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

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—For Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana: Generally fair; slightly warmer in northern portions of Minnesota and North Dakota; west to north winds. For Wisconsin and Iowa: Snow in southeastern portions; northwest winds; slightly colder.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 6:58 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	30.08	28	Havre	30.38	14
Duluth	30.10	24	Miles City	30.30	24
La Crosse	30.00	34	Helena	30.38	28
Huron	30.12	24	Calgary	30.38	20
Pierre	30.14	30	Med'e Hat	30.42	12
Moorhead	30.22	14	Qu' Appelle	30.12	18
Bismarck	30.20	24	Sw't Cur'ent	30.42	6
Ft. Buford	30.32	14	Winnipeg	30.10	10

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

THE PEESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

That part of the country which has the time and energy to read Mr. HARRISON'S message will not be surprised to learn that his attitude on the great issues of the late campaign is unaffected by the verdict of November the 8th. Like a woman, convinced against his will, he is of the same opinion as he was before the jury found in his opponent's favor; and he takes occasion in this, his last public document, to renew his expressions of faith in the virtues of a protective tariff and in the crying need for a federal election law. The second project he commends to the attention of congress with an ostensibly sincere idea that it will be induced to give it some consideration. The first he refers to only for the purposes of defending his own discredited views, of pointing out the difficulties which await the incoming administration, and of suggesting that legislation on the whole subject be postponed until after the inauguration of Mr. CLEVELAND. The president's devotion to the principles in battling for which he was so completely worsted would be heroic, were it not so futile, and were it not indicative of a feeling of hope on his part that the Democracy will fail in the gigantic task which it has undertaken. He says that he will be glad if a system can be devised under which it will be possible for the mills of both Europe and the United States to be busy at the same time, and under which the American workingman can continue to receive high wages, in spite of his exposure to foreign competition. But he clearly implies that he will be overwhelmed with chagrin and disappointment, should any such consummation be arrived at. Mr. HARRISON is a man of great intelligence and profound attainments, and it is immeasurably discouraging to hear him repeat the stale formulæ of the protectionist at this hour. During the heat of the campaign, clap-trap of this sort may be pardonable; but if he honestly entertains such sentiments when they have no bearing on his selfish ambitions, it only proves of what little value education is for the elimination of prejudices. In other parts of his message he congratulates the country on its peaceful relations with outside nations, and yet here he deliberately argues as though the industrial and business distress of Europe would contribute to our own prosperity. In other parts of his message he recommends the restriction of immigration, that our working classes may be protected from the underbidding of pauper labor; and yet here he deliberately argues as though a tariff on commodities were the same as a tariff on men. It would be too much to expect of Mr. HARRISON a frank surrender on these matters, but he does not increase his reputation by hurling a feeble dart against the citadel of his victorious foes, as did PRIAM when he retreated from conquered Troy.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

That was a timely article which the GLOBE reprinted yesterday morning from the Norman County Herald. It argued that the people should at once begin to express themselves as to what they should want from the next legislature. It asked what is the prevailing opinion on the school text book question, on the liquor problem, on the electoral college issue, on the regulation of railroads, on the matter of usury, on the tax laws, on internal improvements. It urged its readers to speak up and let their views be known.

The GLOBE extends a similar invitation. It also suggests to the country press the propriety of creating a popular sentiment in favor of a serious session. A thousand questions of great importance ought to be considered and disposed of during the winter. Some of them the Herald has mentioned, but the list is infinitely longer. Let the legislature keep itself clear from buncombe bills, from futile discussions, from partisan wrangles, and get down to business. It will not do this unless it thinks the people are in earnest about demanding it. Let the newspapers make it clear that this is the general desire.

ROGER Q. MILLS.

The definite assurance comes from Texas that the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS will be re-elected to the United States senate, a majority of the members of the new legislature having announced themselves in his favor. By the Democracy at large, familiar with the great fame and splendid achievements of Mr. MILLS, but unacquainted with the details of Texas politics, this assurance is received with great satisfaction, but at the same time is taken as a matter of course. But to those who have followed recent political events in Texas, the announcement that Senator MILLS is sure of re-election is doubly gratifying from the fact that it has not been discounted by confident expectation. The Texas Democracy is in a condition of dismal inharmony, and the head of the faction which was victorious in its state ticket this year is hostile to Senator MILLS. Gov. HOGG is the acknowledged leader of this faction, and it was he who sent CHILTON to the senate to serve in the interval between the resignation of Senator REAGAN and the meeting of the legislature which was to select a senator for the unexpired term. The legislature, when it convened, refused to ratify Gov. HOGG'S choice, and sent MILLS to take CHILTON'S place. The fact, however, that HOGG has recently had himself re-elected to the governorship, in the face of the most determined opposition, tended to disturb Mr. MILLS' followers, lest the porcine governor's influence should this time be strong enough to defeat their distinguished chief for re-election to the senate. That it will not do this is a subject for national congratulation. Mr. MILLS can not be spared from congress in this crisis of the tariff cause, of which he has been so great a leader.

