THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
CORNER FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE
DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m in advance.$2.00
6 m in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance.$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m in advance. 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance..$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv....50c
6 m in advance.. 1 00 | 1 m. in advance.20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance..$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One year $1 | Six mo., 65c | Three mo., 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office—Room 41, Times Building, New York.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. NW.

Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern Offices while in New York and Washington.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—For Minnesota: Fair Monday with southerly winds; threatening weather and probably colder by Tuesday morning. For Wisconsin: Fair Monday; light to fresh southwest winds; the winds will increase in force Monday night over Lakes Michigan and Superior. For Iowa: Fair Monday; warmer in eastern portions; southerly winds. For South Dakota: Warm and fair Monday; colder and cloudy Tuesday; south winds, shifting to west. For North Dakota: Increasing cloudiness; probably followed by local rain or snow Monday night; colder Monday night; winds shifting to westerly. For Montana: Local rain or light snow; winds shifting to northerly; colder Monday night.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 9:38 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	30.68	50	Havre	29.52	62
Duluth	30.62	48	Miles City	29.70	52
La Crosse	30.10	52	Helena	29.64	58
Huron	29.96	50	Calgary	29.54	28
Pierre	29.84	60	Minnedosa	29.86	38
Moorhead	29.96	44	Med'e Hat	29.48	32
St. Vincent	30.00	16	Qu'Appelle	29.84	36
Bismarck	29.84	52	Sw't Cur'ent	29.72	34
Ft. Buford	29.72	46	Winnipeg	29.98	34

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

EXTRA EDITION OF THE GLOBE.

There is some "mighty interesting reading" in the GLOBE today. The graphic and complete exposure of the A. P. A., should be widely circulated.

Extra copies of the GLOBE have been provided to meet the demand.

FOUR negroes were hung by a Tennessee mob on Friday. Their crime was a most revolting one, and they deserved death, though not at the hands of a mob.

A MAN at Creston, Io., broke out of jail and went to Chicago to see the world's fair. He returned on Friday last and asked to be locked up again. He preferred the jail to freedom in the Windy City.

AN ACTRESS in New York claims to have received a poisoned bouquet from a jealous rival who sought thus to destroy her beauty, if not her life. This seems to be a new advertising dodge which the profession will not be slow to seize upon.

THE prevalent agitation in favor of restraining the liberty of the cranks has no present application to the United States senators. These will be permitted to roam at large as long as they behave themselves with becoming "senatorial courtesy," for they injure no one but themselves.

ANOTHER Chicago burglar has been shot, but unfortunately not until he had killed an old lady who was in the house he intended to rob. Cold lead appears to be the only remedy for the evils that most large cities seem to be afflicted with in these days. It will yet have to be tried in St. Paul.

ST. LOUIS, having won the world's fair award for beer, is as proud as a peacock, and will scarcely notice her sister cities of Milwaukee and Cincinnati, which were her chief competitors. It will gratify the whole country to learn that St. Louis has at last discovered what she is good for.

CHICAGO has discovered a phenomenon in the person of a woman who plays whist without having to ask what the trump is, and who can also keep quiet during the game. To add to the wonder, it is said that at other times the woman is as loquacious as the rest of her sex. Verily, Chicago is a marvelous city.

PHILADELPHIA is to profit from the Columbian exposition in a rather unexpected way. The government of Costa Rica has donated the exhibit at Chicago to the museum established in the Quaker City in 1876 from the legacies of the Centennial exposition. The collection is a very valuable one, and Philadelphia is to be congratulated upon its acquisition.

THE German exhibitors at the world's fair are well pleased with the share of premiums they received. And well they may be. That country was the most fortunate in the world in that respect, not only because of the genuine merit of the exhibits, but because of the favoritism shown by the juries of awards, who were not always as solicitous for justice as they were of favors expected.

CHICAGO has another elevated railroad—that on West Lake street—which is to be opened for traffic today. The road has been in process of construction for some five years, but owing to lack of capital and sundry legal complications its completion has been long delayed. It will undoubtedly prove a profitable enterprise from the first day of its operation, for "it supplies a long-felt want."

"SLUMMING" is about to be carried to its extreme by Marion Harland, the gifted authoress, who proposes to spend four months in the harems of the Orient for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of the members of her sex who occupy them. Marion might do as efficient work in the harems of Salt Lake City, but it would not be as romantic as her proposed jaunt, and, womanlike, she has chosen the path that promises the greatest sensations.

