

THE DAILY GLOBE

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Eastern Advertising Office—Room 77, Tribune Building, New York.

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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—For Minnesota: Fair; decidedly cold; winds becoming north. For Wisconsin: Fair; cold; light snow. For Iowa: Fair; cold; light snow.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 6 p. m. Local Time, 7 p. m. 7th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment at all stations.

Table with columns: Place of Observation, Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, Clouds, etc. Includes locations like St. Paul, Duluth, and various weather readings.

—Below zero. P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

THE "DIVINE RIGHT" PLEA.

Perhaps there is a "divinity that doth lead a king." There ought to be if there isn't for all the rest of humanity is hedged about by a divine care, and it would be manifestly outside the general plan if exception were made, even against kings.

But it is pretty generally understood, nowadays, that this "divinity" is not a discriminating spirit, and that it makes no distinction between kings and beggars. The beggar has the worst of it here, but he stands quite as well with the Almighty as any king in the business.

The proposition that kings rule by divine right is an exploded fallacy. They are chiefly the product of mundane influences, and if they have any extraneous assistance at all in establishing their title the devil usually has more to do with it than any other supernatural agency.

These general observations may be given a local application. His divine right to be senator is being urged in behalf of the Hon. C. K. DAVIS.

In the absence of any earthly reason why he should be chosen to continue to represent the state of Minnesota in the national senate, the friends of this Lord's appointed deputy to the divinity that is supposed to hedge about the man who has the office and protect him from the other fellows who would like to have it.

It is not the business of other legislators to question the right of Senator Davis to re-election on the legitimate grounds of his fidelity to the interests of his constituents. His persistent advocacy of McKinleyism, of Davenportism, of the Union Pacific stock, and of other legislation contrary to the interests and desires of the people of this state, is neither denied nor palliated. It is only that he is there and has a holy right to stay there, and it would be a positive impiety to turn him out of office.

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THE GLOBE APPEALS.

The GLOBE more than once of late has had occasion to remark on the ubiquity of the newspaper which are in the employ of the modern press. It has declared that no secret is so carefully guarded as to escape their watchful eyes. And this morning, by way of illustrating this truth, it may be said that this office has for a week or more known that the Ramsey county grand jury had in mind to criticize publicly the GLOBE's attitude towards the management of our local police force.

The original rumor to this effect probably percolated on its way through the inventive brain of some venal official, and portended something much more formidable than has been realized. Had its shape as primarily pictured been accurate, our citizens would be treated at this hour to bitter denunciations of this paper and the scuffling of its staff and owners. At least, to something of this sort these same venal officials have been looking forward as an instrument for "getting even" with the GLOBE; and the GLOBE's sense of gratification at the mild and impersonal character of the grand jury's reference to it in its report is tempered by the consciousness of the disappointment which prevails at police headquarters over this outcome.

The grand jury, however, has seen fit to allude in terms of mild reproach to this paper's news department, which is an achievement worthy of note and possessed of the merit of novelty. It says in substance that the GLOBE has exaggerated the record of crimes under Mr. GARVIN'S administration, and that, in its judgment, such exaggeration is inimical to the best interests of the city. With a feeling of the profoundest respect for the body and the very worthy and honorable gentlemen who compose it, it may be said in reply that, even if this were true, it would be none of the grand jury's business. The functions of the grand jury do not include a general supervision of all men and all men's manners.

It has, on the other hand, the duty to perform, and they are all public officers. It is charged with the consideration of crimes against order and the dignity of the state, and with the framing of indictments or presentments against them. It has the right to suggest ideas concerning the management of public institutions and the improvement of public morals. But when it assumes to play the role of a general censor and a censor of individuals in their private capacities, it steps outside its sphere and intrudes into a region which should be kept sacred from its presence; and where its presence is attended with the gravest danger to its own influence and the comfort and safety of the community.

The GLOBE does not advance these suggestions in any spirit of sensitiveness, however, and would not be understood as so doing. For one reason, it counts itself superior to such criticism, even when proceeding from so reputable a source. For another reason, it has in this particular instance, as well as in all other cases where it takes a determined stand on a public issue, the endorsement of a clean conscience, and in spite of the grand jury's timid hint to the contrary, the fact remains that crime has been infinitely more rampant in St. Paul since the resignation of Chief CLARK than it was during his official term. The present grand jury at its two sessions has returned, as the GLOBE is informed, in the neighborhood of ninety indictments, which is a number extraordinarily large when compared with the doings of previous juries. Not only is this true, but not a single offense has been reported in the columns of this paper which is not capable of absolute verification from the records of the police or the testimony of the parties concerned. Were the blue book at the police headquarters opened to public inspection with the same generosity as to current crimes as it has been to the antiquarian of the Dispatch in his search for robberies a decade old, it would show that instead of exaggerating the facts the GLOBE has never referred to hundreds of criminal episodes committed within our borders of late, the perpetrators of which have never been apprehended and never will be punished. The most unnumbered zeal is displayed at the stone building on Third street in hushing up the news of such things, and the imperial government of France during the war with Prussia never developed anything like the capacity to conceal disasters from the public mind which Mr. GARVIN has proved himself the possessor of.

