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THE GLOBE RELIEF FUND.

At the Christmas hour, when all who can should aid their fellow man, the GLOBE inaugurates its relief fund. The money is to be paid to the associations engaged in relief work, and all contributions will be acknowledged and turned over to the proper parties, who will see that every dollar is used for those deserving relief. Do not be backward about joining in swelling the

GLOBE RELIEF FUND.

Charles E. Flandrau	$100 00
DAILY GLOBE	50 00
	$150 00

A MISSOURI woman, seventy years of age, beat off a masked burglar who attempted to rob her house the other day. The old girl deserves a pension for her pluck.

THE citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., showed their delight at a visit from the Princeton Glee club the other day by conducting the members through the cemetery. Their hospitality was only surpassed by the mother who told her little daughter that if she was a good girl she would take her to see her grandmother's grave.

IN SPITE of the stories of want and destitution in Chicago, employers of all classes unite in the declaration that the applications for work are less than they have been for many years. This bears out the assertions frequently made by the GLOBE that the majority of those who are applying for public charity belong to the tramp class, who do not want to work.

THE bakers of Chicago are on a strike, and a bread famine is threatened. If worst comes to worst, the wives and daughters of the citizens may be compelled to bake the family loaves as they did before baker's bread came into vogue. The emergency may show the public that these pampered pets of luxury are not as useless as they are commonly supposed to be.

THE London Post declares that the American pension expenditure is "a most scandalous item." Will the Post please permit Americans to reach their own conclusions? While there are a few scandals connected with our pension system, it is in the main above reproach. We can stop the abuses and continue the payments to worthy veterans without foreign interference.

OUR government is under a debt of gratitude to the British commander at the Pentecost islands for his promptness in avenging the massacre of the crew of an American vessel and the cannibalistic feast that followed. Unfortunately, we have no vessels of war in the waters of that vicinity, but humanity found a defender in the British commander. A few such experiences will teach the barbarians that they can no longer practice their heathenish rites with impunity.

"MERCIFUL heavens!" shrieks the St. Paul GLOBE, "are we to be yet longer afflicted with those Columbian stamps?" There is no law to prevent you from buying the other kind, neighbor.—Chicago Tribune.

Maybe there is no law, but if the Tribune should try to get the old red stamps at the St. Paul postoffice in these days it would be met with a law or a rule or something that would prevent it. We know it, for we tried it.

THE Iowa Republicans have seven candidates for the seat in the United States senate now occupied by Mr. Wilson. None of them, however, are of general reputation except ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Gear and W. P. Hepburn. Mr. Gear thus far seems to have the advantage, and is perhaps the least objectionable of the number. If a Republican is to hold the seat, it would be well to select a decent one.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 26.—Editor of the GLOBE: Will you kindly through your paper tell me what is the standard weight of a bushel of charcoal. And do you know of any dealers in such? If so, please give me the address. N. J.

Answer—There is no standard weight. Charcoal made of pine wood weighs less than if made of harder woods. The range is from ten to fourteen pounds per bushel. The article may be obtained from nearly all of our retail dealers in fuel.

THE Washington correspondents are asking, "What will the senate do with the tariff bill?" The question is somewhat premature. The house has the first whack at the measure. It may vitally change the pending bill so as to alter its present complexion entirely. After the house shall have acted it will be time enough to speculate as to the senate's action. In the meantime everything possible should be done to hasten a determination of the question in that branch of congress where all measures for raising revenue must originate.

THE decision of the pending petition of the receivers of the Northern Pacific road for an injunction preventing their employes from striking will settle a novel point in law. The road is now in control of the federal government, and is used as a mail route. It has heretofore been held that interference with the transportation of the mails is a felony, punishable under the federal laws as other resistance to the government is punishable—as treason. But whether the courts will hold to this opinion in the present case remains to be seen. The issue raised is an important and novel one, and its adjudication will establish a precedent that will govern such controversies in the future.

THERE is war between Baptists and Presbyterians of Chicago over a Persian priest who was recently converted to Christianity through the preaching of a Presbyterian, but joined the Baptist church because he agreed with that denomination as to the Scriptural mode of baptism. The controversy reminds one of the old conundrum, often asked, but never satisfactorily answered: "Which is the mother of the chicken—the hen that laid the egg, or the hen that hatched it?"

RAILROADING PEOPLE TO MADHOUSES.

THE GLOBE is glad to learn that habeas corpus proceedings are to be instituted to inquire into the commitment of Editor Hoskins, of the Alliance Advocate, to the insane asylum at Fergus Falls. The Otter Tail county authorities seem to have an easy way of getting rid of objectionable people by sending them to the insane asylum. They recently attempted to incarcerate Mrs. Blaisdell, a perfectly sane woman, in the asylum, and now follow up the same line of work with Mr. Hoskins.

No reasonable person has any defense to make for Mr. Hoskins' attacks, in his paper, upon the credit of the Fergus Falls financial institutions. The fact that in spite of these outrageous attacks, made at a critical financial period, the banks were not affected, shows that no one believed them. During the late panic a breath of suspicion, if it came from a reliable source, was sufficient to carry down institutions which otherwise were strong. It was an offense akin to a crime for a newspaper to pursue the course of Mr. Hoskins, and doubly so when the attacks were manifestly malicious and designed for political effect.

