# THE DAILY GLOBE

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### TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — For Minnesota: Partly cloudy; decidedly colder in eastern portion; high northwest winds, diminishing in force.

For North Dakota: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

For South Dakota: Fair; warmer; northwest winds, becoming variable.

For Montana: Partly cloudy weather; warmer; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 6:48 p.m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

| Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer.. | Exposed Thermometer..... | Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer... | Exposed Thermometer..... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul.... | 30.04 | 34 | Havre....... | 30.30 | 28 |
| Duluth...... | 29.90 | 34 | Miles City.. | 30.38 | 32 |
| La Crosse... | 29.90 | 40 | Helena...... | 30.22 | 42 |
| Huron....... | 30.30 | 32 | Calgary.... | 30.28 | 26 |
| Pierre....... | 3[illegible] | 34 | Minnedosa . | 30.34 | 22 |
| Moorhead.. | 30.18 | 28 | Med'e Hat.. | 30.28 | 28 |
| St. Vincent. | 30.18 | 28 | Qu'Appelle. | 30.48 | 12 |
| Bismarck . | 30.38 | 28 | Sw't Cur'ent | 30.4[illegible] | 26 |
| Ft. Buford.. | 30.44 | 24 | Winnipeg .. | 30.20 | 26 |

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, doesn't like the press. It is not to be wondered at, for—

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

A NEW JERSEY youth dressed himself up as a ghost the other night, and endeavored to frighten some of the people of the neighborhood. He is a ghost himself now.

THIS is Woman's day at the world's fair, and practically the last day of the big show. It is eminently fitting that the women should have the last word. It is their style always.

A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman in Iowa has been deposed from the ministry for engaging to marry several of the young ladies of his flock. The punishment does not suit the crime. He ought to have been compelled to marry the whole lot.

GERMANY is about to interdict the importation of American hay because it is pronounced injurious to horses and cattle there. It is very evident that the stomachs of the German quadrupeds need revision. They are altogether too fastidious when they reject our hay.

PROF. HAGEN, of the weather bureau, is about to attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. His friends will give him a farewell banquet before he starts, and, as he will never be seen again, it will no doubt partake largely of the solemnity of a funeral.

IT COST the lady managers of the world's fair $1,785 to entertain their guests during the exposition season. The sum is a moderate one when compared with the amount expended by their masculine associates, which foots up to nearly twenty times more. The bill will probably be paid without a murmur.

THE man who sets fire to a building does not make a hero of himself by joining with the firemen in the endeavor to extinguish the conflagration. Senator Sherman, having caused the existing financial distress, is not entitled to exceptional credit for joining with the Democrats in the endeavor to counteract the effects of his own blundering.

A "CONVERTED LAWYER," as he is styled in the newspapers, has been guilty of various offenses in the northern part of the state. No explanation is given as to the kind of being a "converted lawyer" is, and no reason is given for making any effort to "convert" a lawyer, any way. The affair is wrapped in mystery, and a painful uncertainty exists as to what a lawyer will do when not converted, if he conducts himself in the "converted" state as described.

TOM REED has been speaking for the Republican ticket in Massachusetts, and the burden of his song has been abuse of the Democratic majority in the senate for permitting the Republican minority to prevent a vote on the silver bill. Mr. Reed should remember that the bill which it is so desirable to repeal is a Republican measure, and that the obstructionists are not Democrats. By condemning the measure which it is desired to repeal and the tactics of the opponents of repeal he is therefore condemning his own party, not the Democrats.

GOV. PECK, of Wisconsin, has refused to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of relieving the distress in which Milwaukee county has been plunged by recent bank failures, as he holds that the board of supervisors has ample power under the existing law to meet the deficiency confronting it without putting the state to unusual expense. The governor is right in his decision. He has no right to impose burdens upon the entire state to benefit any particular section unless all legal methods have been tried and found ineffectual.

QUITE a number of the foreign assistants at the world's fair, who came to this country "for this occasion only," find themselves destitute, and congress is asked for an appropriation to pay their expenses home. They have had "a high old time," and, although they have no reason to complain of the compensation they have received, they need aid. Yet they have no shadow of claim upon the government. If they were foolish enough to squander their salaries, they deserve to suffer for it, just as our own citizens are compelled to suffer for their improvidence. Congress should pay no heed to the application. If any charity is to be voted, it should be bestowed upon our own citizens.

### NOW FOR THE BIG FIGHT.

The silver fight was but a skirmish, compared with the struggle that will be precipitated as soon as the ways and means committee report their bill to the house. If one selfish interest such as silver, with only the backing of a silly and senseless sentiment, can maintain a contest for months in congress, what may we expect when all the selfish interests that have fattened on the earnings of the people of the country for thirty years; that have back of them a party nearly evenly dividing the voters of the nation, who, for the greater portion, sincerely believe in the need of a protective tariff and in its rightfulness, are bunched in an omnibus bill and threatened with destruction?

We have seen indications of what we may expect in the hearing before the ways and means committee. We have seen Democrats coming before it to protest against the lowering of taxation on imports of the articles in whose manufacture or production they were interested. The Democratic governor of West Virginia came to protest against the removal of the duty on coal. Louisiana sent delegates to urge the retention of the bounty on sugar or reimposition of the protection on imports. A Democratic member from New York wants to have labor protected in the reductions. South Carolina will want rice looked after and cared for. In the senate protected interests have their representatives on our side of the chamber. Senator Gorman, in the debates on the naval bill last session, betrayed strong protectionist leanings, and is reported to have declared that he would not vote for a removal of the coal duties.