THE FEDERAL OFFICES.

There are a large number of official positions in Minnesota, of various degrees of value, which are now filled by Republicans. These positions will be wanted by Democrats, and it is but right that they should have them. In determining who shall fill these positions, the loyal, hard-working and unselfish Democrats of the respective neighborhood, should agree among themselves as to the most fit and most deserving man among them for the office. The man selected should be thoroughly competent and of clean character, manly and accommodating. He should be a Democrat, whose devotion to the principles of the party never wavers and whose efforts for the success of these principles are intelligently put forth upon all proper occasions.

In this connection the GLOBE is disposed to try to impress upon the Democracy of the state the necessity of the selection of none but worthy candidates for appointment to office, and the importance of the Democrats of the respective localities coming to an agreement as to who the candidates shall be.

There will be nobody between them and the national administration to "O. K." their applications. The Democratic member of congress, in districts where there is one, should be consulted. In districts where the Democratic candidate for congress was defeated, such candidate should be conferred with as fully as though he had been successful.

The following letter, which a Democratic member of congress addressed to a constituent, is to the point, and is therefore given, omitting names:

My Dear Sir: Yours is at hand. It is yet too early for definite action in relation to appointments under the incoming administration. Until Mr. CLEVELAND gives some intimation of his course in such matters we can do nothing at all.

I have in all cases adopted the uniform rule of declining to make any promises or pledges of any kind whatever. I have made none. So far as I am concerned I purpose to give full and fair consideration to every application sent to me, with the single object of strengthening the Democracy in each ocality.

As far as possible, I prefer that the Democrats—the working Democrats—in each town and village should agree among themselves, and select for appointment the person most satisfactory to them.

One thing should be avoided. We must not let the enemy select men for us. Let no Democrat accept appointment from President HARRISON with the expectation that he will continue to hold the office under Mr. CLEVELAND.

I do not wish you to draw from this letter any inference that I am in the least opposed to you, nor on the other hand do I wish you to draw from it any positive promise. What I mean, and all I mean, is that I will give the matter the fullest and fairest consideration, in the friendliest spirit towards you, and with the single object of strengthening the Democracy in this district.

Let me impress upon you the desirability of avoiding any local conflict in this matter. If possible, get the Democrats together. Respectfully yours.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESUMPTION.

A curious international controversy appears to have arisen between this country and Spain regarding the Cuban custom house. The Spanish authorities in Cuba desire to farm out the custom house revenues to a French syndicate, and Mr. HARRISON'S administration objects. It is difficult to figure out any logical excuse for the objection, inasmuch as this country has not been in the habit of consulting the commercial interests of other nations in its own custom house regulations. The French syndicate arrangement may contain provisions which would disadvantage us in our trade relations with Cuba, but it undoubtedly promises a handsome profit to Spain; and our own code of international ethics contains nothing which would justify us in demanding of Spain the relinquishment of this profit as a mere matter of courtesy to us.

Moreover, this country has itself established the precedent of farming out tariff privileges. Republican protection has resolved itself into a mere business arrangement between a syndicate of tariff barons and the Republican party. The former pay their quadrennial millions into the treasury of the Republican party, and in return they have thus far received the privilege of levying excessive tariff taxes, of which only the mere custom house collections go into the national treasury, the revenues from the enormous indirect tax on the consumers of the country going into the coffers of this syndicate of tariff barons. With such an arrangement still in force in this country, and favored by the present administration, it requires an extraordinary degree of presumption for President HARRISON to interpose an objection to Spain's plan for farming out the tariff privileges of her principal colony.

TEACHER VERSUS CLOWN.

University extension raises anew the question whether people will listen to a didactic lecture. There is a wide-spread impression in the younger sections of our country that a lyceum lecture, to be popular, should consist of equal pasrt of sense and nonsense. This test is applied unflinchingly to such men as JOHN FISKE, Prof. ELY or President HARPER. The unthinking public, or that public which habitually thinks after it has spoken, is frank to declare it a bore if they are not amused, or at least entertained. Instruction seems quite secondary, or entirely out of the question. Contact with men of literary or educational renown, wherein one feels the personality and hears the voice of an author who is everywhere read—this counts for nothing if his dress suit is not faultless and his elocution above the criticism of the uneducated multitude.

