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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—For Minnesota: Occasional showers; southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly; cooler by Sunday morning. For Wisconsin: Showers during Saturday afternoon or night, preceded by fair weather in eastern portion; southerly winds; warmer in east portion. For Iowa: Generally fair and warmer; southerly winds Saturday; cooler, with local rains Saturday night or Sunday. For North and South Dakota: Occasional showers during Saturday afternoon or night; winds shifting to westerly; cooler by Sunday morning. For Montana: Generally fair; westerly winds; cooler in east portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, July 22, 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	29.86	82	Miles City	29.66	64
Duluth	29.84	72	Helena	29.86	66
La Crosse	29.90	84	Ft. Sully	....	..
Huron	29.74	82	Minnedosa	29.54	74
Moorhead	29.74	78	Calgary	29.54	64
St. Vincent	29.72	74	Q'Appelle	....	..
Bismarck	29.56	88	Winnipeg	29.70	76
Ft. Buford	29.50	78	Med'e Hat	29.50	74

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

POLITICS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin affects to believe that "if the Democrats had any chance of carrying Illinois in November they knocked it into Chicago's stinking river when their representatives in congress voted against the proposed appropriation for the world's fair." If the Wisconsin knew as much about Illinois politics as it doesn't know about a good many other things, it would never have adorned its columns with this delicate expression of opinion. The world's fair is not a political issue, and is not likely to become such. But in the altogether improbable event that Chicago should show a disposition to hold the Democratic party responsible for the defeat of its appropriation, the effect would be to materially increase that party's chances for success in Illinois, instead of lessening them. There is in Central and Southern Illinois a strong feeling of resentment against Chicago's assumption that she is all of Illinois and a big part of the rest of the earth. This resentment has been intensified by several incidents connected with the world's fair. For instance, on the original vote in congress to locate the fair, several Southern Illinois members voted for St. Louis, and were forthwith subjected to the most violent abuse by the press of Chicago. The constituents of these congressmen supported them loyally, and roundly denounced Chicago's presumption in considering that every congressman elected in Illinois is elected to represent Chicago. As a result of this controversy, both Chicago and its big fair lost caste in Central and Southern Illinois. Moreover, the smaller cities and towns and villages of Illinois began to realize more forcibly than ever that the universal tide that was setting toward Chicago was draining them of both wealth and population. Illinois has no desire to be a "one-town" state," either politically or commercially speaking. It is probable, therefore, that the world's fair is in less favor in the greater part of Illinois than it is in almost any other part of the country. And if, as a result of the defeat of its world's fair appropriation, Chicago should again attempt to play the role of dictator in Illinois politics, and should decree reprisals on the Democratic party for the action of the house, the effect would be an overwhelming augmentation of the Democratic vote in Illinois outside of Cook county. But of course Chicago is not going to do any such foolish thing. Our Milwaukee contemporary will pardon our observation that it is talking through its hat.

IDAHO CITED IN EVIDENCE.

While other Republican papers are straining their column rules in a frantic effort to prevent their inconsiderate Democratic contemporaries from "dragging politics into the Homestead affair," that hide-bound high-protection g. o. p. organ of monopoly, the Philadelphia Press, has been making a diligent effort to drag politics into the Idaho disturbances. It is difficult to see how such an effort could be expected to assist the cause of the party which assumes to exercise a protectorate over the workingman, but the foolish Press rushes in where more astute partisans of Republicanism fear to tread. Speaking of the course of the Idaho union miners previous to the outbreak of armed hostilities, the Press says:

In their effort to seek revenge upon the mine owners they had signed and sent petitions to congress urging that body to remove the tariff from lead ores, regardless of the fact that a reduction of the duties on such ores would surely be followed by large importations from Mexico, a reduction in the price of ores, and a consequent reduction in the wages of miners.

And so it transpires that these protected miners were a-weary of high tariff protection and petitioned for its abolition. The plea of the Philadelphia Press that they were animated only by spite and a desire for revenge is too absurd for serious consideration. Men who are fighting against a reduction of wages and who confidently expect to win their fight and return to work are not likely to let spite influence them to a certain course if they believe that course detrimental to the interests of high wages. The Idaho union miners who petitioned for a removal of the tariff from lead ores undoubtedly did so from a conviction that the tariff was a failure in so far as it assumed to protect them in the enjoyment of fair wages. They realized that the protection was only for the mine owners, who, secure from foreign competition, and supported by the knowledge that they could take their own time in importing and breaking in new men, united in lowering the wages of their employes.

Moreover, what does our Quaker city contemporary mean by admitting that a removal of the tariff from lead ores would result in "a reduction in the price of ores?" Is it not a part of the Republican creed that protective duties do not increase the price paid by the consumer for articles produced in this country? Then is it not rank heresy for the Press to admit that a removal of duties would "surely be followed" by a reduction in prices? The Press is in danger of having its Republicanism, as well as its intelligence, questioned.

MORE TO THINK ABOUT.