The bundle of selfish interests has been made larger and larger under the various changes of the tariff, until there is hardly an industry in the country that does not imagine that in some way or another, not always demonstrable, but none the less certainly felt for all of that, it is a legatee of protection's benefits. We will have them all up in arms and fighting. They have spent their money lavishly heretofore to prevent the assembling of a hostile legislature and administration; the continuance of McKinleyism means millions of dollars to them annually, and it is folly to think that they will accept tamely and passively the verdict of the people rendered last November.

The bill prepared by the committee, which was roughly sketched in our dispatches yesterday, is what might have been expected from a committee with William L. Wilson at its head. It is a redemption in word and spirit of the pledge of the party. It is drawn on revenue lines. Protection, as such, as an object, is eliminated. There is but one course to pursue when the bill comes in. It must be supported as a whole. No local interest must be permitted to make a breach in it. If one impairs it, it opens the way for all others, and the bill will come out of the committee of the whole in a condition similar to that of a bill which "Bob" Schenk, when chairman of the ways and means, had reported. After a long debate, in which it had been patched with numberless amendments, Schenk finally rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill be recommitted. It has been nibbled by pismires and kicked by jackasses until I cannot recognize it."

### DISGRACEFUL GALLOWS SCENES.

Crime has its curiosities, and they are not only interesting, but occasionally instructive. It is not unusual for men who have been proved guilty of the most heinous offenses to approach their doom upon the scaffold with calm and undismayed demeanor, apparently unconscious of the fact that they have committed an offense against society, expressing forgiveness for those who have been instrumental in bringing them to punishment, but no contrition for their crime, and yet filled with confidence that all their sins have been blotted from the book of remembrance and they assured of a blissful eternity.

A case in point is that of "Doc" Taylor, a negro preacher, who was hanged in Virginia yesterday for a most revolting murder. The evidence against him was conclusive; he scarcely attempted a defense. His crime was revolting in the highest degree, and the jury with short delay condemned him to death. The governor refused either pardon or reprieve. The wretch met his fate with perfect composure, and preached his own funeral sermon from the scaffold before the drop fell. In obedience to his request, his body will be kept above ground for three days, at the end of which time he promised to arise and preach the gospel throughout the mountains.

Such moral obliquity, accompanied by faith in the divine forbearance and forgiveness, is the rule rather than the exception with murderers. It seems to make little difference as to the degree of the crime or the intelligence of the perpetrator. The criminal faces death with far greater composure than the man whose whole life has been blameless, and who has devoted his best years to labors for the benefit of the human race. The blackness of the shadow of death has terrors to the Christian, not unmitigated by hope, yet none the less real, and he shrinks from the approach of the final moment. How comes it that he is affrighted at such a time when the man whose hands are dyed with human blood can approach his doom with such utter abandon? There is something here that passes comprehension.

There is no doubt that indulgence in crime deadens all moral sense, while it does not obliterate the idea of the mercifulness of the Creator. A criminal always expects forgiveness; he loses sight of the fact that justice is demanded by the inflexible law of cost and compensation. He has sown the wind, yet he never expects to reap the whirlwind. The scenes that so often transpire upon the gallows—the songs of praise, the shouts of ecstasy with which death is greeted—convey to the mind of the untutored an unwholesome and pernicious lesson. It is made to appear to them that, whatever the sin may be, a full atonement may be made at the last moment by muttered prayer or song of exultant praise.

Such scenes, shocking to the moral sense of the community and utterly repugnant to the spirit of true religion, are too common; and no sincere teacher of the gospel of Christ will lend countenance or encouragement to them.

THE street railway company has restored to the Jackson street line the right of transfer to all the other electric lines. It was an arbitrary and unjustifiable act to deny the transfers; there was a needless and inexcusable delay in restoring them. The restoration, coming at this time, looks as if it were an ungracious concession to public opinion, which it wished to placate in view of trouble with its men. It suggests the idea, though, that if the company can thus treat the public which created and now supports it, what is it not capable of doing with its employes, whom it supports?

### M'MAHON AND DEMOCRACY.

We publish elsewhere this morning a paper from the pen of Gen. Martin T. McMahon, in which he gives the reasons that impel him to allegiance to the Democratic party. It is a plain, straightforward statement, free from sophistry or attempt to mislead, and will bear a careful and critical perusal. The essence of the whole question is stated in the opening sentence—"Because I believe the Democracy is the party of the people."

Gen. McMahon's services to his adopted country, both in military and civil life, entitle his opinions to much weight. Born in Canada of Irish parents, he studied law in the United States, and began practice in New York city. On the first call to arms he enlisted, and won his way from a captaincy to the brevet rank of a major general. He served the government as minister to Paraguay, and as United States marshal of the Southern district of New York, and was for one term president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. In every position he proven himself an honorable, capable and faithful public servant, and has ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens of every class.

