

THE DAILY GLOBE

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ment. Private enterprise is to be done with economy and a man laboring diligently for his master, the state, which is to be the universal employer. The Panama scandal gives this Utopian plan what is metaphorically a French to a very black eye. The French government lent its aid to this private enterprise, and the result is dishonesty, bribery and thievery on such a gigantic scale that the very fabric of the French republic seems crumbling and rotting in its own corruption. The lesson is one which all nations would do well to take to heart. It is not the proper function of a government to invest in private enterprises. In all such deals the state gets the worst of the bargain. Our Panama railroads are a case in point. When the state embarks in business ventures there are always sharpers to swindle and defraud it. BELLAMY will do to read, but for practice the only safe plan is the good old doctrine of a fair field for all and no governmental absorption of the functions of private enterprise.

PARCH NUMBER TWO. Two years ago the legislature treated the state to a farcical number one. It appointed a commission to investigate complaints which had been cataloged for years in increasing volume about the mismanagement of the state. The commission had grown into a monster. With machinery of witnesses and counsel, with constant sparring in pretense of earnestness; with, under it all, a purpose to delude, the commission sat and washed its face with a general white-wash.

And now we are to have another one. Five senators, with the unavoidable clerk, are to sit and call witnesses, if they wish to come, and be "empowered to investigate the form of government which is being investigated? What is complained of? That there is a combination of the buyers of grain owning the elevator systems of the state; that the millers who grind the grain, and of the railroads which transport it, have not finished product. That this combination absolutely monopolizes the grain markets of the state; that it fixes the prices which shall be paid at all the stations in the state; that that price is not made on the natural conditions of demand and supply, but is fixed by a combination, uncontrolled by the master spirits of the combine. That the railroads stand behind the two other factors of the combine with their mighty power to safeguard them from competition.

These are the facts on which the complaints are based; in which they find their just source. And what does Senator SEVASTIANOV'S committee of five—and the clerk—propose to investigate? The resolution under which they are appointed shows that they are to inquire into the shipping and handling of grain, with the object in view to bring to the notice of the railroad companies the complaint of shippers of grain, and at the same time to give to the shippers of grain the right to sue the shippers of grain and the people, if they choose, that they are doing all that is reasonable to handle expeditiously and with reasonable care the grain entrusted to them for shipment."

It is so needless, so superfluous, so irrelevant, that the only complaint that can have its motive only in a purpose to delude the farmers of the state to think that something is really about to be done for them, with no intention whatever of doing anything. The committee are to inquire into the shipping of grain and hear their complaints. The shippers of 95 per cent of the grain of the state are the elevator men themselves, and they are making no complaint. The other 5 per cent are the small farmers, who are the shippers of grain and the people, if they choose, that they are doing all that is reasonable to handle expeditiously and with reasonable care the grain entrusted to them for shipment."

It is possible that there was wisdom in the action of the framers of the limitations of these Western states in limiting the length of sessions of their legislatures. The class of statesmen who flocked to the new states and who busied their talents in their administration, were probably correctly estimated, and the men who made the constitutions, and while they considered them prone to evil, with a view to the future, they thought that the combination can fool all the people all the time, and so far number two will be out on the boards and played with due solemnity, and the arduous duty will pay the cost of it and be footed once more. Perhaps.

TAKE OFF THE LIMITS. It is possible that there was wisdom in the action of the framers of the limitations of these Western states in limiting the length of sessions of their legislatures. The class of statesmen who flocked to the new states and who busied their talents in their administration, were probably correctly estimated, and the men who made the constitutions, and while they considered them prone to evil, with a view to the future, they thought that the combination can fool all the people all the time, and so far number two will be out on the boards and played with due solemnity, and the arduous duty will pay the cost of it and be footed once more. Perhaps.

CITIZENSHIP VERSUS PARTISANSHIP. In his famous speech Gov. FIERER of Illinois, discussed the relations between state and nation, and advanced the following admirable sentiment: "Three fortunate in this dual citizenship, and all alike interested in the success and prosperity of a common state and a common country, it is not strange, fellow citizens, that we think so little of our common heritage, and that we so greatly exaggerate the importance of the small differences which separate us into parties."

In referring to the above-quoted excerpt and to the entire address the Chicago Inter Ocean aptly expresses its opinion that "such was the quality of the speech made by Gov. FIERER in referring from political life that it might be said of him: "Nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it."

THE GLOBE desires to endorse this opinion. Gov. FIERER made a good executive, and he has always been consistent in all his public life. In his career as a politician and an orator he had never said nor done anything which approached the high plane of citizenship and of partisanship. It is indeed strange, when you pause to reflect on it, that partisanship is allowed to so minimize the consideration that American citizenship is "our common heritage," and to so magnify "the small differences which separate us into parties."

