

THE DAILY GLOBE

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to the sport, regarding it as inhuman, which it undoubtedly is, but was compelled to maintain it in order to compete with rivals. As he has succeeded in crushing them, he is satisfied to conduct racing within the summer and autumn months solely. His decision is certainly commendable for the public has long disapproved of winter racing as unnecessarily cruel to the animals compelled to participate.

WORK WELL DONE. The meeting of the Minnesota state fair commissioners yesterday developed the fact that the \$150,000 appropriation made by the state, at least \$15,000, and perhaps \$20,000, will remain to be turned back into the treasury.

It is a good record, so much owing to the saving of that sum as demonstrating that there was no wasteful extravagance in handling the expenditures. In fact, it would have been commendable if every dollar appropriated had been judiciously expended. As a rule, such bodies will expend all the money placed in their hands; but this commission, before ordering an expenditure, considered what advantage would accrue to the state, and made that the standard to determine whether the money should be used or not.

By pursuing this policy, no state represented at Chicago obtained as much advantage for the amount of money expended as did Minnesota.

It is easy to find fault and criticize, and this commission has come in for its share of that kind of treatment, but the proof of what has been done is the results. In proportion to its exhibits, it occupies a high position, and that on other states. Her mineral and agricultural exhibits attracted wide-spread attention, and in live stock Minnesota stood next to Illinois, which led all others.

The commissioners served without pay, and proved themselves a body of patriotic, self-sacrificing citizens. The next legislature ought to recognize their services by granting them compensation from the funds they return to the treasury.

THE GLOBE neither assumes to sit in judgment or have possession of special information concerning the recent suit brought against W. B. Mitchell, of St. Cloud. We do know, however, that for a quarter of a century Mr. Mitchell, as a business man and citizen, has stood high in the community where he resides. He occupies a high position, and that on other states. Her mineral and agricultural exhibits attracted wide-spread attention, and in live stock Minnesota stood next to Illinois, which led all others.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL. The tariff bill as reported by the ways and means committee of the house, and fully outlined in dispatches to the Globe, is not the tariff bill that will be finally passed by congress and approved by the president, any more than the rough stone as it is placed in the lapidary is the polished diamond that bedecks the breast of a fair woman of fashion. There are many imperfections in it that will have to be ground out by the friction of parliamentary discussion—much dress adhering that will disappear before it is placed in its proper setting. It is not perfect in symmetry, its outlines will improve as the workmen fashion it in accordance with the public desire, and the pattern outlined in the last Democratic national platform.

The committee has labored diligently in the work of revision. Its pathway has been beset with difficulties, and few persons realize, the protests of protected interests against a reduction of imports have been loud and persistent. It has not been the purpose of the committee to reduce the duties on those industries that have received more than their due share of legislative protection. That would have been suicidal—would have destroyed industries upon which millions of people depend for their livelihood, and encourage them, and, while the duty on iron is removed, a measure of compensation is offered in free coal, by means of which the cost of manufacture may be considerably decreased without necessitating a reduction in the wages of laborers. The duties on woolen goods that enter so largely into the consumption of the average family are so graduated as to lessen the cost of the cheaper grades of goods, and shift the cost of the higher grades, which the rich are able to do can afford, is but little affected. The same rule was applied to crockery and glassware, the chief reductions being made in articles in common use, while duties are generally maintained upon finer goods.

Perhaps the most commendable feature of the bill is the substitution of ad valorem duties for all others, as far as this has been possible. Under the McKinley law both ad valorem and specific duties were imposed, a system ingeniously devised to conceal the amount or percentage of the tax imposed. For instance, under the McKinley act some articles of import, especially in the woolen schedule, had a specific duty of a certain sum per pound, as well as an ad valorem duty, both apparently reasonable, but when combined add from 80 to 130 per cent. The objections to specific rates of duties are that they frequently conceal a rate of taxation two or three times as high as that which is to be submitted to if expressed in ad valorem terms, as the duty of 8 cents a hundred pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common necessary life. "They always been heavily on the common article used by the masses," says Chairman Wilson, "and lightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, as a tax of 80 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion, and very high on the humble home. And contrary to common belief, specific duties tend to greater faults in administration, for counting an individual at the custom house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers." The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the best because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be the principle of justice, entitled to the preference and vindicated by experience.

