war from which she has hardly recovered as yet. Maryland, however, was not damaged greatly, and it is only lately that her people felt the necessity of attracting more farmers to her fertile lands. During the past few weeks the Baltimore American has been writing up the various counties of the state with a view to the encouragement of immigration.

To the people of the West who know something of the quality of the farming lands that are idle in these old states there is nothing surprising in the fact that they have been deserted. No immigrant acquainted with the situation would hesitate a minute in deciding between Minnesota and Massachusetts, for example, in case he desired to go into farming. But in this connection the question arises, is Minnesota doing all she should to draw settlers to her rich and unoccupied territory? There was a time when the railroads could be depended upon to do this; but, as they have disposed of the greater part of their lands, this can no longer be expected; and, as a matter of fact, with the exception of three companies, the railroads of Minnesota are no longer making an effort to bring settlers to us. A few years ago these older states were not in the field, and the peoples of the North of Europe heard only of the West, and its boundless possibilities and advantages. Now, however, these countries are being plastered over with pamphlets and circulars decrying the West, and boasting of the magnificent farm lands of granite New England.

Minnesota has a variety of natural advantages, and she offers a wide field for the selection of the one best suited to the taste, skill or preference of the newcomer. She has the best climate in the world, iron mines and forests of timber, factories of all kinds and millions of acres of the richest soil in the world. To let the whole country know these facts, to emphasize them in such a way that they will make an impression on the minds of people, North, East, South and West, is no easy task, but it is one that must be accomplished. All who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the state should fall into line and help this good work along.

MAY HEAR SOMETHING DROP.

At the National Editorial association which met in this city last summer, strong disapproval was expressed of the practice of the government in printing addresses or return cards on envelopes without charge to the purchaser of stamped envelopes. A bill has been introduced in congress at this session prohibiting this sort of benevolence at the expense of the postal department. It is a matter of a good deal of importance to the publishers of weekly and country journals. They have job offices, and usually need all the legitimate work the location affords. It is an unfair competition between the government and the small printing offices scattered over the country. There is a small saving to banks and institutions that use great quantities of envelopes, but there is no more reason why the government should do this class of printing for them than any other, without charge. The only excuse recalled for the practice is that it induced the use of stamped envelopes and obviated the loss of the stamps pasted on. There is little in that. If the stamps are properly gummed the large users always have expert lickers of them, and rarely need one come off. Members of congress will have the eyes of all the local papers on them when they vote on this bill, and if they get on the wrong side of it they will have trouble. As one of the local papers in this state suggests, they will "hear something drop."

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

In Yellow Medicine and several other counties in the state there is trouble between the county boards and the local newspapers over the official publications. In the county named the three papers made common cause and insisted on the same rate for the work, which was lower than individuals are charged. But the narrow-minded officials were indignant that the publishers would not cut each other's throats, and sent the work out of the county so far as possible. The fact is that county boards have too often the absurd idea that the local publishers are in danger of becoming plutocrats and should be kept lean and lank, whatever the liberality of other expenditures. The weekly papers in a county do well to combine and insist on fair treatment and decent prices at the hands of officials. They make a mistake when they sacrifice their business interests in a foolish rivalry.

THE St. Peter Herald no doubt expresses the prevalent feeling among the people of the state in its indorsement of the resolution of the state fair meeting to abolish blind pigs and gambling devices at the state fair. It was not, however, understood that porcine opthalmia was numerous at the last fair. The pigs could see.

THE proposition to give each state an additional senator for every 1,000,000 population is in the direction of equal representation, but would give a black eye to the equality of states in the senate, on which the constitution was based. It has no chance as long as there are small states.

IF THE figures of the North Dakota wheat crop are reliable it, takes the lead of all the wheat states, and equals the entire production of that cereal in Great Britain. Yet it is just beginning to show what it can do.

AS THE convention is to go to Chicago, it is fortunate that it does not come in the winter, when there is danger of a water famine like that of last week. A political convention without water would be unendurable.

IT IS a violation of the ancient adage not to attack the dead when Republican papers recall the fact that Justice BRADLEY gave the deciding vote in favor of HAYES on the electoral commission in 1876.

THE verdicts QUAY has gained in his libel suits do not mean that his reputation is good, but only that the specification in a particular charge was not fully proved.

IOWA will no doubt be the next state to adopt the Australian ballot act, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Democratic governor.

IS THIS "spring time, gentle ANNIE?"

A Hint to New York.

Norfolk (Fa.) Landmark.

It is due the national Democracy that New York quarreling should end, and these straws which blow past every now and then show the tendency of party thought to be toward the West for timber. All knives and whetstones must be thrown away in New York.