No citizen, and especially a newspaper editor, has a right to falsely assail the standing of financial institutions at any time, and especially so in times of business troubles and distrust. The disaster thus invoked may be widespread, carrying loss and distress to a whole community.

The GLOBE is thus explicit, that it may not be suspected of the slightest sympathy with the course of Mr. Hoskins, but it denounces as a greater wrong than his, the incarceration of him in an insane asylum. To permit such an outrage to pass unrebuked would be a dereliction. The instigators and executors of the act deserve to be punished if there is any criminal proceeding which can reach them. They are certainly amenable to the law for conspiracy, and we should be glad to see a test case made and have it determined whether people who are sane can be railroaded to madhouses. No greater offense can be committed under the form of law than such a procedure, and the Otter Tail county authorities deserve, after this second attempt to populate their new asylum, to receive such punishment as the law will permit.

The writer speaks from a personal knowledge of Mr. Hoskins' condition, both before and since his arrest for criminal libel. The flimsy basis for his commitment is shown in the questions and answers upon which it was based, which are given elsewhere. "He raised a cane to strike a man he had ordered out of his office," is about the strongest evidence found against him.

That Hoskins belongs to the genus crank is quite probable. That he has not sufficient judgment and discretion to conduct a newspaper is absolutely certain.

If he can be legally punished for his vicious assaults on the Fergus Falls banks, he deserves it; and J. H. Burke, who seems to have been his sponsor, should keep him company.

But two wrongs do not make one right, and his commitment to an insane asylum is a general menace to personal liberty.

THE NAVIES OF EUROPE.

Attention is being called anew to the condition of the navies of Europe. The recent additions to our fleet of war vessels—cruisers and battle-ships—set the admiralties of the old world thinking, and recent disasters at sea which befell a British and a French vessel of the best class have called renewed attention to the faulty construction of the ships recently added to the navies of those countries.

Ever since the alliance between France and Russia, which was ratified and emphasized by the enthusiastic reception of the Russian fleet at Toulon, Germany, England and Italy have been in the anxious seat. This alliance has for its purpose the mastery of the Mediterranean and the Baltic seas. Russia practically controls the latter now, her ships being far superior in classification, speed and armament to those of her great rival, Germany. On the Mediterranean the Muscovites have no port—are barred entirely from it except through the Dardanelles, which is under an international protectorate. Great Britain has long been supreme on that great inland ocean. She controls the entrance from the fortress of Gibraltar; she owns the island of Malta and exercises a protectorate over the island of Cyprus, while her influence is predominant on the Sea of Azof. But Italy and France have both been endeavoring to rival her in their naval establishments. The ironclads recently completed by the Italian government are recognized the world over as the most powerful vessels afloat, several of them being battle ships and rams combined. They have also demonstrated their seaworthiness, and in action would be formidable if not unconquerable adversaries. It is very manifest that the nation that is to hereafter rule the Mediterranean must have Italy for an ally, for she has become an important factor in the affairs of Europe. Her local position also gives her a great advantage from a strategic point of view, which cannot be overlooked.

The contemplated expenditure of $120,000,000 by the British government on its navy shows how great importance is attached to that branch of the service. And it is flattering to the United States that the innovations introduced by us are attracting so much attention and eliciting so much praise. It seems probable that Great Britain will pay us the compliment of close imitation. The best naval experts are of the opinion that iron ships are too cumbrous and unwieldy for modern warfare. They are too slow to satisfy the requirements of the times. Celerity of maneuvering is a consideration greatly to be desired, and this is possessed by the American vessels in a degree closely approaching perfection. They are well adapted for both pursuit and retreat, and the history of warfare has repeatedly shown that the latter is often as necessary as the former. A wise commander will always retreat before a greatly superior force, and the ability to do so without loss is not to be despised.

The agitation now in progress in Europe on this subject will doubtless lead to a revolution in naval architecture. For home defense the Italian pattern of men-of-war seems to commend itself, but for active offensive warfare the American style possesses a vast advantage. France has already met the menace of Great Britain, and Russia and Italy are trying to offset Germany. The billing and cooing that took place a short time ago between the emperor of Germany and the king of Italy does not seem to have resulted in any agreement, offensive or defensive, for the natural allies of Italy are France and Russia. She is practically unassailable from the north; on the Mediterranean it is to her interest to maintain friendly relations with Russia and France, and, if possible, with Great Britain as well.

It is evident that during the coming three or four years there will be a gigantic battle between the great powers of Europe. The alignment of forces has not yet been definitely arranged, but it is reasonably certain that Russia and France will join hands, and will probably be assisted by Italy. Great Britain will defend her Mediterranean possessions to the utmost against all comers, and may be compelled to play a lone hand in these waters, with the possible assistance of Turkey, which may be of effective use on the Dardanelles. When the contest comes, as come it must, it will probably settle for all time the status of the nations of Europe. It will not be a contest of armies alone, but the navies will bear a prominent part, if they are not the chief factors in the arbitrament.

The naval preparations of the powers, now actively in progress, will be watched with a keen interest on this side of the Atlantic.

SHANGHAI DEMOCRATS.