The only sin to which the GLOBE pleads guilty in this connection is a certain flippancy of treatment of a very serious matter. This is not due to its underestimation of what the prevailing lawlessness connotes. But its policy in general is to convey important truths under a lightsome garb. This may be a mistaken policy, but its motives are none the less of the highest. It has only the kindest personal feelings for Mr. GARVIN, in spite of his threats of "getting even" with it for its performance of a public duty. It has often spoken in admiration of his character and of his genial and attractive qualities. But it solemnly repeats that thieves, gamblers, highwaymen, thugs, gamblers and confidence men have obtained a footing in St. Paul under his regime which they have never had before. It also solemnly repeats that either he must drive them out or he must be driven out himself.

The GLOBE appeals from the superficial and ill-digested dicta of the grand jury to the records of the police department and to the tribunal of popular experience. It is a failure, and for the issuance of sundry manifestos calling upon the benighted populace to insist upon a restoration of monarchic rule in this state, however, the Editorial Board of the BONA PARTIS and the Orleansians are neglecting to beat their little tom-toms and lift their appealing voices amid the confusion incident to a cabinet change. Their silence is significant of the fact that they have lost heart. The French republic has come to stay. BONA PARTIS is a suicide's grave, and there is, almost for the first time, no man-on-horseback looming up in the background of France. The restless Gallic temperament has at last settled down to something like a steadfast appreciation of the advantages of liberty, equality and fraternity.

The GLOBE is in thorough sympathy with all the agitation having for its object the improvement of our country roads. Anybody who lives in Minnesota must be. This is the paramount, most immediate and most pressing of our local needs. The condition of wagon roads in this state is at once a disgrace and a source of enormous annual loss to our people. For months in the year there are sections where a practical carriage exists, and where egress or ingress is impracticable. Even in the midsummer, and between populous towns, travel is full of discomforts. When the rainy season comes, the roads are a mass of mud, and the coming legions of tourists who to the state to take up this subject in good earnest and outside the

LOCAL LONICONS.

"The Judiciary." At least that particular portion of it which partisan Republican papers pleaded for so desperately during the late canvass, has really gone into politics of its own accord now. Judge John W. Willis has taken his election so modestly that Gov. Merriam's latest appointment on the district bench has "been provided for" by the legislature. The center of the judicial system, the spectacle of a model non-partisan candidate to contest for a seat on the bench, has been a disappointment to many. The building of highways is a thing for individual communities, not for the country at large. Those who dwell along them use them chiefly when built, and they should be charged with their construction and maintenance. Minnesota will have to equip herself with highways if she is to have any, and the center she gets at it, the better it will be for our prosperity and progress.

LETTERS TO THE GLOBE. A great multitude of well-meaning and profound-thinking people write communications to the GLOBE, and are doubtless surprised and grieved that they do not see their productions in print. The reasons are few and briefly stated: They are too long, and they lack signatures. The GLOBE believes it is the organ of the people, and their words should be published. It would encourage the free and cordial relations which subsist between it and its array of readers. It invites every friend to send in his views on current topics, but to send them briefly and every Monday morning, where the subject matter will endure. The delay they will be grouped into an interesting department and printed. To this end communications must be brief—not to exceed 300 words—written only upon one side of the paper, and accompanied by the true name of the writer. A fictitious name or nom de plume may be used for publication, but the correct name is desired for the information of the editor, and to show the good faith of the writer. But write briefly. The reading public will not waste time on long, dreary articles, and the GLOBE will not give space to dead matter. Send in your communications, but make them brief, snappy, and to the point.

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SENATOR ALLISON made a mistake in his policy. He should be a Democrat, but the Democratic party is large-souled enough to harbor a man who wears a silk hat in conjunction with a bow-tied coat.

BROOKLYN doesn't care whether the comet comes or goes. The churchy city is now plunged in a series of pie-eating contests that make all other matters mundane or celestial, pale into insignificance.

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The Clerk—Yes, indeed. Mrs. Haut-Ton, etc.—Well, have half a dozen picked out and nicely framed and sent to my address. The pastels I've got now don't match the paper on the wall.

Grief. Chicago Tribune. Mand (sobbing)—Charley's jilted me, boo-boo. Mabel—Never mind, deary, never mind. Mand—I will too. He's jilted me and he's the only one other man in the town left av-a-silly-see!