Twin Cities Hustled.

Stillwater Gazette.

"The world is ours," shouts Chicago. They have the world's fair already assured, and by the grace of Boss Hill they were yesterday given the Democratic national convention, although it required fifteen ballots to decide the question. There is no question that the convention was given to Chicago because Hill and Brice so decreed. Everything that could possibly be thrown in they way of St. Paul was brought forth. The Minnesota hustlers worked hard, and spent their money and time, having had assurances that their prospects were bright. The Hill combination never intended the convention should go anywhere but to New York or Chicago. They pulled the string, and those in their power voted to suit them.

SUNRISE SIGNALS.

During a heated debate in the French chamber of deputies Minister Constans smashed M. Laur on that most useful, if slightly overworked, portion of a statesman's anatomy, the jaw. M. Laur thereupon asked Minister Constans to step outside and fight a duel. Minister Constans refused. M. Laur thereupon insinuated that Minister Constans was an eminent coward. Now, if Minister Constans refrains from again hitting M. Laur, the words of the latter will obtain great prominence from their evident authenticity.

* * *

Vale, hectic necktie! Hail and farewell.

* * *

The Chicago police department has a brass band. There are some things in this world more terrible than a policeman's club.

* * *

Dr. Edward Eggleston says that he is tired of being regarded as a woolly Western dialectician. Dr. Eggleston can be assured of a large number of friendly sympathizers, whose only wonder is that he doesn't quit it.

* * *

Boston deliberately abandons baked beans as a standard culinary specialty. Is this an intentional affront to Jerry Rusk?

* * *

Boss Quay, having gone into the libel suit business, finds that he has on hand the largest stock ever carried by one firm in the United States.

* * *

An Eastern interviewer says: "Gen. O. O. Howard is not a tall man, but he has a distinctive military bearing and is easily picked out in a company." In the event of war with Chili it behooves Gen. Howard to keep off from the skirmish line if he is "easily picked out in a company."

* * *

Even royalty has its little drawbacks. Princess May of Teck, who was betrothed to the late Prince Victor, cannot, under English law, marry during the next five years. As we understand the matter the bethrothal of Princess May and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale was one of these rare occurrences in royal circles, a genuine love match. Such being the case, it is not at all likely that Princess May would be willing to entertain thoughts of other matrimonial alliances within five years, if ever. But to be prohibited by law from meeting matrimonial advances half way, ah, there's the sting. Prohibition is objectionable in even its mildest form. Such a law in this country would be in innocuous desuetude within ten days from its enactment. American girls would be immediately aligned and mobilized as an army of fair rebels. The idea! Not that they loved their lost affiances less, but their liberty more. The enactment of such a law in the United States would be a great stimulant to business at the window of the marriage license clerk.

* * *

The Bellamy colony at Evanston, Ill., has proved a failure, and is now "Looking Backward"—with regret.

* * *

A brakeman on the New York Central railway neglected to flag a train, and fourteen lives were lost. Brakeman Cole, on the Pennsylvania road, stood in the snow to flag an express so long that both his legs had to be amputated. There are brakemen and brakemen.

* * *

A pungent flavor has been added to B. Harrison's presidential boom by the recent capture of the Indianapolis primaries by B. Harrison's hired men.

* * *

On to Valparaiso! Missouri has volunteered to contribute a brass band in the event of war with Chili.

* * *

Even the national Democratic convention fails to pacify Chicago. She is "all stirred up" over the live issue whether Pfeffer intends to keep a saloon or play base ball during the coming summer.