In Kansas, for instance, this pleading of partisanship before citizenship is not being exemplified. Factional feeling runs high, and "the common heritage" is forgot. The sword is threatened as the solution of a squabble which is not worth the spilling of the French republic. BELLAMY's plan contemplates an extension of the government subsidy system until all the functions of business are absorbed in the general gov-

ernment. Private enterprise is to be done with economy and a man laboring diligently for his master, the state, which is to be the universal employer. The Panama scandal gives this Utopian plan what is metaphorically a French to a very black eye. The French government lent its aid to this private enterprise, and the result is dishonesty, bribery and thievery on such a gigantic scale that the very fabric of the French republic seems crumbling and rotting in its own corruption. The lesson is one which all nations would do well to take to heart. It is not the proper function of a government to invest in private enterprises. In all such deals the state gets the worst of the bargain. Our Panama railroads are a case in point. When the state embarks in business ventures there are always sharpers to swindle and defraud it. BELLAMY will do to read, but for practice the only safe plan is the good old doctrine of a fair field for all and no governmental absorption of the functions of private enterprise.

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pensions. The Tribune is not a clamor for a revision of the laws against the sale of whisky. This is the ranker heresy of all—and yet the Tribune is a Republican paper. It says so itself every now and then; otherwise the unhappy truth might never be suspected.

THE RULE OF BOGGS. Mr. BOGGS represents Duluth in the lower house. Perhaps a more accurate statement is that he was "elected by the voters of Duluth to sit in the lower house. It is always an open question how far men represent the communities which send them. The case of Mr. Boggs has a special act passed years ago putting sundry officers on a salary in lieu of the fee system. The fees above the salary went into the treasury. The gain to the treasury was considerable, as the fees amount to some \$20,000 annually. Mr. Boggs rises in the house and asks to have the rules suspended and a purely local bill given its necessary readings and be passed. As it is local, the courtesy of the house requires that objection be made to such requests, and Mr. Boggs' bill went through. It repealed the special act relating to the compensation of the county officers. Its effect is to give them the fees in place of the salary. Report has it that the act created considerable excitement in Duluth. There is no doubt of that.

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BAKERSVILLE'S BATTLE.

Another heroic deed was done before the majesty of the law.—Minneapolis Tribune. The murderous lynching and battle with lynchers at Bakersville are evidence against the evils of whiskey. The battle came about through moonshine distillers.—New Orleans Pleiades.

Reports of battles between sheriff's posse and moonshiners in the mountains of North Carolina do not reflect very favorably upon the civilization of that section. The loss of life so far reported is about equal to that in the famous revolutionary battle of King's mountains fought in the same region.—Denver Post.

Impressed with the horror of the bloody scene at Bakersville, some say that it is the culmination of an evil which has been sweeping over the land. The wind has been sown. The particular community in which Wednesday's battle broke out is not the only one. The whirlwind of the state has reaped it, nor has society reaped it, nor has American civilization reaped it.—Omaha World Herald.

That North Carolina moonshine battle seems to have been all moonshine.—Atlanta Journal. If it ever justifiable, the chap who manufactured that fake about the lynching down in North Carolina would be a good subject for an awful punishment.

North Carolina is up to snuff she will capture the romantic genius who started that awful riot at Bakersville, and include him among her exhibits at the world's fair. The great American bar should have a corner of the big show in New Orleans.—New York Press.

We find the following nonpareil paragraph hidden away in an obscure corner in one of our Republican exchanges. It appears that the story of lynchings and moonshine is a better editorial on the lawlessness in the South.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OH, THOSE GIRLS! Belle—Does Nell expect to have many wedding presents? Estelle—I guess so. At any rate, she will get a lot of them. I have seen her with whom she has been engaged.—Somerville Journal.

"They say that stolen kisses are the sweetest of all. They say that they are worth looking at the moon." "Yes," she said. "Indeed, what do you think about it?" "I have no opinion at all, but it seems to be, if I were a young man, I wouldn't be long in doubt as to whether they were or not.—New York Press.

"Why?" "Why?" "I see by the paper that violets are 24 a bunch and he keeps on sending me chrysanthemums." "Rare bits." "Dora—I had to. He proposed to me last night and I said yes, and he got so excited I was afraid we'd upset."—Rare Bits.

Maud—When you said yes did he kiss you? "Yes, he did, and he kissed me so passionately, and then you hid your blushing face on his breast?" "Angelia—You must. He had on one of the Eastern paper trousers.—Globe and Furnisher.

BOOKS RECEIVED. From Lowell, Coryell & Co., New York: "A Son of Esau," by Minnie Gilmore, author of "The Woman Who Stood by Her Paper," price 25c. "Sea Mew Abby," by Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," "Nurse Revere's Mistake," etc. Paper, price 50c.

"Mammoth," by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooling O'Leary," "Which Side is Right?" etc. Paper, price 50c. "The Fallen Race," by Austin Granville, author of "The Shadow of Slavery," "The Legend of Koorah," etc. Paper, price 50c. "The Legend of Koorah," by Austin Granville, author of "The Shadow of Slavery," "The Legend of Koorah," etc. Paper, price 50c.

In press, "Myra Mordant," an historical novel by W. F. McMillan, of St. Paul. The names and scenes depicted are of real life as seen and known by the author. Many of the situations are highly exciting, and the story is told in a graphic style that must give to the reader a vivid picture of the life of the time. Mr. McMillan has contributed a great many excellent sketches and short stories, and has gained a prominent place in the literary world. This is his first novel in book form, and it is bound to take, especially among G. A. R. and other readers of the "Soldier's Story." It will be published in a few days in the Idlewild series of Merril, Higgins & Co., Chicago. Mr. McMillan is a member of Acker Post, of this city.

