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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.

"SLEEPING PARTNERS" are growing numerous.

THE absurd statement that British marines had been landed at Honolulu has been denied. John Bull is not in the habit of needlessly placing his nose in a position where it will surely be put out of joint. He will keep it out of Hawaii until after his Brother Jonathan has got through with his business there.

PETER JACKSON, the negro pugilist, is said to be a physical wreck, that condition having been produced by excessive dissipation of all sorts. This appears to be the fate of all pugilists. They take to drink as naturally as a duck takes to water, and as a consequence their lives are short and death is inglorious.

THE question of whether Corbett and Mitchell will or will not meet in the fistic arena has been dwarfed into insignificance by the question of whether or not Donnelly and Doc Fish will have an encounter. If they ever should meet with weapons other than verbal—but the prospect is too harrowing, the possible consequences too distressing.

OUR Masonic brethren do not seem to be seriously affected by the hard times. The report of the grand master to the grand lodge, now in session in this city, shows that the past year has been a fairly prosperous one, the membership having steadily increased and the financial affairs of the lodges having remained in good condition. The members of the order have reason to be satisfied with their progress in the past and their present status.

SENATOR CUSH DAVIS is unqualifiedly in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. He is a firm believer in "manifest destiny," which, he thinks, will attract the far-away islands to our shore. Destiny, however, should have manifested its purposes more plainly by placing the islands a little closer to our coast. We fear it will strain "manifest destiny" a trifle to stretch itself, like the colossus of Rhodes, over twenty-two hundred miles of trackless ocean.

FRENCH justice is swift. It is but a month since the crime of Vaillant, the anarchistic bomb-thrower, was committed, and on Wednesday he was found guilty and sentenced to death. In a few days his head will fall into the basket at the foot of the guillotine. In the United States a man guilty of a similar crime would yet be unindicted, even if he had been arrested, and at least a year would elapse before sentence of the law could be executed upon him.

THE new internal revenue bill has been completed, and will be submitted to the house shortly. There was a majority of one in favor of an income tax, and it seems likely that this feature of the measure will be stricken out. The opposition to the tax is so general as to give rise to the fear that a persistence in keeping it in the bill will endanger the passage of any law at this session. As an independent measure it might stand a show of success, but not as a feature of the general revenue bill.

BUSINESS is picking up in Missouri, as well as elsewhere. One of the old industries of the state, greatly neglected of late, has experienced a sudden and unexpected revival. A train was held up and robbed near St. Joseph on Wednesday, but the bandits secured little booty—the express company, which was the only sufferer, fixing its loss at but $50. But the express officers are not always to be believed in matters like this, and it is probable that the robbers realized enough to buy "drinks for the party," at any rate.

THE A. P. A.'s and Loyal Americans are having a hard time of it, owing principally to the inability of the members to keep a secret. The former was fully exposed by the GLOBE recently, and now the latter, a kindred organization, has been shown up to the public of Michigan in a manner not at all flattering to the members. As a rule men who ally themselves with such orders are not of the class to whom it is safe to entrust secrets of any sort. They either lack the discretion necessary to guard them, or are so unprincipled as to betray them to any one who shall offer them a bribe of temporary utility or advantage.

ANOTHER occasion is given for a howl from the Republican press. The American flag that erst floated over the capitol at Washington has been worn into shreds by stress of weather, and there being no other at the disposal of the custodian, and no money with which to buy one, he has neglected to raise it recently, as has been the custom. The neglect of the custodian is certainly censurable, but happily the safety of the republic does not depend upon a piece of bunting; and, whether the flag floats over the headquarters of the government or not, our people will not forget that they are American citizens.

CONGRESSMAN HALL denies that he is seeking the appointment as minister to Sweden and Norway. Although he represents a state largely composed of Scandinavians, and has an intimate knowledge of their conditions in this country that would be invaluable to the American representative at Stockholm, he prefers to live in Minnesota when his official duties do not require his presence in Washington. The interests of his Scandinavian fellow citizens here at home are of far more importance in his eyes than are the interests of those who still remain in the land of their birth, and are likely to remain there forever.