Shanghai Democrats are merely men who obey forces they cannot sense. They feel the effect of changes whose operations they cannot see. They imagine they are safely moored to their old landing place when the tides have swung them free and drifted them into strange waters. They do not realize that they have ceased to be Democrats and are now paternalists. Lacking the intelligence to perceive their present true relations, they should be told firmly and kindly that they should go where they belong; that they are not Democrats and are Republicans; that they are a positive injury to the Democracy, just as a defaulting cashier is an injury to the church of which he has been a "pillar." They should be assured that they will not be missed, and that for each one who makes room by departing two will come in who have been deterred from coming by the uncertainty the Shanghais caused. Their own self-respect should impel them to this course without waiting for a kick.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A correspondent writes to ask us how the boot and shoe industry of the country has stood the financial depression, and whether the free raw material they enjoy has made any difference.

So far as our observation has gone, the manufacturers of boots and shoes have passed through the storm with less disaster than any other of our chief lines of manufacture. So far as their capacity to run their factories depended on bank discounts, they have had to restrict operations because of the inability of the banks to extend the usual lines of credit—partly because of the withdrawal of deposits, but more, we believe, because of a timorousness which only served to increase the dangers sought to be avoided. Some factories suspended entirely, while others cut down their product to meet current demands. We cannot recall any instance of failure among them.

It is a fact which the experience of the trade since it had free hides substantiates, that it has been the most steadily prosperous of all of our larger industries. Failures have been less frequent in it and labor difficulties have been fewer. This is doubtless due to the fact that the main item in their material account came to them under conditions of free trade. They have not had the protection which has been given to other branches which have suffered far more from the depressions we have passed through under protective tariffs, and partly because of them. The act of 1883 gave them a tariff of 30 per cent on imports, and this was reduced to 25 per cent by the McKinley act. In spite of this rate, which is purely a revenue rate, the imports of boots and shoes have been insignificant, falling under $100,000 a year, while the exports of domestic make have exceeded $500,000 a year.

If the makers of boots and shoes have free raw material, it may be asked, why have they not entered the markets of the world and captured their share of its trade? Free traders claim that that is all our manufacturers need to enable them to meet competition abroad; why has it not done it with boots and shoes? The question is a fair one, and should be fairly answered. In 1885, at the Chicago convention of free traders, James Means, with whose face and name all readers of the advertising columns of newspapers are familiar, the original "$3 shoe man," presented a paper which, in his absence, was read by Josiah Quincy, late assistant secretary of state, in which he answered this very question.

He called attention to the fact that leather was not all the material that entered into the make-up of boots and shoes. There were linings and lastings and pegs and thread and sundry other articles which formed quite an item in the product. These are all highly protected. In some of them the protection was so high as to permit the beneficiaries to form a snug little combination and advance prices to the tax limit. He mentioned the makers of shoe pegs as one of these cormorants.

The competition in the shoe trade when the foreign field is entered is so close that a difference in cost of three or four cents a pair will determine the loss or profit of the transaction, or the ability to compete, and it was the enhanced cost to the makers of just these subordinate articles that cut off the slender margin and precluded competition abroad unless in some exceptional circumstances.

The proprietors of the shoe factories in this city united in an appeal recently to the shoe buyers of the city to patronize home industries in preference to the shoes sent in here from the Eastern shops. They asked buyers to ask for and buy St. Paul makes, so that they could give their workmen employment. Inquiries made at the shoe stores here after the appeal showed that the bulk of the shoes sold here are of Eastern make. The home factories supply but a fraction of the local sales, and are obliged to seek markets still farther West and farther from the competing Eastern shops.

This is a situation that is inevitable under present conditions, and which can only grow worse if the conditions are unchanged. The productive capacity of the shoe factories exceeds the capacity of our people to consume. This is the condition in every one of our large lines of manufacture. Capable men estimate the productive capacity of our mills and shops, if working full time, as able to make in eight months all the country can consume in twelve. If the sales of this product are restricted to this country, the result is inevitably either a congestion or a trust or combination formed to restrict output to the demand.

The taxation of the minor articles of material operates to shut the Eastern shoemakers from foreign markets except to an insignificant amount. The result is that they are obliged to enter the Western field and compete with our makers. Possessing greater capital and better facilities, and able to command labor at lower rates, they flood our stores with their wares and capture the major part of the trade. If our home makers care for any relief from this congestion, they should lend their hearty effort toward securing freedom of trade in the largest possible measure. They should, as a mere act of self-preservation, if no higher motive impel them, seek to get for their Eastern competitors such exemption of taxation for all their material as to enable them to send their product into any and all markets and meet any and all competition. Then the congestion would be at once relieved and they would not have to make the humiliating appeal which they recently put out.

JUST SUPPOSE THE CASE.

Suppose that there had been no Minister Stevens at Honolulu, no provisionals, no revolution, nothing of what has taken place. Suppose then that Minister Willis should do just what ex-Minister Stevens did; suppose he had connived with a dissatisfied faction there to overthrow the queen, and had landed the troops and guarded the government house with them, and acknowledged the de facto government, and declared a protectorate. Suppose that commissioners had come in hot haste to Washington, and in a week after their arrival President Cleveland had sent an annexation treaty to the senate. Having thus exercised your imaginative faculty—and it is a hard strain on it—suppose further what the attitude of the Republican press would have been.