THE Ohio campaign has closed, and tomorrow the vote will be deposited which will probably determine as to whether or not Gov. McKinley will be the presidential candidate of his party in 1896. It seems probable that the governor will be re-elected by a small majority—probably not more than 15,000, but this is not admitted by the Democrats of the state. Gov. McKinley has made the most vigorous campaign of his life. He has been on the stump constantly ever since his nomination, and has addressed large audiences in every part of the state. His competitor, Lawrence T. Neal, has been on a still hunt most of the time, but how effectively he has conducted it can only be determined by the returns.

A NOTABLE OFFER.

The proposition first made public in yesterday's GLOBE for the presentation to the public of a series of views of prominent points of interest throughout the world, took the town by storm yesterday, and doubtless had a similar result as far as the circulation of the GLOBE extended.

For the benefit of any portion of our outside readers who may not have seen the SUNDAY GLOBE, the proposition is re-stated.

The GLOBE has contracted with the largest publishing house in the United States for a series of views, aggregating 320 in all, which embrace the notable buildings and scenery of the world. Each view has an intelligent description of what it represents, and the whole will make a volume unsurpassed in value, both owing to the beauty of the designs and the information contained.

The 320 views will be issued in twenty portfolios or parts, each part containing sixteen pictures.

We supplied every subscriber or purchaser of the SUNDAY GLOBE yesterday a one-half part containing eight sample pictures, and a similar sample is sent today to mail subscribers who do not receive the SUNDAY GLOBE. This sample will give the public a good opportunity to learn the great prize which is offered them.

The advertisement elsewhere tells you how to obtain this fine work of art. On the first page the reader will find a numbered and dated coupon. The number and date is changed daily. You must send three coupons of different dates, accompanied by 10 cents, and you will receive one of the portfolios. The amount can be sent in silver or in one or two-cent stamps, as the sender may prefer.

A coupon for each part will be published one week, and if you have not saved your coupons it will cost you 25 cents to secure a part to make your set complete.

If you begin at the beginning and save your coupons, each one of the twenty parts will cost you but ten cents.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

A LANCED CARBUNCLE.

It is not a pleasant operation the GLOBE performs this morning, but it is a necessary one. Every citizen who realizes what it is to be an American citizen, who understands the duties, the rights and the responsibilities of American citizenship, will agree with this statement. We have lanced this malignant carbuncle on the body politic of our society, the American Protective association. It is endangering the public health; threatening the body with blood poisoning.

The Democracy of the GLOBE is built on the bed rock. It insists on the non-interference with the liberty of the citizen, no matter whether it comes from legislative enactment or from secret or open religious or nonreligious organizations. It opposes every encroachment on those rights and on the republican form of our government, regardless whence the infringement comes. It knows no religion, while it recognizes the rights and limits of all religions. It believes that the most sacred right of man is to have a religious belief, and it feels that it can perform no better duty than in defending that right and in exposing and denouncing all efforts to abridge it.

We prefer to believe that most of the men who have become members of this dangerous association in this state do not understand their obligations as citizens of the nation and the state. They may never have read the constitutions which guarantee to them their liberty as they guarantee that of those whom they would ostracize. They, perhaps, do not know that in joining this association and taking its oaths they renounce their allegiance to their state and nation; that they decitizenize themselves; that they violate the constitution of the state. Possibly some of them are not citizens of this country, and do not intend to become such; but they, too, violate its laws.

In the hope that these men wish to be loyal citizens, that they wish to be Americans, that they are not advised what the duties of such citizenship are and what rights it gives, and that, when so advised, they will renounce their association with this un-American order, we ask their attention to some of the provisions of the constitutions. The Declaration of Independence says that "all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and "that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights." Article 1 of the amendments prohibits congress from establishing a church or prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

The preamble to the constitution of the state of Minnesota declares that: "We, the people of the state of Minnesota, grateful to God for our religious and civil liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution." Section 2 of that constitution declares that "no member of this state shall be deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers."

Section 16 declares that "the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed . . . nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted."

When, therefore, you members of this un-Christian association make oath that you "will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity;" that you "will not countenance the nomination in any caucus or convention of a Roman Catholic for any office in the gift of the American people," and that you "will not vote for nor counsel others to vote for any Roman Catholic, but will only vote for a Protestant," you solemnly swear before Almighty God that you will violate the declaration of principles underlying your government, and you swear that you will violate the constitution of the very state which permits you the liberty of forming your shocking and disgusting association.

We wish to call the especial attention of Democrats to this matter. We warn you against affiliating with this association. Democracy means liberty of conscience, equal rights for all men; religious freedom without denial or question. You cannot be recognized as Democrats if you join this association, because you renounce the very life principle of your party. Let other parties, if they will, coddle this bigotry and slyly encourage it; Democracy must stand like a rock for the religious freedom and equality of all men.