The explanation of this fact lies, perhaps, in the words of WILLIAM WINTER: "The people care not at all for literature. They do not read it, and they know nothing about it until it is brought home to their hearts by some great interpreter of it. What they do know is action." It is fair to infer that literature must be doled out with dramatic embellishments to appeal strongly to the people. It must appeal to the eye and the ear. This "action" is the peculiar privilege and responsibility of the actor, not of the college professor.

Clearly, then, a play and a lecture are not to be judged by the same standard of criticism. Nor would it be fair to estimate a specialist's lecture in the domain of poetry or history as one would a professedly popular lecture—to weigh in the same scales with JOHN B. GOUGH and INGERSOLL, Sir EDWIN ARNOLD, LEW WALLACE, JOHN FISKE, or Prof. BOYESEN, of Columbia. The last-named gentlemen make no promise of pyrotechnics; how absurd to expect from them a spread-eagle Fourth of July oratory! They aim not to make people hurrah or laugh, but to make them think. Theirs is the province not of the clown or stump speaker, but of the teacher.

A pertinent question is: What came ye out for to see? A circus? Shall we expect a college professor to play the buffoon or read extracts from Puck in the midst of a lecture on the "Discovery of America?" Surely the "literary" Northwest is above such crude judgments. That they abound farther west is beyond question. The country still remembers the recent luckless adventures of BILL NYE and BURBANK at Fort Dodge, Ia., where a crowd of disappointed grangers wanted their scalps because the recitations and jokes they had given as advertised were not a hippodrome or ballet.

MONTANA.

The state stealers, instead of being put to the blush by the national condemnation of their Montana robbery of two United States senators, seem emboldened by their previous success to make another attempt in the same state and on the same lines. They have appealed to a partisan court to give them control of the legislature, and insure the election of a Republican senator to succeed SANDERS. If this knavish scheme be not summarily and effectually defeated, our free institutions would as well be at once confessed a failure so far as Montana is concerned. That the popular will has been twice overridden in the selection of United States senators from that state is sufficient disgrace without following it up with a third fraud of the same order. Montana Republicans, as well as Democrats, who have the good name of their state at heart should vigorously discountenance this barefaced plot to defeat the will of the majority.

YOUNG MR. DONNELLY would like to be assistant county attorney; but the mournful fate which has recently overtaken the political fortunes of B. HARRISON, FRED GRANT, BOB LINCOLN, Baby MCKEE and other hereditary claimants is rather discouraging to the Donnellian dynasty's aspirations.

NOW is Chief GARVIN'S opportunity. Let him strap on his skates, and see if that method of locomotion through St. Paul's highways and byways will not bring him up with a few of the crooks and thugs who have thus far failed to succomb to his Stillwater gait.

THE problem that is bothering one or two or a dozen Republican legislators-elect in Minnesota is how to maintain a reputation like unto that of CÆSAR'S wife, and at the same time do the best thing by themselves and the country in the senatorial contest.

THAT erstwhile popular ballad, "Slide, Kelly, Slide," persistently reverted to the memory of St. Paul pedestrians yesterday.

THE difference between a French republic and a French empire is that scandal is more addicted to publicity under a republic.

PRINCETON has challenged Yale to a joint debate. This is a pathetic collapse from the intellectual frenzy of football.

THE tediousness of that Brussels conference suggests that quicksilver has no part in the proceedings.

THE wicked stand in slippery places, but they had hard work to do it yesterday, and so did the good.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Dr. C. W. Siemens, the well-known engineer and electrician, died yesterday in Berlin.

It is officially announced that there will be no social events of any kind at the executive mansion during the present winter.

J. Cosgrove, of the Canadian inland revenue office at Toronto, has been suspended for signing a call for an annexation meeting.

The trial of M. B. Curtis was yesterday continued till Thursday in San Francisco, owing to the sickness of the presiding judge.

Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader, is again suffering from sciatica. His colleagues have arranged to relieve him of many of the burdens of the chairmanship.

The Berlin correspondent of the London News says that it is reported that Prince Albrecht has resigned the regency of Brunswick, owing to ill health.

In the trial of the Jerez (Spain) anarchists, twenty-nine were acquitted and the others were sentenced to terms ranging from twelve years to life imprisonment and solitary confinement.

The decision of Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, in the Chicago lake front case, will effect the case of a company in Oakland, Cal., which claims a portion of the water front of that city.

The Spanish minister of marine has given notice of the adhesion of the Spanish government to the conclusions of the Washington maritime conference with regard to the prevention of collisions at sea.