It takes no high order of imagination to picture the shrieks of protest, the appeals to the national conscience, the denunciations of the cruelty and heartlessness of the administration. What fine sarcasm would have found vent in hurling back at the Democrats their jeremiads against "jingoism." How their batteries against Blaine and his "vigorous foreign policy" would have been turned on them. Then we would have had pathetic appeals for the poor, oppressed, downtrodden "colored brother." Editorials of years ago on "Southern Outrages" would have been resurrected and revamped to fit the Hawaiian case. The act would have been paraded as a fresh illustration of the ingrained and ineradicable hatred of Democrats for the colored race.

We would have had religious prejudices appealed to. Glowing stories would have been told of the devoted missionaries who periled life and braved a roast in carrying to the Kanakas the message of Christianity. How they had worked and toiled; what wonderful successes had attended them, and how, just as the fruit of all their toil and sacrifices was ripening, here comes this heathenish Democracy, knowing no religion and caring for none, to bring the islands and their regenerated people under its demoralizing sway. But imagination outruns space. There is no end to reasonable conjecture.

THE practice of the Mojave Indians in burning members of their tribe charged with witchcraft is not a novelty, as a recent dispatch from Los Angeles states, but has been in existence in the tribe from time immemorial. It has been frequently spoken of by writers, and Col. A. G. Brackett, now on the retired list of the army, called the attention of the government and the public to it some twenty years ago, while he was stationed in the Southwest. But, although an old practice, there is no reason why steps should not be taken to suppress it. With the exception of their superstitions, the Mojaves are good Indians.

THE London Telegraph bemoans the lack of respect which, it thinks, the American newspapers show for Mrs. Cleveland by speaking of her as "Frankie." The name is certainly not a dignified one for a person occupying her social eminence, but no one has ever used it sneeringly or as implying reproach. Yet the British public are not in a position to cast dornicks at their transatlantic brethren, for were they not recently applying to a lately deceased member of the royal family the pseudonym of "Collars and Cuffs"?

GREAT BRITAIN has made another grab. She has determined to take possession of the Gilbert islands, a group of remarkably fertile dots in Polynesia, located directly on the equatorial line. The natives were formerly cannibals but were converted to Christianity by the efforts of the American Foreign Missionary society, and are now an industrious and prosperous people. For years past British have been superseding the American traders, and the latter have recently abandoned the field.

GOV. PENNOYER entreats President Cleveland to lend his assistance to restoring silver to the position it held under the Sherman law, and says: "If you will do so, God will bless you, and a grateful nation will applaud you." The "grateful nation" has scarcely ceased applauding the president's efforts to secure the repeal of the Sherman law. It has not changed its opinion so soon.

THE French anarchists will not even permit the people to worship in their churches in peace. Sunday night a bomb was thrown into a church while a congregation numbering a thousand persons were engaged in their devotions. Fortunately, but little injury was done, but the incident illustrates forcibly the utter depravity of the miscreants who are so persistently menacing the public safety.

Teaching the Children.

"How would you educate children in the home, and regarding the outside world?" was asked of one of the greatest of instructors. He hesitated as he answered, because, as he explained, "there has yet been devised no perfect method for that great end, the end fathers and mothers most think upon. But," he added, "what I think I would do, would be this: I would get pictures of the greatest historical events and of the greatest historical places. I would have, accompanying each picture, a short, simple description, telling what it all meant, and the bearing of the thing on history. I would have the pictures good ones, so that the child's artistic sense should be unconsciously developed while facts were learned, and I would so make the youth of either sex familiar with what had happened and where it occurred. I would make the great buildings of the world, and those famous because of what had happened in them, or of those who had lived in them, as familiar to the child as could be the nearest neighbor's house. So I would make children developing into manhood or womanhood—without hard study or conscious effort, but merely by interesting them with something striking—better learned than are many who now graduate from the high school or the college."

Just what the great educator said was the best method of teaching the growing family the GLOBE is now affording the means for doing. It is, at a mere nominal price, supplying the pictures which were recommended as the forces to accomplish a great result, and supplying not only the pictures, but the accompanying succinct history. It is putting into the hands of every father and mother, practically without cost, the means for making their children more broadly educated men and women than they would be otherwise. This is but one of the bearings of the feature the GLOBE is enabled now to offer, but it is an important one. Men and women live largely for their children. In this mere offer of a newspaper is afforded the means of making those children better informed and wiser and more successful men and women. It is one of the incidents of the progress of the age. Should not the opportunity be improved?

WITH THE TRAVELERS.

Executive Manager Dickey was in St. Paul yesterday en route to North Dakota. Interviewed by a GLOBE reporter, he said: "I was at the world's fair grounds on Tuesday. It was lonesome enough, I tell you. Many of the buildings were gone. They had just begun to tear down the Norway building. The German and Swede buildings still stand. We sold the North Dakota building for $150, but we are fearful it may come back on our hands, even though we have the money, as we have not received the bond the party was to give that he would remove it within a given time. The Kansas building cost $24,000, and was sold for $200. The Arkansas cost $16,000, and they gave it away. Nebraska's cost $18,000 and was sold for $75. We have one result that we regard better than an award. The wool on exhibition by North and South Dakota was sent to a commission house to sell in connection with that from Ohio and Colorado. Both North and South Dakota wool sold at 12 cents; Colorado for 10 cents, and Ohio for 8 cents. There is no country on earth superior to the Dakotas for wool."