The grounds upon which Gen. McMahon bases his Democracy are fundamental to the cause of free government throughout the world. The fact is not to be gainsaid that that party has ever been the consistent and persistent opponent of every doctrine that has tended towards the centralization of power in the hands of the few and subjugating the masses to the dicta of monopolists and plutocrats. In the past quarter of a century it has had arrayed against it the autocratic power of capital backed by insatiate greed. Laws for the benefit of classes and the degradation of the toiling millions have been passed, and all the power that wealth could wield and greed command has been wielded against it. Undaunted by defeat, undismayed by threats of disaster, it has held steadfastly to the people's cause, until at last it has triumphed and sits enthroned at the national capital master of the situation.

Democracy stands firmly for the right of every citizen to cast a free ballot upon every question of public concern. It permits no dictation, intimidation or corruption. The vote of the day laborer is as potent as that of the millionaire monopolist; the mechanic is as free to express his will as the man who employs him. Under true Democratic government no man is privileged to claim that he is better than his neighbor, or that his property is entitled to greater protection or his industry to greater rewards than the property and industry of others. Class legislation has been the bane that has threatened the life of the republic, but class legislation has no place in a nation governed by true Democratic principles. On the perpetuity of these principles depends the permanency of our system of government. When it comes to pass that the people cannot rule, Democracy will be a failure and self-government a fraud.

### TELL THE TRUTH.

Being unable to meet the statement of the GLOBE that the filibustering in the senate has been mainly done by Republicans, the Pioneer Press picks up a triviality—the substitution in this paper of the name of Felton, of California, for that of Perkins, of the same state—and undertakes to read this paper a lecture upon its knowledge of political history. This from a newspaper which in one of its leading headlines a few weeks ago said "Russell Nominated Again," when the man named for governor of Massachusetts was not William E. Russell, but another Russell altogether, is decidedly refreshing, to say the least. But the use of the name of Felton had nothing to do with the argument. Ex-Senator Felton was an anti-repeal senator, and Mr. Perkins, the California senator to whom the GLOBE really had reference, is of the same belief. The GLOBE's arithmetic was therefore correct, and its argument stands good.

Possibly this would be a good time for the Pioneer Press, which professes a degree of political uprightness unheard of outside of a Bible publishing house, to tell its readers a few truths about this long silver row. In opening, to follow political history with accuracy, it should state that the Sherman act, which has given the country its worst financial shock in twenty years, was passed by a Republican house and senate aad signed by a Republican president, not a Democratic vote being recorded in its favor. Coming down to the desperate filibustering tactics in the senate during the past month or more, to follow political history with accuracy, the Pioneer Press should state to its readers the names of the men (and the parties to which they belong) who have been making speeches in six-hour sections, running over days in time. Following political history closely, the Pioneer Press should not neglect to give the party affiliations of the men who have asked for a quorum in the senate on an average of once in half an hour, the purpose being solely to delay business. This done, the Pioneer Press should state to what parties the men belong who have sought delay in every possible way when Mr. Voorhees has asked for a vote on the repeal bill.

This task off its hands, and its conscience still unseered, the Pioneer Press might proceed to enlighten the public as to how the Republican party, heir to all the virtues of nineteenth century civilization, would have passed a repeal bill with such disgraceful opposition of fourteen of its own members as has been witnessed in the past few weeks. Had Mr. Harrison been in the president's chair, these men would have stood just where they do now, and the Republican party would have been unable to pass a repeal bill without the aid of the votes of repeal Democrats. This the Pioneer Press knows as well as any voter in Minnesota. Will it state it?

The Democratic party has too large a silver contingent, but it is not the chief offender in the silver controversy.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, whose space in the public eye has shrunk in recent years to an almost imperceptible point, and whose main claim to notoriety was the invention of the phrase "the plumed knight" and the discovery that Moses made some mistakes, is sadly in need of making the discovery that he knows nothing whatever of the differences which lie at the base of political organizations today. Compared with the mistake he made in trying to define his political faith in a recent interview, the mistakes of Moses are absolute verity. Said the colonel: "I am a Republican because I am a protectionist." This is clear as a demonstration in geometry. The statement is a definition having precision. But in a sentence or two further he said: "I am an individualist. I am opposed to all paternalism in government." Like Georgia's Cobb, the colonel does not know where he is at, in which he is different from Moses. The colonel would hardly say: I am tall and short; white and black; fat and lean; old and young; alive and dead; day and night; and yet, in saying that he was both an individualist and a protectionist, he practically said he was all these. The colonel had better stick to Moses and his imaginary mistakes.

SPEAKING of almanacs, will the Pioneer Press kindly inform us in what almanac it got the information that "until Mr. Carlisle's time the idea that the reserve fund of $100,000,000 in gold could be impaired or diverted to other purposes was never entertained?" We have a clear recollection that Charles Foster, when secretary of the treasury, and not longer ago than last year, declared that he would use that reserve "on a pinch," and that not to redeem treasury notes with, for there was then no run on the treasury, but to defray the ordinary expenses of the government. And we do not now recall that the impiousness and sacrilege of this proposition then struck our contemporary so hard as to elicit comment or protest. Foster avoided the pinch by holding up payments due on contracts and by other devices, and managed to slide out of office without touching the reserve, but leaving an empty treasury.