ANOTHER Georgia Democrat has been given a place in Minnesota. Hoke Smith does not seem to have a very high idea of the merit of a Minnesota Democrat.—Mankato Free Press.

The special agencies indirectly alluded to in the above paragraph have been almost invariably given to non-residents by all administrations. Their work is largely investigating and reporting for the information of the department, and it has been held, whether wisely or not does not matter, that persons who can have no possible interest in the persons or things investigated are best adapted to the work. Besides, their duties are not confined to the one state. They are subject to be ordered to any point, and may be here today and ordered to Florida, Arizona or Alaska, or some other distant point, tomorrow.

"A PRIVATE SNAP is a public office."—Ex-Ald Franklin.

A WORD TO THE BRETHREN.

The Minnesota Editorial association will hold its next annual session in Minneapolis in February. In keeping with the whole-souled character of the people of that city, arrangements have been made to royally entertain the editors.

It is the second time in a period of twenty-seven years since the association has been organized that the meeting has been held in Minneapolis, and, not unnaturally, that city desires to make it a notable event.

The GLOBE has noticed with regret that even half a dozen papers, out of the 400 or more in the state, have been so thoughtless and ungracious as to suggest to the citizens of Minneapolis that they give the money to the poor instead of entertaining the editors.

The editors meet for business purposes, and do not ask to be entertained, or expect to inflict themselves as a bill of expense upon any community, but when, in a spirit of enterprise and good will, Minneapolis voluntarily and spontaneously desires to entertain, it is ungracious on the part of the coming guests to criticise, and, if we wished to be a trifle harsh, we would add that such comments as have been made are impolite claptrap.

The poor of Minneapolis will be as well cared for as if there was no editorial association in existence. That city has too much enterprise and humanity to take bread from its needy poor to entertain any one.

As a pure question of courtesy and good manners, and not as a request for an entertainment, the GLOBE trusts the citizens of that city will not accept the scattering comments of a few papers (which certainly must have been made without reflection upon the social proprieties of life) as voicing the general sentiment of the association.

The editorial fraternity will think as highly of Minneapolis if not entertained as if they are, but such programme as they may choose to make, or no programme, is an affair of their own.

This comment is made with reluctance, but the wounded feelings evinced by our sister city, as voiced in their papers, seems to make it necessary that some one should "speak out in meeting" in behalf of the editorial association, and repudiate sentiments which do not represent that body as a whole.

IF YOU work it right you can always have "fifteen dollars in your inside pocket."

HOLMAN'S COMPROMISE.

Representative Holman, of Indiana, has suggested a plan by means of which the differences existing with regard to Hawaii may be reconciled or compromised. He proposes that the United States shall assume a protectorate over the islands, to continue indefinitely or to terminate at a given time or in the event of certain contingencies. It is substantially the plan suggested by the GLOBE some time since, and will commend itself to all classes the more it is considered.

The differences that exist between the contending factions in this matter can never be reconciled on the line of the present discussion. The jingo element declare they will never be content with anything short of annexation, and the more the attempt is made to convince them that such a thing is impossible, the stronger does their determination become. The conservative element in the country, backed by traditions of the past, oppose a colonial policy as fraught with danger, as well as being un-American. They are averse to creating entangling alliances with foreign powers, but are as jealous of the honor of the nation as are those who prate more of their patriotism. They do not want Hawaii either as a part of the territory of the United States or as a colony. Neither do they wish to see the islands added to the possessions of a foreign power hostile to the United States. Both parties, however, might be brought to accept a compromise by means of which the independence of the islands may be assured, and the interests of this country be preserved. Such a compromise is presented in the resolutions of Mr. Holman.