The fierce denunciations with which all the Republican papers have met the attitude of the strikers at Homestead has not served to depress or discourage the strikers there or their fellow workers elsewhere. On the contrary, defiance is met with defiance, and the wage earners are showing that they have learned well the lessons of our "present industrial system," and have gone its logical length. They refuse to stop where the beneficiaries of it say the logic or the system should stop, but run it to its only end. Senator PALMER has been roundly denounced for the stand taken by him if this system is to be perpetuated. But the recent declarations of labor councils show that they hold the same views of the necessity of taking all the consequences if we take any of the policy of protection by taxation. The GLOBE has called attention recently to some of these utterances, not that it approves of them, but to set people to thinking where this industrial system is carrying the nation to, and to show them how rapidly they are approaching Niagara. It again calls the attention of such of its Republican readers as see in this condition portent of evil, to the extracts from the report of the advisory committee of the Homestead strikers. It directs their attention especially to the calm and dignified manner in which this new doctrine is stated. It shows no anger, no rash impulse to return blow for blow, but it evinces a conclusion reached by reason and logic. These men base their case on the fact that "the national legislature has seen fit to especially foster and protect by public taxation the industry of their mills, and the state of Pennsylvania is today guarding them at great extraordinary expense." This shows a clear comprehension of the purpose and effect of the protective system. They reject Mr. MCKINLEY'S delusion that the foreigner pays the tax, and declare bluntly that the public pays it. "Therefore"—and here is the point that demands attention—"therefore the committee desires to express to the public its firm belief that both the public and the employes have equitable rights and interests in the said mill, which cannot be modified or diverted without due process of law. The employes have a right to continuous employment in said mill during efficiency and good behavior." It is easy enough for a Democrat to combat this, because he combats the system on which it is based, but is is impossible for any supporter of the system to refute the logic of their argument. To deny it is to deny the fundamental doctrine on which the system rests—that it is for the benefit of the laborers to whom it gives employment. The Pioneer Press has the floor.

IS DONNELLY A TRAITOR?

It really looks like it if there is any force of purpose in the solemn declarations of his party.

He did offer to allow the Democrats to name four of the electors on his ticket on condition that they also indorsed his candidacy for governor. It is true that he not only acquiesced, but that he urged it with pertinacity.

Six months ago, the secretary of his committee says, it was resolved by the party that "any man who advocates fusion will be considered a party traitor, and will be denied all rights in the People's party."

Will the committee of the People's party now ask for the proofs of this offer of DONNELLY to fuse on himself, and, if proven, take him off the ticket as a traitor? Or will it permit the charge to stand, and prove itself a party of fraudulent pretenses?

WHAT a convenient thing is the tight little island over seas in a pinch. If a hard bargain is to be driven with a lot of workmen; if one of their organizations is to be driven to the wall and smashed, it simplifies matters much if the responsible head is over in England and cannot be reached, and the home authorities can only enforce his orders. A couple of years ago, when the New York Central set out to crush the organization of its employes, DEPEW set the screws in motion and skipped out for Europe, leaving the workmen the consolation of the thought that if CHAUNCEY were only here this would not happen. Now it is CARNEGIE who plans a reduction of wages as the pretext for pulverizing the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers association, leaves FRICK to carry out the details and goes over to England to regale English ears with his opinion that the tariff millionaire of this country is to be accounted for on the ground that "in economic matters the American people are unexampled fools."

THE Chicago News Record says with unusual perspicacity that "This is a season of great political unrest. Portents of coming change affright the timorous party leaders, and it is all that the bolder spirits can do in many places to keep their forces in line. There is distraction and uncertainty in every direction; new elements have appeared in the political situation; nothing is really clear except that the party managers on both sides are disturbed and more or less at sea. The Homestead affair has disquieted the Republicans much more than they are willing to admit. It will hurt them not only in the manufacturing states, but also in the West and Northwest, where the third party was already menacing their supremacy. Fusion in Kansas and the prospect of it in other states is adding to their anxiety."

IT HAS been something of a surprise how Prof. MCCLEARY, with his economic views, could seek and take a Republican nomination for congress. A recurrence to the Minneapolis platform explains it. That advocates a tariff which will compensate for the difference in labor cost between this and foreign countries. The professor is too well grounded not to see that, if this is a sincere declaration—and he has a right to assume it is, although he and everybody knows it is not—the resulting tariff will be not even a revenue tariff. So he can take a Republican nomination without doing violence to his convictions. Possibly this explanation is a little strained, but it affords a convenient loophole.

"THE tariff has nothing to do with wages," agree all the organs of protection now, since the Homestead affair. They have to. There is nothing else to say. But if it has nothing to do with wages, what has it to do with? It isn't for revenue only, because that is Democratic. It must be for somebody. If not for the wage-earner and not for revenue, it can only be for the manufacturer. But then where goes all this pretense about protection of American labor?

THE Minneapolis convention, mindful of that terrible disaster of '90, declared that the Republican party was in favor of a tariff which would equalize the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The tariff on pottery and stoneware is 25 per cent. Congressman HALL shows that the labor cost in his Red Wing potteries is very much less than that in the English potteries in Rutherglen. Applying the Republican policy to this, it would put pottery and stoneware on the free list and give the Englishman a bonus of sixty per cent of his labor cost beside.

THE Dispatch, July 8: "It (the Republican party) will be called upon to convince the country that this bloodshed (at Homestead) is not the result of the arrogance and indifference of those who have grown all-powerful through the wealth which the industrial system of this country has aided them to accumulate."

The Dispatch, July 22: "Among the innumerable false moves made by the Democratic representatives since the game of presidential politics opened, there is none which has been so lamentably short of results as that taken to place the responsibility for the Homestead homicides on the protective principle as embodied in national legislation by the Republican party."

ONE very encouraging and significant indication is the rapid formation of Cleveland clubs all over the state and the demands made on the state central committee for speakers to address them. The secretary is kept busy hunting for speakers to meet the requests. It shows an interest and a faith that augur a lively, aggressive and successful campaign.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel exhibits altogether to much heat for the season over the latest apportionment bill of the legislative districts the WALL-ANDERSON gerrymander," as it terms it. At this distance it does look as if the Democrats had made a mistake; they should have made one of ex-Senator CAMERON'S "judicious apportionments."

TRAVELERS assert that there is in India a species of crow which "incessantly calls in a loud, shrill note exactly resembling the human voice in loud laughter." What a relief it would be to some of our alleged humorists to sally forth into the lonesome Indian wilderness and lecture to a good-sized flock of these crows!