The Poet (with elation)—The editor returned my poem. My friend—I don't see anything to rejoice over in having a poem returned. The Poet—Oh, he said he didn't think of it. That's all. That's all I had thought of it, it wouldn't have been returned.

VAGRANT VERSELETS. I love the rich chrysanthemum, yet honestly declare, When I see a specimen, I long to comb its hair. —New York Herald.

On a Blind Sawyer. He was a sawyer, blind he was, That saw his only hair, Although none ever saw him see, Many have seen him saw. —Judge.

Not Over Particular. She took my hand in sheltered nooks, She took my flowers, candy, books, Gloves, anything I cared to send, She took my rival in the end. —Puck.

Cause and Effect. I came I saw I pressed her hand— I begged her for a kiss, She blushed—looked down, I stole the prize— I was a dream of bliss. I've dreamed from that dream since then; That kiss has cost me dear. I'm paying alimony now. For it twice takes a year. —Providence Journal.

About This Time of Year. Just now there is come the season Half way 'twixt two extremes, When the chilly morning dawns, And the sun is in the noon-day beams, When the dealer in the ice lump Has a spasm of the stomach, And wishing somehow he could change his Frozen crystals into coal. —Chicago News.

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IRISHMEN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC CONDEMN THE PLAN.

New York, Nov. 29.—The Times this morning published an outline of what it proposes to be the plan Mr. Gladstone proposes to offer to the British house of commons as a solution of the problem of Ireland's self-government, which has confronted the English government for so many years. The Times says, may be accepted as authentic. They were published Sunday in the Baltimore Sun as the "views of a leading thinker." The Times has received assurance that they are Mr. Gladstone's views and that he will submit them in the home rule bill which is now framing. This assurance comes through an autograph letter written by a gentleman who is very close to the prime minister. The plan and the arguments to sustain it are substantially as follows: The right of Ireland to home rule has been admitted by all political parties and is, indeed, based upon the fundamental principle of the British constitution. But what is right may not always be expedient. This is the only solid ground on which to stand, and it is, in fact, only in the event of special allegations of inexpediency being made by the particular measure of home rule proposed.

Outline of a Purported Home-Rule Plan of Mr. Gladstone. It is Proposed to Divide the Emerald Isle Into Four Provinces. Each One of Which Is to Have a House of Representatives.

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Objections to Home Rule. The alleged inexpediencies of home rule for Ireland, and are: First—That an Irish parliament would dominate Ireland in an intolerable manner. Second—That an Irish parliament would be a source of trouble to the British government. Third—That an Irish parliament would be a source of trouble to the British government. Fourth—That an Irish parliament would be a source of trouble to the British government.

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Second—Can Grover Cleveland be nominated and re-elected in 1896 or not? St. Paul, Nov. 29, 1892.

Mystery of a Night. Chicago News-Record. First Pullman Porter—Golly, chile, but I had a time last night.

Second Pullman Porter—What's de matter? "Thought I los a shoe. Looked for it high and low, den dug it up an' waited for de passenger ter kick."

"An' did he?" "Huh! Reckon he didn't. Come out after while, stumpin' round wid one shoe."

A Connoisseur. Chicago Tribune. Mrs. Haut-Ton de Nordseide (at the book store) "I understand that pastels in prose are quite the thing now. Have you any?"

The Clerk—Yes, indeed. Mrs. Haut-Ton, etc.—Well, have half a dozen picked out and nicely framed and sent to my address. The pastels I've got now don't match the paper on the wall.

Grief. Chicago Tribune. Mand (sobbing)—Charley's jilted me, boo-boo. Mabel—Never mind, deary, never mind. Mand—I will too. He's jilted me and he's the only one other man in the town left av-a-silly-see!

The Poet (with elation)—The editor returned my poem. My friend—I don't see anything to rejoice over in having a poem returned. The Poet—Oh, he said he didn't think of it. That's all. That's all I had thought of it, it wouldn't have been returned.

VAGRANT VERSELETS. I love the rich chrysanthemum, yet honestly declare, When I see a specimen, I long to comb its hair. —New York Herald.

On a Blind Sawyer. He was a sawyer, blind he was, That saw his only hair, Although none ever saw him see, Many have seen him saw. —Judge.

Not Over Particular. She took my hand in sheltered nooks, She took my flowers, candy, books, Gloves, anything I cared to send, She took my rival in the end. —Puck.

Cause and Effect. I came I saw I pressed her hand— I begged her for a kiss, She blushed—looked down, I stole the prize— I was a dream of bliss. I've dreamed from that dream since then; That kiss has cost me dear. I'm paying alimony now. For it twice takes a year. —Providence Journal.