* * *

Last evening was one to gladden the heart of every Scotchman and renew bright memories in the mind of every lover of English literature. The birthday of Robert Burns recalls classic glories that seem not for this age of dreary commonplace in literature and maudlin versification. Unhappily the genius of Burns and the work that he left us contrasts more strikingly with the ineffectual poetic fire of this country than with that of almost any other nation laying the least claim to the literature of poesy. The first century of American literature, and it is a humiliating confession to make, has witnessed a steady degeneration in quality, with a vast increase in quantity. It may be said that American poesy had reached its acme when the harp of Edgar Allen Poe was silenced. Burns and Poe! Both neglected and unappreciated in life: each sainted in after years as the noblest representatives of their high art in their respective countries. Utterly dissimilar in their lines of poetic composition, they meet upon common ground as the ablest exponents of their nation's song work. The one reached the heart through nature's woodland paths and fields; the other by passionate appeals to minds which brood upon life's mysteries, yet conceal with jaunty air the very thoughs that Poe revealed for them, in strains vibrating with despair—symphonies of awful doubt. The songs of Burns are carolings of health, happy chansons trilled by a plowboy wringing music out of the clouds of sorrow; the mystic power of Poe the mutual misery of mankind voiced in sad, harmonious anthems. Last night the anniversary of the birth of Burns was celebrated with song and banquet, wine and good fellowship. The post-prandial oratory breathed whole-souled comradeship and hearty joviality. This was fitting to the memory of the man—the honest pride of every Scot. Commemorative of poor Poe such an occasion would not have been appropriate. There was little laughter in his life. He was not the boon companion of men; the popular hero of the hour. High priest of the supernatural, silent and mysterious in his incomings and outgoings, he wrought alone, and only the musical echoes of solitary vigils with the muse live after him. But he was America's greatest poet, and her greatest master of prose. And there be little souls who would dissect the personal morality of Burns and Poe. What has the world of letters to do with this? Only their art is on trial before the bar of public opinion. As Joaquin Miller wrote of Burns and Byron, so let us say of Edgar Allen Poe:

"In men whom men pronounce as ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw the line
Between the two where God has not."

SCINTS FROM "SLUG FIVE."

Broadcloth often covers a very narrow man.

—

The teething infant is in the habit of making most cutting remarks.

—

The real estate agent may tell how the land lies, but not himself.

—

Wisdom and wealth are often acquired, but seldom inherited.

—

To pull the wool over a man's eyes has a tendency toward making him feel sheepish.

—

The shallow man should never wade in beyond his depth.

—

Some people consider it good form to travel on their shape.

—

The man who deals from the bottom has an underhand way of doing business.

—

Musicians often issue notes so low that it is impossible to raise anything on them.

—

Good health can be run down without police assistance.

Try the Liner.

Chicago Times.

Perhaps that machine which rules 1,000,000 lines to the inch could draw the line between Harrison's solicitude for the honor of the nation and plain, ordinary jingoism.

And He Certainly Didn't.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

If Tweed could revisit the earth now he would be compelled to confess that he never half knew his business.

THE THOMAS CONCERT.

"When Music, heavenly maid, was young,' and sang amid the hills and dales of ancient Greece, as the poem tells, the Muses were her sole hearers; but when divine Music, under the especial guidance of Theodore Thomas, sings in St. Paul, everybody goes to hear her. The Metropolitan was crowded last evening from gallery to orchestra, and from box to foyer. Society was there in its best bib and tucker, the music-lovers and the musicians of the town filled the theater, and made the walls ring with their hearty applause. The audience came early. At 8:15 o'clock the entrance and foyer were crowded. Ushers fairly flew. On the stage, the seventy-five members of the orchestra were taking their seats. The foyer is not half-cleared when a sudden burst of applause tells that the famous director has made his appearance.

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Theodore Thomas is a striking-looking man. His strongly marked face is framed by closely cropped gray hair. His long mustache is gray also, and his deep-set eyes look out from under heavy brows. He bows his acknowledgment, steps upon the director's rostrum, turns his back to the audience, and not another man or woman may enter the theater till he faces it again. He will not be interrupted by late comers. He raises his baton. The bows of the first violins at his left are poised in air. Down comes the magic wand, and as one man, with Max Bendix, handsome concert meister, the bows touch the strings and the orchestra bursts into Tschaikowsky's marche, "Solennelle," played with such spirit and precision that it if over before one realizes that it has begun.

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There is applause, and after a moment or two the violins slide into the overture Leonora, No. 3, by Beethoven. It is played with a delicacy the faintest discord would mar. The pianissimo passages are exquisitely sustained, the crescendo swells into a magnificent volume of harmony, and as firmly fades away into an almost silence, broken by sudden strong fortissimo harmonies. The beauty and the exquisite melody are wonderfully brought out. Theodore Thomas is not a nervous leader. He is invariably calm and commanding. He directs with his arms and slight movements of his head. He does not writhe and gesticulate, but from the pages of music on the stand before him he directs his musicians quietly, and with consummate ability.

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Next, the 'cellos slowly sound the opening notes of the familiar "Invitation to the Dance," by Weber-Berlioz. There is the suggestion of the fete day, the gaiety, the happiness of young dancers; and then, as the orchestra softly and with an irresistible rhythm swings into the bewitching waltz tempo, there is not a foot in the audience but beats time. The waltz dies away, and as if by an afterthought the opening strains are repeated. The applause would have induced a lesser leader to repeat the composition, but Thomas does not favor encores.

