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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.

THE period of daylight begins to lengthen today, but the gas bills will not hear of it for a month or two.

ANOTHER murder, another daylight robbery in St Paul. We are certainly achieving notoriety, but of a character that we do not crave.

THE manufacturers of shirts, collars and cuffs at Troy, N. Y., protest against the proposed reduction of the duty on those articles. They evidently are opposed to common people indulging in such luxuries.

AN IMPORTANT emigration movement has set in from Texas to Minnesota. Two bank officials of the Lone Star state are on their way here, and contemplate taking up their residence at Stillwater for a period of five years. They come by the advice of the federal court and under the guidance of the United States marshal.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill in the senate which forbids horse-racing within the limits of the District of Columbia. The senator doubtless fears that as between the senate and the horse races, the former would be the lesser attraction, and would be frequently without a quorum and without an audience.

ROBERT ADAMS, late United States minister to Brazil, has been elected in Philadelphia to succeed Charles O'Neill, the father of the house of representatives, recently deceased. Mr. Adams is a man of good ability, who, though lacking in legislative experience, is well versed in public affairs, and will make a creditable representative, although a Republican.

OUR new cruisers will perhaps have an opportunity to test their efficiency in Brazilian waters soon. As yet they have been subjected to no practical test, but there is no reason to doubt their availability. Their achievements, however, will be watched with great interest all over the world, and if they prove equal to anticipations foreign powers will not be slow in adopting our ideas.

THERE seems to be no valid reason why the bill of Mr. McRae for the opening of abandoned military reservations to settlement should not pass. There are about a million and a half acres in these reservations that are of no use to the government, and the lands would bring a good price in the open market. They could be sold with profit to the government and benefit to the community at large.

BOSTON is determined that she shall not be made a refuge for tramps during the present hard winter. It has been determined by the common council that no relief shall be extended to any person who has been a resident of the city less than three months. This regulation will bar out all the professional tramps and save the city a large outlay, although it may be the cause of hardship to a few worthy poor.

THE threat of the Chicago Republicans to contest the election of Mr. Hopkins to the mayoralty is absurd. The election was conducted with the utmost fairness on the part of the Democrats; the Republicans were the only ones who endeavored to frustrate the will of the people by intimidation, bribery or other unfair means. Their case would be kicked out of court by any disinterested judge.

IT IS no disgrace to Mayor-elect Hopkins, of Chicago, that he began life as a lumber-shover. There is every evidence that he did that work well—so well as to earn promotion, and his rapid rise in the industrial and business world shows that he has the stalwart elements of true American manhood well developed in his nature. A man who has risen so rapidly through his own energy will make a good official, and it is safe to say that he will not be regardless of the interests of the laboring classes, from whose ranks he sprang.

THERE is no good reason why Mr. Holman's plan of abolishing all the Indian agencies in Wisconsin and Minnesota should carry. The Indians are slowly developing in the arts of civilization, and the present is the time in which they most need the guidance and advice of intelligent and honorable agents, such as all Democratic administrations are in the habit of appointing. The abolition of the agents at such a time would set the Indians backward by at least a generation. We want no cheese-paring in this direction.

MINISTER WILLIS is reported to have been agreeably surprised with the development of civilization he found at Honolulu. He says the people there are as intelligent, well educated, and possessed of as many graces as those of any community of similar importance in the United States. He need not have been astonished if he had kept himself informed of the progress of events on the islands since the days when the natives enjoyed a huge barbecue over the corpses of Capt. Cook and his rather tough crew.

MR. GLADSTONE is a man of grit, of courage, and of sublime audacity. This was exemplified strikingly in the house of commons on Tuesday when, a vote of want of confidence having been moved by the opposition, he took the bull by the horns and moved an amendment declaring confidence in the ministry, and, after a vigorous speech in defense of his naval extension policy, carried his motion by a vote of 240 to 204. The new policy thus approved by the commons involves an expenditure of more than two hundred million dollars for improvements in the British naval establishment, and is made necessary by the recent activity of France and Russia, by means of which Great Britain's navy on the Mediterranean has been dwarfed into comparative insignificance. Britannia is determined to "rule the wave" at whatever cost. Not only the government, but the people at large cordially support whatever shall contribute to maintaining supremacy on the high seas.