David Bloch, manufacturer of tinware at Nos. 148 and 150 Nester street, New York, has assigned, giving preferences aggregating $8,653 for money loaned. The total liabilities are $132,000 and the assets amount to about $80,000.

Deputy Sheriff George W. Witty, of Tulare county, California, whose brother was killed, and who was himself twice wounded by Sontag, has been awarded $1,000 by the railroad and express companies for his capture of George Sontag.

The government steamer Quadra, at the request of the British Columbia authorities, has been dispatched from Victoria to the mainland to quell the disturbances among the Indians. A posse of police will go north on the Quadra today.

The body of the young woman found in the creek near Mount Vernon, N.Y., has been identified as that of Ella Newton, of New York city, daughter of George Newton, of 1787 Amsterdam street. The girl's father thinks she committed suicide.

L. and W. Wilczinski, wholesale grocers and cotton factory, one of the largest and most prominent firms of Greenville, Miss., failed yesterday. Their liabilities are more than $200,000, due principally to Eastern creditors.

FLOORED THE FOOTPAD.

A Muscular Schoolma'm Knocks a Purse Snatcher Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—Mrs. La Mond, teacher of physical culture at St. Mary' school, on Central avenue, in company with two other teachers of that institution, was walking past the Central Avenue Methodist church last evening when a colored man walking toward her suddenly snatched at her pocketbook and started off on a run. The female professor pursued him with a well directed blow, landed the footpad in the gutter and recovered her purse. The man finally got up and ran away.

A Bad Combination.

Judge.

She—Oh, father! why don't you like him?

Father—I don't want any dude to visit my daughter that wears diamonds and eats dairy lunches.

LOCAL LACONICS.

There is a good deal of what is seemingly aimless hobnobbing going on these days between officials-elect of the state and county, and men who insist they are seeking nothing, yet would like to have something find them. Even the office of county assessor, which will become vacant by the expiration of the term of the present incumbent next March, is being approached by the advance guard of the wire-laying brigade. Only two candidates are yet heard of, both in official station at the present time, and both lying low for developments.

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The chase after legislators who are billed to take part in the coming session of the legislature is daily becoming more vexatious to the chasees. Of all the pretexts that may be pleaded to influence a vote for this office or that one, none are overlooked. Soft speech, plausible arguments, generous promises, pliable beseechings, covert threats, all are brought into play to secure pledges of support. And, after all, the legislators only look wise and sympathetic, in nine cases out of ten refusing to tie themselves to any office-hunter's cause.

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Mayor Wright, when he finally concluded to follow the path he had first traced for himself and then swerved from because the GLOBE got "onto his pitching," went about the matter with elaborate care. After McGinn had been inveigled into accepting the place which Mason held on sufferance "until after election," and when a sufficient time had elapsed to take the first sting out of the GLOBE'S exposure, the mayor sat down in his office and started his fuglemen to touch the buttons, while he prepared to do the rest.

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The detectives came first. Those who were to be let out were summoned one by one to the chief magistrate's private office. A nicely prepared resignation was presented to each, with a request that they sign the same. Not a man winced after his honor had explained, until it came to the turn of John Harris.

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"Mr. Harris," said the mayor, "I am sorry to have to ask you to resign, but I mean to do something for you, and—" "Never mind, Mr. Mayor," said portly John, abruptly interrupting him. "I am over twenty-one, and able to take care of myself. I do not want you to do anything for me. I made a living before I ever knew you, and can do so now." Then he signed the resignation, and Col. Wright suddenly summoned Secretary Johnstone to instruct him to say to reporters that there was no truth in the rumors of police changes.

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If John Mason will not resign his salary as chief of detectives to make a place for John McGinn, and John McGinn has already resigned his position to make way for a Kansas City man, does it not seem as if some one were left somehow? Is Mayor Wright to be left to do all the fretting? Not much. Something breaks about this time.

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It has been suggested that the government could do nothing more acceptable to St. Paul under existing circumstances than to grant the use of the government building excavation for the use of the St. Paul Curling club during the coming grand bonspiel. A score of good rinks could be laid out there, and it is an ideal location.

ROASTS THE MAYOR.

Judge Benedict Has a Few Strictures to Offer Him.

Mason Was Requested to Resign and Flatly Refuses.