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Mrs. Julie L. Wyman, as she bows and waits for the orchestra to begin the accompaniment of Saint-Saens 'aria, "Samson and Delila," is very good to look at, with her black gauze petticoat edged with blue, her blue and gold bodice, the blue snood in her hair and the red rose in her bosom. She sings in an even, full, rich voice and with ease. The applause she receives is so hearty and so long-continued that she is forced to repeat her aria. The symphonic poem by Liszt, "Les Preludes," which is indeed a poem of harmony, closes the first part of the programme.

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The programme last evening might have been too long, had not intermissions been as short as they well could be, and much shorter than most directors make them. Mendelssohn's overture "Melusine," played by all the Chicago orchestra, was the first number of the second half of the programme. It was uniformly so admirable that it has few points to emphasize with praise. The exquisitely beautiful and tender theme and variations from D minor, by Schubert, played as a quartette by the string orchestra, followed. Its phrasing and firmness of bowing were admirable, and as the sweet, soft melody swelled to a louder strain in the finale, it seemed as if the applause would never cease.

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The harp is, unfortunately, seldom heard in St. Paul, and on that account Ed Schuecker's rendering of his own composition, "Di Bravura," was the more welcome. It is a beautiful fantasie, and was played with delicacy, and yet with a certain boldness and wealth of expression. Three times the player bowed his refusal of a recall, but at last he returned, and played one of the simple romances so well suited to the harp, which gives their sweetness a mellow tone every other instrument utterly lacks. Mrs. Wyman sang one of Ethelbert Nevin's characteristically pathetic songs, "At Twilight," and followed it with the gay, sparkling music of "Ma Voisiene," by Goring Thomas. The latter song was admirably calculated to display the flexibility of her voice, and she sang it so well that the audience positively refused to let her go. Returning, she sang a taking little song in English, "Three and Four," with delightfully distinct enunciation.

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After Wagner all other music seems tame and dead, and it was the part of wisdom to play the vospiel "Meistersinger" last. Its harmony is almost painfully intense, but it was played with the breadth and depth the composer meant it to have. After that Theodore Thomas bowed to the audience, and one of the most delightful concerts ever given in St. Paul was ended.

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The two lower tiers of boxes on both sides of the house were filled last night, and in the theater parties that filled them were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wallich, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Halteman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Doremus, Judge and Mrs. C. E. Flandrau, Miss Stickney and party, Mr. and Mrs. Selmes, Mr. and Mrs. William Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bonn, the Misses Murphy and Miss Bessie Smith, of Woodstock; Mr. Castle, Cyrus Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Dietz, Mr. Doran.

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Among the representative people in the house were Mr. and Miss Wheelock, Miss Newport, Miss Wemott, Mrs. Colville, Miss Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gilbert, Miss Hammond, Cyrus Jefferson, Miss Murphy, Miss Bessie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H[illegible]g, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Scheffer, Miss Lenore Austin, Bert Austin, Luther Newport, Miss Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, A. H. Lindeke, Miss Lindeke, Oscar Lindeke, Charles Gordon, Miss Kibbee, Miss Nelson, of Stillwater; David Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Baldwin, Miss Robinson, Mrs. J. Q. Adams, Miss Robbins, Mr. Van Yorx, Mr. and Mrs. Goodkind, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scheffer, Miss Finch, Fred Ford, Mrs. C. A. Severance, Mrs. Selmes, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, W. H. Hyndman, Robert Rantoul, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. Vis, Mr. and Mrs. Von Goetzen, Miss Baker, Will Baker, Dr. Williams, T. B. Brooke, Knox Taylor, D. F. Colville, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peet, H. H. and Mr. Hart, George Warner, Miss Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Scott, Miss Bend, Mrs. John Merriam, Prof. Titcomb, Emil Straka, Prof. Van Ellemeet, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Miss Craig, Mrs. Fauntleroy, Harvey Officer Jr., George Finch Jr.

FOLLY AS IT FLIES.

The leap year matchmakers should be able to make a few for John L. Sullivan.—Philadelphia Record.

"The Girl Who Took My Eye" is the title of an article. Her name must have been 'Cinda.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The man who climbs to success in politics generally gets there by means of a boost and a "pull."—Chicago Tribune.

The grip has invaded Mexico, and there is a possibility that Garza may be caught by something at last.—Chicago Times.

French duels with the small sword are seldom illustrated with cuts, except in the papers the next morning.—Savannah Times.

Dr. Keeley appears to be in bad odor with the other doctors since he gave away the asafœtida secret.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Why Gebhard Fled.

Kansas City Star.