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Ex-Mayor Rice, of Mandan, North Dakota, was in St. Paul yesterday, en route to New York. The judge said that Mandan has no blind pigs. They are all wide open. Liquor and other drinks are sold openly under a license ordinance which has turned into the city treasury about $600 during the past three months and enabled Mandan to keep proper police regulations at the expense of those who drink. The city charter gives the common council authority to license "ordinaries," and the word is interpreted to mean drinking places other than drug stores, or where tea, milk and coffee is sold in connection with restaurants; and so an ordinance was framed to fit the case. It does not mention intoxicating liquors, and applies alike to lemonade stands and soda fountains as well as to places where liquor is sold. A license for selling drinks is exacted at the rate of $25 per month, three months payable in advance. The result is good regulation in order not to invite prosecution under the prohibition law. Mandan is largely a German city, and the attempt to enforce the prohibition law there has been a failure from the start. Judge Rice said that he did not believe the Northern Pacific employes would strike in view of the injunction, but presumed they would appeal to the United States court, which certainly has authority to inquire as to their grievance, and to order the schedule changed if it is right that it should be. The court could be relied upon to treat the interests of all parties with absolute fairness. He spoke of the increased shipments of coal from the Missouri division of the Northern Pacific, and says it has been demonstrated that the relative value of the coal compared with Pittsburg coal was 21 to 28. The people generally use it, and have no fears of a coal combine.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Badly Managed County—Investigation Proposed.

Correspondence of the Globe.

After reading the GLOBE of late, and noting its fearless course on all subjects and matters of interest to its thousands of readers, I thought I would send a few items which may be of interest to at least some of its readers.

It is really astonishing to note how thriving and business-like a number of the little villages along my route seem to be, while others are as dull and silent almost as cemeteries.

Big Lake, Elk River, Becker and Clear Lake all are apparently doing fairly well in a business point of view; but Sauk Rapids, the county seat of Benton county, is about as nearly at a dead halt as any place from St. Paul to Oregon. As nearly as I could learn from those with whom I talked, Sauk Rapids has been very unfortunate because of mismanagement of county affairs, and unless there is a change in some of the county officers at an early day very little property in the county will be worth the taxes which have to be paid on it. Every year the tax levy increases and the value of the real estate decreases. Just why the tax levy should increase when very little improvements are being made throughout the county is a puzzle to all who have to ante up the tax money. A number of the county officers run real estate offices in connection with their official business, and I am told they make it a point to prevent any sales of real estate unless they can make a percentage on the transaction.

The fact of the matter is, people who have money do not care to invest it in any way in counties where the affairs of said counties are in so muddled a condition as are those of Benton county, and a number of the heaviest taxpayers of Benton county are about to take means to have the affairs of the county fully investigated. That there are some very incapable and unscrupulous persons holding offices in the county is fully believed, and the only way to do is to have their books carefully examined by competent accountants, and then let the taxpayers know who are at fault and who are not. It is said by those who ought to know that one at least of said county officers is incapable of performing the duties thereof, or any part of them. Being interested to a small extent in land in said county, I am anxious to see something done to lighten taxation, and I hope those on whom the burdens fall so heavy will cause the affairs of the county to be looked into at once.

At Rices, fifteen miles above Sauk Rapids, on the Northern Pacific, a lively business is done every day. Merchants, hotel keepers, and, in fact, almost every one, seem to be doing well, as also do the inhabitants of Royalton, some miles further on. Yet Sauk Rapids is the county seat, and none seem to be doing well except county officers; and they, I am told, are all getting well off.

A big snow storm came along this way on the day before Christmas, and the consequence is the street cars and about all teaming has been stopped. But little will be done until the roads are broken and the tracks cleared.

Very many of the poor people in various places up this way were provided by liberal people with good, substantial Christmas dinners, and were consequently happy. REX.

Is the Globe Bureau Asleep?

Fairmont News.

St. Paul must be a lively place to live in. Last week a man was held up on Cedar street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, about 7 o'clock in the evening, and relieved of all his loose valuables and cash. That within less than three blocks of the court house. What is the matter with the GLOBE's detective bureau? There is no lack of opportunities for displaying its efficiency.

IN THE THEATERS.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" enjoyed a run of over twelve months at the Empire theater, New York, and five months at the Schiller theater, Chicago, last summer during the world's fair. The company presenting this play at the Metropolitan is one of the best organizations that Mr. Frohman has ever sent to the Northwest. The performance is perfect in every detail, and, as presented by these players, has scored a triumph at the Metropolitan. The third act of the play was given four hearty curtain-calls last night, which gives some idea of the success of this performance.