JOHN SHERMAN thinks now that this tariff bill is a business question purely, and should not be made a partisan measure. The senator is right. Democratic tariff bills are always business measures; it is only Republican bills that are partisan measures.

THE MAYOR'S LITERARY BUREAU.

The relations which exist between the reform mayor and the Pioneer Press seem to be especially intimate. In fact it appears that the mayor's office is conducted by the P. P. and naturally that "organ of public opinion" finds nothing but good in the disgraceful administration of public affairs in the city.

An ordinance relative to pawnbrokers is pending in the city council and has passed one branch of that body. On the supposition that it had passed both branches the P. P. appears to have written a veto message for the mayor to sign. While the mayor relied upon the P. P. to supply him a grammatical veto, he had sufficient wit to ascertain that the proposed ordinance had not passed both branches of the council, and consequently withheld his veto from the meeting of the assembly Tuesday night.

In writing the veto for the mayor the P. P. had "retained an advance copy" and put it in type, and rather than lose the cost of the composition it published the veto yesterday morning.

If the ordinance should finally pass the council, and the mayor should send in the veto prepared for him by the P. P., they can save a little more of composition by making a "lift," and reproducing the veto message.

The mayor seems to be "held up" until the council passes the ordinance.

It is possible that the P. P. may change its mind and the ordinance be approved after all.

Now that the public are advised as to the inspiration of the mayor's public policy, the enthusiasm for "reform" will grow apace.

TREASURY SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary Carlisle presents in the report which we give this morning the predicament in which fifteen years of Republican financial legislation lands the country, and it is a picture which should stop the mouth of Republicans both to boasting of their ability to administer the finances of a nation, and to criticism of any policy the Democrats may propose. It should shame them into silence. But it won't.

Up to 1878, under the impulse given legislation by ex-Secretary John McCulloch, the correct policy that the treasury should not do a banking business prevailed, and the greenbacks were being gradually retired. That year the retirement was stopped, and the notes were directed to be reissued when received. This was the first step necessitating the formation of the gold reserve fund. Like all first steps it was not dangerous in itself, but in the precedent it established and the commitment of the government permanently to a banking system.

As a precedent it made easy the way for the next and worse step, the Allison silver purchase act of that year. Had this been restricted to the buying and coining of silver dollars and their payment for government expenses, the evil would not have been so great, but the provision for the payment of the bullion in silver certificates practically redeemable in gold doubled the amount of paper resting on the gold reserve, making the amount dependent on the $100,000,000 of gold very nearly $680,000,000. This and the gold certificate law made the treasury a bank of deposit for safe keeping, a sort of safety vault for the owners of money metals.

Then came the culmination of this career of financial folly and idiocy in the Sherman act, which, before the crash came which all this legislation invited, had added 153,000,000 more paper dollars to the pile resting for a basis on the $100,000,000 of gold in the reserve. This is called statesmanship, but it is only the profligacy of the spendthrift squandering his substance and piling up his I. O. U.'s, reckless of consequences. Hand in hand with this was the squandering of income by enormous increase of spending and entailing debts on the future which must be provided for.

This is the condition which confronts the country, and is succinctly presented in the secretary's report, and the question that must be answered, now that the day of reckoning is come, is, what can be done, not only to meet the necessities of the future, but the immediate deficit. Eight dollars of obligations, redeemable at the will of the holder, for every dollar of present and immediate resource, with present income short of present outgo and $500,000,000 worth of unavailable assets piled up in the treasury vaults is the problem which fifteen years of imbecile legislation shifts to a Democratic congress to settle.

Every debtor in the same fix finds borrowing his easiest way out, and we are not surprised that the secretary feels driven by the situation to recommend it. He is confident that if he be given authority to issue $200,000,000 of three per cents, payable after five years, to add to the redemption fund, that the mere fact that he has the authority will suffice, and that he will never be called on to use it. Failing this, he asks permission to issue $50,000,000 exchequer bills, payable in a year, at 5 per cent, to defray obligations.