When Fred Gebhard discovered that the Keeley treatment was designed to cure a man of a taste for liquors he fled. Mr. Gebhard's idea of a cure is a treatment that will preserve the taste and prevent intoxication. This is where the Keeley remedy falls short.

CITY HALL CHAT.

The contingent that has returned from Washington is full of interesting anecdotes of their trip. Mayor Smith takes the situation philosophically, and says that it may all be for the best. He pronounces Chicago the best convention city in America, and he feels that the convention will be so well taken care of that even the patriotic St. Paul Democrats will be delighted.

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Ald. Sullivan, who listened to this philosophical reverie, proposed a wager that the Twin Cities will give better hospitalities to the Republican convention than the Democratic convention will receive in Chicago. He feels that the latter is such a big place that the city will pay little attention to those little details that make up the very essence of genial hospitality. The Twin Cities, he urges, will labor with Spartan courage to make the Republican convention such a success that all the politicians will go home fully resolved to use their influence for holding the very next national conventson either in St. Paul or Minneapolis—probably in the former city, if the auditorium is built.

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The delegates all saw both President Harrison and Secretary Blaine. They were struck by the debilitated appearance of Mr. Blaine. He walks only with the support of two strong friends, who hold him firmly by either hand. Mr. Ponthan said that he felt shocked when he looked the statesman in the face. It was undoubtedly the countenance of a very sick man.

"It would be suicide for James G. Blaine to accept a presidential nomination," said Mr. Ponthan. "His friends in Washington all express this opinion," he pursued. "I talked with a good many politicians, who are admirers of the statesman's abilities and they all shook their heads gravely when I adverted to his possible candidacy. It seems a foregone conclusion in Washington that Harrison will receive the nomination. I met the president several times. He is an austere man, who assumes a great deal of dignity. He is in rugged health, but he is not a striking man. Below the ordinary stature, he would not attract a remark from a stranger."

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Ald. Sullivan, when in Washington, was also struck by Mr. Blaine's palpable illness.

"But he is a very genial man," said the alderman, "and he has a wonderfully rententive memory. He greeted many of our delegation by their first name or title, and happily recalled meetings and incidents of years ago. Gen. Sanborn said to him:

"'Mr. Blaine, these are St. Paul gentlemen.'

"'Oh, yes; I know a great many St. Paul men,' he replied almost gaily; 'I have many friends there,' and he shook hands with us in a hearty, cordial way that left no doubt of his sincerity."

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"But it was quite different when the Republican national committee called on the president," slyly intimated Ald. Banholzer, and Mr. Sullivan felt constrained to admit that there was truth in the hint.

"I found that Cleveland was very popular in Washington," observed Mayor Smith, "but he wasn't half so popular as Mrs. Cleveland was. I am told that there never was a lady in such universal esteem."

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"I remember her well," interpolated Tom Grace, who sat near the mayor with a proud twinkle in his eye, "when she was a little girl and going to school here. She used to come to my well to get water, and many's the time I've pulled her pail out of the well with a long pole after she had accidentally lost it, and stood there helplessly looking down in the well. A bright and sweet little lass she was, too, but we never thought then she would ever reign as the first lady in the land."

NORTH STAR CLUB.

Is This Organization Booming David B. Hill for President?

To the Editor of the Globe.

OWATONNA, Minn., Jan. 23.—I am informed by one of the leading and most active Democratic politicians in the state that the North Star Democratic club, of Minneapolis, is formed and organized in the interest of, and for the only purpose of making D. B. Hill the next Democratic presidential nominee.

I thought, and was informed by others, that the object of this organization was just the opposite.

I was much surprised to hear from a man who I think knows what he is talking about, that the North Star Democratic Club of Minneapolis, or any other club, would dare an undertaking of that kind in the state of Minnesota at this particular time, as there is no doubt whatever as to the feelings of the people of Minnesota in regard to what should be the main, leading and only national issue on which the Democrats should fight the next campaign.

It is not necessary for me to state here what that issue is, because every one knows it; but every one doesn't know that David B. Hill is not the man for and in favor of that only issue upon which the Democrats can win next fall.

The Democrats have one true and tried leader upon this issue in Grover Cleveland, and a great many others that are yet not tried, but surely true to this only issue that will bring them victory next November, and a number of them would make trusty leaders at present.

There is not a particle of doubt about Grover Cleveland being the choice of a great majority of the Democrats of Minnesota for the next presidential nominee; and if the object of the North Star Democratic Club of Minneapolis is to defeat the Democratic and independent voters of Minnesota in their choice for the presidential candidate, now is the time they should be exposed, and the people should be fairly warned against falling into any traps of this nature.