It would be perfectly feasible for the United States to assume a protectorate over Hawaii. The people of the islands would be satisfied with such political conditions. The interest of this government in their welfare would guarantee them safety from foreign invasion and a reasonable measure of domestic tranquillity. They would have to pay no tribute. The United States would be fully recompensed by the trade advantages that would accrue and by the possession of a strategic position in the Pacific ocean that might, at some time in the future, be of immense value. The cost to this government would be trifling. The maintenance of a war vessel in Hawaiian waters would be all that would be necessary, and this would involve no extraordinary expenditure; for the vessel would, in the natural order of things, be in commission in some part of the world, and it could be maintained as cheaply at Honolulu as elsewhere.

A protectorate would satisfy all but the most extreme of the jingo shouters. They would regard it as a concession to their demands, and as a possible step towards the consummation of their desires. The opposition would have the double satisfaction of having by this means defeated, temporarily, at least, the plans of their antagonists, and of protecting the Hawaiian islands from the encroachments of foreign nations. It would be an assertion of American supremacy in the Pacific gratifying alike to all parties, robbed of its odious acquisition feature, and at the same time respecting the sentiment favorable to the extension of our civilization and trade.

The Holman plan is, of course, a mere temporary makeshift. The status of Hawaii will eventually demand permanent settlement. But the times are not yet ripe. The Hawaiian people are not yet sufficiently intelligent to assume the responsibilities of a republican form of government. The monarchy still has many adherents who would make much trouble in a republic. When Liliuokalani and her niece Kaiulani shall have passed from the stage of action the race of hereditary sovereigns will have become extinct, and a transition may be effected without any serious disturbance of social, political or economic conditions. The Holman compromise is certainly worthy of consideration, and, perhaps, may prove to be the best way out of the existing dilemma.

"BUSINESS TALENT" secures recognition and promotion. Possibly the firemen might "turn on the hose" if the "talent" of the new secretary begins to develop.

REMARKABLE FREE TRADER.

The attack made by Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, upon the tariff laws and the monopolies in the house Wednesday was, perhaps, one of the most remarkable exhibitions of gall and good statesmanship combined ever witnessed in a legislative body. Mr. Johnson is a manufacturer and a beneficiary of the tariff laws, and a monopolist besides. He frankly declared:

"I believe in making all the money I can. I am a thorough-going monopolist and taking advantage of all the bad laws you Republicans have made, but I don't believe in defending those laws here."

These words are an apt illustration of human nature the world over. Men are found who freely denounce the bad laws they find on the statute books, but at the same time, in their business transactions, they take advantage of them to the utmost. And they are not blameworthy in their conduct. They would possess an unselfishness that is one of the attributes of the Deity if they neglected such opportunities for profit.

But the spectacle of an avowed monopolist acknowledging that he receives an unjust profit, and denouncing the laws that grant him that privilege, is rare indeed. Mr. Johnson has proved himself a paragon among men—one who can, in the defense of a principle which he believes to be just, deliberately seek to overthrow the laws that put thousands of dollars into his pocket every year. He demonstrates his patriotism in a startling and exceptional manner—in a manner that disarms his critics and places him on a plane far above the hired tools of the combinations that seek to perpetuate the tariff robbery. None will dare to accuse him of an unworthy motive.

Mr. Johnson's words are entitled to more than the ordinary consideration. He has long been a practical manufacturer. The products of his factories are liberally protected by the tariff laws. He knows that he could make a good profit from his business without the protection of the tariff laws, and he knows that every dollar he receives by reason of the protection is unjustly taken from the pockets of the people. He knows, however, that if he should refuse to take this tribute he would be driven from business by his competitors, who would undersell him in the markets, even if they had to suffer loss by doing so. As long as the laws give him an advantage he takes it, while declaring that his privileges are unnecessary, that his protection is robbery of his neighbors.

Of course the monopolists will assail Mr. Johnson's motives. They will seek to show that he has political ambitions that will be promoted by his pandering to the free trade sentiment. But Mr. Johnson is of foreign birth, and could not hope to reach the presidency, while the senate, under conditions at present existing and likely to continue for the remainder of his life, is beyond his grasp. And his very course respecting the tariff will impede rather than hasten his progress in that direction, for Ohio is thoroughly wedded to the idol of protection, and would not tolerate a free trader in the senate.