Taken as a whole, the new tariff bill is a long step in the right direction. It will not meet with the full endorsement of the most radical tariff reformers, but it is, under the circumstances, a near approach to an equitable division of the burdens of taxation. There may be

specific instances in which injustice may have been done, but these imperfections can be readily cured in the progress of its consideration in congress. The entire instrument shows an earnest purpose on the part of the committee to relieve the people as far as possible of unnecessary burdens, and at the same time provide for the expenses of the government. That the bill will encounter much opposition does not admit of question, but the sober sense of the country at large will approve of its main features.

Its passage, in substantially the form in which it has been given to the public, is reasonably certain. But the discussion over its various features may be protracted and wearisome. In the house the previous question will bring it to an issue in due time, and it is probable that before its consideration shall come before the senate the rules of that body will have been so amended as to prevent a repetition of the protracted scenes connected with the silver debate, and that it will encounter little delay there.

It is not about time for Chump Nye to publish another card saying that the Evening Blotting Pad told him how to catch Menace? While Nye was posing as a large man in Washington with a portentous secret, the Pad's friends were calling Menace to stand from under, and he did. It is a great thing to be a chump. It is a close race with being an idiot.

THE INCOME TAX. Interviews with many congressmen, hailing from every section of the country, lead to the conclusion that the question of the imposition of an income tax will not be made a part of any revenue bill that may be urged for passage at the coming session of congress. If such a tax is proposed it will be offered as an independent measure, and will stand or fall on its merits.

This is a gratifying assurance. There is no good reason, as the Globe has already stated, for jeopardizing any needed legislation by coupling it to a measure upon which so much diversity of opinion exists. The taxation of incomes is not a partisan measure. Many Democrats are opposed to it for reasons which they regard as sufficient, President Cleveland, it is understood, being one of the number. The Republicans are also divided as to the wisdom of such a tax. Members of both parties are opposed to making adhesion or opposition to the measure a test of party fealty, and this it cannot be. For there is no expression on the subject in the platform of either party, and their representatives are therefore at liberty to use their own judgment in regard to it.

As heretofore pointed out in these columns, there are good reasons to be urged both in favor of and against an income tax. Its industrial character and the difficulty that will attend its imposition and collection are the chief objections to it. It offers a premium upon perjury, for there being no visible and infallible means of ascertaining a man's income, absolute dependence must be placed upon the returns he shall choose to make to the assessor. While the majority of men are honest, and would make a true return of their profits, many—and these frequently the men who have the largest incomes—do not hesitate to swear falsely in order to escape taxation. Thus honest men would be compelled to pay, while their more prosperous neighbors would escape altogether.

The imposition of an income tax would in many cases place a premium upon shiftness and improvidence. If diligence and enterprise are to be repressed by onerous burdens, what will be the inducement to ambition? If reality is placed at a premium, where will be the utility of being honest? On the other hand, it seems only fair that those who receive the largest return for their labor should pay the largest share of the burdens of government. To those, therefore, who have generally invested largely in preparing for profitable occupations—have obtained education at considerable cost of time and money—and have accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods, they should pay for the maintenance of the laws that protect them in its enjoyment. If it were possible to secure equity in the division of this tax, there would be less objection to it, but the impossibility of attaining this end, and the fact that it is a fatal objection to any attempt to impose it.

At any rate, the matter will have to be considered on its own merits. It cannot be hitched to any other scheme of taxation, nor can it be made an argument upon either party to support it. The individual members of congress will have to decide upon their course upon their own responsibility.