We think that Mr. Atkinson offers a better way out, unless it is the intention of the secretary to make such use of the exchequer bills as Mr. Atkinson proposed. The great strain on the treasury is the pension list, which will carry this year over $160,000,000. The secretary anticipates a deficit of $28,000,000. Mr. Atkinson computes the amount of the pension appropriation required to meet arrearages of pensions, that is the amount due from the date of application to that of issue of the certificate, to be $48,000,000 this year. If this is treated as a debt—what it really is—and is paid in the exchequer bills, it will wipe out the deficit and leave a small surplus. Such an expedient would be unobjectionable, while it would relieve the administration of the odium which the opposition would attempt, with more or less success, to cast on it for increasing the interest bearing debt in a time of peace.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ADAMS issues a circular calling on the members of the G. A. R. to report any case of fraudulent pensions in their knowledge. We will wager a dollar against a fatigue dram that Mr. Adams will not receive a single report, and this not because members of the organization do not know of such cases, but because they will not report them if they do know them, partly from indifference, partly from sympathy with the unworthy recipient, and partly because he is a fellow member of their lodge. And yet we will double the wager that there is not a member of the G. A. R., or any old soldier not a member, but knows at least one case of some one getting a pension under the dependent pension act who is not obliged to rely solely on his manual labor for support, and is no incapacitated from such labor.

PEARLS TO THE SWINE.

If ever pearls were cast before swine it is in the effort of the administration to deal considerately and tenderly with the tariff hogs who have fed so long at the public trough. A universal squeal is set up at the prospect of a decrease in the quantity of their swill. They denounce the measure in unstinted terms. They deride the consideration shown them. They call its authors hypocrites and cowards who got into office on a false pretense of making a purely revenue tariff, and now dare not do it; in fact, never intended to do it. They point with scorn to the admission that the bill is still largely protective, and ask if this is what the Democracy promised.

It only shows how useless have been the concessions to the greedy beggars. The recipients for years of public charity, they now have the insufferable effrontery, in a time when everybody is curtailing expenses, either voluntarily or compulsorily, to demand that their gratuities shall be continued at full tide. The abuse would have been no greater had the bill, as it should, have cut right to the revenue line. We do not share the apprehensions expressed by the committee that this would have injured any of the propped industries, and find in the list of our exports of manufactured goods ample proof for the opinion. But, after all, we apprehend that the wrath with which the Wilson bill is met is not so much because of the cuts it makes in the stealings as it is because the gang see in it the speedy abolition of their privileges. They see that it is only a step to be speedily followed by longer ones until freedom of trade is established forever.

THE Dispatch celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last evening (albeit that it really occurred last February) by a thirty-two-page issue. The publication was comprehensive and especially creditable, both to the paper and the city. Its illustrations were an object lesson showing that the city had kept pace with the paper in its growth. The GLOBE extends congratulations to its contemporary, and trusts that it may "long live and prosper."

SENATOR DAVIS' TIRADE.

Senator Davis has a faculty of taking a single drop of thought and blowing it into a good-sized bubble of talk. His long tirade about the president's Hawaiian message can be condensed into the expression: He was too slow. Compared with the haste with which his prepecessor moved, the motion of the president was certainly slow, but it was just as well to go slow after the "incestuous haste" of Harrison's proposed elopement with the Sandwiches. The senator's own experience should lead him to approve of deliberation. His impetuous disdain of the tedium of figures has, on several occasions, led him into slippery places where his flounderings did not comport with senatorial dignity. We need only recall as instances, his appalling picture of that torrent of Saskatchewan wheat which was to drown our wheat fields if the tariff dam was lowered, or the pride with which he pointed to the rise in the price of farm products which was to follow the Sherman silver purchase act, or to those wonderful sheep of his which sheered fleeces weighing some seven thousand pounds each.

WE HAVE had instances in plenty of English capital coming here for investment in our protected industries so as to get a share of the plunder American congresses permitted sundry citizens to take from the consumers of their wares, but we are now to have an instance of English capital coming here to share in the larger business opportunities which the Wilson bill will open. At Oldham, where, by the way, more cotton spindles are at work than there are in all the mills of this country, a company has been formed with a capital of $600,000, whose purpose is to acquire sites in this country, build factories and equip them with machinery for the manufacture and sale of machinery for cotton mills.