AS TO KNOWING CRIMINALS.

The Pioneer Press rushes to the continued defense of his accidency, the mayor, with its average brilliancy.

It is, of course, facetious over the continuance of crime in the city, and only needs another good murder—which the week will probably produce—to become wildly hilarious.

The P. P. thinks the mayor's acquaintance should be too select to be aware that the criminal classes make their headquarters in St. Paul, though in view of the mayor's apparent association with the editor of the P. P. there seems no ground to assume that he is sufficiently particular about his society to avoid any kind of people.

The GLOBE does not assume that the mayor personally does police or detective work.

The GLOBE DOES assume that the mayor is responsible for the manner in which police and detective work is done. He is the chief executive of the city and is responsible for the police force. He is the man to be held accountable, and the GLOBE simply goes to the head which is responsible for the criminal era now in existence in St. Paul, and not to the subordinate departments.

There is not a competent police department in any prominent city which does not know the criminals of the entire country. The business of detecting criminals and preventing crime is as much a profession and matter of education as that of the ministry or the bar.

No mayor with brains has a police department which does not contain men educated in the detective profession.

Police and detective departments are in constant communication with each other, and a trace is kept of every spotted criminal until he reaches the grave. When he is serving a term in the penitentiary or when he is at large it is known throughout the country in detective circles, and his movements are passed all along the line.

Even as densely stupid an object as the P. P. would scarcely claim that a young man born and reared in St. Paul could enter a career of crime and continue it without being known to the St. Paul police. And, if he escaped the penitentiary here and moved elsewhere, his description would, under any administration but Mayor Wright's, be passed along the police lines of the country, and he would go on his criminal career marked and watched until finally landed.

It is as much the business of the competent detective to know the criminal classes as it is for the lawyer to know his legal authorities or the minister to know where to find a passage of Scripture.

The trouble in St. Paul is that the mayor does not know anything, and consequently it is impossible for him to know that his subordinates do not know anything. It is a case of similia similibus curantur.

The criminal classes are composed of bright men, and they recognize that St. Paul not only affords them a home, but it is entirely safe to hold up citizens, street car conductors, and dove tail in a few murders for the amusement of the P. P., with impunity. And that is why crimes abound in St. Paul, and why they will continue as long as the present imbecile administration is in power.

If the P. P. will bear the expense of employing some one with brains, the GLOBE will secure a list of not less than a hundred professional criminals who are now making or have recently made St. Paul their headquarters. The very easiest portion of detective work is to know the criminals. It is not always so easy to fasten a crime upon them, but knowing them, it is easy to drive them from the city. Men of that profession move on when duly warned.

When they find a town where they can enter the chief of police's office (one flight below the mayor's) and blow the safe, they have struck too soft a snap to quit.

When WILL Mayor Wright resign?

Call the next murder.

Convulsive laughter by the P. P. when it happens.

THREATENING CLEVELAND'S LIFE.

The threats of a silver crank, who is now roaming about the streets of Washington, against the life of President Cleveland have induced the authorities of that city to place a guard around the White house and to detail several officers in citizens' clothing to guard the person of the executive. The man is well known, and does not hesitate to avow his murderous purposes. Why he is not arrested and placed where he will be powerless to do harm is not explained.

With the memory of two murdered presidents, and so recent an occurence as the assassination of Carter H. Harrison by an irresponsible lunatic, it would seem that there was ample occasion for the exercise of unusual caution and severity in such matters. Experience has shown that these barking dogs sometimes bite, and the consequences are often grave—not only causing great sorrow to the community, but bringing evils of national concern. Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, had for months been notorious around the Chicago city hall as a dangerous crank. Had he been placed under restraint when he first made his appearance the tragedy of ten days ago would not have occurred. This precaution, apparent though it was, was neglected, and the inevitable tragedy ensued.

The crank who is now menacing the life of the president may be simply a harmless fool; yet he may be a dangerous man, fully determined to accomplish his murderous purpose. In the ordinary walks of life a man who makes threats against the life or property of another is promptly arrested, bound over to keep the peace, or restrained of his liberty until such time as he can furnish satisfactory proofs of his peaceable intentions. When the life of the chief magistrate of a nation is menaced there would seem to be an added motive for the adoption of similar precautionary measures. The establishment of home guards or body guards will not be effective to prevent a tragedy if the one who contemplates it is even ordinarily sagacious. And the cunning of lunatics is proverbial. There never yet was a sane man who could circumvent the cunning of the insane. Such people seem to be endowed with superhuman craft. They resort to expedients that are never dreamed of by men in full possession of their faculties, and accomplish results that surpass in their incredibility the wildest dreams of the writers of fiction. They can elude the closest vigilance of their watchers, surmount obstacles that are insurmountable to the sane man, and perform deeds of daring and endurance that excite wonder and incredulity. They are dangerous at all times. When they have conceived hatreds or revenges they pursue them with unalterable pertinacity, and the authorities are only awakened to a sense of their dangerous character by the shock of a tragedy that appalls and paralyzes the community.