FRIENDS OF the blotting-pad fakir at Minneapolis have cabled Menace that Sheriff Ego and Winn Brackett are en route for Central America, and when they arrive he will be in some other American. All the movements of the blotting-pad fakir have been made in the interest of Menace. Of course, that sheet could not openly defame him; but by pretending to find him, it could go home warning to escape, and this was done. County Attorney Nye was a chump of sufficient magnitude to be worked, and the Evening Blotting Pad did it effectually. Now that Sheriff Ego and Winn Brackett have taken the pad into their confidence, it renders it certain that the missing financier will be informed. Too many men in Minneapolis are on the "ragged edge" lest Menace should be caught, and it is those men the blotting-pad fakir is seeking to serve by its bogus attempts at discovery. So long as it can find officials such chumps as not to see their game, it is likely to keep it up.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES. Company E gave an informal hop after their drill at the armory last evening. The standard club announce a dramatic entertainment and ball for Thanksgiving night. St. Luke's Aid society will meet with Mrs. F. E. Rice, 465 Portland avenue, Friday afternoon, Dec. 1. The Evening Star Social club will dance at their hall, corner Margaret and Mendota streets, this evening. The Florentine club will give a "waltz party" at Lutz's hall this evening. The St. Anthony Hill orchestra will furnish the music.

One of the pleasant events for this evening will be the first dancing party given by the Forest Social club at Central hall, Seventh and Cedar streets, this evening. The sewing circle of the People's church will hold its annual sale of fancy articles afterwards and evenings of Dec. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in the church parlors.

Madison Square Bankers. New York, Nov. 28.—District Attorney Nicolai's office was yesterday humming with business this morning. The eight indicted officials of the Madison Square bank had been summoned to come down and renew their bonds for appearance at the trial. In each case the amount of bail had been increased, Mr. Nicolai having decided that President Blount should be compelled to furnish \$25,000, while each of the other indicted directors gave \$10,000.

IN THE THEATERS.

Dan'l Sully, with an excellent company of comedians, will present a new version of his first great comedy success, "The Corner Grocery," the latter half of this week, beginning his engagement with a matinee Thanksgiving day. A matinee will also be given Saturday. The management could not have secured a more popular attraction for the Thanksgiving holiday than Mr. Sully. Seats and boxes for this entertainment are now on sale at the box office.

Hoyt's popular skit, "A Trip to Chinatown," will be presented for the last two times at the Metropolitan opera house today. The matinee performance will end at 2:30 sharp, and tonight they will bid farewell to St. Paul for this season. The Chinatown engagement has been the most successful played in St. Paul this season.

English melodrama will receive an excellent illustration in "The Span of Life." Sutton Vane's thrilling realistic drama is to have its first presentation in this city next evening evening. It is the story of a bad man poisoning his half-brother for his money, and trying to blast the reputation of a rival in love. The play is produced under the personal supervision of William Calder, and the company throughout is strong and well balanced.

The merry lines, funny situations, and other enjoyable things in "You Louse" will be the big specialty of the breaking of a log jam, are proving strong drawing magnets at the Grand Opera House. The matinee this afternoon each lady who attends will be given a souvenir specially prepared for the occasion. There will be a special matinee on Friday evening, tomorrow afternoon, and the same play for the remainder of the week.

No woman now before the American people has made for herself a better reputation than Lottie Collins, and she has done so in the most unobtrusive way. Her fortune through her singing of the song "Ta-ra-ra," which, since brought her a fortune, has made her name known to all sorts of industries at the hands of all kinds of singers, but no one has ever succeeded in treating it with the success of Miss Collins. Her successor, "Ta-ra-ra" is her new song "Marquerite," in which she is said to have a great success. Miss Collins, in conjunction with the Grand Sunday night in conjunction with the famous vaudeville organization known as the new Howard Athleteum company.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL. The solid South is in an ecstasy of delight. Tariff for revenue will cripple the Northern manufacturers, tariff by an ad valorem will make the European market a closed one, and the tariff on Northern markets.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The bill is a measure in accordance with the platform of the party. It is not a tariff for revenue only, but a tariff for the protection of many articles, selected for their industrial character, and without regard to any guiding principle.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The new revenue system proposed by the Democratic party, which would place the American people an era of prosperity which in the fullness of time will work out the mission of the great republic in the world, it marches with the times and is part of the progress of the age.—Pittsburg Post.

