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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—For Minnesota: Increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow in northern portion; cooler, with a cold wave in western portion; high southeasterly, shifting to northwest winds.

THE glass trust is broken. And it was not the attorney general who "frow'd dat stone."

IT WOULD be a strange outcome if the success of the policy of the president should in the end depend upon the efforts of Senator Hill.

THE governor has set the 30th for the hearing in the case of Dart. He has not yet announced the date of the hearing in the case of Bigelow.

IT COSTS something to whip an editor down in Indiana. A man at Avilla undertook to teach the editor of the local paper there a thing or two, and to that end thrashed him soundly. This was about a year ago. The court of the district has just condemned the whipper to pay the whippee the sum of $150 in cash and to stand all the costs of the suit. It is safe to say that that individual will leave the editors alone in the future.

CHICAGO'S "I will" girl welcomed old Father Knickerbocker to the fair yesterday right royally. The New Yorkers, many of whom had been taught by their local newspapers to regard the exposition as merely a small country show, were somewhat amazed at its magnificence, and so expressed themselves. It is probable that less dependence will be placed upon the New York prpers in the future as a result of the Manhattan day exercises of Chicago, and that the Knickerbockers will be free to acknowledge that some good thing can come out of Chicago.

THE death of Dr. Philip Schaff, of New York, eminent as a theologian and doctrinal writer in the Presbyteterian church, will be universally regreted. Dr. Schaff was one of the most learned of men, and, while rigidly orthodox, was influenced by that impulse of charity and toleration that distinguishes the true Christian. He wrote many polemical and controversial works and was one of the committee appointed some twenty years ago to supervise the new revision of the Scriptures. He performed the work well, and it was not his fault that the revision never became popular in the evangelical churches.

LAW-ABIDING people all over the country would be pleased if Judge Gary could be re-elected to the bench in Chicago, but it is to be feared they will be disappointed. The judge has been caught in bad company, and, like old dog Tray, will have to suffer the consequences. His associates on the Republican judicial ticket are men of indifferent standing as lawyers, and the Herald is justified in remarking that if he "should submit his rulings in the anarchist case to his associates on the Republican judicial ticket it is morally certain that they would overrule him almost unanimously."

IT SEEMS as if Corbett and Mitchell would not be permitted to meet in this country. The executives of all the states where fights have previously occurred have positively interdicted this one, and it seems likely that if they are to fight at all it will have to be in London or Minnesota. This is the only state in the Union where such exhibitions are permitted, but the big sports do not seem to care to come this way. The smaller fry, however, are having things pretty much their own way. Perhaps, if proper inducements were offered, the two contestants for the world's championship might be induced to try conclusions not far from the Twin Cities.

AN IMPORTANT work is now being prosecuted under the direction of the congress of the United States. All along the Atlantic coast, and in the harbors and inlets, vessels have foundered at various times, and their hulks have been left to be torn asunder by the waves or to decay. In many cases they present serious obstacles to navigation, and are the cause of many wrecks and much loss of life. The navy department has undertaken the destruction of these "derelicts," as they are called, by means of torpedoes and dynamite. This work involves a considerable outlay of money, but its benefits will justify the cost. Efforts should be made to secure the co-operation of other governments, to the end that these derelicts may be removed from every part of the high seas.

VAN ALEN has been confirmed as minister to Italy, and will proceed to his post of duty forthwith. Probably no nomination made by a president since the war has awakened such widespread interest as this. It has never been charged that Van Alen is incompetent or dishonest. The head and front of his offending was the fact that he was foppish in his manner of dressing and wore a monocle. That he was a liberal contributor to the Democratic campaign fund was not questioned, but the fact was not treasured up against him. In fact, in view of precedents, the Republican pot could not consistently call the Democratic kettle black. There is no reason for apprehension that the interests of this country in Italy will suffer by reason of Mr. Van Alen's appointment. The duties of the position are largely social, and the new minister's great wealth will enable him to discharge those duties to the satisfaction of all concerned.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

The sacrifice of human life on the railroads of the West during the past two weeks has been appalling. A half-score of trains, heavily laden with passengers, have been wrecked either by collision or derailment, and hundreds of persons have been killed or terribly mangled. In the last of these so-called accidents, near Battle Creek, Mich., Friday, fire was added to the horror of collision, and twenty-six persons, injured by the shock, were slowly burned to death in the ruins in which they were penned, while a greater number were horribly burned, and will be crippled or disfigured for life.