The incident is a remarkable one, but will raise Mr. Johnson in the esteem of all honest men, to whatever party they may belong. It shows that in his capacity as a legislator he is faithful to the interests of the people, in spite of the fact that his individual interests lie with the monopolists.

THIS will be a working day for the grand jury. It is a favorite day for some events. It is Friday.

PEAT FOR FUEL.

The use of peat as fuel throughout this section of country is again attracting wide attention. On our wide prairies wood is out of the question, because of its scarcity and high price, while coal, except the cheaper and inferior qualities, is beyond the reach of the masses, because of the excessive transportation charges. There are in Minnesota extensive beds of peat that might be utilized for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and an organized movement is in progress having for its purpose the introduction of this fuel.

In Europe peat is extensively used, both in the household and the factory. It burns slowly and emits an intense heat, and is, besides, more cleanly than coal. It is cheaper than coal, even in the coal-mining regions. But the peat of Ireland, England and Germany is of a different quality from that found in Minnesota. The chief objection to Minnesota peat is its noxious smell while burning. It stinks as badly as a compost heap, and thus far no process has been devised by means of which this objection may be removed. But there seems to be no good reason why invention should not remedy this defect, provided the reward promised shall be sufficient.

The supply of peat is inexhaustible. It will serve the necessities of the country for centuries to come. But it is as yet scarcely touched, and for the reason stated is practically unavailable. The time is not far distant, however, when it will be absolutely necessary for our people to place their dependence upon the peat beds. Wood is becoming scarcer and coal dearer year by year. The cost of a winter's supply of fuel is becoming the most serious matter in the affairs of every household. Coal bins have a disagreeable habit of becoming empty just at the time when the price of the article is the dearest and the pocketbook the leanest. The high price of fuel of every description hereabouts ought to stimulate the enterprise of those who are interested in the development of the peat industry, for, aside from the fact that the utilizing of the product would relieve a great public necessity, the promise of profit is the most flattering. Even in its present imperfect condition peat could be used in many classes of manufacturing in places where the stench from the chimneys would cause the least public discomfort; but, robbed of this offensiveness, it might come into use generally, and cheapen the expenses of the home, the business house and the manufactory.

The GLOBE is pleased to learn that he owners of some of the largest peat marshes in Minnesota and Wisconsin contemplate offering a liberal reward to the man who shall invent a successful process for consuming peat without subjecting those in the neighborhood to annoyance from its disagreeable odors. Invention has already succeeded in perfecting a process by which garbage may be consumed without emitting an odor. Why cannot a similar process be employed in furnaces where peat is used as fuel?

The subject is one of great importance to the future of this part of the country. With cheap fuel our development will be steady and rapid. At the present prices it is almost impossible to profitably conduct large manufacturing enterprises requiring the use of considerable steam power. We could not hope to compete with the East, where coal is cheap, in such enterprises, but will have to confine ourselves to those branches of manufacture in which little power is needed. Those at present engaged in enterprises requiring cheap fuel, and those contemplating such enterprises, can afford to give the matter careful attention and bring about a solution of the fuel problem that will contribute largely towards the development of our commerce, trade and industry.

THE work of "reform" and "holding up" is immense. It's a great graft if you know how to work it.