The authorities at Washington are gravely remiss in their duty in not placing the crank alluded to under restraint. Guards for the person of the president will be of no avail if he is determined in his purpose. He will find means to circumvent the strictest surveillance and pass the closest guards. He should be placed where it would be impossible for him to harm the president or any one else—behind iron bars that would defy breaking.

We have already had too many assassinations of public men. We want no more. Dangerous and threatening cranks must be treated as wild beasts. The safety of society demands it.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

Rarely if ever has there been such a demand for a single issue of the GLOBE as that which confronted the counting room yesterday. News dealers, newsboys and the public vied with each other in their calls until the supply was exhausted.

Though we can no longer furnish copies of the SUNDAY GLOBE, there still remain a moderate number of copies of "The Sights and Scenes of the World," and these will continue to be given to the purchaser of today's or succeeding issues of the GLOBE as long as the supply remains.

WHITNEY FOR PRESIDENT.

The article published in the SUNDAY GLOBE relative to the presidential prospects of William C. Whitney was not a "boom" for that gentleman, but merely a prognostication of what may be in the storehouse of the future. While not a prophecy, it is a forecast of what may occur in certain contingencies.

Mr. Whitney possesses many of the elements of leadership, many of the qualities of statesmanship. In everything he has yet undertaken he has achieved a remarkable success. The fight of the "anti-snappers" of New York state against Tammany during the early stages of the last presidential campaign is of such recent occurrence as scarcely to need recapitulation. Mr. Whitney headed the Cleveland contingent in the Empire state. The state convention was a cut and dried affair. Cleveland's cause had no opportunity for a hearing. Mr. Whitney, aided by ex-Secretary Fairchild and ex-Mayor Grace, organized the anti-snapper movement, which, in convention at Syracuse, chose a full delegation of Cleveland men to the national convention at Chicago. Arrived at Chicago, Mr. Whitney was given the full management of affairs. He soon satisfied himself, after a thorough canvass of the situation, that Mr. Cleveland had the necessary two-thirds to insure his nomination. But he was not satisfied with this. There were mutterings of a bolt among the Tammany delegates. This he desired to avert, and after much effort succeeded in extorting from Tammany a pledge of support to Cleveland provided the delegates of the "anti-snapper" convention made no application for admission to seats. There was no effort made to change the attitude of the tigers so far as the nomination was concerned; the only pledge made was that they should lend a cordial support to the nominee, whoever he might be. This pledge was religiously kept, with the result known to everybody—the triumphant election of Mr. Cleveland, who received the vote of the state of New York, Tammany supporting him loyally and effectively.

To Mr. Whitney, more than to any other man in the United States, was this result due. His work was sagacious and politic. He demonstrated a knowledge of men that is indispensable to a successful politician. He proved his personal popularity as well as his ability, for without a combination of the two qualities he could not have succeeded. It is natural that, in view of his accomplishments during that momentous struggle, he should be looked upon as the legitimate successor of Mr. Cleveland in the executive office. No one doubts his honesty; no one questions his ability, and if the party shall select him as its leader in the campaign of 1896 he will prove one of the strongest candidates ever placed in nomination. The following of Senator Hill will, of course, oppose his selection, but he has already overcome that element, and may be able to defeat it again. His tactics are not those of the politician, but of the statesman.

If in its wisdom the Democracy shall name Mr. Whitney for the presidency, every Democrat in the country could give him a loyal support. His private life is blameless, and his political views in accord with party principles. His candidacy would awaken few antagonisms and many warm friendships. He fills the requirements of Democracy, for he is honest, capable and consistent.

NOBODY will quarrel with the silver senators because they have chosen to issue an address to the American people in vindication of their past course, and in criticism of the conduct of their opponents. It is the privilege of every citizen to issue an address as often as he pleases, and to criticise those who differ from him as severely as he may elect, provided he keeps within the bounds of decency. The claim of the manifesto, however, that the result was brought about by the gold interest is somewhat far-fetched, when it is considered that nine-tenths of the people of both the leading political parties were in favor of the repeal of the silver coinage law. The protest of the silverites will be entered of record, but it will do them no good.