IN THE course of an average waltz a person travels three-quarters of a mile. A girl can waltz sixteen times or twelve miles in a ball room and not feel it, but just ask her to walk a few blocks about the kitchen stove, and you'll realize how delicate and fragile she is.

A BALTIMORE woman with a husband of her own has been sued for stealing the husbands of two other women. This only illustrates the ancient belief that some women would steal the small-pox, just to keep another woman from having it.

IT IS asserted that "Mr. GLADSTONE speaks on an average 150 words a minute." That would be 9,000 words an hour, 216,000 words a day and 78,840,000 words a year. No wonder the old man is considered a great talker!

THE man with a white elephant on his hands is an enviable position compared with Kaiser WILLIAM, who has thrown out his hook in the North sea and caught the whale which opera bouffe located there.

IT HAS leaked out that the sultan of Morocco is more "liberal" to foreign diplomats than any other potentate in the business, and PAT EGAN will probably lose no time in applying for a transference to Tangiers.

IF THE Cleveland clubs will send to the secretary of the Minnesota Democratic association a list of their officers and members, he will put them on his lists for the reading matter he has and is getting.

HARRITY is the chairman of the Democratic national committee. There is something in the name which suggests that he will make the acrimony of the campaign very pleasant for the other fellows.

"CLEVELAND jumps on the dead force bill," is a Tribune—at the head of lake navigation—headline. This is tough on HARRISON and the Minneapolis convention, who declare it a very live bill.

PEOPLE who wonder at the long-drawn-outness of British elections forget that the point of the victory would be entirely lost on the average Englishman if arrived at too quickly.

AT LAST a man has ascended Mount Ararat without discovering NOAH's ark. He is a Russian engineer, and he deserves the blue ribbon for sublime and original veracity.

YESTERDAY a dollar of our fathers would melt down just 66.9 cents' worth of silver. With a sublime faith the dollars still declare, "In God We Trust."

FOURTEEN new gambling joints have been opened in Chicago since it became known that the Prince of Wales is coming over to the world's fair.

DEMOS—Will you fuse?
DONNELLY—Yes; if you will confuse.
DEMOS—Then I refuse.

THE meanest thing yet said of Chairman CARTER is that he is Prince RUSSELL'S protege.

STATE PRESS TIPS.

The Battle Lake Review indignantly desires to know "what is the use of talking about money, boodle, machine methods, etc. Hon. Knute Nelson has been 'called' by the people, and the people are doing the work for him. Let the few kickers wait and see the convention pile up 500 votes for him on the first ballot. Mr. Nelson does not have to buy his way into office."

Says the Grove City Times: "Ignatius Donnelly has been nominated for governor on the People's party ticket. This isn't at all surprising, for what else does he belong to the party for? The question now is, will he work up a following and sell it out to an opposition candidate, on the plea that he is in need of money? Those who know the tactics of Donnelly in the past would not be surprised to see this very thing done."

The Wadena County Pioneer is of the opinion that "there has been lots of lying done recently in regard to Senator Washburn and his anti-option bill, but probably the most foolish story of all was the statement of the Chicago Tribune this week that the senator was advocating the measure merely "to get even" for losses he had sustained upon the Chicago board of trade. Senator Washburn promptly telegraphed on his demand for a retraction of the outrageous lie. The opponents of the bill must be in desperate straits when they resort to tactics like this."

The Atwater Press lets light into a dark place by announcing that "when Horse Doctor Fish was here a short time ago he took up a collection and secured considerable ill-gotten gains by telling his hearers that he was working without salary, and needed money to pay expenses with. Yet at the state convention of the People's party he received out of the campaign funds $990 'to aid him in his great missionary enterprise.'"

Says the Swift County Monitor: "The sentiment seems to be growing among the Democrats throughout the state in favor of Thomas Wilson for governor. The Winona war horse is a true blue Democrat, and it would be better to be beaten with him as the leader than to ride to victory with some man who straddles the fence. However, the Democrats have a better show than ever in this state this fall. If the People's party had nominated some candidate other than Donnelly they would have been in the fight in a most decided manner. But Donnelly can never get the votes to elect him. He stands in the same position that he did four years ago when he resigned as candidate for the Labor party and took the stump for Merriam."

On Their Travels.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mrs. C. P. Rose, of Minneapolis, leaves tomorrow on the Aurania for Liverpool. At New York hotels: Minneapolis—C. Jordan, Metropolitan; E. Adams, New York; E. T. Meakle, Murray Hill; A. T. Page, Sturtevant. St. Paul—P. O. Daly, Morton house; W. W. Thomas, Grand Union; H. Sternberg, Marlborough. Duluth—F. Marsden, Gedney; G. J. Aikens Hoffman. Northfield—W. Pringle, St. Denis

For a Revised Edition.

Chicago Times.

Somehow one doesn't recall anything about calling out the militia in "Triumphant Democracy."

GROVER'S GOOD SENSE.

To all applications for Baby Ruth's photograph her fond parents return a negative. Ruth's picture has never been taken.—Philadelphia Times.

Grover Cleveland says he has not yet had his baby photographed, and if he had he would not give her picture to a newspaper for publication. Grover's head is level.—Quincy Whig.

It will not be for years that little Miss Ruth Cleveland will realize what her fether spared her when he kept her picture out of the papers. Many a prominent man will envy her her luck.—Baltimore American.

Little Ruth Cleveland is likely to escape being photographed as much as the ordinary youngster, her distinguished daddy having added to his other multifarious duties the task of keeping her picture out of the horrid newspapers.—Boston Record.

Mr. Cleveland did exactly the right thing and with proper emphasis in vetoing the proposition of certain semi-cranks who wished to give his wife's name to a campaign club. The names of Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Harrison should be kept out of the canvass.—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The "Baby Ruth" and "Baby McKee" politicians have met with another discouragement. Mr. Cleveland has been constrained to inform one of them that he has no photograph of his little baby, and that he would not send it for publication if he had. The persons who are engaged in the "baby" style of politics may mean well enough, but they are growing very tiresome.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Record.