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The tale told in "The Love Chase" is of the times of Charles II., and, being a love adventure, is not, of course, without a touch of highwaymanry, which, in the acting version, however, is wisely eliminated. But it is the merit of this play that, while it shows much of the power and vigor of some of Knowles' greatest predecessors, it does so without a particle of their grossness in language or suggestion. Miss Julia Marlowe will be the attraction at the Metropolitan opera house all of New Year's week, beginning with a New Year's matinee on Monday. The following is her repertoire for the engagement: Monday matinee and Tuesday night, "As You Like It;" Monday and Friday nights, "The Love Chase;" Wednesday night, "The Hunchback;" Thursday night, "Twelfth Night;" Saturday matinee, "Much Ado About Nothing," and Saturday night, "Romeo and Juliet." The sale of seats for Miss Marlowe's engagement begins at the box office tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

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For the first time this season the Grand exhibited its "standing room only" sign at a matinee yesterday at the performance of "In Old Kentucky." Every seat was occupied, and people were standing in the aisles. This play has made a pronounced hit, and the immense business it is doing proves that really meritorious attractions can always do well in St. Paul.

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Charles Hoyt's funny farce "A Brass Monkey," which comes to the Grand next week, is a most fitting example of the survival of the fittest, for it goes on from year to year with apparently no diminution in the popularity which it gained several years ago when it was first produced. This year the musical part of the performance is said to be particularly strong. Among the music will be found "The Good Die Young," "The Girl I Left Behind," "Forgetful Man," "Our La Tosca Girls," and the now widely known "Razzle Dazzle" trio, which has been whistled and sung all over the land.

SOUTH DAKOTA BRIEFS.

The Hawaiian case now becomes a case of justice against jingo.—Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

Mr. Reed has given the nation service by pointing out some of the most flagrant flaws in the protection argument.—Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

A good many hogs are eating wheat now, while their neighbors suffer for any kind of bread. No matter how hard up, you can divide a little.—The Huronite.

The party whip is losing its power. A man may be a good, true Republican and vote a scratched ticket. And it means greater proficiency and economy in the administration of affairs.—Dell Rapids Tribune.

He (Cleveland) declined to speak until facts could be obtained, and when he received them has placed them before congress and the people in a manner that is so characteristic of his honesty and integrity.—Sturgis Advertiser.

The Republican spellbinders are just now dropping other interesting subjects to howl about the injustice of admitting Utah, while they ignore the fact that according to the last census Utah has 207,000 population, while the neighboring state of Wyoming, admitted during the last administration, has but 60,000.—Armour Herald.

Today both North and South Dakota are bankrupt, while the latter is compelled to levy an illegal tax of 2½ mills in order to keep the machinery of its state government from coming to a standstill. But all this counts for nothing with these new aspirants for statehood. Nothing short of getting their own fingers burned will satisfy them.—Yankton Herald.

NORTH DAKOTA POINTS.

The prospect of getting rid of the Populists no sooner becomes assured than another pest—the Russian cactus—appears in the state.—Fargo Republican.

The saddest thing connected with this festive season is the sight of a prehistoric rooster in a butcher shop, with spurs an inch and a half long, masquerading as a spring chicken.—Fargo Republican.

One such a blight as a Populist administration ought to be sufficient to punish the people for all sins of commission and omission, past, present and forever in the future.—Grand Forks Herald.

Keep in mind this saying of Senator Jones, of Nevada: "The world cannot wait for the correction of abuses by those who are profiting by them. In the nature of things, all movements for reform must be initiated by those who cannot lose by the installation of justice."—Fargo Forum.

The people are to be humbugged again with frivolous technicalities, and worked up to a heated sentiment on questions which have little real connection with the causes which have palsied and paralyzed the prosperity of the whole country. That seems to be the programme in congress on the part of the Republican leaders (in relation to the Wilson bill).—Jamestown Alert.

The fact that the last legislature wrongfully voted unnecessary appropriations is no excuse for Gov. Shortridge, by his signature as executive of the state, saddling these burdens on the people, which, together with the gross mismanagement of the administration, are making the state government the laughing stock of the country.—Grand Forks Herald.

THE BURGLAR ESCAPED,

And With Him Went the Jewelry of Four Young Ladies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Four young saleswomen, who occupy a pretty little flat in Thirty-fifth street, had a novel experience last night. When they entered their apartments, they found a bold, bad burglar in possession. The young women screamed discreetly, and three of them ran away in search of a policeman, but one, Isabella Follenweider, was undaunted, and heroically locked the burglar into a room. Then she, too, went to look for a policeman. In her absence the burglar became restless, and with the aid of a skeleton key made a quiet exit, with the valuables of the feminine quartette. Later there was a crestfallen heroine and a policeman using strong language.

No Glory for the Blotting Pad.

Fairmont News.

The Minneapolis Journal and St. Paul GLOBE are still quarreling over the Menage apprehension. (?) But they need not lose any sleep over it; there is not enough glory in the whole matter to turn anybody's head. He is supposed to be wandering somewhere in the mountains of Central America, but we are inclined to think no one knows very much about it.

Another Cordage Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—The certificate of organization of the United States Cordage company, the outgrowth of the National Cordage company's failure, was filed today in the office of the secretary of state. The capital stock is placed at $34,000,000.

MEN AND MEASURES.

If those Kansas cranks will begin to kidnap and carry off one another, all will be forgiven.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gov. Waite wants to back silver till Hades freezes over. This is just the opposite of letting it go to blazes.—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Harrison's little remarks upon the delights of being relieved of the cares of office are to be taken in Pickwickian capsules.—Washington Post.

By announcing that he will not resign while Tammany is under fire, Mr. Croker means to have it understood that he has come to stay.—Washington Post.