The immense increase of travel, induced by excursions to the world's fair, has taxed the carrying capacity of the railways to the utmost. There does not appear to have been, however, a corresponding increase in the number of trainmen employed, at least on the Eastern roads, nor an increased vigilance to prevent accidents. The trainmen in many instances have been overworked, and the vigilance of the switchmen has been taxed to the utmost. Great confusion has been caused among the latter class by the large number of special trains added to the regular complement, and in their bewilderment they seem to have forgotten the running time of trains, and in consequence neglected to take the necessary precautions to avoid collisions. It is stated that for the past two months the employes of the railroads running east from Chicago have been compelled to be on duty from fourteen to eighteen hours daily. As a consequence, they are reduced to a state of physical exhaustion bordering on collapse. It is not to be expected that men thus overworked can be as alert and vigilant as they would be under ordinary circumstances. The large number of extra trains rendered necessary by the enormous travel to and from the fair has proved confusing to all classes of railroad men, from the train dispatchers down to the flagmen at the crossings. In addition, the rolling stock has been taxed to its utmost capacity, and it is to be feared than some cars have been pressed into the service that were defective and dangerous. All these causes, and others less prominent, but equally the outgrowth of the extraordinary passenger traffic, have added to the dangers of travel by rail.

The railway managers are coming in for a large share of censure for this condition of things. Perhaps they are more or less to blame. They did not provide in time for the extraordinary increase of travel. Neither railway officials nor any one else had any conception of its immensity. They expected tens of thousands; there proved to be hundreds of thousands of travelers. They expected a rush; it has proved to be an avalanche. No human foresight could have anticipated such a torrent of humanity as has been pouring into Chicago for many weeks to witness the marvels of the White City. It has surpassed the wildest dreams of the most enthusiastic. From every city, town and hamlet, from the farm and the ranch, from the factory and the mine the torrent of humanity has unceasingly flowed back and forth. Every continent and every clime has been represented in the great throngs; every class and condition of society has furnished its quota to the army of sightseers.

The most sagacious did not foresee this enormous pilgrimage, and therefore they could not be prepared for it. The railways were compelled to work their employes hard—perhaps too hard for their physical powers. They have been compelled to divide their trains into sections, one following the other at intervals of a few minutes. As was to have been expected, the rear section has occasionally crashed into the one preceding it, and great loss of life has been the result. Switchmen, not knowing of the coming of a second section, have left the switches open, as has been their custom in ordinary times, with the result of derailing a train. On several occasions the switchman has become exhausted by the great labor imposed upon him, and derailment or collision has followed.

No man, be he ever so sagacious, could have provided against all these accidents. Some were due, no doubt, to inexcusable carelessness, but the great majority can be attributed to the unprecedented volume of traffic which has upset the calculations of the railway managers, unduly strained the endurance of employes, and caused an unusual and unforeseen impairment of the roadbeds and rolling stock. Yet some were clearly avoidable, and in such cases the officials merit and should receive the severest punishment of the law and condemnation of the public.

CONSUMPTION AND ITS CURE.

Much interest is manifested throughout the medical profession relative to what is known as the Amick treatment of consumption. It has been tried in Philadelphia and other cities of the East with great success, and some of the recoveries reported approach the marvelous. The treatment is a secret, known in its details only to a few, but the originator declares his intention of making it public to the profession as soon as he shall have demonstrated its benefits to the full satisfaction of himself and the public at large. One fact may be stated to his credit: he does not profess to have a specific for the disease. He simply claims that he has a mode of treatment that will cure in many instances, and that by the isolation of the patient all danger of communicating the disease to others may be removed.

It is only within recent years that consumption has been demonstrated to be a contagious or infectious disease. For more than a century it was thought to be simply hereditary. Advanced physicians of the present day, while recognizing the patent fact that it is transmitted in the blood, also claim that it is communicated to persons without hereditary taint by means of the sputum of patients, dried in vessels or upon the floor of the sick room, ground into particles and set afloat in the air, and inhaled by the attendants or others. This fact was forced upon the profession by experience in hospitals devoted to the care of persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints. It was observed that many of these attendants, although perfectly healthy upon entering the hospitals, soon became victims of phthisis in forms identical with these manifested by the patients for whom they were caring. For years these symptoms were regarded as the result of close confinement and the deprivation of fresh air, for the sick rooms were carefully guarded against fugitive draughts, or even from proper ventilation. But experiments upon animals and a close scrutiny of the progress of the disease in human beings exposed to contagion have demonstrated the fact that consumption is one of the most contagious of all diseases that flesh is heir to. This discovery formed one of the bases of Dr. Amick's investigations, and whatever uncertainty as to its verity existed was completely removed. By the system of isolation of patients, which he has shown to be not only practical but humane to them, he has removed one great danger to the community. His remedies for the disease itself, which have produced such wonderful results, are as yet experimental, not specific. This he himself acknowledges, but he is satisfied that his experiments tend in the right direction, for results have proved as much. Not having perfected them as yet, or demonstrated their potency to his own satisfaction, he refuses to give them to the profession, lest the fate of Dr. Koch should overtake him, and he be denounced as a charlatan and impostor.