THE season has arrived when summer resort hotels vanish in smoke. They have been abandoned by the summer girl and her lovers, and the landlord no longer presents his bills at the close of every week. The insurance companies, however, do not like the change, for they are compelled to purchase the blackened ruins, willy-nilly. Several such transfers have been made during the past week, and more are anticipated daily.

THE work of demolition at the world's fair has already begun, and will be prosecuted actively until all vestiges of it shall have been removed from Jackson park. The recollection of it will not, however, be as "the baseless fabric of a dream," for it will leave behind it lessons that will prove of great benefit, not only to the present, but to all future generations. The good that this exposition has done will not die with it, but will survive through all time.

PEFFER's amendment, which was laid on the table a few weeks ago, was taken off it yesterday and very unceremoniously throttled. It provided for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. If there is anything to all this contention of the silverloons at all, it lies wholly in the free mintage at this ratio. Purchase of bullion or coinage at any other ratio is a complete abjuration of the whole of their pretensions.

THERE is to be a realistic representation of the landing of Columbus at the world's fair Monday—Columbus day. All the accessories are at hand, even the models of the caravels in which Christopher traversed the briny deep; and the fete, the last of the fair, will no doubt be an imposing one.

SENATOR PEFFER's amendment to the silver repeal bill was the first to go down. There are half a score of other amendments to follow it into an inglorious grave, and when the sun goes down on Tuesday next the Sherman law will be simply a reminiscence, and a putrid reminiscence at that.

VESUVIUS is again active, and so are the mouths of Senators Stewart and Jones.

## AT THE THEATERS.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a more horrible story than that embodied in the plot of Parrhasius, presented at the Metropolitan last night by Robert B. Mantell and company. Ten years or more before the opening of the piece, Lychos, a soldier, while on a campaign with Parrhasius, captures Lydia, with whom both fall in love. By the aid of his wealth Parrhasius is able to purchase the girl from the captain of Lychos' company. Previous to this Lydia had been living with her father. After her capture and marriage to Parrhasius, hearing no more, she supposes he is dead. Lychos finds the father, and, from motives of revenge, purchases him, intending to put him to death; but hearing that Parrhasius, now a famous artist, wishes a model for his picture, the death agony of Prometheus, sells the father to him. The daughter in the meantime finds that her father lives, but knowing that her husband is not at home delays his purchase until the next day. The delay is fatal, for Parrhasius buys Mento, the father, and has him tortured to death. Lydia goes the next day to effect the release of her father, but finds that he is already in possession of her husband. She returns only to learn the truth. The shock kills her. In his rage Parrhasius kills the revengeful soldier, Lychos, and goes mad himself.

Mr. Mantell takes the title role of Parrhasius in a more than able manner, infusing his strong personalities into his part with fine effect. As Lydia, Miss Behrens is at her best, especially in the last act.

What little comedy there is in the play, it is almost needless to say, is well interpreted by Miss Kerrigan as Clytie, Parrhasius' sister, and Mr. Stuart as Demetrius, his friend.

Quite a number of Mr. Dickson's comedy company, including Mr. Dickson himself, were present, and enthusiastically encored Mr. Mantell.

"The Silver King" will be seen for the last times at the Grand this afternoon and tonight, closing what has been a most enjoyable series of excellent performances of this well-known and popular melodrama.

Tomorrow night "McCarthy's Mishaps" opens at the Grand for the week. This season's company is the best in every respect that has ever supported Mr. Ferguson. The specialties are the strong feature of the performance, and the fun is happily punctuated with songs, dances and music.

The popular romantic actor, Robert Mantell, with his excellent company, will give his last two performances at the Metropolitan opera house today, presenting "Monbars" at the matinee, and repeating his great success, "The Face in the Moonlight" tonight.

Tomorrow night Theodore Bollmann's German company will give their fifth subscription performance at the Metropolitan opera house, and the will produce the great German comedy "Air Castles."

The charming actress Rhea, in a magnificent historical production of "The Queen of Sheba," will be the attraction at the Metropolitan opera house all next week, beginning next Monday. Seats and boxes are now on sale for this engagement at the box office.

### BOTH PLEASED.

Before Niagara Falls they stood,
He raised aloft his head,
For he was in a poetic mood,
And this is what he said:

"Oh, work sublime! Oh, wondrous law!
That rules thy presence here!
How filled I am with boundless awe
To view thy waters clear!

"What myriad rainbow colors float
About thee like a veil,
And in what countless streams remote
Thy life has left its trail!"

"Yes, George," the maiden cried in haste,
"Such shades I've never seen,
I'm going to have my next new waist
The color of that green."

—Tom Masson in the Clothier and Furnisher

## WHY I AM A DEMOCRAT.

### GEN. MARTIN T. M'MAHON ANSWERS THE QUESTION EXHAUSTIVELY.

### IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

**Its Record in Times of Peace and War—Adherence to the Cardinal Principles of Free Government—The Pernicious Protective Policy of the Republicans—Democracy Sound Silver.**

Gen. Martin T. McMahon contributes the following cogent reasons for his faith in the Democratic party and Democratic principles to the November number of Donahue's Magazine, the leading Catholic periodical in the United States. It well well bear perusal by every American citizen:

Why am I a Democrat, you ask? Because I believe the Democracy is the party of the people.