It is creditable to Mr. Cleveland that he wishes to keep his wife and baby out of this canvass. He never wrote better letters than thore touching these two subjects, and his position, beisides being right, will gain him instead of losing him votes. The "Baby McKee" nonsense has prejudiced thousands of voters against President Harrison.—Richmond Dispatch.

The "Baby Ruth" and "Baby McKee" politicians have met with another discouragement. Mr. Cleveland has been constrained to inform one of them that he has no photograph of his little baby, and that he would not send it for publication if he had. The persons who are engaged in the "baby" style of politics may mean well enough, but they are growing very tiresome.—Philadelphia Record.

CANDIDATE BIDWELL.

Bidwell's nomination is a delicate compliment to the prohibition industries of California.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

Gen. Bidwell heads the Prohibition ticket for president. If the genera bids well for the floating vote he wil cut quite a respectable figure in the national free-for-all.—Troy (N. Y.) Observer.

Gen. Bidwell, the Prohibition nominee for president, is said by those who know him to be a strong and able man. Up to a few years back he was a prominent Republican.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

When Bidwell became converted to teetotalism he destroyed half a million dollars' worth of his own wine. That made him the logical candidate of his party. But logical candidates are not always successful.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Bidwell, of Bidwell's Bar," is the Prohibition candidate. There's a luscious combination of beer and boodle suggested by the name that should bring votes to the Prohibition ticket.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times.

Gen. Bidwell is the Prohibition candidate. It's a lovely name for the paragraphers and punsters, and at the same time the quarrels among the cold-water folks bid well to advance the hilarity of the occasion.—Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.

Gen. John Bidwell, millionaire, reformed distiller and Prohibition candidate for president, no longer makes wine and brandy on his premises, but now sells in open-market the wine grapes from his 150-acre vineyard. He is reported to have reformed at the request of his wife. We tip our hat to Mrs. John Bidwell, of Chico, Cal.—Waterbury (Ct.) Republican.

RISIBILITY TICKLERS.

"Has Mantalius a very deep voice?" "Very. Why, when that man sings it hurts his corns."—Judy.

A fellow is never too old to learn, especially if he begins late in life to trade horses.—Chicago Post.

The tramp puts his whole sole in his work when he can't beat his way on a railroad.—Binghamton Republican.

The desirability of bonds depends on whether you hold them or they hold you.—Indianapolis News.

The chimney swallow ought to outfly all other birds, for it is hatched in a flue.—Binghamton Republican.

The college student is apt to find that the beginning comes after the commencement is past.—Chicago Times.

"Some men are mighty mean about lending money," said Mr. Long; "now, I always keep a fiver in my pocket to lend to a friend." "Will you lend me the fiver this morning?" asked Mr. Short. "I am sorry to say, my friend, that the fiver I keep for lending is lent."—New York Press.

Johnson—Been away on your vacation? Jackson—Yes; went down to Medocskenecasis, in Maine. Lots of fishing and that sort of thing, you know. "That's the kind! Any game?" "You bet! Poker every night in the week and all Sunday."—Texas Siftings.

Old Doctor—No, sir. I never have a patient die on my hands—never. Young Doctor—How do you manage it? Old Doctor—When I find a man is going to die I get him to call in a specialist.—Life.

Mr. Wolcott Was a Nervy Young Man.

Eugene Field in Chicago News-Record.

The New York Sun of last Sunday printed an appreciative article upon the subject of Senator Edward O. Wolcott's career, his talents and his idiosyncrasies. Curiously enough, however, it neglected to give one incident which fairly illustrated, we think, the gentleman's fearlessness. It seems that upon an occasion some years ago a friend took Wolcott for a drive in the suburbs of Leadville, and Wolcott expressed a suspicion that the horses were perhaps too frisky to be trustworthy. Thereupon the friend set about bantering and badgering Wolcott upon his excessive timidity. Wolcott bore this patiently till presently they began to descend one of those steep, almost precipitous inclines in which Colorado roads abound.

"Will you let me drive awhile?" asked Wolcott.

"Certainly," answered the other, suspecting no evil.

But no sooner had Wolcott got the reins than he turned to his companion and said: "You have been shaming me for my timidity. My turn has come now. We'll see who squeals first!"

With that he flung the reins over the horses' backs and began plying the whip furiously. The frightened horses dashed down the hill, swinging the buggy around curves and against bowlders in such wise as to threaten its demolition. Wolcott continued to ply the whip and to shout at the maddened brutes. His friend clung, white and trembling, to his seat. It is a marvel that both were not killed. Finally the buggy was overturned, the horses broke away, and Wolcott and his friend were left in a confused heap, with a broken arm, a sprained ankle and a dozen body cuts and bruises between 'em.

"Well, how do you like it?" asked Wolcott, gathering himself together and emerging from the debris.

The other answered feebly but proudly: "I ain't squealed yet!"

Brilliant Scene in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Record.

A red-headed girl wearing red suspenders and red shoes caused people to shut their eyes on Chestnut street yesterday.

SPECIMEN JABS AT WEAVER.

Mr. Weaver was a back number in his best days. He failed under the Greenback banner to carry a single state. Will he be any more of a bother under the new scheme?—Bath (Me.) Times.

James B. Weaver has been sent out from too many caves of Adullam to represent the denizens of those strange places to be much of a surprise now as the candidate of the People's party or to rank as a person of special interest, even temporarily.—Providence (R. I.) Bulletin.

The fierceness with which many Democratic papers are attacking Weaver and the People's party contrasts strangely with the assurances of other Democrats that Weaver is going to win their victory for them by throwing the election into the house.—Buffalo, (N. Y.) Express.