Immortality awalts the physician who shall discover a cure for this greatest scourge of humanity. Consumption's victims outnumber those of any other plague known to the human race. No city, town or hamlet is free from its presence. The rich and the poor alike are mowed down on every hand. Its approach is stealthy and unnoticed until its grasp has become firmly fixed upon the vital forces. Those whom it attacks it slays. There is apparently no release, no hope for a return of health or vigor. It kills gradully but surely—dries up the life blood and consumes the sinews and the vitals. If this terrible scourge can be robbed of its power, humanity will have been blessed as never before, and science will have achieved a triumph which will place its discoverer on the highest pinnacle of fame.

CITIZEN AND PRIEST.

A notable ecclesiastical occasion of the past week was the celebration in Baltimore last Wednesday of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cardinal Gibbons' accession to the episcopacy. Never, probably, in the history of the Catholic church in this country have such honors been paid to an ecclesiastic, and by those who have watched the development of the genius of Cardinal Gibbons the concession will be made that great honors were never more deservedly bestowed or more modestly worn.

It is a significant sign of the times, and a more significant tribute to the spirit of republican liberty, that these honors were not confined to the members of Cardinal Gibbons' communion. While the church ceremonies were strictly confined to believers in the dogmas of the Catholic faith, communicants of other churches and citizens of exalted character of no settled faith contributed to swell the chorus of praise in honor of a good citizen and a blameless man, whose life from earliest youth has been devoted to good works; who, while holding steadfastly aloft the banner of his church, has yet neglected no occasion to draw closer and ever closer those stronger bonds that unite mankind into one universal brotherhood, with God as the common father.

Cardinal Gibbons represents a faith transplanted from the old world of Europe and the dying East. The Catholic church bears upon its bosom the scars of a thousand battles, fought during its nearly 2,000 years of life. Whatever weakness, or even wickedness, its priests and bishops and popes may be accused of, the conscientious stude t of history, whatever may be his theological leanings, will concede that this organization has retained and protected the spiritual ark of the covenant. In its primitive history it showed the Judaic ritualists how the spirit of religion might be lost in the barren letter of the law; and, carrying human love and human helpfulness hidden in its bosom, it took its departure from Palestine that it might fructify the fields of the Gentiles with the dews of Nazareth. It carried the same spirit into the catacombs of old Rome, where the early apostles preached, amid darkness and death, the lesson of the cross—the forgiveness of enemies. It stood beside the martyr in the arena, surrounded by fierce beasts, thirsting for Christian blood, and gazed upon by fiercer men and women, while these reviled ones murmured the prayer of Calvary—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Segregated from society by the law of celibacy, the spouseless priest and monk of the dark ages took to wife the world's priceless legacy of literature, and preserved to bless and adorn all future ages the poetry and philosophy of pagan Greece. Even in this period of religious and political decadence—of universal war and rapine—its priesthood in secret fed the sacred lamp of spiritual light and kept alive the flame that illumines and brightens the civilization of today.

Thus much as a historical tribute to the church of which Cardinal Gibbons is the head and representative in the great republic today. The historical obverse of this picture has in this generation been too often exposed to the ridicule of the mob with small learning, to the malice of the few who study to find food for hatred. In his entire history Cardinal Gibbons has been genuinely American. The sympathies of his great heart have forever gone out toward those who have striven to make government "of the people, by the people, for the people" a potent actuality. History has pictured how the unholy alliance between the spiritual forces of the church and the material power of the state has produced discord, envy, jealousy, culminating in tyranny, bloodshed and war. Largely through the influence of this great prelate, the church in America, standing without the aid of special legislative statutes to sustain and defend it, is demonstrating how real power comes to the church, as it comes to the individual, by doing justice, loving mercy and upholding truth.