It is the party of the equal many, instead of the favored few. The foundation principle of this republic is trust and confidence, deep and sincere, in the people. This is Democracy.

When we started out to do business on our own account, our work of making a nation without titles and without class distinctions was regarded as an experiment. Even among our own leaders, there was some little doubt as to the wisdom of entire dependence upon the whole people. This feeling of doubt gained strength as the difficulties of our national life in the formative period presented themselves, and the doubt was greatly intensified by the coincidence of the French revolution of 1792. The terrors of that event, the ferocity with which the outraged masses destroyed classes there, made leaders in America fear for a moment as to the stability of our own institutions. There was no need for fear, however. America had none of the conditions which gave birth to the atrocities in France. We started out, as it were, with a clear sheet. We had no centuries behind us with their wrongs to right; with their revenges to satisfy.

But this difference between the situation of the two republics at that time was not clearly seen by all. Adams and Hamilton, yes, even Washington, were affected by this doubt of the people. It was thought we needed something else beside our own patriotism, our own brains and consciences, to promote the national growth and safety. In this feeling was the Federalist party born.

Let any one read the letters of John Adams, and he will understand how Jefferson, the great founder of the Democratic party, was regarded at that time. Yet he held steadfast to his trust in the people, and to his belief in the national life and future, according to the spirit of the constitution. For this belief Jefferson and his followers were vilified by their opponents. They were branded as the enemies of society, the possible destroyers of the new-born nation. Yet, all good Democrats revere their names now, and no patriot questions their wisdom. So was the Democratic party born—to oppose the doubters of the people organized in the Federalist party. In our own times, the legitimate heir of the old Federalists is the Republican party, which for the reasons I have stated, is, I say, by nature, by instinct, and by inheritance the party of the few and the favored.

All this may be called ancient history now by people who consider only the present issues, but it is necessary for an adequate understanding of the present, always to give a fair study to the past, and I have referred to early history only to make clear my answer to the question. My first vote was cast in 1861 for James G. Berret for mayor of Washington, D. C.

My first presidential vote was cast for George B. McClellan. I would have voted for Douglas, but I was not old enough. The year 1861 was a crucial year in the history of our country and its parties. The Democratic party had always been, as I have said, the party trusting the people; the conservative party; the party that believed in constitutional methods. They were the conservative party in the beginning, as against the ultra-conservative Federalist party, and in 1861 they were still the conservative as against the ultra-radical party, the Abolitionists.

WHO SAVED THE COUNTRY?

Ever since the war the Republican party has been loudly claiming that it, and it alone, saved the country. I have no desire to diminish the credit due to that party, but remember that at the outset, in the Republican, as well as in the Democratic ranks, the sole purpose of the war was the preservation of the Union, without reference to the effect upon slavery.

Of the men who died to save this Union, I believe the majority were Democrats. In saying this I mean no reflection whatever on the Republican party. The simple fact is that more of the fighting men of the nation were to be found in the Democratic ranks.

No party saved this Union. All parties contributed their best blood, and would again, to preserve our unity and independence. The young men of today scarcely know the depth of the misrepresentation involved in the claims of the Republican leaders to the monopoly of patriotism and the glory of our war-time. For my part, I would be ashamed to believe for one instant that our nation was saved by one alone of its great political parties, and I would be more ashamed of the party who made the claim, as the Republican party has done for the last twenty-five years. Ask any one of them for proof of the claim and he will give you a few names of men, who, living in the North and being Democrats, were disloyal, and he will also claim that a majority of the people of the Southern states, prior to the war, were Democrats. Neither of these facts proves anything at all. Why from the great Democratic city of New York, as from the other great centers of Democratic people, whole regiments were sent out, in which there was not a man who ever voted the Republican ticket either before or during or after the war. So you can imagine how annoying it is for Democratic soldiers to have had to listen for twenty-five years to the incessant prattle of how the G. O. P. saved the union. An honest judge of the Republican claims will say that the raison d'etre of the Republican party passed away with slavery. It had no possible reason for existence after the war; but then came the era of spoils, the era of reconstruction and of gigantic speculation. The Republican party was able to hold itself together by the glamour of its assumed patriotism, by its misrepresentation of its opponents, and by means of the great and constantly increasing patronage of the government they were enabled to control. Then the natural result of the condition of a party having no reason for further existence was reached. They searched out reasons for existence. True to their nature and history, they became the party of protection, the party of class, the party of the manufacturer, the party of the protected, and the protected party.

PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT.

Now, the only purpose of government is to preserve order, nothing more nor less. This is the interpretation which the Democratic party places upon the constitution. When a government departs from or goes further than this purpose, it is simply prostituting its high uses and hurrying itself on to destruction. It also departs, of course, from the rules of Democracy. Thousands and thousands of Republicans, recognizing these facts, have joined the Democratic party, with results which we all know, and now that the country has so spoken against the Republican party, I do not see how it can live. It cannot well invent new issues without demoralizing itself still further.

It is a fact that no party in the United States has ever undergone three successive defeats without ceasing to exist, with the single exception of the Democratic party. The reason for this is that the Democratic party is founded on the same rock where rests our national liberty, and that rock is the constitution. It places itself in touch with the existing condition of things, supports the existing laws until repealed, and trusts to the intelligence and patriotism of the people to repeal obnoxious laws by constitutional method, and to make such new laws, from time to time, as their own needs demand.