DEFEND THE HENS.

The Washington correspondent of our down-town neighbor knows something about eggs, too, having taken them on subscriptions in other days. He fears the disaster that will befall the poultry of the southern portion of our state if Canada's pauper eggs are not sufficiently taxed when they cross the line. Mr. Tawney, his employer, is also stirred to violent activity by lots of protests from his district against any reduction of the egg tax. One Foster, who packs eggs in Winona, has felt impelled to go clear down to Washington to labor with the members in the interests of eggs. He is telling the correspondent a great many things he doesn't know, in doing which he unavoidably says many things that aren't so.

The average price paid farmers for eggs, he says, "since the McKinley bill passed," is 13 cents a dozen, but before that they only got 7 or 8 cents, and sometimes as little as 5 cents, for their eggs. Mr. Foster is right as to prices, but wrong as to his line of division. Eggs were a drug at three cents a dozen fifteen years ago, but since about 1883, when the practice of packing and preserving eggs came into vogue in that section of the state, eggs have rarely fallen below a shilling, and that would probably be their average for the year for ten years past. The McKinley bill, with its tax of five cents a dozen, has not affected the average price, either to raise or decrease it.

DEATHBED CONFESSION

Releases Two Men Wrongfully Imprisoned.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 20.—The deathbed repentance of John Doyle, at Los Angeles, in which he confesses to having set fire, together with George Hogan, to the Novelty theater in this city in September, 1891, will probably be the means of liberating from the pentitentiary William Golden, serving a six-year sentence as the supposed criminal. M. M. French, who was convicted at the same time for aiding in the crime, escaped last spring and is still at large. John Doyle's confession entirely clears Golden and French, and after exonerating them concluded as follows:

"On the 16th or 17th day of September, 1891, at 2 o'clock in the morning I, and the said George Hogan, committed the said crime of arson, of which the said M. M. French and William Golden stand convicted. I, together with the said George Hogan, committed the crime as follows: I and the said George Hogan had a row with the proprietor of the said Novelty theater (Monroe I think is his name) about 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th or 17th of September, 1891, and after that we both got drunk and at 2 o'clock in the morning I and the said Hogan went in the rear of the theater and set fire to the rubbish which ignited the theater.

"JOHN DOYLE."

This case is a most remarkable instance of the trial and conviction of two innocent men upon circumstantial evidence.

IN THE THEATERS.

The Bollmann Company Performs Gems at the Met.

The two one-act comedies and the operette selected by the Bollmann company for their mid-week performance at the Metropolitan last evening were three little gems of acting and singing, and were well received by the good-sized German audience that was present. The curtain raiser, "The Circus Rider," carried with it a neat little plot, and in dialogue was clever and interesting, Theodore Bollmann being well cast and Marie Hardung giving a splendid recitation of a pretty poem. The second farce was a representation of a woman whose only fault was disorder, and the peculiar methods adopted to cure her. The evening was closed with a one-act operetta, entitled "Love by the Light of a Lantern," and was a well-rendered musical effort that would do credit to a trained opera company. Mrs. Henny Bollmann and Miss Martha Neumann sang a charming duet with Schober's pleasing voice to aid the well-blended harmony, and little Ella Collmer sang "The Vesper Bells" so sweetly that she astonished even her most ardent admirers. Next Sunday afternoon the Bollmann company will play a Christmas matinee, presenting "Der Verwunschene Prinz," which will prove especially pleasing to the children and young folks, for whose benefit it is really planned. All Germans in St. Paul and Minneapolis should turn out next Sunday afternoon, and give the Bollmann company a Christmas present in the shape of the largest audience they have ever had the pleasure of seeing before the footlights.

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Walker Whiteside, the tragedian, will, in conjunction with his supporting company and the necessary adjuncts that go so far to constitute a series of finished performances, begin an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house tonight.