PATERNALISM ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. Donnelly has very kindly given to the papers the impressions made upon his mind by the decision of the supreme court in the state elevator case. Mr. Donnelly can always be relied upon to be interesting, to be occasionally amusing, and, at rare intervals, instructive. In the interview which he kindly prepared for the papers in this case he is, as usual, interesting; and, to the extent to which he reveals his conception of paternalism in government, he is instructive. Mr. Donnelly has been a more or less interesting personage to the people of the state for a good many years. Probably there is no man in the state of whom such a variety of opinions is held. These range from those which impute to him the disinterestedness of the philanthropist and the wisdom of the statesman down through the various grades to those which assign him to the rank of demagogue craving notoriety, with a natural bias in favor of the sensational. We confess to have halted for a long while between the doubt as to whether Mr. Donnelly was a politician because he was a philanthropist, or was a philanthropist because he was a politician; and, while the doubt is not entirely removed, we are inclined to think that he belongs to that class which make up the larger portion of paternalists, whose warm sympathies are readily ignited by any tale of wrong, and who believe that a universal panacea for all the ills that society is heir to is simply a "be it enacted."

Any familiarity with that class of our fellow beings who are constantly calling upon the government to redress wrongs, real or imaginary, divides them readily into two classes. One—and this the smaller class—whose purposes are purely selfish, who look upon governments as implements for jobbery, and who are reformers for revenue only. In this class fall all those people who cultivate popular prejudices against the foreigners and the products of their handicraft, with a view to their whole or partial exclusion by the imposition of a tax on them, hoping thereby to insure for themselves a larger profit on their own products. Others of them are those who labor to convince legislators that sundry of the pursuits for their fellow men need inspecting and regulating, expecting themselves to do the inspecting and regulatiug, with a minimum of labor and a maximum of salary.

But by far the larger part of this element of our citizenry are unselfish sentimentalists, the Don Quixotes of paternalism. The sympathies of these good people are always bubbling over for the oppressed and downtrodden and wronged. Their anger is quick to flame at the oppressor; their imaginations are agile in the creation of social dragons like the "money power," which feed and glut and batten on the miseries and misfortunes of men. Impatient of the slow processes by which nature and nature's creator are content to work out the great problem of humanity; ignoring the inevitableness of the conditions in which they live; failing to see that they are the result of human agencies, and that any betterment can only come from the improvement of the morals of men, they would use as the sole agency of reformation the law-making power of the state. In this class of paternalists we are inclined to place Mr. Donnelly.

We are not, therefore, surprised to find that the Sage can see no difference between the relations of the state to the farmers and those of the state to its paupers, its defectives, its insane, and its other unfortunates who, through some misfortune, have become incapable of caring for themselves. To him all classes of citizens are alike. The state stands ever to all its citizens in loco parentis. It is the father with the strong arm, quick to wield the rod or apply the shingle, who guides the steps of his children with constant Musts and Shalls, and Must Nots and Shall Nots, and is obdurate in the belief that, unless he did so, the children would go at a killing pace to the bad. It is one of those fathers to whom his children are always children, who never grow to be men and women capable of self-reliant action; a father, withal, endowed with that wisdom approaching omniscience, which knows invariably what is best for each and all of his children.

It is this inability to discern the difference in the one case between caring for those whom misfortune has rendered incapable of self-help and caring for those capable of helping themselves, and in the other the difference between regulating business and engaging in it—this failure to see the vital difference of things—that marks the paternalist of the sentimental school. To Mr. Donnelly the farmer, preyed on by the elevator and other rings, classes with the person whose reason is unthroned, or the child born with defective powers of body or mind. They are equally proper objects for the solicitous care of the state.

There is in all this an idealization of the state which will not bear scrutiny or analysis. It assumes many things that do not exist; it assumes primarily a wisdom in state legislators which no person in his senses would concede them. It assumes a breadth of view which takes in the whole social organization of a state, and sees with accurate eye the relations of part with part. But, most egregious consummation of all, it assumes that when this impossible wisdom has expressed itself in some measure its "be it enacted" is equal in effectiveness to that command which spoke to chaos, "Let there be light."

Another peculiarity of the sentimentalist is that he learns nothing by experience. He pesters legislatures into the enactment of some panacea for some ailment of our social body and passes on to the pursuit of another ill and the application of another plaster, serenely confident that the measure enacted has relieved society of one of its evils, and either blissfully ignorant or complacently indifferent to the fact that he has but added one more to the dead letter laws which cumber the statute books of states and nations.