Gen. Weaver in 1878 was elected to congress on the Greenback ticket, and in 1880 was made the Greenback candidate for president, receiving 307,306 votes. In 1881 he was again elected to congress by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats, and held his seat for four years.—Troy, (Pa.) Register.

The so-called People's party have held their much-talk-of Omaha convention, and not being able to get any other available candidate, finally took up with J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, who has been for years a stock candidate for almost any position in any and all parties.—New Britain (Conn.) Record.

The nomination of Weaver by the People's party makes that organization a mere shadow of the old Greenback cause. Weaver was one of its craziest champions. His nomination simply means a revival of Greenbackism in its worst phase, and will be so accepted by the country.—Milford (Mass.) Journal.

All accounts from Omaha agree that the delegates to the People's party convention are going home in a far from enthusiastic mood. After Weaver had been nominated for president, it gradually became clear to the delegates that they had been victimized by an old political "rounder," whose weak candidacy as a Greenbacker in 1880 contitutes a serious handicap upon him in 1892. The truth seems to be that Weaver "put up a job" on the guileless farmers.—Baltimore (Md.) Herald.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Miss Adeline M. Irison retires from the Cambridge (Mass.) corps of teachers after fifty years of service. Such records are rare, and as golden as they are rare.

Mr. Gladstone dotes on tea, but wants it made by his wife. Mrs. Gladstone, of course, is a good cook. Did any man whose wife was a poor cook ever become great?

Sir Arthur Sullivan having so far recovered his health to be able to attend a Wagner opera, is considered fairly convalescent, and is receiving no end of congratulations.

Chester Alan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur, who resides rather regularly in Paris, is a handsome-looking young man, much resembling his father in appearance, and about thirty years of age.

M. Paderewiski, during his stay in London, has been forced to observe the strictest incognito. The affection of the nerves of the right hand, which caused him so much suffering at the end of the season, has happily been cured.

Miss Emma Bradley, of Chicago, has founded a mission school at her own expense in the slums of the city. She makes her home in the rear of the school room, and shares her food with a number of poor people, and at her own table, too.

Ex-Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, having been honored with a LL. D. degree by Brown university, frankly admits that he doesn't know why, unless it is because he once studied a year in that institution. Perhaps it was because Massachusetts has exalted Ames.

The title of Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback and Farmers' Alliance leader, is a genuine one. He enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa infantry in 1861, and three years later was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers for "gallantry on the field." He was elected to congress on the Greenback ticket in 1878 and again in 1884.

Hint to the Amalgamation.

To the Editor of the Globe.

If there is such a profit in making steel as you say in this morning's paper, why wouldn't it be a good scheme for the Amalgamated association to go into the business of making it on its own account, and give Mr. Carnegie et al. the benefit of a little wholesome competition? The association is said to have a fund of $250,000 to its credit in the Pittsburg banks, and if that isn't sufficient to put up a first-class "plant" the moment it is demonstrated that there is any such money as you say in the business, the workingmen of these two cities may be relied on to furnish as much more. The writer has $1,000 invested in a loan association which he will gladly draw out to invest in such an enterprise, and there are any number of others who can take from one to ten $100 shares in the same way. But are you sure about the profits?

S. H. L.

VAGABOND VERSELETS.

Tumbled.

He thought the hammock just the thing
To pass a pleasant minute,
Until one day he chanced to spring
And found he was not in it.
—New York Evening Sun.

The Summer Girl.

She is criticised in a gentle way,
But her critics must confess
That a pretty picture she makes today
In her fluffy summer dress.
—New York Press.

Too Much.

Why did the maid refuse to wed
The man she said she would!
Was it because he was not kind
Or everything that's good?

Oh, no. It was because, alas!
This would-be erring blood
Did tuck his necktie in his shirt
To show his diamond stud.
—Clothier and Furnisher.

Versatile.

Upon the tennis court she'll play
In flannel shirt and blazer,
And when he cries the score is love,
The fact will scarcely please her.

But later, on the evening sands,
Oh, Cupid's tool, the sinner!
She'll play another game of love
And then he'll not be winner.
—Cloak Review.

Human Nature.

There was a sign upon a fence;
The sign was "Paint."
And everybody that went by,
Sinner and saint,
Put out a finger and touched the fence,
And onward sped:
And, as they wiped their finger tips,
"It is" they said.
—Music and Drama.

No Plutocrat.

In summer noondays much he loves
Upon the grass to lie,
Regardless of the stirring world
That madly rushes by;
And from his grassy covert there
The blue expanse to scan—
And yet he is no millionaire,
But just a hired man.
—New York Herald.

The Noblest Work.

The noblest work of God's an honest man.
To other works a greater, ruling brother;
Well pleased, He paused, His crowning deed to scan—
"Enough!" thought He. "I'll never make another."
And angels praised, and mankind loud rejoiced,
And in their secret hearts felt exultation,
While this idea every Ego voiced,
"I'll have no rival now throughout creation!"
—New York Herald.

The Familiar Friend.

He tires with his off-hand ways,
We wish him far away
Who slaps us on the back and says,
"How do you feel today?"
—New York Press.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Carnegie makes too many appeals for protection. First, he wants a protective tariff against importation of his products. This done he wants protection from his starving employes who knock hungrily at the gates of the fortress he has reared.—Quincy Herald.

If protection be intended, as is claimed, to secure "American wages to American workmen," why are its champions so given, as at Homestead, to supplanting American with "foreign pauper labor," even at the rifle's mouth?—New York World.