No American of intelligence needs to be informed as to the personal character of James Gibbons the man. Character, like the oak, is a plant of slow growth; but how substantial and how useful to the world does that character become when it has grown in good works and high endeavor through the storm and sunshine of two generations. Such is the character of this great churchman. American, republican, democratic, liberty-loving, tolerant, broad, charitable; caring more for righteousness than for dogma, and yet knowing and teaching the beauties of the inner meaning of all church doctrine, he stands as the modern type of the good pastor, the modest priest, the intellectual ecclesiastic, the model citizen, the excellent neighbor, the cordial friend.

It will be well for the church in America if the race of its priests in the development of the great republic shall be patterned after the model of Cardinal James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore.

AS ABLE and clear-headed aman as is Senator Gray, he has been led by his intense respect for senatorial dignity and courtesy, rather than by his high conception of what a senator owes to his place and an unwillingness to believe that any one of them would repudiate their obligation, to insist that there is no means by which a senator's presence can be made to appear of record when needed to make a quorum save by the response of the senator to the roll-call. Senator Hill readily reduced this to a reductio ad absurdum by assuming that the whole eighty-five senators might be in the senate chamber and enough of them refuse to answer the call so that no quorum would officially appear. The sergeant-at-arms cannot find a senator when he is in the room; his jurisdiction is limited to finding them when outside the chamber. So, as Senator Hill said, the safest place for the fillbusters who wished to prevent a quorum was in the chamber itself.

VOLUNTARY TAX PAYMENTS.

Young Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, is manifestly an exceedingly stupid political economist, as well as a rash and indiscreet politician. He has just conceived and brought forth a scheme for the raising of revenue that is striking in its originality, and, if adopted, would no doubt be equally striking in its results. This marvel among modern statesmen would have it made the duty of every person liable to a tax upon his income to go to the officers and pay it, and not subject him to the system of prying agents of the government, which has been suggested as its disagreeable feature. He thinks those who had no desire to escape the payment of the tax would object to the inquisition. He will propose a tax on all incomes above $2,500 at the rate of 1 per cent; 2 per cent on $5,000; 4 per cent on $10,000; 6 per cent on $25,000, and 10 per cent on $50,000.

Mr. Bryan must have a sublime faith in the honesty of his fellow beings—a faith, we are sorry to say, that is hardly justifiable as a result of experience. It is doubtful if there is an instance upon record of a man going to the assessor and insisting that his property be listed for taxation, and then haunting the office of the collector until his share of the public burden was paid. Men nowadays are not built that way. They are far more likely to hide their wealth under a bushel, as it were—to conceal it from the prying eyes of the minions of the law who may desire a portion of it with which to defray the expenses of government. Experience has shown that men who are regarded as rich by the community, and are anxious to be regarded as such all the rest of the year, are miserably poor—almost penniless—when the assessor makes his rounds—so poor, indeed, as to excite deep commiseration and suggest the expediency of starting a public subscription for their benefit. For 364 days in every year they boast of their fast horses, their elegantly appointed mansions, their superb jewels and their imposing bank accounts; but on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day—the day on which the assessor visits them—all these things have taken unto themselves wings and have flown away, and the poorhouse yawns to receive them. Their poverty is really disstressing, and the assessor feels, after visiting them, much as if he had been guilty of an attempt to oppress the worthy poor, and might have far better endeavored to steal the pennies off a dead baby's eyes. Men who are scrupulously honest in every other relation of life; who would scorn to defraud any man of his just dues; who are punctilious in the payment of all they owe to their business associates, do not hesitate to defraud the state whenever the opportunity offers. Men who scorn a lie in their daily relations with their fellow men deliberately perjure themselves when swearing to their lists of taxable property, and seem to think they have done no wrong. Deplorable as it may be, the fact is that a vast majority of citizens—gentlemen and Christians—habitually defraud the government of its dues by persistent, unblushing lying and perjury. A strictly honest return to an assessor is so much of a curiosity that, had it been exhibited at the world's fair, it would have carried off a whole stack of blue and red and white ribbons, gold, silver and bronze medals, and "honorable mention" without limit. That such an article was not placed on exhibition is doubtless due to the fact that it does not exist.

Mr. Bryan is young and callow. Had he understood human nature better, he would not have made such a stupendous ass of himself as to offer such a proposition. If he had to depend upon the receipts from voluntary tax payments for his salary, he would never be able to pay his board bill; he would not even be able to smoke a nickel cigar. The tax gatherer must go his rounds armed with a bludgeon and a writ of attachment, or the public treasury will forever remain empty.