A GOOD PLATFORM.

The Rock County News comes to us with the salutatory of the new proprietors, Messrs. J. J. Ryder and Max H. Voelz. After announcing their intention to especially champion local interests they say:

The politics of the News will be Democratic—straight and honest. Logically, it will be anti-monopolistic. In these days it is good to be a Democrat—but conviction shall guide us, whether right and justice be temporarily obscured or shine in the ascendant continually. Whatever talent we possess will be at the command of the party, on the stump and in promulgating Democratic doctrine through the News fifty-two weeks in the year. Our works shall tell of the faith that is in us.

Big Guns Don't Last Long.

Jallapa Journal.

An English authority, in speaking of heavy guns, says that the 110-ton gun, 16¼ inches bore, will fire ninety-five ordinary rounds, after which the gun is unfit for further service. The sixty-seven ton, 13½ inches bore, will fire 127 rounds, and the forty-five-ton gun, twelve inches bore, will fire 150 rounds before becoming useless. The cost of the British 110-ton gun is $82,500; that of the sixty-seven-ton gun is $54,500; and that of the forty-five-ton gun $31,500.

AT THE THEATERS.

Just before the curtain rose at the Metropolitan last evening, Christian Schober stepped before the footlights and announced that owing to the sudden and severe illness of Manager Bollmann, it was found impossible to present "The Grass Widow," as Mr. Bollmann was cast for one of the leading parts. The company, having in its repertoire another novelty, which he hoped would please equally as well, and which many citizens had expressed an earnest desire to see, it would beg the indulgence of the audience in overlooking any shortcomings in "Die Haubenlerche," which had been selected on so short a notice. Schober's prediction that the substitution would please was fully verified, and the appreciation of the audience seemed doubly strong in its endeavor to encourage the company whose manager was lying ill. The play is one of Ernst von Wildenbruch's finest pieces, and, though here and there it grazes close to the borders of scenes that might be slightly disagreeable to a cranky moralist, this sin is fully pardoned by the excellent lessons and true morals it teaches. The company did remarkably well, considering they had only one day's time for practice, and Marie Hardung, who has never been cast in the play before, fell into the part as naturally as though she had made it a study of yeurs, and in the last act portrayed a hard and disagreeable scene very perfectly. Christian Schober was the true "Alte Berliner," and Willy Loesch took the part of the roue very gracefully, though he seemed to imply it was not a part to his personal liking. Adolph Rehfeldt made a good appearance for his part, but it seems as though it was out of his line to play the lover. Some of his scenes were splendid, but at times he seemed to wander from the subject. August would have been an ideal part for Theodore Bollmann. Richard Wagner's conception and execution were good, and Helene Collmar's invalid beyond reproach.

"Urania" Tomorrow.

"After the ball is over," fits in this case—"Urania" following the great charity dance at the Metropolitan. The sale of course tickets is progressing very satisfactorily, and it is evident that the class of people who make inquiries in regard to the dates of certain representations are those who are expected, and it now looks as if the beau monde of St. Paul would make a straight week of it at the Met. Garrett P. Serviss, the well-known writer and popular lecturer, who pilots the "Urania" passengers over the earth and into the great expanse above, arrived last evening, and is at the Windsor.

The order in which the "Urania" series will be presented is: "From Chaos to Man," Tuesday and Thursday evenings; "A Trip to the Moon," Wednesday matinee and Friday evening; "Wonders of America," Wednesday evening and Saturday matinee. The choice of best seats is offered to holders of course tickets, which, for the three entertainments, are fixed at the truly popular price of $1.50, with 25 and 50 cents general admission.

* * *

"Urania" will close its engagement at the Metrorolitan opera house with a matinee next Saturday. Schilling's minstrels have been booked to play one performance only at the Metropolitan next Saturday night. If is said that they give a very excellent minstrel performance. Seats can now be secured at the box office.

"The White Slave."

"The White Slave," a melo-dramatic creation of Bartley Campbell's, opened last night at the Grand opera house, with one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences to greet it that has been in attendance this season. The play throughout is replete with bright, witty Southern situations, and the plot, though somewhat lacking as a whole, is a very good foundation on which to build. Mary Anderson in the leading role is very strong, and fascinates one throughout, while Miss Jennie Carroll, as Nance, the quadroon housekeeper at Big Bend, was also very good. Milt C. Barlow, as the colored preacher, played his part in the most affecting way. Mrs. Barlow, as Martha, his better half, was very amusing. On the whole, the support is worthy the star of the company, who is always accorded a warm reception. The affecting scenes, portraying some of the sufferings of the Southern slaves, are particularly well handled. Same bill all the week, with usual matinees.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Clarendon—Milt G. Barlow and wife and members of "The White Slave" Dramatic company; F. D. Patchin, Wabasha; R. Morrison, Detroit; C. E. Callaghan, Rochester, Minn.; J. H. White and wife, Osage, Io.