I am informed that this club consists of about five Hill men to every one of the Cleveland men, and that this club intends to come to the convention in a body and demand to be recognized as such.

As the Hill politicians are five to one Cleveland man, the club expect in this way to be able to gain their object in making Hill their choice.

It is the duty of the GLOBE as the leading Democratic newspaper amongst us to publish this matter, and try and call out an answer from the North Star Democratic Club of Minneapolis.

The Democrats and independents are anxious to know the object of this club, and they should now let us know at once.

O. J. KALLSTEAD.

A Word About Quay.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Dear Sir: It is amusing to see the way the Pioneer Press, in its editorial of this morning, tries to convince its readers that Matt Quay has been "vindicated" by the decisions of the two Republican juries in the recent libel suits against the Beaver Star and Pittsburg Post. The New York World, in February, 1890, brought specific charges of embezzlement, corruption, etc., against this gentleman while state treasurer of Pennsylvania, and has repeatedly reiterated the same since that time, and yet he has failed to bring suit against this prominent newspaper for libel, as he should if the charges are not true. Outside of Pennsylvania the general reading public have probably never heard of these two newspapers, the Beaver Star and Pittsburg Post, and yet the New York World, with its nearly 400,000 daily issue, is severely let alone by Mr. Quay, even when it has been generous enough to offer to pay his legal expenses if he would bring suit against the World for libel, and thereby give it the chance of substantiating its charges in a court of law, or be condemned in heavy damages for not sustaining the same.

Let Mr. Quay take advantage of the World's offer, even at this late day, and obtain a verdict in his favor, and then the Pioneer Press can give us a leader on "vindication of character." Yours truly,

JUSTICE.

St. Paul, Jan. 25.

Wouldn't Waste It.

Judge.

Judge—Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?

Prisoner (haughtily)—If I have anything to say I'll say it in my autobiography.

HOTEL TIPS.

The Merchants' lobbies yesterday were filled with prominent North Dakota officials and politicians. Senator Haggert, of Fargo; Andrew Slotten, of Wahpeton; Hon. George D. Walsh, of Grand Forks, and George W. Harmon, of Bismarck, the last three being the railway commissioners of the state, were among the number. Senator Haggert was here on private business, he said, and left for home last evening. The railway commissioners, however, remained over, and will hold a meeting at the Merchants' this morning after which they will call upon the officials of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific in regard to some matters of importance. Commissioner Walsh said that the secretary of the board, M. J. Edgerly, of Bismarck, would arrive in the city this morning, and before his arrival he was unable to state just what matters would come before the meeting.

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The question of establishing North Dakota wheat grades is one that Messrs. Slotten, Walsh and Harmon set their hearts on last year, and they are determined to make a fresh attempt to do this the coming year. After visiting the railroad offices today they will call on the Minnesota commissioners and discuss this question. Chairman Walsh, in speaking of the situation in North Dakota, said:

"We propose to make another and more determined effort to have the grades on North Dakota wheat established at home this year. We raise the finest wheat in the world, and there is no reason why it should not go out as North Dakota wheat instead of being mixed with Minnesota and graded from this state."

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"Are the farmers still threshing in North Dakota?" was asked Mr. Walsh.

"Some are still at work," was the reply, "but not one-half of the grain that has been threshed has been sold, and little is coming to market now. The farmers have sold enough to pay their debts and stored the balance in their granaries to await better prices. If prices are better, then it will all come in."

NEW YORK'S SAY SO.

If there is anything else that Chicago wants and doesn't see will she please ask for it?—New York Advertiser.

We do not know exactly where New York was yesterday when the light went out, but there is evidence that she was not in it.—New York Advertiser.

Chicago, June 21—these are the place and time. 'Tisn't a matter of much consequence, though; the next president of the United States will be nominated at Minneapolis just two weeks earlier.—New York Tribune.

The present fact that Chicago is stricken with a water famine, because Lake Michigan is solid to the bottom with ice three miles out to the water-works cribs, may prove a cooling thought to the sufferers at the Democratic convention when that and the temperature reach the boiling point next June.—New York Telegram.

Illinois has become a debatable state, and Iowa, its near neighbor, has been twice carried by the Democrats. A national convention at the West may help the party in both of those states, while New York is surely Democratic, with a wise nomination, regardless of where it is made.—New York World.

To Chicago will belong the melancholy distinction of entertaining the national convention whose presidential nominees will be defeated in November. It really makes little difference where the Democratic national convention is held. The convention that will name the winning ticket will assemble at Minneapolis on June 7, 1892.—New York Press.