IN STARTING his Penny Press, Br'er Blethen expresses the belief that one-half of the population of Minneapolis do not read daily papers at all, and he proposes to have that half read his paper. If Br'er Blethen expects to accomplish this feat he had better read the passage in Mr. Dana's recent address wherein he declarse that to be a successful editor the Bible should be closely read and studied. Mr. Dana does not propose this as a religious, but as a literary duty. We have his statement that the work contains some fine specimens of literary work. Now if Br'er Blethen will take a pointer from this, and not only peruse, but quote from that work, he will score a scoop on his Minneapolis contemporaries and furnish the Minneapolitan something so new and novel that he can secure the readers he desires.

NORTHERN Democrats may fume and rage over the action of Democratic senators, but they are free, at least, from the humiliation which overwhelms Henry Watterson at the evidence the Southern senators are giving of the decadence of Southern statesmanship. No wonder he winces as he recalls Clay and Pinckney, Benton and Hayne and Ben Hill, and all that array of strong minds which made the South so strong in the national halls of legislation, and now contemplates in their places Pugh and Morgan, Cockrell and George and Butler.

MEMORY.

When the dead in cold graves are lying
Asleep, to wake never again,
When past are their smiles and sighing,
Oh! why should their memories remain?

Though sunshine and Spring may lighten
The wild flowers that blow on their graves;
Though Summer their tombstones brighten
And Autumn pall them with leaves;

Though Winter have wildly bewailed them
With her dirge wind, as sad as a knell;
Though the shroud of her snow-wreath have veiled them,
Still how deep in our bosoms they dwell!

The shadow and sun-sparkle vanish,
The cloud and the light fleet away,
But man from his heart may not banish
Ev'n thoughts that are torment to stay.

The reflection departs from the river,
When the tree that hung o'er is cut down;
But on Memory's calm current forever
The shade, without substance, is thrown.

When quenched is the glow of the ember,
When the life-fire ceases to burn,
Oh! why should the spirit remember?
Oh! why should the parted return?

Because that the fire is still shining,
Because that the lamp is still bright;
While the body in dust is reclining,
The soul lives in glory and light.
—Charlotte Bronte, Unpublished Poem, Cornhill.

It is better that the Columbian exposition should go out in a blaze of glory Oct. 30 than to linger till cold weather and go out at the close like the fag end of a candlewick slowly sputtering to death in its last remnant of tallow.—Chicago Tribune.

THE GLOBE'S SIMULTANEOUS.

Additional Round of Flattering Commendation.

Sauk Center Avalanche.

One of the special features of Minnesato day at the world's fair was the prominence and enterprise displayed by that great daily paper, the St. Paul GLOBE. It came forth with twenty-four pages, and was published simultaneously in Chicago and St. Paul. The entire paper was devoted to a write-up of the North Star state, dating from territorial days, and giving complete and exhaustive descriptions of all our resources, and dwells at considerable length upon our display at the Columbian exposition. To add further interest to the paper the state building, exhibits and cuts of the various persons in charge of Minnesota's work are given. The edition is not only a valuable souvenir, but it reflects credit upon the manager of the GLOBE, H. P. Hall, to whom nothing seems improbable in getting up a metropolitan daily.

Praise Sounded by Thousands.

Iowa Recorder.

Last Friday that enterprising daily paper, the St. Paul GLOBE, successfully carried out a feat in journalism never before attempted in the West, the simultaneous issuing of the paper on Minnesota day at the world's fair both in St. Paul and Chicago. This edition recalls at length the interesting dedication of the Minnesota building, and elaborately describes and illustrates the triumphs of the state in its exhibits in the various buildings and departments of the exposition, in which it has taken such a prominent part. It is needless to say the GLOBE'S praise was sounded by the thousands of Minnesota people at the fair that day.

A Paper Worth Preserving.

Le Sueur Sentinel.

The St. Paul GLOBE of Oct. 13., Minnesota day at the world's fair and the thirty-sixth anniversary of the admission of Minnesota into the Union, is a mammoth sheet of twenty-four pages issued simultaneously at St. Paul and in Chicago. It is a paper worth preserving, and reflects great credit upon the splendid ability of H. P. Hall, its present manager.

Bright, Newsy, Well Illustrated.

Austin Democrat.

The St. Paul GLOBE was the only morning daily in the Twin Cities to honor Minnesota day at the Columbian exposition with a special edition. The GLOBE issued simultaneously at St. Paul and Chicago twenty-four pages of bright, newsy, well illustrated matter commemorative of Minnesota's big day at the fair.

The Globe Takes the Cake.

Todd County Central Citizen.