The country expects and has demanded tariff reform as a means to the restoration of general prosperity, and is not likely to be satisfied until a tariff question is raised for the undoing of the Republican silver legislation that precipitated financial difficulties from the country, and is still suffering.—Detroit Free Press.

It must be supplemented by a large increase in duties upon an income tax, or from taxes on domestic liquors and tobacco. It is to be presumed that the committee on ways and means expects the additional income to be derived from the new taxes rather than from increased importations.—Chicago Record.

The bill is far more radical than any chief of the Democratic party, and every heavily Democratic house, with every assurance that it will pass. In the Senate it will be a long and arduous task, which can only change it in immaterial features. It will go into effect before a goodly share of this world's goods, they should pay for the maintenance of the laws that protect them in its enjoyment. If it were possible to secure equity in the division of this tax, there would be less objection to it, but the impossibility of attaining this end, and the fact that it is a fatal objection to any attempt to impose it.

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MINNESOTA SENTIMENT.

The Crookston Times expresses the hope that some of the members of congress have lost their voices during the vacation. If the ministers don't break away from Maye East of their craft make him the most popular candidate for governor in Minnesota.—Stillwater Gazette.

Jerry Simpson has withdrawn from the contest for the nomination of the Republican party, and either he or the party should be very glad of a chance to celebrate it.—Crookston Times.

"Where am I?" is the first thing the mayor of Minneapolis asks himself on Monday morning. The crusader for reform men ask him the same question.—Crookston Times.

The Moorhead News is commending Editor Dunn, of Princeton, for state auditors, proposing the re-organization of such men—integrity, ability, courage are qualities attributed to him.

It is supposed that Uncle Sam, under Democratic rule, proposes the re-organization of Uncle Sam under Republican rule, as far as possible, and this is interpreted by some to mean that the native queen is to be reinstated on her throne.—New Union News.

It is stated that after being a wealthy man from Massachusetts and returned to his home in Merrimack to find a deposit still to his credit in one of the banks of the city. This is a case of banking that betrays confidence.—Duluth Herald.

Commenting on the suggestion of the Globe that "there are hopeful days for the provisional government of Hawaii," the Honolulu Free Press adds: "Grand to assume more delicate for the administration if it persists in carrying out its policy of restoring a despotic monarchy to the throne."

The representatives of vested rights are arguing that Maj. Baldwin to represent this district must not vote for the iron tariff, but for the free list. If Maj. Baldwin votes for the iron tariff, he should suggest a tax of 25 cents a ton on iron ore and vote for that.

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NORTHWESTERN HINTS.

It is difficult to understand how a president of robust common sense, as Mr. Cleveland is described, would admit to be, should have indulged so bally in his Hawaiian policy.—Seattle News.

Gov. Walker persists in calling an extra session of the legislature, contrary to the wishes of the people, he need not be surprised if the legislature that body take an early adjournment without acting on his suggestions.—Denver (Col.) Times.

If a Democratic administration that has put no policy in operation yet, except to undo a portion of the Republican legislation, is at fault now, who was responsible for the stagnation from '78 to '79, when Republicans were in control.—Ashland (Wis.) News.

Colorado people are said to be discussing the feasibility of kidnapping their governor for a term of three months to prevent him securing an interview on the question.—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette.

The farmers of Washington and Idaho are profiting, in an indirect way, from the low price of wheat. They now realize more than ever that to be successful cultivators of the soil they must raise something besides cereals.—Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle.

This country has never yet done much in the way of setting up monuments of any kind. The first experiment in that direction will have all the interest of novelty, and not the least entertaining feature of it will be the remarks from the audience.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

FOREIGN PRESS. Views of the Leading Newspapers in England and Scotland. LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Bradford Observer, commenting on the new tariff bill, says: "It has been proved that the iron tariff would not do for the protection of iron manufactures in America. The resort to ad valorem duties is tardy justice to the American consumers."