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Fresh from the absolute conquest of all the principal cities of this country, and with a record of 500 consecutive performances in New York and Chicago, scened, staged and surrounded with all the correctness of detail that characterized the production in these cities, will be presented for an entire week, commencing with a Christmas matinee, what is universally conceded to be the best American play yet written, Belasco and Fyle's successful native drama, "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

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If the preliminary announcements are to be believed, the play-going public are to be given something far better than the average domestic play in "In Old Kentucky," which comes to the Grand next week, opening Sunday night. It is said to be a drama of unusual strength, with a story of intense sympathetic interest exceedingly well written. The excellence is apparent, not more in the symplicity and originality of its conception, than in the beautiful manner in which it is told. It is said to reveal and emphasize a talent and power in romantic play writing which is as rare as it is acceptable. One enthusiastic writer says: "Our dramatic literature can show nothing finer in its way than this Kentucky story, which is all the better for having a Southern flavor, and picturing an ideal side of Southern life." It is superbly mounted, all the scenery having been especially prepared for it. "In Old Kentucky" met with great success in New York.

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Among the arrivals in the city yesterday was the "In Old Kentucky" company, which jumped through from New York to play a Christmas week engagement at the Grand opera house. Leading the procession of actors from the union depot were a dozen or so diminutive colored boys carrying musical instruments and wearing caps bearing the words "In Old Kentucky." They were scarcely out of their teens, and their teeth were chattering with the cold. It was the famous pickaninny band which created such a furore in the New York production of the play. The boys all come from the South, and they are not accustomed to the wintry blasts of the Northwest. To them a snow-covered land is a strange sight, and as this is their first experience in the North they looked with interest upon the cutters and sleighs as they dashed up and down the streets. The leader is eleven years of age and less than four feet in height.

"I don' like dis yere country," said he, with a shiver. "It's too col'. De snow's col' and de ice's col' and everybody's col' 'cept dese yere men wid de big coonskin coats. Dis ain't no country for cibilized niggers, and I wants to go back to Mississip."

SCANNELL'S LUCK POOR.

He Fails to Make a Case in Municipal Court.

The charges of assault and battery made by P. D. Scannell, manager of the St. Paul Herald, against John E. Hearn, Patrick O'Brien, William T. Young and Owen Mulgrew was made the subject of judicial inquiry in the police court yesterday morning. In order to shorten the testimony Judge Cory limited the number of witnesses on each side to six, and the case opened with Scannell on the stand. The testimony given by Scannell was that he visited the club room, where the alleged assault occurred, on the evening of Dec. 7, between 9 and 10 o'clock. He was stopped at the door and told that he would not be admitted. Afterward he went back and, finding no one at the door, walked in. He had entered and taken off his hat when he was informed by the sergeant-at-arms that he must leave the room. He questioned the right to put a Democrat out of a Democratic meeting, but was again told he would have to leave. The sergeant-at-arms, W. T. Young, then made forcible demonstrations, and a witness said he was obliged to lay him on the floor. The chairman of the meeting, J. E. Hearn, then asked if the sergeant-at-arms would do his duty, and with the assistance of Mulgrew and O'Brien witness was ejected. In the struggle he had his necktie and collar torn off, and lost his diamond pin. On cross-examination Scannell admitted that he had refused to go out of the room, and had defied the defendants to put him out. Without waiting to hear further testimony Judge Cory dismissed the case, holding that what force was used expelling Scannell had been justified. After the dismissal of the case Scannell made an attempt to secure a warrant for the arrest of the parties on a charge of larceny, claiming that his diamond pin had been stolen. The court refused to grant the warrant.

The United States Marshalship.

J. J. Thornton, of St. James, one of the prominent candidates for United States marshal, came up from his home at St. James yesterday and is at the Merchants'. He said the resignation of Mr. Donahower had precipitated the contest sooner than was expected. His papers were all filed at Washington and he considered his recommendations stronger than presented by any other candidate. "I shall be just as good a Democrat," he added, "whether I win or not."

Gold in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Io., Dec. 20.—A rich vein of gold, assaying 9⅕ ounces of gold and 40 per cent of copper to the ton, has been discovered at Starr's cave, near the city, and a number of gentlemen have organized and incorporated a company to develop the find. Liberal traces of tin and zinc ore were also found about the same place.