Friday's St. Paul GLOBE was an issue for the state to be proud of. It was a 24-page edition in honor of Minnesota day at the world's fair, and issued simultaneously at St. Paul and Chicago. It will probably do more as an immigration agent for Minnesota than any other issue of any paper. The GLOBE takes the cake.

Most Enterprising Feat Has Been Accomplished.

Kanabec County Times.

The St. Paul GLOBE came out with twenty-four pages on Minnesota day, giving an elaborate write-up of our state at the fair and a review of the work that has been done. The GLOBE that morning was issued simultaneously at St. Paul and Chicago, accomplishing one of the most enterprising feats of journalism that has been accomplished in the Twin Cities.

Well Worth Keeping.

Swift County Monitor.

One of the special features of Minnesota's day at the world's fair was the twenty-four-page edition of the St. Paul GLOBE issued simultaneously in St. Paul and Chicago. As an historical reference, the number is well worth keeping.

Enterprising Metropolitan Newspaper Life.

Redwood Gazette.

The St. Paul GLOBE issued a Minnesota world's fair edition last Friday, the paper being published simultaneously in St. Paul and Chicago. The GLOBE is getting back out of the old rut into enterprising metropolitan newspaper life.

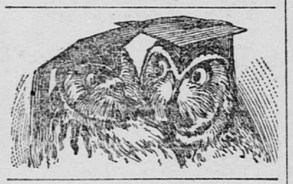
A Fine Special Edition.

Madison Western Guard.

The St. Paul GLOBE issues a fine special world's fair edition for Minnesota day.

A CLEVER COUPLE.

A learned pair
You must agree.
Oh, far too clever
For you and me.



They sit and yawn
From day to day,
And never a single
Word they say.

Do you suppose
We should think them wise
If they had not
Those big round eyes?

How to Raise Revenue.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I observe with pleasure that the GLOBE disapproves of an income tax, because it is undemocratic, wrong in principle and pernicious in its effects. In advocating the American way of getting revenue—as simple and direct as possible—the GLOBE voices the sentiments of thousands of American citizens who have studied the problem of taxation. By all means, let revenue for the support of government be collected in accordance with the requirements of the constitution, that is, apportioned among the states. When this method of raising revenue is adopted, Minnesota, and all other states as well, should collect her share of the national revenue by taxing the rental value of land—that value which attaches to land because of increase of population and the making of public improvements. As the community creates this value it should be taken to pay the expenses of government, instead of being allowed to go into the pockets of landlords. Land is always in sight, and its value is easily ascertained. A person cannot estimate the value of his neighbor's wealth, but he can tell the value of his land to a dollar.

And if equal rights for all are to be secured it is not only just, but it becomes necessary, that ground rent should go into the public treasury, in order that no person shall derive any advantage over his fellows by the possession of a natural privilege. Ground rent is sufficient to defray the expenses of government, and it is not necessary to have a multiplicity of taxes.

The necessity for government and the value of land are both the result of population, and the revenue of ground rent from the one should be used to pay the cost of the other.

W. L. CROSMAN.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 21.

WITH THE TRAVELERS.

R. C. Elliott, well known in St. Paul, having long been connected with the Merchants' National bank, and private secretary of Gov. Merriam during his first term, arrived in St. Paul yesterday from Seattle, where he has large business interests, and will be at the Ryan a number of days. Yesterday afternoon he spoke interestingly of various matters concerning Washington and the cities about the sound.

"Seattle," said he, "bids fair to become the metropolis of the Pacific coast. Portland is dead, and Seattle overshadows everything north of San Francisco. At least San Francisco seems to be the only city it may not surpass. Seattle has a population of 60,000 good and strong, some twenty banks, and has survived the crisis without a bank failure, or anything approaching one. The outside impression seems to be that Seattle's fine harbor is giving it its great prestige, but this can hardly be the case, since Tacoma, Everett and some other places on the sound have equally as good harbors. Seattle simply has the prestige over the other places by reason of being the oldest place, and accordingly having a great start in the matter of growth. Capital has centered there, and cannot be easily attracted away.

"Everett, by the way, is a wonderful little city, and in time may become a strong rival to Seattle. President Hill, of the Great Northern, has said that Snohomish county, in which Everett is located, is the most prolific in resources of any county in Washington, and I am not sure that he is not correct about it. Everett has now a population of 6,000, and a more wide-awake lot was never associated together in any community. The Snohomish river flows into the sound at Everett, and the people of the place are about to make a fresh water harbor.