Judge Benedict stated yesterday that John H. Mason would not resign from his position of chief of detectives, and that the mayor must discharge him if he wishes to be rid of him. Benedict yesterday sent Mayor Wright the following letter:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6, 1892.—Hon. F. P. Wright, Mayor of St. Paul—Dear Sir: On Oct. 13, 1892, one Daly, a member of the assembly of this city, at a meeting of said assembly, accused the chief of detectives of this city of being guilty of improper conduct as such official. Mr. Mason, the chief in question, at once employed me as his attorney to secure redress. I wrote you a polite letter asking you to order an investigation of said charges, and you refused to reply to my letter in any way whatever, except that your secretary telephoned me that you declined an answer; he afterwards told me that when you, as head of the police department, wanted an investigation you would order it, etc., and in all ways you have acted in a manner certainly not to your credit as an official or a gentleman. I procured an order from the assembly appointing a committee to investigate these charges; that committee did examine fully into these matters on Saturday evening last. Mr. Daly did not and dared not appear, although duly notified, and the letter sent by him to the chairman of said committee showed just about as much cowardice as the attorney who advised him showed ignorance of the law. Still, we introduced abundant evidence that Mr. Mason was a most competent officer and a reliable gentleman. This committee will report to the assembly on Thursday evening of this week. Now I understand that you propose to demand, and have in your usual manner demanded, Mr. Mason's immediate resignation, refusing to wait even two days until the assembly committee can report, and threatening that unless he resigns today you will exercise your prorogative and remove him. This, notwithstanding that by telephone last evening, after asking Mr. Mason for his resignation, you informed him that this committee had reported to you that the charges made are not substantiated. Mr. Mason has taken my advice and positively refuses to resign at present. Of course you have the power of brute force to remove him. Dare you await the report of the committee? Are you afraid that the assembly committee's report will show that you are asking the resignation of a capable and brave officer for no cause whatever? Yours truly, C. H. BENEDICT.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Deaths for November and What Caused Them.

The health department makes the following report of the mortality in the city for the month of November:

Deaths, 123; births, 320; marriages, 185; total cases of contagious diseases reported, 76, viz: Diphtheria, 31; membraneous croup, 15; scarlet fever, 30; died of diphtheria, 8; membraneous croup, 12; scarlet fever, 3; total deaths from zymotic diseases, 43; total deaths from constitutional diseases, 18; total deaths from local diseases, 56; total deaths from developmental diseases, 6; total deaths from violence, 10; number of bodies brought here for interment, 19; number of bodies shipped away, 21. Of the local class, pneumonia heads the list with 18 deaths. Of the zymotic or preventable diseases, membraneous croup heads the list with 12 deaths out of 15 cases reported. Diphtheria, 8 of the 31 cases resulted fatally. There were 7 deaths from typhoid fever. Death rate per 1,000 per annum, 9.84; death rate per 1,000 for the month of November, 8.20.

TWO CROOKS TAKEN.

A Brace of Clever Workers Rounded Up.

Billy Mann and "Pres" Darant, noted pickpockets and "all-arounds," were arrested at about 6 o'clock last evening by Detectives Werrick and McGuiggan at the corner of Fifth and Wabasha streets. They were found in a crowd of citizens who were waiting for a street car. Complaints had been lodged against them repeatedly the past few days, and the detectives were shown who they were. No complaints have been taken out, and the twain are now at the central station charged with vagrancy. Mann is said to have done time in the "pen," and he is reputed a clever crook. Darant is not so well known, but he has a savory reputation notwithstanding.

WILL SEEK THE GOVERNOR

And Ask Executive Clemency for Ella Colby.

There has been considerable activity in an application to the governor for the pardoning of Ella Colby, who was connected with the noted $1,000-bill dream case. The girl is but twenty-one years old, and is handsome and apparently not of bad disposition. She pleaded guilty of being an accomplice in stealing the bill from Mrs. Phillips; that is, she said that Cornelia Alone Thomas gave her the bill to get it changed, claiming Mrs. Thomas wanted her to dress in men's clothing and go to Duluth to get the bill changed. She did not do this, but she said she gave it to Patsey Butler, of Minneapolis, who blew part of it in on the races. Upon her pleading guilty and turning state's evidence, she fully expected to be turned loose, but it seems she was misled by the advice of F. L. McGhee, the colored attorney. The petition for her pardon was generally signed by persons who sympathized with her. This petition was presented to Gov. William R. Merriam yesterday. The petition states that she was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years by Judge Brill, and that the belief is that she is innocent of the actual larceny of the $1,000 bill. There are, in fact, several petitions, one of them being in from Battle Lake, where she and the girl's family lived. Judge Bronson Strain, of the Battle Lake Review, presented the petition to the governor and made a speech in behalf of Ella Colby's pardon. The governor has also been approached from other sources in behalf of the petition for pardon. The girl is still in the Ramsey county jail, and, it is said, will not be taken to the penitentiary until after an opportunity has been given the governor to act in the matter of an application for a pardon.