MINNESOTA SENTIMENT.

The Pine Knot expresses the opinion that in the C. A. Smith & Co. decision popular clamor was allowed to influence judicial action to the detriment of justice. The Pine Knot adds: We believe in giving a man a fair show, even if he is unfortunate enough to be a capitalist.

There is no occassion for a long-drawn-out tariff debate. The statesmen, the tariff sharps, the monopolists and the people discussed the question thoroughly in 1890 and 1892, and the decision of the voters was the same at each time.—St. Cloud Times.

The Wilson bill requires a period of readjustment. So does the present disorganized state of trade. We can have them both at once. Further than that, there is no self-supporting industry that can't get along as happily under the Wilson bill as under the McKinley bill.—Duluth Commonwealth.

Referring to the results of the pine land prosecution the Albert Lea Standard says: "Mr. Dunn deserves much credit for uprooting the matter, and has established a precedent against the state lumbermen who have for a score of years been devastating the pine lands and robbing the school fund that ought to be vigorously followed up until their ill-gotten wealth, obtained no doubt largely through the collusion of state officials, is recovered."

The Lake City Graphic-Sentinel calls attention to the special causes which all political parties seem to have for congratulating themselves at the present time. The Populists because their worst gloomy hopes are realized; the Republicans because the Democrats have not been able as yet to restore prosperity; the Prohibitionists because there is so much discord in the old and new parties; while the Democratic party could ask for nothing better to be thankful for than to come into power at the time when the financial panic was upon the country and have the privilege of relieving the people and giving them the best times they ever had.

NORTH DAKOTA POINTS.

In the rebuilding of Fargo less than $50,000 of borrowed money has been used.—Fargo Republican.

The Populist administration of North Dakota can now join in that familiar old refrain, "There's a hole in the bottom of the (financial) sea."—Fargo Republican.

The Minneapolis reporter who was the only one that didn't have a hand in locating Menage has been offered a large salary by a Minneapolis manager as a freak.—Fargo Forum.

Senator Roach says that the Wilson bill will not affect wages with the exception of the change that will come from an improved public condition. A true view and the right idea.—Grand Forks Plaindealer.

The Jamestown Alert suggests the closing of the two normal schools, the agricultural college and the state university as the first probable results of the present financial difficulties surrounding the state administration.

The North Dakota Patriot gives the following as among the beauties of prohibition in that prohibition state: Seven men have died in Barnes county during the past year whose deaths are directly attributable to blind-pig whisky.

Referring to the position of the Democratic party on the tariff question, the Fargo Commonwealth srys: The party was honest in making its pledges and it will as honestly redeem them, and the country will very speedily reap the first beneficial results of the Democratic victory.

The Jamestown Capital does not seem to be in sympathy with the Populist administration in the hour of its financial distress, and shows its feeling in the following: This is a "reform" state administration, and if it does not bankrupt the state before it is relegated to the shades at the next election it will be a wonder.

The Fargo Commonwealth, defending the state administration, says the falling off in state revenues, resulting from the stringent times, will amount to more than $100,000 for this year. It alleges when the records are all complete it will be found that the present has been the most economical administration this state has ever had.

It is given out from Washington that Receiver Davis was removed from his position in the Fargo land office and a Democrat appointed in his stead because he had gone into other business, and to prove it they produce an advertised application signed by him for a druggist's permit to sell intoxicating liquors under the state prohibition law. Davis explains that as he was a registered pharmacist he loaned his name to persons with whom he had no active interest, but Mr. Cleveland thought a man who had a permit to sell liquor in a prohibition state had better be relieved from duty in the public service.

WORTH MORE THAN LIFE.

Time Placed Ahead of All Things.

MARSHALL, Mich., Dec. 20. — The cross-examination of Train Dispatcher Cornell was resumed at the trial of Conductor Scott today, and a profound sensation was caused by the witness' answers.

"Do you as train dispatcher owe any duty to the traveling public?" asked Mr. Meacham for the defense. There was a long pause.