"Perhaps you are aware that the harbors of all Pacific coast points are the prey of a worm called the teredo. This worm perforates the piling of the harbors in a short time so that the whole business falls into the sea. The teredo does not live in fresh water. Everett has a fine salt water harbor, and with a comparatively small outlay can make an equally good fresh water harbor. Another reason why a fresh water harbor is desirable is the fact that ships desire a locality where they can be cleaned of the mass of barnacles which accumulate upon them during every voyage of much length. The barnacles will drop off after the ship has stood in fresh water a short time. To rid the vessel of barnacles in salt water it must be raised out of the water by a dry dock. So you can form an idea of the advantages of a fresh water harbor.

"Seattle has a fresh water lake two miles from the salt water, and there is now a scheme on foot to cut a broad canal from the salt water to the lake, and thus secure a fresh water harbor. It would be a very expensive proceeding, but an excellent fresh water harbor would be secured. Everett can secure its fresh water harbor at a comparatively small expense. Seattle realizes this fact, and it is likely that Seattle will not delay long the building of its harbor. Notwithstanding the ease with which Everett can secure an excellent fresh water harbor, I am of the opinion that Seattle will always be the great city of Washington."

J. L. O'Connor, the brilliant attorney general of Wisconsin, who won a national reputation by his successful prosecution of the treasurer of Wisconsin for malfeasance in office, and by his exposition of the rottenness of the Republican ring which had for many years held sway in that state, was in the city a short time yesterday. He argued a case in the United States court and then departed for home.

At the Merchants'—L. Wilson, Livingston; J. D. Dyon and wife, F. L. Murray, F. R. Leslie, O. H. Hewitt, Duluth; John Cooper, George Tileston and wife, St. Cloud; S. W. W. McEwan, Alexandria; O. M. Sprague, J. C. Parker, J. L. Kill, Sauk Center; C. W. Cattam, Portland, Or.; C. E. Daniels, Watertown, S. D.; Rof Pisaginatrin, Russia; George H. Woodhouse, W. T. Duncan and wife, P. McCarger and wife Fergus Falls; P. B. Moss, Billings, Mont.; E. M. Prouty, Grand Forks; Mrs. O. M. Edmunds, Fargo; James E. Bell, Everett, Wash., J. Spencer and wife, Owatonna; J. W. Conrad and wife, Great Falls; A. H. Reed and wife, Miss Cora L. Reed, Glencoe; D. J. Hogan and wife, O. J. Hogan, Gussie Hogan, Miss E. C. Perret, Helena; S. L. Page, Minot, N. D.; G. A. Lewis, Mankato.

At the Windsor—A. H. Weschl, Oshkosh; J. R. Buchanan, George D. Wilder, Shakopee; W. H. Moore, Aneta, N. D.; R. L. Dickens, La Crosse; Virgil B. Seward and wife, Marshall; H. A. Stone, Oshkosh; Emmett Rice, Valley Creek; Ray S. Reed, J. R. Agnew, A. J. Goss, Hudson; James A. Payne, John Thomson, Winnipeg; A. L. Sanborn, Madison, Wis.

At the Clarendon—J. F. Shinn, Duluth; S. M. Samson, Chicago; R. R. Smith, Helena; B. A. Morse, Lowell, Mass.; Edward O'Geary, Chicago; C. B. Hurd, Wyoming, Minn.; F. L. Darling, Duluth; John Brown, Pierre, S. D.; J. C. Miser, Kenyon, Minn.; L. G. Vanderberg, Lincoln, Neb.; James McCullum, Newbrighton, Minn.; Robert Taylor, Kasson.

At the Ryan—J. L. Hough, Winnipeg; T. J. Murry, Butte, Mont.; P. Blair Buchanan, Great Falls; Robert Macbray, of the Toronto Empire, Toronto; W. H. Tripp, Duluth; C. X. Larabee, wife and daughter, Portland, Or.; W. J. Dickey and wife, F. F. Kennedy and wife, Baltimore, Md.

At the Metropolitan—J. W. Robinson, Hull, England; C. E. Thompson, Woburn, Mass.; C. E. B. Strout, Woburn, Mass.; W. White, Montana; M. F. Burgy, Great Falls; J. H. Rappal, Chicago; J. S. Whiting, Hastings; W. H. Cohnan, Hastings; Dudley Kocy, New York; S. G. Van Dyke, Chicago; C. D. Mulvehill, Chicago.

At the Brunswick—Martin Rudberg, Duluth; O. A. Rounds, Winona; Carson Stark, Chicago; George W. Evans, New York; C. Johnston, Mankato; W. B. Oxtoby, Philadelphia.