A list of the paternalistic laws of this state which slumber undisturbed among its several compilations, which fell into innocuous desuetude at their very birth, and whose existence is unknown or forgotten, would be an object lesson in the futility of paternalism well worth the labor of preparing. The state elevator law differs from these only in this, that while they were still-born, this has the distinction of having received its quietus at the hands of the supreme court.

THE grand jury can secure the witnesses without going out of the building where it is cold.

THE Pittsburg Post says that upward of 10,000 men started to work Monday in a few Pennsylvania manufactories. The reports from all parts of the country are of the same encouraging character. And yet, with these facts staring them in the face, the Republican papers declare that the fear of a Democratic revision of the tariff is paralyzing the industries of the country, and that if that sort of thing doesn't stop there will be a general suspension of manufacturing. Facts are stubborn things—too stubborn for Republican theories, for they fail to bear out the prognostications of the robber tariff organs.

WE HAVE been pained to observe for some time past that there was something wrong in the working of the wheels in the head of our morning neighbor down the street, and now we have found it. It says that the Hawaiian matter is "a wetched business." That's it; creased trousers, eyeglass, hair parted in the middle, boutonnieres, and "evwyfing weally so wetched, don' cher know."

THE "farmers" who farm the farmers and farm farms with their mouths, who gathered in Minneapolis and posed as "We, the Farmers of Minnesota," took their fling at Secretary Morton and berated him in terms of bucolic coarseness. The mutual regard of the secretary for the "farmers" and of the "farmers" for the secretary is one of the most beautiful instances of reciprocity that we know of.

THE proposed income tax will surely increase the crop of liars. Maybe that is what Democracy wants.—Anoka Union.

It would be hard to increase the crop. Since Mr. Pease, of the Union, was on earth before, the indignant statement with which he was familiar when it was first enunciated (having been present) has been changed, and it now reads: "All men are liars—except Democrats."

THE GLOBE wishes to indorse and heartily commend to the newspapers of the state the following sentiment from the Albert Lea Standard:

Whatever may be the notions of outside newspapers, it is proper to allow Minneapolis to determine how it will provide for its deserving poor, as well as the manner of its entertainment of the editorial association.

IN THE THEATERS.

In these times that try men's souls; when the necessities of life, even, are not forthcoming, it is really marvelous that the theater finds patronage. The house that greeted Frank Daniels at the Metropolitan last night must have gratified that actor, and the applause was in keeping with its goodly proportions. Frank Daniels as a mirth provoker takes his colors and methods from no living model, and hence cannot be measured with the customary tape. His faults and his virtues as an actor are part and parcel of the individual himself, and when one sees every move and every word call forth a smile, where is the need of cavil. Daniels pleases his audiences in his own way, and he pleases them immensely. Joseph Hatton, in his famous "Cigarette Papers," recently told a good story illustrative of this something called naturalization, as applied to a painter in oils, in which his hero had painted an ordinary marble to so resemble cork that the object being placed in water, it floated. So in the case of Frank Daniels in perhaps the funniest episode of "Little Puck," Dr. Savage, the tutor to Old Giltedge's son, has called, and the old man wishes to demonstrate to the learned professor his skill at opening a barrel of beer without spilling a drop. This, he avers, he has frequently accomplished, and that neighbors from miles around have been attracted to the spot by his wonderful accuracy in striking the spigot. Finally, after a loud report is heard and Daniels makes his appearance, covered with foam, the audience needs no verbal explanation. The naturalness of the scene speaks for itself, and the atmosphere is so permeated with the delicious beverage that those who are wont to disturb their fellow by a visit outside between the acts, find themselves sufficiently regaled, as if by absorption.