"I suppose so," he said at last.

"What is it?"

"To avoid accidents, I suppose."

"Do you owe any duty to your company?"

"Certainly. To keep trains moving as rapidly as possible."

"Now, sir, which of these duties do you consider most important?"

"I reckon they are about equally important."

"Then you want to go on record as saying that the saving of a minute or two of time to the company is just as important as saving scores of human lives? Is that it?"

"Yes, sir," after a pause.

"Then you wanted to save a minute or two of time when you hurried Conductor Scott ont of Battle Creek station on that fatal morning. That was it, was it?"

"I suppose so."

An audible sigh of suppressed indignation was heard all over the room at this juncture. Switchman McCullough testified that he let train No. 6 out on the main line from three to five minutes before the collision occurred, and that the train was moving about ten miles per hour. The prosecution expect to show that the train ran at the rate of from twenty-three to twenty-five miles per hour. The defense have intimated that they can show by the superintendent of the road and other officers that the Grand Trunk employes are not expected to live up to their rules.

Trial Postponed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—The case against John B. Koetting, cashier of the wrecked South side savings bank, has been postponed until Jan. 9, when an endeavor will be made to secure a jury from the regular municipal court panel. Should the attempt prove a failure the case will be taken to another county.

A Tipsy Juror.

COLUMBUS, Ind. Dec. 20.—A sensation was created in court today by the attorney of Cyrus Brown, condemned to death for the murder of his wife, filing an affidavit charging J. I. Griffy, the juror, with being drunk. Griffy is a leading church member. Death sentence has been delayed.

The vindictive, spiteful action of Eastern protected manufacturers in discharging Democratic workingmen because they voted for tariff reform should teach the latter that they rebelled none too soon.—Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.

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ANYTHING BUT THE ROPE.

Prendergast's Attorney Will Accept Any Other Verdict.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The defense in the Prendergast trial is confident that the fact that the jury was separated when the members were allowed to vote in the mayoralty election, for a successor to the prisoner's victim, will entitle Prendergast to a new trial, if the case goes against him. Attorney Wade said today that there was no doubt that the separation of the jury would give a valid excuse for taking the case to a higher court. Dr. Meyer was called by the state today, and the defense caused a sensation by claiming him as its witness. The doctor was not in court when called, and a bailiff was promptly sent out to bring him in. Several witnesses who had had business dealings with Prendergast testified that they considered him sane. Attorney Wade, of counsel for the defense, created a sensation by announcing in court that he would accept any form of punishment for Prendergast but the rope. "I will not contest any other form of a verdict," said the attorney, "and the prisoner's family will accept a sentence for life imprisonment, or in an institution for the insane. I will suggest such a disposition of the case to the jury, but the prisoner must not hang. I will contest a death sentence in the higher courts. Dr. Moyer did not appear to give evidence upon either side during the day. All the witnesses examined gave evidence of minor importance, and no strong points were brought out either for or against the prisoner. The attorneys now believe that by Saturday all of the evidence will be in, and arguments will be made during the early part of next week.

WILLIS DISGUSTED.

Corrupt Royalists Too Tough for Him.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Meade, wife of Prof. Meade, of the University of Michigan, and a sister of W. R. Castle, of Honolulu, the well-known revolutionist, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, said that her friend who wrote her from Honolulu thinks that Minister Willis became disgusted with the royalists as soon as he found what position they held in the community there. Mrs. Meade says she is a Hawaiian, and that means as much there as American does here, and does not refer to color. Her whole family are Hawaiians, and were loyal to the monarchy of the dynasty of Kamehameha. He was a king. The present royal family have none of the attributes of royalty except licentiousness and greed. The revolution was not against a monarchy, but against the immorality and corruption of the court. They do not care what style of government they have so that it is a good one. All the better classes of the community without respect to color were opposed to the queen. She was not only corrupt ond immoral herself, but wanted to drag the nation down with her. She wanted to undo all that the missionaries had done, and what wonder then, that the children of those missionaries and all who wished to see the country go forward instead of backward, rebelled. My friend says Minister Willis has seen all this, and cannot but sympathize with the people who have made Hawaii what it is and have determined to prevent its undoing at the cost of their lives.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Scheig in Cell 165 at the State Prison.