PRONGS FROM THE TRIPOD.

Whatever happens, the silver senators will no doubt insist the key to the situation is a miner key. — Philadelphia Times.

If the senate can do nothing that the people want, it might at least adjourn and save appearances.—Detroit Free Press.

Gorman has been called in by Cleveland. If that combination does not paralyze the obstructionists we abandon hope.—St. Louis Republic.

The poor Brazilians have perhaps reached a point where they do not care what form of government it is that is shelling them.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The test of endurance has been attempted in the senate with rather poor success. It has also signally failed in the country at large.—Milwaukee Journal.

Many misfortunes are afflicting the South this year, and not the least of them are the free silver congressmen who misrepresent the views of her people.—Baltimore American.

The scheme to retire all paper money below bills of $10 denomination and substitute silver dollars therefore must have originated with the draymen's trust.—Indianapolis News.

When the framers of our constitution founded a government under which the will of the majority should prevail, they did not take "senatorial courtesy" into account.—Cleveland Leader.

When the Chinese become a voting power in the country a number of statesmen will try to buy up and burn back numbers of the Congressional Record.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The political weather bureau is quite correct in predicting a storm of popular indignation. The people are becoming very tired of the procrastination at Washington.—New York World.

Another English lord has married an American girl, but this slight tax on our resources will not make an impression on the vast supply of female loveliness in this country.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Vice President Stevenson can make himself a presidential quantity immediately by putting down the rebellion in the senate, and he can do this by forcing a vote.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TALE THAT WAS CONTINUED.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

"Where, Oh! Where Was He?"

Granite Falls Tribune.

Fifteen thousand Minnesotians were on deck to celebrate their day at the fair. No long speeches were previously prepared to concentrate the crowd for hours, but bright, happy thoughts were uttered by orators who "could have held a senate with a Tully's force" had the occasion demanded it, but it did no' People were there to see others and be seen. They went to dignify the state and maintain its pride. The governor was master of ceremonies. Col. Hall, oh! where was he?

GLOBE, Oct. 22, 1893.

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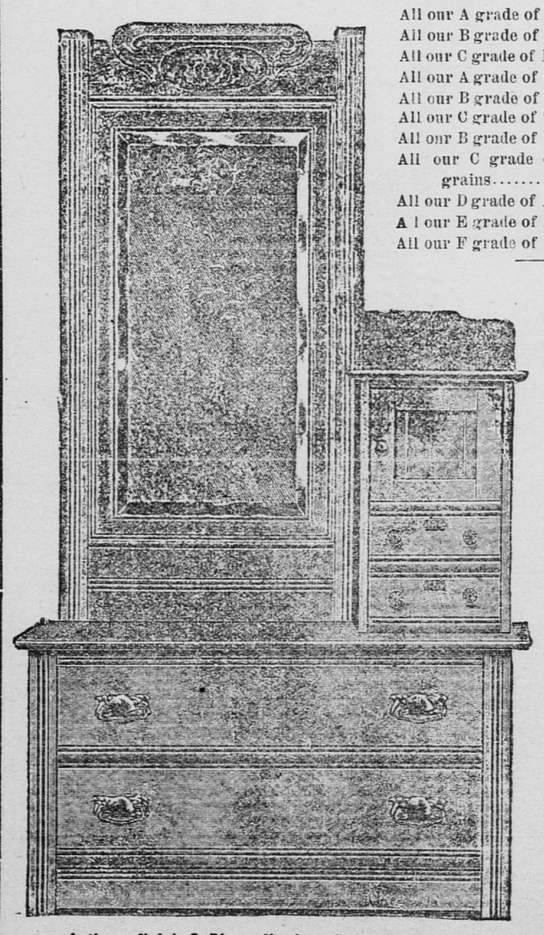
All our C grade of Body Brussels at.....72½c yard
All our A grade of Tapestry Brussels at..62½c yard
All our B grade of Tapestry Brussels at..57½c yard
All our C grade of Tapestry Brussels at..46c yard
All our B grade of All-Wool Ingrains at..49c yard
All our C grade of Three-Fourths Ingrains.....44c yard
All our D grade of Ingrains.....37c yard
All our E grade of Ingrains.....29c yard
All our F grade of Ingrains.....24c yard



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Royal Wilton Rugs, sofa size, at..... 3.75

Chenille Curtains, $2.50. Regular Price, $5.
Chenille Curtains, $4.00. Regular Price, $8.
Chenille Curtains, $5.00. Regular Price, $10.

—IN—

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