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THEY are still roasting the Hawaiian chestnut in congress, and there is danger that it will be overdone.

ADMIRAL BENHAM has deserved a better fate. An Eastern paper has nominated him for president.

THE midwinter fair at San Francisco will close a little after midsummer, July 31 having been fixed upon as the closing day.

KENTUCKY is the foremost state in the Union in the production of hemp, and also in its use. More hangings have taken place in the Blue Grass state than in any of her sister commonwealths since the close of the war.

THE mania for appearing in burnt cork entertainments is spreading in Chicago society circles. A blackened face, it must be admitted, greatly enhances the beauty of the average Chicago woman by concealing her natural complexion.

AGENTS of the Canadian government are preparing to visit the Western states for the purpose of inducing American farmers to emigrate to the Northwest territory. They will find themselves in the condition of the man who went wool gathering and came back shorn.

SENATOR QUAY wants to attach a free silver coinage rider to the tariff bill in order to insure its defeat. The plan would succeed if the rider could only be seated, but the attempt would cause such a vigorous kick that the rider would be rolled into the ditch.

A NEW gas company has been chartered in Chicago, and the privilege of tearing up all streets has been given it. The company will simply follow all its predecessors into the capacious maw of the existing gas monopoly, which thinks nothing of swallowing a competitor at a single gulp.

A KENTUCKIAN celebrated his 101st birthday, last week, by drinking a quart of whisky, and is reported to be dying from the effects. He was old enough to know better than to trust the modern distillation with the same implicit faith that was wont to characterize him in his libations three-quarters of a century ago.

WHILE the city of Chicago has a treasury deficit and is hard pressed for money with which to pay current expenses, the county treasury shows a surplus of about $2,500,000. Not a cent of this sum, however, is available for city purposes, although extorted from the taxpayers of the city. The situation is a decidedly unpleasant, as well as a peculiar one.

IT IS alleged that ex-President Harrison will shortly wed the widow of the late Senator Leland Stanford. The lady is not very old, and has a fortune of twenty million dollars. The ex-president is still in the vigor of manhood, and has an independent fortune. If the twain should choose to unite their lives and fortunes it would be nobody's business but their own, and people generally would unite in wishing them joy.

OUR Duluth friends may have bitten off more than they can masticate by sending a blanket invitation to all members of congress and their families to visit that city. The committee could hardly have known the size of the average congressman's family. The sisters and cousins and aunts of those dignitaries would devour Duluth, her elevators and her wharves at one sitting, and not feel the strain in the least.

IT IS a little singular that when two Southerners meet on the street and fill each other full of bullets, they are always spoken of as "gentlemen of high social standing." It is about time that gentlemen of high social standing, or any standing whatever, ceased to carry deadly weapons and use them on the slightest provocation. The practice is a relic of barbarism that all men possessed of gentlemanly instincts should discard utterly.

THE Wilson bill has not killed the tin plate industry, as was predicted. The mill at Elwood, Ind., which has been suspended for some time, has resumed operations, and two more companies have just been organized, each with a capital of a million dollars, to start factories at the same place. McKinleyism is evidently at a discount in Elwood, and will fall into disrepute everywhere as soon as the benefits of tariff reform are felt.

WHEN the senators from Massachusetts next undertake to throw stones at Mississippi they will probably take care that their own glass houses are protected. The debate in the house Monday demonstrated the fact that more onerous restrictions were placed on the franchise in Massachusetts than in Mississippi. And yet the senators from the Bay state insisted upon instructing their colleagues from the South as to their duties toward electors.

THE wool growers who at Denver formulated a protest against the passage of the Wilson bill have spoken too late. The bill is already foreordained to pass, and the people of the country generally are pleased with the prospect. They refuse to allow the sheep raisers to pull the wool over their eyes any longer. Protected wool means dear clothing and dear mutton, and these are very undesirable things to have when everybody in the country wears clothes and eats mutton when he can afford it.