A Tammany Democratic convention in the state of Lincoln will be located very infelicitously for its nominees, but most auspiciously for the party of American freedom and American industry. Illinois will hold the high place in the Republican column she has occupied at previous presidential elections, and Tammany's sop to Western sentiment will prove to have been offered in vain.—New York Recorder.

There is an impression all over the West that New York has enough, without grabbing for such ordinary things of life as fairs and conventions. In addition to this, there is prejudice against this section. The farther west you go the stronger it becomes. The people who breathe the free, fresh air of the prairies borrow our money at a high rate of interest, and in return bestow their affection upon us to the same extent that they would upon a pawnbroker.—New York Advertiser.

GROVER ANGLES.

Mr. Cleveland has gone to Louisiana to hunt game on Joseph Jefferson's plantation and to recuperate himself for hunting political game later in the year. —New York Press.

Cleveland's trip to the South for fishing purposes is worth noting principally because he has heretofore done most of his fishing on Decoration day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ex-President Cleveland has gone to spend a week hunting and fishing with Joseph Jefferson on his Louisiana plantation. No possible politics in this, but lots of fun.—Toledo Bee.

Some way a suspicion prevailed that one Grover Cleveland would be heard from. He is now in Louisiana on a fishing trip with Joe Jefferson. Joseph made his reputation as Rip Van Winkle. —Denver Times.

Grover Cleveland has mysteriously and suddenly departed to Louisiana with the great actor, Joseph Jefferson. Is he going to prepare for the stage, learn the part of Rip Van Winkle and go to sleep till the angel of tariff reform wakes him up? It will be a long nap, and on awakening he will be able to say with real pathos: "And are we so soon forgot?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Grover Cleveland has run away to Louisiana for a fish with Charles Jefferson, a young gentleman who has the famous misfortune of being Joseph Jefferson's son. In the meantime Dave Hill will manipulate the machine for the Democratic nomination and Harrison will imbroil the country in war to save the Republican party.—St. Louis Chronicle.

SON RUSSELL.

Son Russell's kick against the role of president's son confirms the view that farce-comedy has really had its day.—Philadelphia Record.

Russell Harrison professes to be tired of "playing the role of president's son." The feeling is reciprocated by the great American people, who will do their best to overcome that tired feeling by retiring the Harrison family.—Omaha Bee.

It was recently announced that Mrs. Harrison had become weary of life in the White house, and now comes the statement that Prince Russell Harrison is sick of playing the role of the president's son. Now let us hear from the Blaine family.—Boston Herald.

Russell B. Harrison, sometimes known as "Prince Russ," is reported as saying that he is "heartily sick of playing the role of president's son." The people will relieve him, if his father's party does not anticipate them, on the 4th of March, 1893.—New York World.

Russell B. Harrison is opposing his father's schemes for renomination, explaining that he is heartily sick of playing the role of president's son. If Russell B. only knew how sick the country was of his performances he would feel in buxom health, comparatively speaking. —Philadelphia Record.

Has Reid Resigned?

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A Herald dispatch from Washington says that it was reported last night that the minister to France, Whitelaw Reid, has tendered his resignation, giving business affairs as his reason.

Uncle of the Czar Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Grand Duke Nicolaewitch Constantine, the second son and fourth child of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia and uncle of the present czar, died today. He was born in 1827.

CHILI GIVES IN.

Continued From First Page.

must be made to the people of the United States. The president's message is clear and comprehensive. It is a foregone conclusion that both branches of congress will uphold this demand for the protection of the American flag from insult. No other course is consistent with American patriotism.

Times: The case is left with congress without even a suggestion from the president. If there be intelligent patriotism in congress to justify the popular expression to which the majority of the lower house is due, there will be prompt suggestion to the executive of a change from methods of vain glory to those of statesmanship.

The Tribune says: "There can be no doubt that if Chili does not speedily come to its senses it will be brought to them through the stern agency of war."

Herald: "The document is a clear and pointed recital of wrongs and insults on the part of Chili, of patience and forbearance on the part of the United States. The message will be generally approved.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—Post: "The people should know all about the policy and conduct of Minister Egan, and how far it is responsible for the feeling of the Chilian people, before any declaration of war is made."

Commercial Gazette: "The best we could get out of a fight with Chili would be the worst of it. There would be little glory or satisfaction in spanking the half-civilized infant. Still, there is a limit to forbearance, even in the treatment of the mixed natives of the sister continent."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Republic: "Mr. Harrison tries to produce the impression that Chili has refused to express regret for the acts of the Valparaiso mob, whereas the correspondence shows that Dom Pedro Montt has conveyed to this government the assurance of the friendly feelings of Chili. There is a scandal behind this business. Meantime, it is clear that the whole business, as it stands, is the most treacherous, the most pusillanimous, the meanest and the most cowardly that any American administration ever engaged in."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Chronicle: "If Chili will accede to our just demands as contained in the ultimatum, well and good, but if she refuses, diplomatic intercourse is to be suspended and war must follow, although we may and shall regret its necessity. Option is now with Chili."