That such gigantic fortunes, created by such gross injustice, are a menace to social peace and progress has long been plain to every man. That the workingmen in whose name this robbery has been committed must in time rise against their masters was foreseen. The marvel of all is that the men who have been the victims of this tariff conspiracy should so long be indifferent to the influences working against their welfare.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The tariff-fattened barons can no longer fool the people by lying, and yesterday they called to their aid a body of armed Hessians to shoot down such of their prospective serfs as would not submit quietly to be trampled upon. For a quarter of a century protection has been sustained by a lie; yesterday Carnegie & Co. inaugurated the plan of the future; henceforth protection is to be sustained by force, and if necessary by blood.—New Orleans States.

When the McKinley bill was pending the iron and steel men were permitted to fix the iron and steel duties to suit their own interests, and their action was based on the pretense that the duties imposed were necessary to the protection of the interests of the laboring men. The latter were told that high protective duties meant higher wages. The doctrine was preached by a great political party, and it was proclaimed even by the president of the United States. The taxation thus imposed in the name of American labor has been used to protect combinations of capitalists and to fill the pockets of the Carnegies, while the workingmen have been forced to accept lower wages.—Buffalo Courier.

President Harrison may succeed in bringing about a settlement in order to save the Republican party, which has made Mr. Carnegie prince of millionaires; President Harrison may succeed in inducing this tariff baron to abandon his attempt to compel 4,000 men to accept a reduction of 30 per cent in their wages; he may induce him to send his bloody Pinkerton hirelings home and to dismantle that fort which he has erected to carry out his policy of war against his workingmen; but whether President Harrison succeeds or not, the damning fact remains that the industry which is most benefited by tariff taxation and the firm which has been enabled to despoil the American people to the most gigantic extent, have given the American people an object lesson in the results of robber protection which can never be effaced.—Omaha World-Herald.

Revised Catechism for Workingmen.

BY S. L. BELLMAN.

[Respectfully dedicated to Mr. Stevenson, of Pittsburg, author of former "Catechism for Workingmen" in 1888.]

McKinley bills for the high tariff mills.
Pinkerton pills for the workingmen's ills.

Q. What is tariff? A. A tax.

Q. What is high tariff? A. Robbery of the many for the benefit of a few.

Q. What is the McKinley bill? A. A special law to create millionaires out of the iron manufacturers.

Q. Why does McKinley desire to make millionaires out of the iron manufacturers? A. Because they contribute largely to the Republican party, favor a monarchical form of government, like to live in castles in Europe, build million-dollar monuments (to be kept up at public expense), hire Pinkerton physicians, etc., etc., all of which takes a great amount of money.

Q. How are Pinkerton pills taken? A. They are never taken; always given.

Q. What is a Pinkerton physician? A. A practitioner of a new school of medicine, founded by Dr. Pinkerton, of Chicago.

Q. What is Dr. Pinkerton's form of treatment? A. By Pinkerton pills.

Q. What are Pinkerton pills? A. An ounce of cold lead in a brass capsule.

Q. What diseases are Pinkerton pills especially designed for? A. The objections of the workingman to having his wages reduced under an alleged protective tariff.

Q. Who are they given by, and how? A. Pinkerton's pills are injected into a workingman by a special physician sent out from Chicago for that purpose: generally by means of a Winchester rifle, but any large gun will do; .44 caliber are considered the best size.

Q. Who are the Pittsburg agents? A. The Carnegie Steel Company (Limited) at present.

Q. What is the high sheriff of Allegheny county? A. A nonentity.

Q. Who acted as the adviser of this nonentity in the present trouble? A. Chris Magee, who would a national chairman be.

Q. Who was his chief deputy? A. State Senator Bill Flinn.

Q. What is the antidote for Pinkerton pills, which are nearly always fatal? A. Vote the Democratic ticket for a tariff for revenue only. All tariff over that is putting more power into the hands of the manufacturers to grind to death the workingman.

Dr. Dana Objects.

New York Sun.

Mr. Harrison committed a bad blunder when he lifted Campbell into the chairmanship of his committee. But if Mr. Cleveland wants to match it he will persist in his apparent purpose of hoisting William F. Harrity into the chairmanship of his campaign committee.

The bitterness of Mr. Harrity's recent assaults upon Senator Hill and the regular Democracy of New York renders him decidedly offensive to those whose co-operation is absolutely necessary to success.

Mr. Harrity has developed a remarkable aptitude for reducing the Democratic vote in Republican Pennsylvania, and for nominating presidential candidates for the Democrats of Democratic states to elect, but minute inquiry fails to discover on his part any other qualification for the post of Democratic manager of a close fight in the contested states.

Better not try it.

Bourke Cochran told the Chicago convention that Pennsylvania would saddle the Democratic party with a nominee of her choice, and then hustle both the nominee and the party into the ditch. Nothing would contribute more decisively to the prophecy than the selection of a particularly obnoxious Pennsylvanian to manage the details of the canvass in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana.

Pennsylvania's Labor Troubles.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is a strange fact that Pennsylvania, the center of the American system of protection has suffered more from labor difficulties than any other state in the Union. Every demand made by that state for special privileges has been made on the ground that the Pennsylvania workingman needed the special care of the government, and in no case has the Keystone state failed to get what she asked, and yet, in spite of it all, chronic war prevails between laborers and capitalists, between those who earn and those who accumulate. So far as can be discovered not a dollar of the wealth gained by the operation of law has found its way into the workingman's pocket. In the most highly protected state the earners of wealth are not only excluded from the benefits of privilege, but are obliged to fight for what they earn—not always with success. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then Pennsylvania ought to be the most rabid anti-protection state in the country.

The late Dom Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, had many scientific tastes and was an enthusiastic student of natural history.

PINKERTONS TESTIFY.

Billy and Bob, the Private Snap Workers, Appear at Washington.

Knights of Labor Leaders on Hand With a Series of Questions.

Robert Pinkerton Holds His Men Up as Models of Forbearance.