TO HONOR SWEETMAN.

Well Wishers of Ireland Propose to Have a Public Demonstration.

Mr. Sweetman Is Agreeable, and a Date Will Be Decided on at Once.

The correspondence which appears below is self-explanatory. It evinces a spirit that is commendable in every sense, and the idea will no doubt meet with a warm response in the heart of every lover of fair play and justice. Mr. Sweetman's main distinction is not that he is a member of the British parliament representing an Irish constituency, but lies in the fact he is a man who, believing something should be done to better deplorable conditions, at once sets about doing what he can. Acting from his own convictions or what his head and hands could do, he has gone steadily forward with his plans, modestly and without tooting of horns. That the people have not heard more of the man and his work in the past is all the more reason why they should have an opportunity to meet him in a public manner, as proposed. This consideration, it was, no doubt, that inspired the movement which will culminate in the demonstration contemplated by the following:

JOHN SWEETMAN, Esq., M. P.—Dear Sir: Learning of your presence in the city, we are desirous that our fellow citizens should have an opportunity to meet you and testify by a public demonstration our personal esteem for you and our sincere sympathy with the cause of Irish home rule, for which you are laboring.

We would esteem it a favor if you would indicate some convenient time for such an occasion. Respectfully yours,

John B. Sanborn,	William B. Dean,
C. D. O'Brien,	Patrick Butler,
William Dawson,	James King.
H. F. Stevens.	T. F. Kelleher.

St. Paul, Dec. 6.

To Gen. John B. Sanborn, and Others:—Gentlemen: I am highly honored by your offering to meet me at a public demonstration, and am rejoiced to hear of your sympathy with the cause of home rule in Ireland.

One of the greatest aids to our movement has been the intelligence with which the American people have understood the points at issue, and the generous sympathy which your liberty-loving people have felt with our Irish demand for self-government. I am at your disposal any day this week or next week. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN SWEETMAN.

St. Haul, Dec. 6.

The date for the public reception in honor of Mr. Sweetman will be decided on and announced probably today.

HIGH SCHOOL ORATORY.

St. Paul Will Contest at Stillwater Friday Night.

On Friday evening of this week a party of about a hundred high school students will go to Stillwater on a special train to take part in the district declamatory contest against the pupils of the Stillwater high school. St. Paul will be represented by Miss Mabel Robinson, Miss Ella Dittenhoefer and Basil Burwell, who are well known among their friends as able declaimers. This contest is for the purpose of selecting a delegate to represent the Fourth congressional district at the meeting of the State Declamatory association, Dec. 27. All the friends of the school and of the speakers are cordially invited to accompany them.

CANADA'S NEW CABINET.

Correct List of Sir John Thompson's Colleagues.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 6.—This statement is given out as the correct list of the new ministry: Premier and minister of justice, Sir John Thompson; minister of finance, G. E. Foster; minister of public works, J. A. Ouimet; minister of trade and commerce, Mackenzie Howell; minister of railways and canals, John Higgart; postmaster general, Sir Adolphe Carron; minister of the interior, L. N. Daly; minister of militia, J. C. Patterson; minister of agriculture, A. R. Angers; minister of marine and fisheries, C. H. Tupper; secretary of state, John Costigan; president of the council, William Bulves; ministers without portfolios, Sir John Abbott, Frank Smith and John Carling; comptroller of customs, M. C. Wallace; comptroller of inland revenue, J. F. Wood; solicitor general, J. J. Curran. It is expected Abbott will decline the honor of ministership without portfolio, and will retire altogether from public life.

WILL DON HIS ROBES AGAIN.

Dr. McGlynn Will Be Restored to the Priesthood.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The fact was made public today through Archbishop Corrigan that Dr. Edward McGlynn, who was excommunicated in 1887, would be restored to the priesthood. When Archbishop Satolli came to this country Dr. McGlynn applied to him for reinstatement. A conference was held, at which Dr. McGlynn and Archbishop Corrigan were present, and both agreed to make concessions. It is supposed that Dr. McGlynn will make a public retraction of his utterances since he was excommunicated.

Agreed to Maintain Rates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A majority of the roads formerly members of the Trans-Missouri association were represented at a meeting held here today for the purpose of considering the rate situation. The most that was accomplished was a verbal agreement to maintain rates pending a reorganization of the association.

THE BATTLE OPENS.

Leading Candidates for the Speakership of the House Appear.

Greer, Turrell and Lee All Confident, but Furnish No Figures.

Indications That the "Father of the House" Will Be Dumped Again.