The play of "Little Puck" is too well known to require any extended restatement of plot at this time. Suffice to say it has lost none of its humor, and Mr. Daniels has surrounded himself this season with a good company. Last night all the old favorite characters were well presented, including the Hoodoo, Sluggers, Miranda, the old professor, Billy the incorrigible, and the meek and humble Tabbatha, and a number of new songs had their first performance by this company. Besides this Mr. Daniels has added in numbers to his already adequate bevy of pretty girls, so that "Little Puck" goes with a whirl. Daniels remains the balance of the week, including Saturday matinee.

"Spider and Fly."

A successful week for this attraction is drawing to a close at Mr. Litt's theater; the many features that have always proven strong drawing cards, the marches, singing and the shapely forms, have lost none of their attractive force, and, with the matinee and night tomorrow the fourth successful engagement of this attraction at the Grand in the past eighteen months will terminate.

"The Black Crook."

There will be a line of citizens at the Metropolitan today, for the sale of tickets opens this morning for the engagement of "The Black Crook" at this house next week. It will be one of the most gorgeous productions St. Paul citizens have ever had an opportunity of witnessing, and the self same show that was the talk of New York city for over a year.

"The Devil's Auction."

Although this week at the Grand has been one of the spectacular burlesque kind, that fact will not in the least interfere with the coming one next week, the new edition of "The Devil's Auction," for not only is this spectacle well known, but it is also a popular one here. The changes and revision it has had since last seen will give it an entirely new flavor with old admirers, and have a tendency to create many new ones. Little Miss Columbia, the child dancer, seven years of age, is pronounced a wonder, and although her appearance is but one of the incidents of the production, she will create a sensation, or this city will be different from the many others in which she has been seen this year. New scenery, new and elaborate costumes and a display of handsome girls are also promised as features of this production this season.

Wages to Be Raised Next Week.

Judge.

"I see your hired man is an octoroon."

"Oh, no; he's a white man. He's been eating some of my daughter's cooking-school experiments this week, and he's bilious."

BUYING OUTSIDE PAPERS.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN PAPERS NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

Albert Lea Standard.

The Republican apostles of protection to home industries who manage the affairs of their party in this state met in St. Paul last week to the number of a score or more, including the state central committee and others, and decided to subscribe for a large number of copies of the New York Tribune and Chicago Inter Ocean, to circulate among the voters of the state to inculcate the precious doctrines of encouragement to "infant" and other alleged home industries. The daily and country papers of Minnesota are not good enough for them, and besides, according to their notions, Minnesota papers can paddle their own canoes; the doctrine of protection does not apply to them. This is the way protection generally works and the Minnesota Republican editors will please to keep pleasantly and persistently pounding away to uphold it; but they should understand that they must continue to nurse and cradle their own infant industries.

The Sleeping Partners.

Le Sueur Sentinel.

At the late meeting of the Republican state central committee it was decided to buy a large number of copies of Eastern newspapers for circulation as campaign literature. The suggestion of the GLOBE that Republican newspapers in Minnesota must be "sleeping partners" with their party seems to be about the thing. The Republican party managers must set a high estimate upon their own state organs, and reciprocally the party organs must highly value the slap in the face which the managers give them.

Of Course Not.

Anoka Union.

That's it! The Republican state central committee wants to buy a lot of New York Tribunes for circulation as campaign literature, instead of circulating good Republican papers of the state. It wouldn't do for this committee to extend a helping hand to local papers.

IRREPRESSIBLE MARY.

Gov. Lewelling is finding one Lease of public life very troublesome.—Indianapolis News.

Doubtless Mr. Lease is enjoying his respite while Mary Ellen is embroiled with some one else.—Omaha World-Herald.

It is a petty rivalry that incites Mrs. Lease and Gov. Lewelling to try to take the eyes of the country off from Corbett and Mitchell.—Washington News.

If Mrs. Lease will not submit the case to arbitration it only remains for Gov. Lewelling to secure as favorable terms as possible and surrender.—Chicago Tribune.

The latest news from the seat of war is that Mary is still in the ring and not at all disfigured. If the governor never had the experience before, he now knows what it is to sit down on a wasp.—Leavenworth Standard.