The Examiner violently attacks President Harrison's management of the Chilian controversy. It says the American people would be insane to go to war on such a showing. That message disposes of Mr. Harrison. He proves himself to be a little man not only incapable of dealing largely with questions so grave as the nation's peace, but also incapable of fairness and truthtelling when truth will benefit the nation with which the United States is in controversy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—World: Our government is strong; Chili's is weak. Magnanimity, forbearance and great patience will be becoming to us, and will cost us nothing in the respect of enlightened mankind. It is clearly our duty to ourselves, to our weak antagonist and to civilization to exhaust every peaceful method of maintaining our right and dignity before resorting to the brutality of war.

The Herald: Had Mr. Harrison shown more calmness and patience, more statesmanship and patriotism, more desire for peace, the controversy might have been brought to an early settlement, satisfactory and honorable to both nations. What Chili will do in the face of the demands with which she may feel it humiliating to comply remains to be seen. We think Mr. Harrison has made a grave mistake. We trust it may be remedied.

The Tribune: President Harrison's message is destined to rank with the declaration of policy which made Monroe's name famous. Chili must accept responsibility for that wanton attack, and make amends for it.

Mail and Express: The message will stir the blood of the American people as it has not been stirred for a quarter of a century. It is absolutely proved that this is an instance of wanton aggression, and nothing in the past three months has been said or done by the Chilian government to disavow or mitigate the insult offered to our flag.

The Telegram says: It means apology or war. A prelude of war, unless Chili offers a prompt and ample apology, is what it is taken to be.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Traveller: It is safe to say there will be no war. However anxious the president and one or two of his cabinet are to chastise Chili, the others favor pacific measures and a resort to diplomacy, or failing in that, to submit the matter to arbitration.

Transcript: "The 'Matta note,' which contained reflections on the faith of the president of the United States, is an episode much more difficult of settlement than the Baltimore affair. It would be a novel and not very dignified position for the United States to take to submit the good faith of the president to arbitration."

The Post says: "It is not a question now of sustaining Mr. Harrison, Mr. Blaine or Mr. Egan, but of sustaining the government—that is, the people. Congress will not shirk the responsibility which the president has placed upon it."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—Ledger: Men separated ordinarily by political opinions will be united today upon this matter, they will be neither of one party nor another; they will be Americans, supporting their country, their government and their president, all of whom are worthy of their support.

Press: We fought England at heavy odds to protect our seamen on our own decks and under our own flag. Less cannot be done today.

Times: In the face of the direct issue of war as proclaimed by the president that issue becomes paramount, but whether there shall be war or peace, the people will have their reckoning with Minister Egan and the political power that clothed him with honors he could not appreciate and with duties he could not perform.

Record: From beginning to end President Harrison's message is a studied, vindictive, but by no means successful attempt to put the Chilians in the wrong and to arouse a war spirit among the American people.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—All the daily papers of this city publish long editorials commenting upon the message sent by President Harrison to the American congress, some advising Chili to apologize, others characterizing the message as election bluster, and more appealing for an extension of the spirit of compromise and conciliation.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Times-Democrat: The president's message on the Chilian question is timely, proper and patriotic. In a case like this, where the national honor is at issue, there can be no sectional or party lines, and the president can count confidently on the support of the South, which is as broadly patriotic in this matter as any part or the Union.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Appeal-Avalanche: It seems to us that the president has committed the country to a hostile demonstration, and that it is impossible for congress to do otherwise than sustain him.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 25.—Republican: Immediate action should be taken, and Chili and other countries be shown that the United States is perfectly able to protect her citizens both on sea and in foreign lands.

MILWAUKEE—Sentinel: President Harrison's message, while moderate in tone, is firm and decided in charecter. If a proper apology is not received from Chili, there is a strong probability that a declaration of war will quickly follow.

Inventory Days Have Come,

The Hardest of the Year.

IN order to lessen the great task of taking inventory, we shall reduce our stock as far as possible, and have taken the surest method to do this, namely, large reductions in price for high-grade goods. We have an unusually large stock of the finest Pianos and Music Goods in the world, and invite your inspection of our goods and prices. Somebody will get the benefit of some wonderful bargains. Why not you? Everything in the Music Line.

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