A Fine Point Settled by the North Dakota Colony Recently.

The contest for the speakership of the lower house of the legislature at the coming session warmed up yesterday, the three leading Republicans candidates for the honor making their appearance in the city. As usual all are confident, but none are making any claims that can be reduced to figures. On the surface all is harmonious, but a very slight scratch discloses a great deal of feeling that is sure to be fanned into activity in the next three weeks. Aside from these candidates, Messrs. Greer, Lee and Turrell, the members in the city were few in number and pretty evenly divided between the parties. There were more old members on hand than new ones, by the way.

The contest is a peculiar one and seems likely to leave a great deal of bad feeling behind unless things take a change. Hon. O. B. Turrell, of Redwood, the "father of the house," has served in many legislatures with rare ability, and comes to the Capital City this year with the feeling that the party really owes him a little consideration. He is making no claims beyond the fact that he expects the solid support of the Second congressional district. Sharp and shrewd as Mr. Turrell is in business, he is inclined to be very guileless in politics. He has had considerable experience in the Second district, and has every time been "let down" by the Republican politicians there in the most approved and inglorious manner. Twice in six years he has gone into Republican congressional conventions with pledges from twice as many men as voted for him. The Second district with its heavy Republican majority is and has been the

Worst Bossed District

in the state, which accounts for the manner in which the claims or the Redwood statesman have been treated in the past. A nod from the bosses has been all-sufficient in many counties of the district, and there are indications that the same condition of things still prevails and that when Mr. Turrell comes to figure up his men he will lack four and probably six of having the solid Second district.

"I did not want the nomination for the house this year," said Mr. Turrell yesterday, "but the convention nominated me and insisted that I accept, which I finally did because all the other parties had combined against us. I was elected, and the district was saved to the Republicans. I would like to be speaker, but I do not want to promise the same position to ten or twelve men to get it. I have no claims to make beyond the fact that I believe the Second district will give me a good support. It is too early to tell anything about it yet, because there are so many new members, and they are, rightly enough, hesitating about committing themselves. In some respects the situation resembles the contest in the legislature of 1885 when John L. Gibbs and Judge Cornish were the candidates. In that fight Hennepin county held the balance of power and went to Gibbs, electing him. It seems to me that these two cities hold the balance of power in the present contest."

As usual, there are men working against Mr. Turrell right in his own section while pretending to be for him. They know what the machine desires and are for it.

Turrell Is Too Easy.

The leaders know that Mr. Turrell will pocket his defeat as he always has and go back into the harness and help to pull the old party wagon out of the mire. If the Redwood statesman were not so easy-going and would demand a fair show his election would be almost certain, because all who know him admire him, but it is a sort of liking and admiration which brings no votes. There will be lots of members who will be sorry to see the "grand old man of the house" defeated, but who will not suffer their sorrow to interfere with their votes.

Hon. William E. Lee, the candidate who has the support of the powers that claim to be in complete control of the Republican members of the house and senate, did not reach the city until last evening, but when he reached the Merchants' hotel he found C. A. Severance, the law partner of Senator Davis, waiting for him. The presence of the other candidates prevented any lengthy conference. Mr. Lee looks as happy as though he had just won another great patent suit, and declared that he had no doubt at all in regard to his election.

"I have just told Greer," he said, "that I will support him for chaplain. Do you not think he will make a good one?"

"How many votes do you claim?" was asked Mr. Lee.

"I am not ready to make any claim of that kind," replied the Todd county member, "but I will have enough to win with."

Next on the list of the candidates in the city yesterday is Hon. Allen J. Greer, of Wabasha, who is by no means third on the list as far as strength is concerned. Mr. Greer, like Mr. Turrell, is making a fight somewhat under disadvantages. He will have

The Solid Support

of the First District and will get a good slice of the Third beyond a doubt. In the breakup, that is sure to come in Hennepin he will also gain votes. Mr. Turrell's fear that Hennepin's twelve will be solid for one man is groundless for the simple reason that the three or four men who are aiming to control the delegation in order to secure good committee appointments will find that their colleagues will object to being led by the nose for their benefit.

Of course, the number of candidates for the various positions within the gift of the house is legion, and contains representatives from all sections of the state. There are ex-members ready to do anything, from guarding the doors to cleaning the spittoons, and the number of ministers ready to pray at $5 per prayer is large and constantly growing. The disposition of these offices will depend in a great measure upon the speakership contest, as well as locality. The Sixth district, if it furnishes the speaker, will not be called upon to contribute much more to the state's service at the coming session. In this event, F. A. Johnson, of St. Paul, the bright and capable political editor of the Dispatch, will be the winner, beyond a doubt, while "Bob" Deakin will

Get His Old Place,

and ex-Representative B. M. Low, of Murray county, will be made sergeant-at-arms. In case Hon. Allen J. Greer wins, Mr. Johnson will have a strong opponent in S. A. Phillips, of Duluth. The success of Mr. Turrell would no change the situation much unless it retired Mr. Low, which would be a loss to the house and the state could both stand and still do business.