At the Ryan—G. R. Smith, La Crosse, Wis.; C. H. Galt and wife, Chicago; J. L. Code Jr., Jamestown, N. D.; Capt. F. J. Bunce and wife, Seattle; C. C. Bowers and wife and Mrs. D. Sprague, Brooklyn; Henry Albertson, Butte; John W. Carson and wife, Seattle.

At the Windsor—Joseph B. Cotten, Duluth; W. W. Wight Jr., St. Cloud; J. Ludwig and wife, Stark, Minn.; H. P. Hubbell, Winona; Gertrude Hopkins and others of "The White Slave" company; J. C. Waine and wife, Sydney, Australia; W. H. Haines, San Francisco.

At the Metropolitan—Mr. and Mrs. L. Card, New York; E. P. Wetmore, Helena, Mont.; F. French, G. J. French, Rochester, N. Y.; F. D. Adams, Dallas, Tex.; F. L. Whetstone, Eau Claire; Mountford Mills, Boston, Mass.; D. E. James, Cincinnati; E. P. Hames, Chicago; A. K. Moses, Racine, Wis.

At the Merchants'—F. W. Hinsdale Tacoma; George Dercher and wife, Duluth; Joseph Gunn, Breckinridge, Minn.; E. B. Thomas, Eau Claire; E. W. Evanson, Seattle; William Johns, Montana; L. S. Tyler, Tracy, Minn.; Ezra G. Valentine, Breckinridge; F. C. Du Bois, Duluth; A. E. Long, Minot, N. D.; Charles L. Ryan and Miss T. M. Ryan, Grand Forks; D. E. Dinan, Fargo.

WITH THE TRAVELERS.

Hon. J. J. Hogan, the well known wholesale groceryman of La Crosse, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hogan was the speaker of the house of representatives in the last legislature of Wisconsin, and is the present fish commissioner of the state. He is a lover of sports, and takes great interest in his work as fish commissioner. Mr Hogan gives it as his opinion that the famous Gray bass of Detroit and other Northwestern lakes is a hybrid. The Gray bass is the gamiest of all the fish in the waters of the Northwest, and it is a matter of much regret that it cannot be propagated in all the waters of Minnesota. However, every effort to propagate it in waters outside of where it is found has proved unavailing, and Mr. Hogan's opinion as to the character of the fish seems to be well founded.

Secret Ruthlessly Disclosed.

Athison Globe.

Poets rave about the beauty of woman asleep, but do you know it takes a very handsome woman to look even good looking when asleep? A woman's eyes and hair constitute her beauty, and when asleep her eyes are shut and her hair screwed up in papers.

A Rich Idea.

Truth.

"Oh, my, I say!" said Reginald, "I've an idea for a charade, don't you know. Tommy Vanderbut and I could stand up with my man in between us. Nobody'd ever guess that we were mountains, with a valley in between, eh?"

REMARKS ON REPEAL.

We believe that ex-President Harrison has not sent President Cleveland a congratulatory telegram on his excellent success in taming that team of "wild horses."—Milwaukee Times.

And now the gay and giddy congressman will assume a proper aspect of solemnity, leave Washington and go home to talk politics in his favorite corner grocery.—Milwaukee Journal.

This sturdy old world continues to revolve on its axis according to schedule, and is still a tolerably comfortable place of residence, in spite of "the consummation of the colossal crime of the century."—Washington News.

That standard must be fixed and unalterable. We have now said that our standard shall be fixed and unalterable. Not only have we repealed the purchasing act, but we have voted down all sorts of crazy schemes including free coinage.—Kansas City Times.

It is a help, at all events, and though it comes too late for many who have been overwhelmed by disaster which it might have averted or delayed, will be hailed with joy by all who care for sound money and public honor.—New York Tribune.

President Cleveland will now shake hands in farewell with the bold, brave, conscientious Republicans who stood by him in the fight for honest money, and go back to his Græco-Roman wrestling match with the mossbacks, heelers and place buyers of his own party.—Philadelphia Press.

Now that we all see with natural and healthy vision, let the South and West, the mining population and the agricultural population, organize the currency movement of the century and establish bimetallic coinage, with a paper circulation suitable to business needs.—St. Louis Republic.

Congress has adjourned, and there will be quiet at the capitol for five weeks from next Monday. Then, or soon thereafter, the tariff bill will be taken up, and will be about the sole topic of discussion, as the silver question was during the last three months.—Chicago Tribune.