The Democratic party believes that when the framework of the government was first made, it was well made, and, with the single exception of the toleration of slavery, a mistake amply atoned for by the blood of a great many of its own members, the Democratic party has ever been true to the highest ideals of national liberty and Christian life. It believes that the original device of the government prepared by the founders needs but little revision, and from the earliest adoption of the constitution down to today, the Democratic party, ever true to the constitution, has been the conservative party of the country—conservative in maintaining the principles of liberty, eminently conservative for the rights of the states and the people. In other words, the Democratic party has been the only republican party of the country. It has proclaimed, established and maintained the absolute right of the people to govern themselves by their own selected representatives, and to govern themselves in perfect liberty and equality, without giving to one man, one state or one class any special favor or protection that is not equally extended to all the rest.

PROTECTIONISM.

The protective policy of the Republican party is subversive of the very principles of liberty. Favoritism and equality are absolutely incompatible. Followed to its only legitimate conclusion, the theory of protection would make a nation of parasites, not of freemen. Of the men who favor protection, the majority are actuated purely by selfish reasons. They believe protection is needed for their own financial and material interest. A manufacturer wants to go into a business, and he asks that he be protected—that is, the people pay higher prices in order that he may make a profit, and he justifies his request by urging that the people ought to be willing to pay more than necessary for his products because ultimately the protective plan will give greater general prosperity—in other words, that when everybody gets a chance to rob his neighbor, all will be happy. This theory is wholly un-American, and its failure in practice is the great cause of existing injustice and dissatisfaction.

Our country never needed protection, in my opinion. It is the most prolific country the sun ever shown on. Its productiveness is unparalleled; and when protection is given to an enterprise in order that it may be profitable, the money invested in it is diverted by that fact from its legitimate use and natural channel. The moment an industry cries out for protection, and hangs out the signal of distress, the capital invested in it should be withdrawn; and certainly, if invested in some other industry that needs no protection, the money will yield a better return in the end to the investor himself, and will contribute very much more to the general prosperity, employing more labor, developing more capital. The hothouse process was never necessary in the United States. It is folly for a man to attempt to grow oranges in Massachusetts, when he can produce other crops that pay without artificial forcing.

SILVER.

Now as to the silver question. On this, the Democratic party is united, except where personal or state interests are concerned. It is idle to say that it is Wall street and the bankers who have created and supported this agitation in favor of "honest money." Men engaged in financial affairs can see, perhaps, with greater clearness than professional men like myself, how dangerous is the over-production and over-coinage of silver, and the distribution of it among the people at more than its intrinsic value. At the same time, the professional man and the laboring man, and the great majority of the people everywhere in the country, except in the silver states and some of the Southern states, where a sentiment seems to prevail wholly apart from the facts of the question itself, are certainly in favor of the declaration made in the Democratic platform, which says not that silver is to be discarded, but merely that the coinage of the two metals shall be so adjusted as to secure their equality and not diminish their production.

The mistake was originally made when congress, following in the wake European nations, not producers of silver, demonetized that metal, taking away its chief use, and thereby diminishing its value. For this act, however, the Democratic party is in no wise responsible. Neither was the Democratic party responsible for the Sherman bill, which was one of the supreme follies of a Republican administration, a folly directly in line with the party's policy of protection. This act contained all the error of protection methods, and, moreouer, the industry it protected had no foreign competition worth mentioning.

Of course, all the people in this great nation are not happy. There are injustices; there is distress; but in applying a remedy, we should avoid the danger of making the conditions worse. The remedies sought should be neither too slow, nor too severe and radical. After all, in life, both animal and human, all progress must necessarily come from individual effort. Methods, both socialistic and paternal, always fail of their desired effect, for the very reason that they are not in accord with nature's laws. They tend to destroy individual responsibility and effort, and consequently to retard real progress. "The survival of the fittest" is the law of nature, and will have to be recognized in any economy.

In conclusion, therefore, my deliberate judgment is, looking at all things impartially, that the Democratic party has been, and will continue to be, the conservative party of the people, and will necessarily control the affairs of our government so long as it does so wisely. If it fails, as all parties may from time to time, to do its full duty to the people, they will turn it out of power until it shall again return to its original principles—liberty and equality among all the people.

M. T. McMAHON.

### Hompe Gets His Commission.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The postoffice at Victoria, Wright county, has been discontinued. The mail goes to Winsted. Medicine Root, S. D., has been discontinued. The mail goes to Pine Ridge. Commissions have been issued to John B. Hompe, Deer Creek; John F. Bundy, Orlando Robinson, River Point, as postmasters of Minnesota.

C. S. Crandall and wife, of Owatonna, who are on their wedding tour, are at the Riggs house.

### Steamship Movements

HAMBURG—Arrived: Astrakhan, New York.

BOULOGNE—Arrived: Sparndam, New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Britannic, New York.

HAMBURG — Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, New York; Galicia, Baltimore.

### No Trouble to Show Goods.

Tit-Bits.

For two hours the fashionable lady kept the draper exhibiting his goods, and at the end of that period she sweetly asked: "Are you quite sure you have shown me everything you have?"

"No, madam," said the draper, with an insinuating smile. "I have yet an old account in my ledger which I shall very gladly show you."