Mrs. Satelli and the Scholastic Question. In another column will be found a timely and pertinent article on the Scholastic Question. Our special correspondent gives us an insight into the policy of the Vatican in regard to the controversy now going on among the Roman Catholic hierarchy in regard to the Scholastic Question. No matter what the measure of his success may be Rome will be a great power in the world. We are told that the pope is desirous of respecting American institutions. We have no more sacred institution than our public school system. It is believed that the pope will have no difficulty in bringing the archbishops and bishops of this country to the Scholastic Question. It is believed that the pope will have no difficulty in bringing the archbishops and bishops of this country to the Scholastic Question.

Recent Gold Discoveries. Chicago Journal. Stories of the finding of gold fields in the far West are numerous just now. All needs is for some one to give the gold fields a name. The gold fields of the mountains in Western Arizona, which are said to conceal mines or places so rich in the precious metal that the Apache Indians, years ago, were wont to use it for bullets. No doubt many a fellow will be brought down by this bullet story, whatever may be the fact respecting the existence of such masses. It is probably true that gold exists in paying quantities in the unexplored portions of the far Western states and territories, but it may be years before it is brought to light.

Dentistry and the Flag. St. Paul Press. We notice that the United States legation is doing duty as a dentist's office and consul general's court. This no doubt is another good stroke of business which kills two birds with one stone. But what if the White House were let out in part to a public? The dentist's office would be a good thing, and ought not to be converted into drug stores or dentist's offices. A sense of the sacredness of the flag is not necessary to the flag is evidently unknown to the American legation.

Upheaval in Europe. New York Journal. The dark forces below the surface of society are at work again in Europe. Winter, with its accompanying twin of misery in the great European capitals, is a favorite time for manifestations by the enemies of the established order. It is probable that the recent dynamite explosions in Dresden and in Paris could be traced to the dark forces. The forces are at work again in Europe. Winter, with its accompanying twin of misery in the great European capitals, is a favorite time for manifestations by the enemies of the established order. It is probable that the recent dynamite explosions in Dresden and in Paris could be traced to the dark forces. The forces are at work again in Europe.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

"A Son of Esau" is a book of unusual strength. Minnie Gilmore has written several books before this one, and this is the best. The characters are as clearly defined as if cut by the edge of the razor. The descriptions of the rushing, reckless Western life are lifelike, while the picture of the moonshiners and their life in the mountains is so vivid that you can almost feel the cold and see the smoke of the pipes. The story is told in a simple, straightforward manner, and the action is so fast that you are kept on the edge of your seat. The book is a good one, and it is well worth a read.

"Sea Mew Abby" by Florence Warden is another good book. The story is told in a simple, straightforward manner, and the action is so fast that you are kept on the edge of your seat. The book is a good one, and it is well worth a read.

"The Fallen Race" by Austin Granville is a good book. The story is told in a simple, straightforward manner, and the action is so fast that you are kept on the edge of your seat. The book is a good one, and it is well worth a read.

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WILLIAM IN THE WAY.

Senate Ready to Pass or Repeal Washburn's Famous Anti-Option Bill. When a Resolution Will Come Up to Repeal the Silver Act. Social Washington Has Two Distinct Sensations the Same Week. A Cure for "Lumpy Jaw" Discovered in Iodide of Potassium.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The week promises to be eventful in the senate. Save the passage of the quarantine bill, the senate has accomplished very little, and not one of the annual appropriation bills has been passed. The committee on order of business has determined that something must be done to advance the public business. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, chairman of that committee, that Mr. Washburn gave notice that he would ask the senate to sit next Wednesday until the anti-option bill is disposed of. That this can be done without a bitter struggle is not expected. What will follow the anti-option bill will be decided by the committee on order of business before Wednesday. At present the opinions are that priority will lie between some of the interstate commerce bills (if Senators McMillan and Sherman consent to the Nicaragua canal bill and purchase act. Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, is down for a speech on the limitation of the presidential term, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, on the McCarrollan bill, both of which are expected to be taken up on Tuesday. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the purchase of the Alaska coast, was introduced on Tuesday. It is expected that it will be taken up on Wednesday. The committee on order of business has determined that something must be done to advance the public business. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, chairman of that committee, that Mr. Washburn gave notice that he would ask the senate to sit next Wednesday until the anti-option bill is disposed of. That this can be done without a bitter struggle is not expected. What will follow the anti-option bill will be decided by the committee on order of business before Wednesday. At present the opinions are that priority will lie between some of the interstate commerce bills (if Senators McMillan and Sherman consent to the Nicaragua canal bill and purchase act. Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, is down for a speech on the limitation of the presidential term, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, on the McCarrollan bill, both of which are expected to be taken up on Tuesday. A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the purchase of the Alaska coast, was introduced on Tuesday. It is expected that it will be taken up on Wednesday.

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