It is to be supposed that Mr. MacVeagh has a big bank account, else his appointment would be a punishment rather than a reward.—Columbus Dispatch.

That new rule of the army which directs that commands shall be given with a whistle is probably due to the old belief that courage may be thus kept up.—Chicago Evening Post.

Peffer, Allen and Blair all threaten to make speeches on the Hawaiian question. Fortunately for the Hawaiians they will not be compelled to listen to them.—New York World.

If Mr. Cleveland or congress will do something to close ex-Minister Stevens' expansive and cavernous mouth, the people will forgive them both for a good many of their sins.—St. Louis Chronicle.

Some ridicule is cast upon the Democratic congress because it has attempted to be economical. No ridicule has ever been cast upon a Republican congress for trying to be economical.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Harrison says he hasn't given a thought to the question of running again for the presidency. Carry the news to Gov. McKinley, and likewise to ex-Speaker Reed. They may need a tonic this morning.—Boston Globe.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, has deemed it necessary to write a message of 5,000 words for the purpose of calling the legislature in special session. The wisdom of the message is in inverse ratio to its length.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The impression—altogether too general—that what would be questionable in private affairs is all well enough in national dealings, is responsible for many evils with which our public life is afflicted.—Indianapolis News.

Where was Objector Holman when Silver Dollar Bland rushed that $172,000 mileage grab through the house? Of course, the great cheeseparer did not object to taking his share of the "swag."—Philadelphia Press.

According to Mr. Carlisle, a man who is rich enough to engage in a big business without the aid of partners should be exempted from an income tax, but the men who combine their capital ought to be taxed. Queer doctrine.—Atlanta Constitution.

Wayne MacVeagh is a Democrat who reserves the right to criticise and abandon the party when it ceases to be Democratic. He left the Republicans for this reason, and if the Democracy is false to its trust he will probably turn his back on that, too. At least that is what his best friends claim for him.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The country will be entirely satisfied if Mr. Reed will confine his efforts to the championship of trusts and monopolies as he has done in the past, and leave the interests of the people to the protection and care of the Democratic majority in congress which was chosen to represent them.—Kansas City Times.

If the logic which points to the nomination of Tom Reed to the presidency in 1896 is no more reliable than that which served him in doing the filagree work for the minority of the ways and means committee, he has no more show of being a standard-bearer at that time than a camel has of turning a back somersault through the eye of a cambric needle.—Detroit Free Press.

AUDITOR BIERMANN.

There appears to be no doubt but that the auditor acted under the powers conferred upon him by law as understood by him and his predecessors, and that if his action was illegal it was nevertheless in good faith.—St. Paul Broad Axe.

The document (Biermann's defense), which appears candid and honest enough on its face, goes to show that in selling the lands at private sale he was only doing what had been the custom of his predecessors for years, and his appraisal of value as fair a one as could be arrived at. He shows letters and statements to substantiate his claims, and is certainly entitled to a fair hearing.—Fairmont News.

From this (Biermann's) statement it is clear that he followed in the path of his predecessors in office, and acted strictly in accordance with the reports of the state appraisers of the timber growing on the land. It is equally plain, however, that the stumpage was sold at too low a price, and we are glad to see the whole affair ripped up. In this county under Braden's regime thousands of dollars were filched from the state school fund by illegal sales of school land, and it is not right to make Mr. Biermann the sole scapegoat.—Litchfield Independent.

In his official capacity, Mr. Biermann's actions have been above reproach. In the private sale of the pine lands made by him he followed the precedent established by the preceding state auditor and sanctioned by the opinion of the attorney general, which declared that by the General Laws of 1885 discretionary power was vested in the state auditor in cases of this kind. Backed by these authorities, he faithfully and fearlessly performed the duties devolving upon him, and, despite the harassments of the hounds, he has adhered to his course with unswerving integrity. Those who have given the pine land troubles even a brief consideration unhesitatingly decide that Mr. Biermann's action was amply warranted.—Winona Herald.

PASS THE TARIFF BILL.

The monopolists don't want the Wilson bill passed because it's not of a sufficiently high denomination.—Philadelphia Times.

Congress would do just as well to get that tariff matter out of the way before worrying over any other issues that may be pending.—Chicago Record.

What business needs is certainly in the conditions that affect it. The present period of uncertainty should be made as short as possible.—New York World.

If the Democrats are really in earnest about retrenchment and reform they will not overlook the sugar bounty. And there are some millions tied up in steamship subsidies which might be saved.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Men with protected goods to sell in New York are raising a huge fund to lobby against the Wilson bill. This, of course, is because the foreigner pays the tax and the dealers are anxious to save their own countrymen money.—Chicago Times.

Posterity will be amazed if it is told that the popular branch of the Fifty-third congress gave only two weeks to reversing the policy of thirty years and going back to a system that was found inadequate half a century ago.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Knock out the title of the Wilson bill, stuff the thing back into that "basement committee room," and then see the wheels begin to move and business to boom. But we forgot. The Democratic party is in power, and "the platform" confronts them. The working millions will have a poor show under such conditions.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

All the indications point to a searching inquiry into the details of the bill and their effects upon home production and wages. If this is conducted in a non-partisan spirit, and solely with a view to promoting the interests and welfare of the whole country, it may safely be assumed that the Wilson bill cannot be passed as it has come from the hands of the committee.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

MINNESOTA SENTIMENT.