We tender our hearty congratulations to the people of the United States on this demonstration of the fact that their will is still the supreme law of the land as well as upon the disappearance from the statute book of the pernicious measure which has wrought such incalculable disaster.—New York Herald.

Because the senate did the right thing by the Voorhees bill under compulsion, is no argument against the necessity for closure. By all means, let a closure rule be put into effect before the garrulous old gentlemen, refreshed by rest, get a chance to give another hippodrome exhibition with tariff discussion as the motif.—Chicago Times.

The first change demanded in 1892 was made yesterday. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Reed may now open fire on the Democrats for their reckless assault upon Republican legislation. By the way, Mr. Reed voted for the repeal of the law he helped to enact, and Mr. Harrison, who signed it in 1890, recently denounced his own act.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

After the manner in which the senate allowed the minority to obstruct the silver repeal bill the method of the house in dealing with the filibusters is refreshing. The silver purchase clause of the Sherman act is wiped from the statute books by the signature of the president, and the country goes upon a firm financial basis.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Now that the repeal bill is out of the way, it will become the duty of congress to take up with care and earnestness the question of revenue. The statement of the treasury yesterday disclosed a deficit of revenue of some $24,000,000 for the past four months, or at the rate of $72,000,000 per year. This is a situation which, so soon as the regular session begins, will demand immediate attention.—New York Times.

It must have been with feelings of rare good humor that Mr. Cleveland approved the bill a few hours after it passed the house. To the country it was a message of emancipation from an almost unendurable bondage. To the president it was in its way a certificate of character—a sign of the approval which the people, through their representatives, extend to him for his pluck, steadfastness and patriotism.—Chicago Evening Post.

All honor to President Cleveland who, by his call upon congress, paved the way for safety and who, by his patriotic firmness, forbade disgraceful compromise. All honor to the Democrats in both houses who had charge of the bill and remained faithfully at their posts through all uncertainty and discouragement. All honor to those Republicans who contributed by word and vote to the repeal of a "cowardly makeshift," they themselves had enacted.—Buffalo Times

Repeal is at last accomplished. The stability of the currency is assured. Business can now proceed with an assurance which hitherto it has lacked, that the money of the country is to be sound and honest money. The cheap-money delusion has cost the nation dear, but it will never be so strong again. The repeal of the Republican makeshift marks the beginning of the end of the combined dishonesty and hallucination which have threatened our currency ever since the war time.—New York World.

After three years of mad experiment in bucking against that law of trade which makes the price of commodities conform to supply, and that law of finance which makes the value of a promise to pay dependent upon the means and the method of redemption, followed by four months of doubt, depression and semi-panic, the time of deliverance is at hand. We are out of the wilderness for good, and can now go forward and occupy the promised land.—Philadelphia Record.

It is a happy omen that on the day of this final victory for repeal the good news of reviving industries should come from so many quarters. The business men of the country knew what they were about when they demanded with such unanimity the abolition of the silver bullion purchase policy. Now that repeal has come, they mean to profit at once by the new confidence and courage which this measure of relief has brought to the trade and manufacturing interests of the whole country.—Boston Post.

The special session of congress, which carried our hopes and fears in suspense for nearly three months, goes out today—not in glory, perhaps, but at least in respectability. The next session will begin in December. In the meantime Senator Morgan and Mr. Bryan and other gentlemen who have had a good deal to say about their constituents can move around in Alabama and Nebraska and elsewhere and learn what their constituents have to say about them. And then——.—Chicago Evening Post.

After wasting three months in doing three days' work the congress of the United States has adjourned. And we ought to be thankful for that. We ought to be thankful that the statesmen didn't take three years instead of three months. As it is, we shall have a respite of a month. A month is not much, it is true, but it is time enough in which to make preparation for the infliction of the regular session which will begin in December, and end heaven knows when. The present joy is that congress has adjourned. That is perfect happiness for one day.—Chicago Herald.

BOUGHT THE BOSTON.

Brazilians Said to Have Secured Another American Vessel.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—There is a well developed rumor floating about the city tonight, which is neither affirmed nor denied by those who know, that the New York agents of the Brazilian government have made an offer for the steamer Boston, of the Yarmouth line, which has been accepted. She is of the fastest steamers of her class and size afloat, having a speed of over nineteen knots an hour when under full steam. She registers 1,700 tons, has engines of 500 horse power and is valued at $300,000. She is commanded by Capt. Samuel F. Stanwood.

TUESDAY'S BALLOTING

Forecast of the Elections to Be Held Tomorrow.