Upon the whole, the speakership contest is at present a very interesting problem, the solution of which depends solely upon the very simple proposition, do the members of the lower house of the legislature desire to have the house organized for them or not. If the answer to this is "yes," the "slated" candidates will go through, and the leading committees, notably the one on taxes and tax laws, will be made up to suit the business of the men who brought out and are supporting Mr. Lee. As every one knows, it is extremely important for a party that desires to influence a certain class of legislation to have the committee to which such measures are referred closely in hand. The election of a United States senator is not the only business to be considered at the coming session.

THE GAME WAS CROOKED.

An Important Matter Settled at the North Dakota Conference.

The North Dakota politicians whose conference at the Merchants' Monday afternoon was reported in yesterday's GLOBE had, it seems, more important business than the selection of a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Casey to consider. This business involved several delicate questions that could not be settled by a board of arbitration from any other state than North Dakota. Last week several North Dakota gentlemen who were at the Merchants' awaiting the arrival of their friends were approached by a ruddy-faced little man who suggested that a little game would be about the proper thing.

This struck the statesmen from a distance, and they were introduced to a friend of the ruddy-complexioned little man.

The entire party then adjourned to a rendezvous in the vicinity of Seventh street, where the game was started. How long it lasted is not known, but when it ended the North Dakota men were out of money and some $600 each in debt to their obliging companion. A little sleep set the losers to thinking, and they began to wonder whether the game had been exactly straight. If "crooked," they would be justified in repudiating the debt.

About this time several experts from North Dakota arrived on the ground, and the case was placed before them Monday morning. Evidence was taken during the day, and at 3 o'clock the referees listened to the summing up of the case. After carefully weighing the evidence the referees decided that the game had been "crooked," and that, therefore, the debt should not be paid. The losers, somewhat poorer, left for their homes Monday evening.

OSHKOSH'S SCANDAL.

Reasons for the Suspension of the Comptroller Sent to the Council.

An Alleged Attempt to Bleed a Bridge Company Out of $1,100.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 6.—At a special meeting of the common council, called this evening for that purpose, Mayor Dichmann made known his reasons for suspending the comptroller. The reasons are specific, and cover a lengthy period. They will form the basis of the most sensational investigation that ever took place in this city. The charge will be in effect that a job was set up in this city to bleed the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron company out of $1,100 in case the firm got the contract for the new bridge. These allegations, whether true or not, are based on the statement of the agent of the company, who came here to look after the business, and who subsequently declared that this was the amount of money he was to pay. This man's statement compromises two members of the public works, who are alleged to have received money.

By some reason the Milwaukee company did not get the contract. Then it sent for the mayor and confessed. Worden is also charged with receiving bonuses from contractors in the form of bets. The nature and detail of this arrangement are of such a character as to demand a full and exhaustive investigation, which is liable to occupy several weeks. The veracity of the bridge agent making these allegations is the question in point. Either he is guilty of falsehood or else Oshkosh has been beset with a horrible nest of swindlers. The trial begins Friday evening before the full council.

JAMES ON GOULD.

A Word of Praise for the Position of the Globe.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I want first to express my appreciation of your articles evoked by the death of Jay Gould. You will, of course, be called a crank, communist, anarchist, etc., if you keep on, but it is among the signs of the times (1) that papers like yours risk such epithets, (2) that fewer people use them than formerly, and (3) that they hurt less than they did. Now, I want to criticise: First—You call Gould a "bandit," "villain," and so-forth. These terms are deserved, but they are unnecessary. Second—You say such men as he make anarchists. This is partly true; but the implication that anarchists are very bad people is neither true nor judicious. On the memorable 4th of May, 1886, an anarchist was addressing a crowd from a wagon in the Haymarket, Chicago. He mentioned Gould. The crowd roared "Hang him!" The anarchist on the wagon replied: "No, don't hang him. Hang the system he represents." Neither have been hanged—yet. The man on the wagon was, however. His life was offered him if he would admit that he had spoken wrongly. He refused. I think he was right. He was my friend. His autograph, a letter written to me from prison, hangs, framed, in the room where I write. I think if I had been on the wagon I should have said about what he did,