### All Numbered.

Puck.

Gabriel—Well, what can I do for you?
Applicant—I want to see St. Peter.
Gabriel—Engaged on important work and can't be bothered just now.
Applicant—What is he doing?
Gabriel—Making up his report on how many sparrows fell to the ground during the past month.

## A STRIKE ORDERED.

Continued From First Page.

that the new men are being hired in good faith, and the company will stand by them, whatever the outcome.

### NOTHING AT ALL TO SAY

**Is the Report From Union Headquarters.**

More than 100 street car men were about labor headquarters all day yesterday, and conferences were held behind closed doors most of the time. At 6:30 a meeting was held at which some speeches were made; this meeting continued almost uninterruptedly until after midnight. During the night the numbers at the meeting increased, until about 10 o'clock the large hall was crowded beyond its capacity. There were over 400 men in the building until after midnight. When the resolutions of the trades assembly were read to the meeting they were greeted with applause and cheers.

The officers of the union stated last night that there is nothing new in the situation, and they had nothing to say for publication. One of the men hanging around seemed to voice the sentiments of a number of others by remarking that the union had been sold out, and that they had a hard fight on their hands. Most of the men did not seem as hopeful and jubilant as on the preceding day. During the meeting last night a reporter went to the rear of the building and climbed up on the fire escape attached to the hall where the men were assembled. His presence was discovered in a few moments, the window was raised, he was dragged into the room and hustled around rather roughly for a time. He finally told them that he was a reporter for an evening paper. The janitor was called in and identified the man as a reporter who had recently been working on an evening newspaper. He was then thrust out of the hall and advised to get down stairs in short order.

The locked-out men are sticking very close to Labor hall, and as yet there has not been even a hint of interference with the company's arrangements to put new operatives on the cars. Talk of a possible conference has about died out.

### COMPANY DENOUNCED.

**Strong Resolutions Adopted by the Trades Assembly.**

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the trades and labor assembly last night, and the street car situation was discussed in all its bearings. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, which were subsequently adopted without objection. The substance of the preamble and resolutions is that the St. Paul City Railway company has taken advantage of the present hard times to disrupt the street car employes' union. It has done all in its power during the past that was detrimental to organized labor. Mr. Lowry is alluded to as the foe of organized labor, and has acted in violation of the spirit and letter of the law that was passed by the leislature to prohibit interference with the organization of labor unions, knowing that the law was passed with especial reference to his attitude to labor unions.

The recent action in discharging employes without reasonable notice was characterized as un-American, and as being another instance of the single individual taking arbitrary control of the law for the purpose of depriving the masses of the right to petition for redress or to ask for fair dealing, and to break a contract for the employment of the men without first giving notice of an intention to break the contract, and that, too, in the face of a promise to meet with the men on the day of the lock-out to confer.

It was resolved to request the president and secretary of each union represented in the assembly to be present at a meeting to be held in Labor hall Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to consult as to the advisability of ordering a general tie-up in all lines of trade throughout the city until such time as the street railway employes shall receive proper recognition at the hands of the St. Paul City Railway company.

The shoemakers' union at its meeting last night passed resolutions of sympathy with the locked-out street car men. The action of the company was declared to be done in an un-American and tyrannical spirit, as it amounted to a denial of the right to organize. The men were advised to continue the fight for their rights.

### FILING APPLICATIONS.

**Scores of Men Apparently Ready to Wear Signs.**

The offices of the street car company in the GLOBE building were frequented by numerous applicants for work yesterday. During the afternoon there was an uncomfortable crowd in the anteroom, and late at night there were still a few men waiting outside the door of Supt. Hoskins' room.

There is no gainsaying the fact that many of these men are either new arrivals or comparative strangers in St. Paul. And it is further asserted that men who can announce themselves as being from some outside point are given more satisfaction than men who reside in St. Paul. Each applicant is put through a long course of questioning before he gets even a blank application. Every man who gets a blank at once hastens to fill it out, utilizing as writing desks knees, window sills, the walls of the Globe corridor, the swinging doors—anything offering a hard, smooth surface. When the application is filled out only the preliminary step has been taken. The questions to be answered on the blanks are as numerous as those on the blank forms of life insurance companies, and not a few seekers for work were sorely puzzled to properly fill them out. Generally on returning his application each man is told he will be called on if needed. But in some cases applicants are told to report at once at one or another of the company's barns.

### COUNCIL HOLDS ALOOF.

**Assemblyman Johnson's Resolution Indefinitely Postponed.**

An adjourned meeting of the assembly was held yesterday afternoon, with all members present. The resolution introduced by Mr. Johnson at the meeting Thursday night, directing the street car company to put in operation all of its lines within three days, or in case of failure to so do the corporation attorney to institute proceedings to forfeit its franchise, was taken from the table.

Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Johnson said he could see no objections to its passage. If Mr. Lowry could take cars from the streets whenever it suited the interests of the company and compel the public to walk, some action should be taken by the council in the matter.

Mr. Van Slyke failed to see how the passage of the resolution would benefit the public. If it would benefit the laboring man in any way, he would be in favor of its passage.