BOTH OLD PARTIES STAND PAT.

Prohibitionists and Populists Also Make Claims.

PREDICTING AS A DIVERSION

Is an Interesting Pastime, but Watch the Returns.

THEY WILL TELL THE TRUTH.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 5.—The ticket to be voted in Iowa Tuesday is for governor, lieutenant governor, superintendent of public instruction, railway commissioner, judge of the supreme court, together with a full lower house of the general assembly and a majority of the members of the upper house. The legislative ticket is considered of great importance, as at the next session a successor will be elected to Senator Wilson, whose term expires in 1895. At the Republican headquarters they claim a plurality for Jackson of 1,500, with a little more on the remainder of the ticket, on account of the fight made on Jackson by the Prohibitionists, and safe majorities in both houses of the legislature. The Democrats are equally confident of the election of Gov. Boies and the remainder of their ticket. They feel that prohibition disaffection will deplete the Republican ranks. They find it difficult to make estimates because of the Populist vote, which is expected to come largely from the Democratic ranks. The repeal of the Sherman law has resulted in greatly increased activity on the part of the Populists during the past few days. Their secretary feels confident that their candidate for governor, Joseph, will poll 30,000 votes. They also expect to elect several legislators and are hoping to secure the balance of power. The Prohibitionists claim at least 30,000 for their gubernatorial candidate, Bennett Mitchell. They say the principal object of their campaign has been to save enough legislative districts to prevent a repeal of the prohibitory law.

OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

The Buckeye State Likely to Re-elect McKinley.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, the electors of the state of Ohio will choose a governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer of state, attorney general, judge of the supreme court, member of the board of public works and food and dairy commissioner on the state ticket, and on the county tickets they will choose members of the senate and house of representatives, forming the general assembly, and county officers. There are also two amendments to the constitution to be voted on, one providing for single representative districts in counties where more than one representative is elected, and the other a taxation amendment. The Republicans have practically renominated their present state officers, which brings Gov. McKinley and Lieut. Gov. Harris as candidates for a second term. The Democratic nominee for governor is Lawrence T. Neal, of Ross county, and for lieutenant governor, W. A. Taylor, of Franklin county. From the character of the nominations for governor it has necessarily almost been a campaign based on national issues. Gov. McKinley's connection with the present tariff law naturally brought him to the discussion of the principle of protection, and his campaign speeches have been largely devoted to that subject, with some reference to the currency question and to the attitude of the administration toward pensioners.

On the other hand, Mr. Neal, from his position of author of the tariff plank in the last Democratic platform, which he had the honor to place there against the opposition of a majority of the platform committee, has spent much of his time on the stump contraverting McKinley's protection arguments, and in enforcing his own views in favor of a tariff for revenue only. Thus state issues have been kept in the background. The people have shown intense interest by attending in unusually large numbers all the meetings from the beginning of the campaign.

The Republicans, resting on the national reputation of their candidate, and on the dissatisfaction among Democrats growing out of the financial depression and the disagreement in congress on the silver coinage question, have from the beginning claimed the election of McKinley by majorities ranging from 25,000 to 60,000, although Harrison's plurality last year (with which comparison will be made) was only 1,072.

The Democrats do not concede these claims, but they are by no means so confident of carrying the state as are the Republicans. Chairman Seward, of the Democratic state committee, states that he has made no estimate of the result and that he will not do so. He will only say that he is hopeful of making a good showing, and that he thinks the Democrats will carry the legislature, as he thinks they will win in both Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties.

Chairman Dick, of the Republican state committee, also declines to give an estimate, but it is learned that the committee feels as certain of carrying both branches of the legislature as it does of electing McKinley. There is a sort of understanding that they expect at least 25,000 plurality for McKinley. The Prohibition party and Populists each have state tickets in the field. Gov. McKinley left this city tonight for Cleveland, O.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Hot Contest Between Bouck and Andrews.

Special to the Globe.

MILBANK, S. D., Nov. 5.—This judicial circuit, comprising eight counties, is the battle ground of the state, and a royal battle is being waged. Bouck, of this city, being unanimously supported by the Independents and Democrats, while Andrews, Republican, is bitterly antagonized by a large element of his party. Stella Winslow, former court stenographer, made serious charges against Andrews, swearing he ordered her to change the records in a charge to a jury. Andrews made affidavit denying her affidavit, and alleges that Bouck promised to make her official stenographer if elected. Bouck now makes an affidavit emphatically denying Andrews' allegation. Miss Winslow has the original stenographic notes of Andrews' charge to the jury, and also the subsequent charge he dictated to her to be inserted in the