Phil Scheig, of Minneapolis, arrived at the prison yesterday afternoon, and now occupies cell No. 165 on the third gallery. He was accompanied to prison by his father, brother and brother-in-law, and their parting in the cell room was an affecting scene. Scheig said to a GLOBE reporter as he entered his cell: "I am here, and I propose to do the very best I can. I want to learn all of the rules immediately, so that the officers will have no cause to report me."

Deputy Warden Lemon returned yesterday morning from New Orleans, having in custody Michael Brennan, the life convict who escaped from the Rochester asylum some months ago. When Brennan was convicted of murder at Duluth, it was claimed that because of the brutality of the crime Brennan must be insane. Some scouted the idea, but Deputy Lemon learned while in New Orleans that Brennan's father had killed his wife in almost the same way, and that the murderer was proven insane and send to an asylum where died a raving maniac.

Report comes from Red Wing to the effect that Judge Williston, of the district court, is quite ill, too ill, in fact, to attend to his official duties, and all members of the bar of Washington county sent him a letter yesterday urging him not to come here to hold a special term of court until he is better.

Warden Wolfer had invited Cyrus W. Northrup, president of the state university, to address the convicts at the prison on Christmas day, but a letter was received from Mr. Northrup yesterday stating that his health would not permit him to do so.

Thomas Mathews is down from the logging regions near Kerrick, Minn., and reports good work being done there, but that there is just a little too much snow.

J. F. Norrish, of Hastings, a member of the board of prison managers, was a guest of Warden Wolfer yesterday.

The Davis Estate.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 20.—James A. Talbot, special administrator of the A. J. Davis estate, began suit in the district court here today against A. J. Davis Jr. to recover $950,000 worth of stock in the First National Bank of Butte, of which A. J. Davis Sr. was president. Young Davis claims his uncle gave him the stock. Although having no paper to prove the valid title, he has held to the stock and refuses to disgorge. He is cashier of the bank.

GIBBONS ON LABOR.

The Cardinal Expresses Some Queer Ideas.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The correspondent of the Chronicle sends a long interview with Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore on the labor problem. The leading article in the Chronicle on the interview says that the writer is glad to learn that Cardinal Gibbons declares it to be sound Catholic doctrine that if the family cannot decently be maintained the state is irreparably injured. But, the editor adds, Cardinal Gibbons does not show any special moral courage in his proposed remedies.

When reminded of such a blot on modern industrialism as the Standard Oil company, and asked whether the colossal wealth gained by such tactics as have reached the Rockefellers, for instance, is not the fair prey of enlightened community, his eminence replies, "We cannot go back on what is done." If this doctrine is to be taken literally, the Chronicle says, all that is necessary to be done in order to secure for your property the defense of the Catholic church is just to pile it up in the quickest way you can. Such a doctrine would be fatal even to the modest reform of progression in income tax. The cardinal dislikes strikes, so do we, but better a thousand times a strike than the perpetration of injustice which compels men to live below the standard of decency. As for the coming conflict between American Democracy and the Catholic claim for the introduction of its own religious teachings into the public schools or in lieu of the demand for money for the endowment of parochial schools, only one thing can prevent it, namely, the withdrawal by the Catholic church of its antedeluvian claim. America is hardly likely to lag behind France in such a matter.

Col. Cawker Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—Col. E. Harrison Cawker, one of Milwaukee's wealthiest citizens, died suddenly this morning, aged forty-eight years. He was the founder of Cawker City, Kan., and acquired his military title from his connection with the military of that state.

Tough Texas Ranger.

MACON, Mo., Dec. 20.—Art Wallace, once occupying a prominent place in society in this city in his younger days, was shot last night by a man claiming to be from Texas, styling himself "a Texas ranger," but believed by some to be an all-round tough. At present Wallace is still alive, but it is a chance in a thousand if he recovers, as the ball entered the left side, close to the heart. Wallace is highly related in Macon and the surrounding country, but has let whisky get the best of him. The shooter is now in jail.