Whatever view is taken of President Cleveland's management of the Hawaiian question, we believe that the country eventually will approve of his anti-annexation policy.—Minneapolis Gazette.

The first rush of the McKinley boom being over, B. Harrison has taken the road for a little spurt; also to rig up a few blind ditches along the road that will be traveled by the McKinley nag.—St. Cloud Times.

The election of O'Farrell as governor of Virginia necessitates the election of a congressman to take his place, and Gen. Rosser (well known in Minnesota) is the probable Populist nominee.—Donnelly's Representative.

Whatever may be the general policy of the administration on pensions, we believe Commissioner Lochren's heart is right; that he intends to do justice to all, and we indorse all that has been said about his high character as a citizen and as a soldier.—Duluth Tribune.

One thing we notice, however, and that is the protests (against the Wilson bill) are almost entirely from the owners of these protected interests. Farmers, laboring men and tradesmen are not working themselves into a frenzy over the proposed lowering of the war tariff.—Litchfield Independent.

A man who owns a little patch of ground, about three or four acres, not far from this city, says that he realized as much from the products on his land last season as did many a farmer who has 160 acres under cultivation. This shows what proper care and work will do in developing the productiveness of the soil.—Red Wing Republican.

Of course Maj. Baldwin will try to have a low duty put on iron ore. Of course he will vote for the Wilson bill in its final form, however it turns out. That is what he is there for. If everybody's wishes were heeded there would never be a change in the tariff, and there would never have been a change.—Duluth Commonwealth.

With thirty years of high protective tariff, the McKinley law still in force, wages less than a dollar a day, there are 135,000 laboring men out of employment in New York city, 90,000 in Philadelphia, 100,000 in Chicago, and hundreds of thousands all over the land. The Republican party kept on its feet as long as it could, but in dying it nearly took the life of the Union.—Spring Valley Sun.

NORTHWESTERN VIEWS.

On the plea that the state is all out of meat Gov. Waite would set the legislative dog to barking at a woodchuck hole.—Denver (Col.) Times.

The average Republican partisan cares little for facts and less for truth when they obstruct his political purposes.—Helena (Mont.) Independent.

The man who gets mad at what the newspapers say about him should return thanks three times a day for what the newspapers know about him and don't say.—Fairfield (Io.) Journal.

The senate will probably wish to talk for weeks on the Wilson bill, so the sooner it gets to them from the house the sooner the matter may be settled and business permitted to resume.—Superior (Wis.) Leader.

Has any one ever heard of a workingman going before the committee that framed the McKinley law and asking for a high tariff on any article of merchandise or manufacture?—Burlington (Io.) Gazette.

Because some pampered factory closes its doors during the next month or so, do not jump at the conclusion that fear of a reduced tariff is the cause. There is such a thing as getting up a false scare.—Seattle (Wash.) Telegraph.

The people of Colorado and Oregon are now paying the penalty which wisdom inflicts upon folly. They permitted two political quacks to break into the executive chair, and must now answer to their best judgment for it.—Council Bluffs (Io.) Globe.

If the mulct can be enforced in all portions of the state where the prohibitory law cannot be enforced, it is probably the solution of the liquor problem that "will best serve the cause of temperance and morality."—Des Moines (Io.) Register.

Every patriotic heart must have felt a thrill of enthusiasm over Mr. Cleveland's words: "It is the boast of our government that it seeks to do justice in all things." We will hear less from Republicans hereafter on the Hawaiian matter.—Charles City (Io.) Citizen.

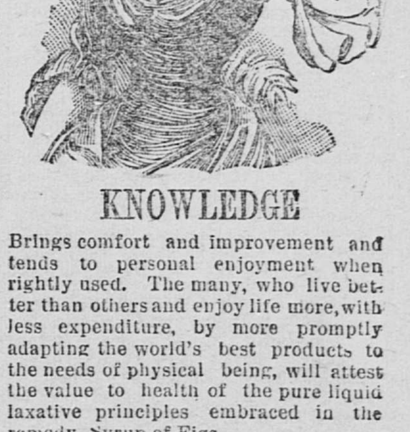
The Missouri senators will oppose the confirmation of Gen. Harrison's brother for the surveyorship of Kansas City because, they say, he voted the Republican ticket at the last election. And yet Brother Scott Harrison refused to accept an office under the last administration because he was a Democrat.—Tacoma (Wash.) News.

The income tax is giving the ways and means committee no end of bother. It isn't the principle so much as the application of the principle which worries the reformers. This is a very common occurrence in politics. The "reformers" find that this is a very practical people living in a very practical age.—Sioux City (Io.) Journal.

Let not political economists be forever prating about the "manufacturer" as though he alone existed in the industrial world. Let them give thought to that other numerous class who form the backbone of the country and who for years have borne unnecessary burdens that their more pretentious brethren might get rich quickly.—Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.

Two Men Killed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—By an explosion of a tank in the soap factory of Proctor & Gamble, at Ivydale, a suburb of the city, this afternoon, Edward Marquart, an employe, and Stephen Reynolds, a visitor, were instantly killed. The tank was on the ground floor, but the explosion blew off the roof of the three-story building.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.