Mr. Lightner said it was the duty of the assembly to consider the efficacy and wisdom of the measure before it was passed. He knew nothing about the trouble except what he saw in the newspapers, and he was certain the street railway company had few friends in the council. The idea that by the passage of the resolution the city would have the right to forfeit the franchise of the company, even if they did not run the cars in three or four days, was very foolish. He wanted the matter referred to the committee on streets, and Mr. Schuette agreed with him.

Mr. Johnson demanded a vote on the resolution, claiming the motion to refer was made in order to evade a vote.

Mr. Doran said the mayor's private secretary had informed him the mayor had called the superintendent of the street railway company to his office and demanded that the cars be operated by tomorrow morning. He also learned from the mayor's private secretary that only fifty-six men had been discharged in St. Paul and forty-five in Minneapolis, and he considered the resolution mere buncombe. A resolution requesting the company to fill the vacancies with St. Paul men, he thought, would be more to the point and much better.

Mr. Reardon said all the lines would be running by Monday, and under the circumstances he was in favor of the council not interfering.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution was carried by a vote of 7 to 2, only Johnson and Daly voting against postponement.

### Boys Up to Mischief.

A gripman on a Selby avenue car was scared half to death last night by the explosion of three torpedoes, which had been placed on the track between Arundel and Mackubin streets. The officials at the Selby avenue power house claimed the torpedoes were put on the track by some of the discharged employes, but the patrolman on the beat said a lot of boys were the ones who caused the scare.

## IN MINNEAPOLIS.

**The Situation as Viewed From the Flour City.**

The threatened strike or tie-up of the street car system, so far as Minneapolis is concerned, is evidently a thing of the past.

The efforts of the St. Paul members of the amalgamated union to induce the men employed on the Minneapolis lines to go out, proved abortive, as there was not the slightest indication of anything wrong yesterday. The meeting at Washington hall lasted nearly all of Thursday night, and an attempt was made on the part of the more moderate advisers to submit another proposition to the company, but this proved futile, for the reason that the ultimatum of the latter had already been given to the effect that the members of the union let out Thursday morning would not be reinstated, and that all men in good standing were to report for work yesterday. In case the latter showed any disposition to rebel, and not accept the terms laid down by the company, it was given out cold that their places would be filled by other men. The meeting did not amount to anything so far as practical results were concerned, as all the men were at their posts on schedule time yesterday morning, and all the cars on each of the lines were run with usual regularity. At the hall and around the streets there was a notable absence of groups of street car employes, the men evidently taking the hint from the graceful coup executed by the company that their movements were watched, and they took no chances that might lead to joining their brethren already out in the cold.

Mayor Eustis said to the GLOBE last night that he considered the trouble at an end, and that there was no further cause for alarm, especially so far as Minneapolis is concerned.

"Nothing can succeed that is wrong," he continued, "and the position taken by some of the men is opposed to the fundamental principles of our system of government."

Referring to the situation yesterday, Vice President Goodrich said:

"We did not start our St. Paul cars this morning for a special reason that may come out later. The reason had nothing to do with any lack of men, for our Minneapolis and St. Paul offices are besieged today, as they were yesterday, by men asking for employment. We are hiring some men, but are making careful selections and getting the best of those who apply. The men will be put upon our extra lists in the two cities, the extras having been promoted to regular runs in the places of the men whom we discharged.

"I hope that no credence will be given the rumor that our company is importing men from Chicago, or from any other point, to fill vacancies. We have a number of experienced men in Chicago whom we can get if we want them, but so far we have not needed them, and I do not apprehend that we shall need them. There are more than enough people in these two cities to fill the places that are vacant. With this class of active, willing and intelligent men around us in both of the cities, there will be no necessity for going outside for help. We are only hiring a few men because only a few places are vacant. Our extra list, as I have stated, has cared for practically all the vacancies, and when we shall have filled the extra list again, we shall have employed all the men we want."

ENVELOPED IN GLOOM.

A visit to the hall on Washington avenue last night found the doors locked and the place enveloped in gloom, and if any meetings were held they were on the quiet.

### Swift Will Get a Job.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Young Mr. Swift, of St. Cloud, will be appointed special agent of the general land office just as soon as Commissioner Lamereaux can bring himself to the consideration of mundane matters. He has so expressed himself.

## MANY DESOLATE HOMES.

The Changeable Weather of October and November Has Serious Effect Upon Improperly Fed Babies.

"Home, Sweet Home"—The author of the most touching lines ever written had no home; born in New York, he died in Algiers.

Many parents today who live in fine houses are homeless—the baby has gone.

The changeable weather in October and November brings desolation into many homes because of mistakes in baby's food.

Practical men of science, physicians, and philanthropists, long considered infant feeding the greatest medical problem, and the most valuable practical outcome of their many investigations was lactated food.

Lactated food should now be fed to babies in preference to anything else but absolutely wholesome breast milk. The most successful physicians use lactated food exclusively. It is the purest, the most nutritious and the most easily assimilated infant food. It is retained on the stomach when other food is rejected. It builds up the strength when summer complaints have brought dangerous weakness.

Profound knowledge of infant diseases has guided in the preparation of lactated food. It is the nearest possible substitute to natural mother's milk. It counteracts the weakness and resulting emaciation of diarrhœa. It sustains the strength and supplies rich blood and solid bone. Lactated food is a triumph of human intelligence in successfully combating infant disorders.