The Homesteaders He Considers the Aggressors at All Stages.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The subcommittee of the house committee on judiciary, charged with the investigation of the Homestead labor troubles, resumed its sessions in this city today. Robert A. Pinkerton was the first witness called. His brother William, their attorney, and Messrs. Hayes, Wright and Devlin, of the Knights of Labor, were also in attendance.

Before the examination of witness was proceeded with Mr. Devlin, of the K. of L., submitted a number of questions, which he wished the committee to ask the witness. Chairman Oates received the questions, said they would be considered by the committee, and if found proper would be asked. The committee then went into secret session to consider the questions submitted by Mr. Devlin; also a statement submitted by the Pinkerton brothers, and at the conclusion of the secret session the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock. The Pinkertons submitted a long statement, claiming their men fired only in self-defense.

The chairman stated that the committee had examined the questions submitted by the labor people, and, as the Pinkerton people did not object to answering them, they would be propounded. Mr. Oates put the most important questions to Robert Pinkerton, as follows:

K. of L. Questions.

What are the names and residences of the principals composing the so-called Pinkerton agency?

What is the nature of the several branches which the agency undertakes to conduct?

What number of officers or weapons of offense of all kinds were subject to your control or owned by your agency on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1892, and where were they deposited?

What authority do you exercise, or claim to exercise, over your employes as to obedience of orders? Are they required to bear arms and go wherever ordered by the principals of an agency, and perform whatever service is imposed upon them?

Are any of your contracts with your employes in writing? If yes, produce one or more of them.

State under what circumstances you entered into the agreement with Mr. Frick or his associates to guard the works at Homestead, Pa. Who first broached the negotiations ending in the employment? Produce all correspondence relating thereto.

Was this your first agreement to supply men to Mr. Frick or his associates? How many men and on what terms did you supply them in the matter of difficulty in the Connellsville coke regions?

How many men were you requested to furnish in the Homestead matter? Within what time and from what localities did you obtain them?

The Ironclad Barges.

How were the barges on which your men were transferred to Homestead constructed as to defense and precaution of persons upon them? Were the barges lined with iron or steel plate with sufficient strength to resist small arms of every kind?

Were not the men on the barges entirely secure from any attack from the iron men of Homestead as long as they remained behind the protecting sides of the barges?

Why were the barges employed to transport the men from Pittsburg to Homestead instead of ordinary modes and means of travel by land and water?

State the number of men on the barges, the amount of ammunition and number and kind of firearms of all kinds, and by whom the said ammunition and arms were supplied?

How many of the men on the barges were old and trained employes of the agency? What authority had they over the new recruits in respect to requiring them to use and bear firearms at their command and direction?

State particularly where the men who finally landed in Homestead were assembled together, by what states and by what lines of railroad they were transported to Pittsburg.

State precisely the object in placing the large number of firearms on the barges, and whether it was not understood between the principals of the agency and Mr. Frick and others representing the Carnegie works at Homestead, that the men on the barges were to commit a breach of the peace or to use force to recover possession of these works if necessary.

Orders to Fire.

State whether it was not the intention of the superiors on the barge and whether they had not been instructed to fire upon the so-called locked out union workmen at Homestead, and to take life if necessary to obtain possession of these works.

What right did you believe you had to assemble men outside of Pennsylvania and carry them within that state armed, or with arms conveniently at hand, without the request or consent of the authorities of the state or any municipality therein?

Did your agency make any efforts to obtain the consent or authority of the executive of Pennsylvania, or did you ever before taking armed men into any state ask for or obtain the consent or authority of the executive of such state?

Would you not have the same right to place 10,000 armored barges on the navigable waters of the United States equipped with men and loaded with arms and ammunition as you had to place these two barges, manned and loaded, upon the waters of the Monongahela river?

How many human lives have your employes taken since your agency first entered upon the business of supplying men to protect property of corporations and employers against so-called "strikers," or to make effective so-called "lock-outs?"

Pinkerton's Replies.

Witness said that the National Pinkerton agency was controlled by Robert and William Pinkerton, with their main offices in New York and Chicago. The former was controlled by Robert Pinkerton and the latter by William Pinkerton. They also had six other branches in other cities. The nature of the business of the agency was to furnish watchmen for private business firms, race courses and fairs.

He said the agency had about 200 rifles, 400 pistols, clubs, etc., deposited in Chicago: the number of regular employes did not exceed 600 in all parts of the country, and to the best of his belief the number of men employed by them never exceeded 800 at one time; the only authority they exercised over their men was that of an employer; their men were not required to bear arms, and were at liberty to refuse to go to a place to which they were ordered if they chose.

Refused to Produce Contracts.

Mr. Pinkerton, at the advice of his counsel, refused to give the contracts with his men. He said that the request was made by the Carnegie company to send them 500 watchmen. His firm had been engaged by Mr. Frick in the coke strike in Pennsylvania, at which time they sent about 150 watchmen. They were sworn in as deputy marshals. The Carnegie company wanted 300 men by July 6. The men came from New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and knew what they were wanted for.

He said he did not know personally anything about the barges, but thought they were ordinary barges used in transportation. He did not believe the barges were lined with iron, and professed ignorance about the arms. He said the barges were not secure from attack, and that he would not have allowed his men to have gone in them if he thought they were to be attacked. Had he known that the men could not land without a breach of the peace, he said, he would not have permitted them to go unauthorized by the governor or unauthorized by the sheriff.

A Well-Equipped Army.

There were 350 men on the barges, about 250 rifles, 300 pistols, ammunition and night clubs. About two-thirds of the men had previously been in our employ. They had no authority over the other men. All were under the charge of F. H. Hines, a trustworthy, prudent and reliable man, an old employe of our agency. About 170 men were from Chicago, 76 from Philadelphia and 120 from New York. All met at Youngstown, O.