Just because Mrs. Lease is continually making herself unnecessarily conspicuous that is no argument against the general principle of woman suffrage. Senator Hoar and Elijah Morse have been known to do the same thing.—Boston Globe.

Probably it would be to Mrs. Lease's pecuniary advantage to accept the offer that she says has been made to her of $25 a night for a lecture tour of the country, and all her expenses paid. Mary Ellen is not handsome, but she is pert and sassy.—Boston Herald.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

The congressmen who are staying away from the house may shortly have to do so as a permanent thing.—Indianapolis News.

There are some very promising candidates for private life on the Democratic side of the house of representives.—New York World.

The provisional government of Hawaii refuses to acknowledge Grover Cleveland as a bigger man than Liliuokalani.—Philadelphia Item.

Republicans can't understand why the Pittsburg plate glass works have resumed. They ought to see through it.—Washington News.

There are numerous hints that Gov. McKinley's inauguration in Ohio was simply a dress rehearsal for something bigger.—Washington Star.

A liberal tax on congressmen who fail to face the music might do much toward straightening out the financial situation.—Washington Star.

We still believe that the Marquis of Queensberry rules should be amended so as to limit the preliminary debate to six months.—Chicago Dispatch.

"Gem." J. Hale Sypher didn't cut much of a figure before the committee on naval affairs. A sypher stands for nothing, anyhow.—Philadelphia Press.

It has been said that the president is better than his party. The party seems to be trying hard to prove it, and to be meeting with success.—Washington News.

Gov. Waite declares that "Colorado is not ruined." Indeed, no. But it would have been if it had been in the power of Gov. Waite to ruin it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is reported that a crank is lying in wait to assassinate the governor of Kansas. This is not only a crime, but also a grave breach of professional etiquette.—Baltimore American.

Having managed to gather a quorum by the constable process, the unterrified Democracy at Washington will now proceed with its great act of digging its own grave.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The McKinley boom is now confronted with its most formidable danger. The Ohio legislature is in session, and the governor of the Buckeye state is without the veto power.—Washington Post.

If Russell A. Alger and Thomas W. Palmer become rival candidates for United States senator from Michigan a seat in the Michigan legislature will have a positive cash value.—Chicago Times.

The Democrats of the house have pleased the country by getting down to business, and they can completely restore themselves to its good graces by pushing the tariff fight to a conclusion as soon as practicable.—Detroit Free Press.

Congress will doubtless call a halt in the tariff debate in order to pass a resolution expressing this country's admiration for the gorgeous manner in which our ambassador, Runyan, has just appeared at the German court.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Democratic congressmen should go right ahead with the great work of carrying out the pledges of the platform. They will have to meet the people at the polls this year, and it won't do to say that they didn't have any opportunity.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Republican party in congress has committed itself absolutely against a just and honorable course in its treatment of the question. It has declared its willingness to compromise the honor and injure the influence of this nation. It now rests with the Democratic majority in congress to say whether such a disgraceful course shall be followed, or whether the president shall be upheld in his honorable and statesmanlike policy.—Kansas City Times.

Butterscotch.

Two tablespoonfuls of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water.

Talking Through His Hat.

THE phrase is not very elegant, but common usage has made it very expressive. It means that the individual speaking has very little regard for the truth of the statements uttered, or else is talking about something of which he knows little or nothing. If this definition is correct, then when we talk of "SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD," we are

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3. Island of St. Helena.
4. Cape Town, Africa.
5. The Royal Palace, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands
6. Constantinople.
7. Ruins of the City of Capernaum.
8. Royal Palace of Peterhof, near St. Petersburg.
9. The Hermitage, St. Petersburg.
10. Devil's Bridge, Switzerland.
11. Island of Madeira.
12. Salon, Marie de Padilla.
13. Fredericksburg Palace, Denmark.
14. Royal Palace, Stockholm, Sweden.
15. The Palace of Versailles, France.
16. The Assumption of the Virgin, by Murillo.

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