The Glasgow Herald says: "The modifications of the tariff proposed by the new bill are such as to encourage the export of a large extension of our trade with the United States, but the nearer the American republic approaches to free trade the more we feel American competition."

The Sheffield Telegraph thinks the Wilson bill, regarded as a retaliation upon the McKinley yoke has had an undue opinion in fiscal matters. The Sheffield Independent says: "Had Great Britain followed the senseless protectionist advice to retaliate upon McKinleyism, there would have been no Democratic victory, and instead of reductions all duties would have now have mourning over duties tripled and quadrupled to exclude us from the American markets. It was better to let the Americans discover the mistake for themselves."

The Nottingham Guardian complains that Nottinghamian interests will not benefit greatly by the bill, and is convinced that it will result in a large expansion of the trade of the United States, which will become a formidable competitor in the colonial and European markets. The Nottingham Express says that the bill is a bold step in the right direction.

The London Post tomorrow will say that the bill is really an effort to encourage foreign trade. The United States has again entered the path of experiment, and American competitors are already invading our markets. We shall have to do the utmost to retaliate against the new tariff, and if our resources are still further crippled by a few more strikes, we will inevitably gradually succumb to our American commercial opponents.

COUGHLIN CASE. A County Official Implicated in Jury Fixing. CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—After a consultation between the attorneys in the Coughlin case, State's Attorney Kern said that Justice Giesler, without income taxes and other nuisances just as obvious there can be no essential distinction in duties.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



We heard, a few days since, of a gentleman who took an extended and very expensive trip abroad. Among other places, he visited London. When he returned home a friend asked him if he saw the Houses of Parliament. "No," he replied, "I did not. I was in London a week, and the fog was so thick that I saw nothing during the whole time but my hotel and the railroad station."

WHEN HE GOT HOME

However, he saw it all, for he was a subscriber to the Globe and had saved his coupons. Scattered through the twenty portfolios comprising SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD he found twenty-one magnificent views of the most noted and characteristic sights of London, and he found also scores of other interesting scenes and places which he failed to see while he was on the spot.

The coupons for the Fourth Part are appearing regularly now. Clip them out; they will not appear again after Saturday. If you didn't get last week's coupons, look up the back numbers of this paper and secure them before it is too late.

WE WILL REPEAT

Once more the terms of our great proposition. You have, of course, heard of that great work entitled SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD. It consists of 320 marvelous photographic views, each 11x13 inches. This is divided into 20 parts, each containing 16 views neatly and durably bound. They will be delivered to you at the office of this paper or sent to your address by mail, securely protected in a pasteboard tube. What you have to do is this: Clip three coupons from different issues (in the same week) of this paper. Bring or send them to the Coupon Department of the Globe, together with ten cents or five two-cent postage stamps (the bare expense of packing and mailing), and receive in return the part which your coupons call for. Each week's coupons will call for a different part until all are issued. If you want two parts instead of one, in order to secure two copies of the work, send six coupons of different dates and two dimes.

Regarding This Sumptuous Work

It is not necessary to say more. If you have not seen it, ask those of your neighbors who have received the first part. They will tell you that it is artistic beyond doubt, the descriptions interesting and instructive, the views exceedingly well chosen, the idea most attractive and original. In fact,

IT IS GREAT!

Parts 1, 2 and 3 are now "back numbers." If you can find, and send in Coupons for these parts, or any one of the parts, we will still supply them for one dime. But if you cannot get the Coupons, send 15 cents for each "back number" part you wish, without coupon, and they will be forwarded. Do not delay, for the "back-number" price will soon be advanced to 25 cents and they may be out of print entirely.

HOW TO GET BACK NUMBERS

Such a Man Necessary. St. Peter Herald. The Herald's nomination of Judge Flandrau seems to be meeting with every approval throughout the state. The nomination of such a man is necessary this year for more than one reason. In the first will require such a man to secure the possibility of victory, and then Democracy is establishing a reputation of honoring its best men. It will continue in this line by nominating Judge Flandrau.