The arms on the barges, said Mr. Pinkerton, were in boxes, and were destined for the yards and private property of the Carnegie company. Our instructions were that they should not be given to the men until after they had been sworn in by the sheriff, and we were assured that that would be done upon the first sign of trouble. We would not permit the men to use force to recover possession of the works unless they had been sworn in by the sheriff. The men were not instructed to fire upon strikers, and would not have fired upon them had they not been attacked and six of their number killed.

We were advised by counsel that we had a perfect right to send watchmen from one state to another. We have never attempted to send an armed body anywhere. The principal deputy sheriff of Allegheny county accompanied our men. In twenty years, he said, three men had been killed by their watchmen up to the time of the Homestead affair. In every instance they were sworn in as deputy sheriffs or police officers.

$5 Per Day From Frick.

In answer to a question by Mr. Oates, witness said that Mr. Frick had agreed to pay him $5 a day for each man furnished. His men only went armed when acting as peace officers, or when defending life and property. They did not carry arms through the country, but had them sent to them. The occasions when they went armed were when on trains defending express and railroad property, and on these occasions they never used arms unless forced to do so. Witness did not refuse to furnish men to Mr. Frick unless they were sworn in. The arms used at Homestead were shipped from Chicago.

Mr. Oates asked this question: "Have you ever furnished men as guards to travel on trains transporting the mails or interstate commerce?"

Answer—Yes, sir, in the case of the Burlington strike and in the New York Central strike. I think wherever we have done strike work for railroads at times we have furnished men to ride on the trains. They probably were armed, but it would depend on circumstances. They went armed on the New York Central to protect themselves from assault.

Mr. Pinkerton stated that he was a sworn peace officer—a deputy sheriff—and he made it a rule always to swear in his men except in the case of railroad services.

Touched His Sore Spot.

Mr. Boatner asked how it was that trouble occurred when the strikers claimed always that they did not encourage violence.

Mr. Pinkerton made an answer that hit squarly at the Knights of Labor men present. He said that he had never seen a strike when labor organizations or their men had not abused nonunion men. He had seen men knocked off trains: he had seen them beaten almost to a jelly; he had known members of this very K. of L., whose representatives were here, to put obstructions on the track and to put dynamite under cars; he had seen men who wanted to work treated worse than savages by representatives of secret labor organizations, and he had had them sent to prison for it.

William A. Pinkerton was next sworn and corroborated all that his brother had said.

The committee adjourned subject to call of the chairman. If further testimony, touching new points, is offered within a day or two it will be received; otherwise the committee will begin the preparation of its report very soon.

AN ORIENTAL DYNASTY.

To the Editor of the Globe.

"The public school must go." Such is the decree of that mighty potentate, Frederick P. Wright, by the grace of God and of several thousands of—mighty sorry independent voters, who wish they hadn't, lord mayor of the city of St. Paul and its dependencies.

He probably doesn't intend to tear down the school buildings, for they may hereafter prove useful as barracks for the troops which—but we are advancing. Oh, no—just stop the teachers' salaries and you stop the teachers; stop the teachers and the children will stop going, and there you are, just as easy! We won't suppose that this wise and benevolent system of government will carry us back to the middle ages and reinstitute the monks, with their monasteries, as the sole repositories of learning. No, fellow subjects, Frederick I., contemplates something very different. No ignoble aspiration is his. Here it is: He proposes to found an Oriental dynasty. Freddie has read somewhere, or some one—possibly Grand Vizier Garvin—has told him of the Caliph Omar, and what he said when he ordered the burning of the Alexandrian library: "One book the Koran, is enough for mankind.' A hint is as good as a constitutional amendment, and our wise sovereign intends to destroy all books save one, that one, the Municipal Code of St. Paul; to delete from it all excepting that which relates to the office of mayor and its prerogative; and, behold, an uncrowned king in very truth. Some unbiased descendants of the great Omar still survive in Arabia, or some other highly enlightened portion of the Turkish empire; and one of these will Frederick I. import, who, as censor of the press, a sinecure, indeed, and minister of public instruction, will, conjoined with the minister of police and the imported sub-minister of detectives, administer to the public weal with wisdom and dispatch. We salute the new era. Let us make haste in doing it now, for the imperial axeman may soon have left us no heads with which to salute.

X. X. X.

Carnegie Broke the Contract.

Chicago Herald.

Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, N. Y., the veteran Republican who nominated Chester A. Arthur in the convention of 1884, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way home from a trip to the West. He said:

"There is altogether too much nonsense talked about in this controversy at Homestead. The protective tariff was framed to enable manufacturers to pay their workmen good wages. This system works in most cases, but in this instance Mr. Carnegie has failed to carry out his contract with the tariff, and that is all there is to it except that Carnegie likes to see his name in the papers.

Watterson's Elixir for Exterminating Idiots.

Courier-Journal.

Don't everybody speak at once. The next bandy-shanked, bow-legged, knock-kneed son-of-a-log we catch talking about what did not occur at Chicago we will send him by express, and at his own expense, a bottle of our elixir for the extermination of idiots, which is warranted to take the kinks out of a red-head and the freckles out of a smug-face, and the dog in general out of a dam'd fool, upon a slight application, external or internal! The donkey with the lead pencil is particularly cautioned to beware, with a big B!

New York to the Rescue.

New York World.

The world's fair is in serious danger.

The senate, moved by a spirit of almost incredible hypocrisy, has passed the Sunday-closing proviso. If the house does not strike it out, the managers of the fair will be forced either to refuse the $5,000,000, which they sorely need, or to consent to a rule which will cripple the enterprise and deprive it of the best part of its usefulness.

What is the house going to do about it? What it ought to do is plain enough, if it has the interests of the great national enterprise at heart, and has not the fear of fanaticism before its eyes.

DEFECTIVE PAGE