VIRTUE may be its own reward, but it does not keep the possessor from starving. The Tonkawa Indians, now residing on the Cherokee strip, are the only ones in existence who have never been at war with the United States, have never violated a treaty compact, or committed outrages upon white settlers. Yet they are now on the verge of starvation. Their payments are overdue, and they can get nothing to live upon, while if they leave their reservation in search of game they will be shot down by the United States troops. Their deplorable condition calls for prompt action on the part of the government.

"STAND BY EACH OTHER."

It is announced with much flourish of trumpets by the Duluth papers, that their city council will do nothing to secure for the city the $15,000 of public money which so mysteriously disappeared under the manipulation of the American Loan and Trust company.

The committee in its report goes even farther and appears to approve the transaction. The Tribune gives this item as appearing in the report:

It had been the practice of the business men of the city to stand by each other during the financial panic, and it would be unwise for the city to place itself on the list of those who gloat over the misfortunes of others and attempt to profit by them.

This line of reasoning is on a par with the celebrated sheep-stealing jury which acquitted a sheep thief who confessed his guilt because they must "stand by each other."

From such a city council the honest people of Duluth can well exclaim, "Good Lord, deliver us."

The position of the Duluth city council, carried to its logical conclusion, is an invitation to people of easy consciences to come among them and start financial institutions for the purposes of securing all the public and private funds possible, and then loaning the bank to the officers and directors. In addition to public deposits, if the city should give the institution money to pay its (the city's) notes or bonds, and the officers should steal it, the matter must be commended by keeping quiet, and the city officers and bank officers must "stand by each other."

Shady bankers have in Duluth an Elysian field. It is not every city council which feels the necessity of "standing by each other" in this manner, as the St. Paul council has recently, to its great honor and credit, demonstrated.

The law under which the American Loan and Trust company was organized was evidently designed to be enforced in localities where the city authorities do their duty instead of "stand by each other." Here is a section of the law:

Section 11. No such corporation shall engage in any banking, mercantile, manufacturing or other business, except such as is hereby expressly authorized. It shall not loan its funds, moneys, capital, trust funds, or other property whatsoever, to any director, officer, agent, or employe (thereof), nor shall any such director, officer, agent, or employe become in any manner indebted to said corporation by means of any overdraft, promissory note, account, indorsement, guaranty or other contract whatsoever; and any such director, officer, agent or employe who shall become so indebted to said corporation, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of embezzlement to the amount of such indebtedness, from the time such indebtedness shall be created, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the laws of the state for the crime of embezzlement of a like amount.

In the face of this law and the loss of $15,000 handed the trust company by the city treasurer to pay bonds, "the committee recommended that the communication of the mayor be placed on file."

It is a wonder that in their great desire to "stand by each other" they did not expel the communication from the city hall.

Why let the council chamber be polluted by the tainted intimation that bankers and public officials should be honest?

Go to — we must all "stand by each other."

THE state bank examiner investigated the American Loan and Trust Company of Duluth in 1891. The next examination has just taken place, having been conducted since the expose of the GLOBE last week Tuesday. If the governors of North and South Carolina really want to indicate an extended interval of time they might change their historic remark to, "It's a long time between examinations."

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the senate committee on finance, who will have charge of the Wilson bill in the senate, expects the debate on that measure to begin about the 1st of March, and a vote be taken about the middle of April. Six or seven weeks' time is, to say the least, a liberal allowance. Reckoning thirty-six working days, and eight hours as a day's work, it will appear that there will be 288 hours which can be devoted to the measure. This would give each senator three hours in which to express his opinions of the measure, and leave twenty-four hours for roll calls and other necessary interruptions of the flow of eloquence.

It is very manifest that the senate does not propose to hasten action on the pending measure. It is of no concern to the members of that body that the business of the country is waiting upon its action. It makes no difference that there are a million of men out of employment, and two hundred thousand families on the verge of starvation because of the unsettled condition of business due to the pendency of the tariff bill. It would be undignified for the senators to bestir themselves and display a little energy and common-sense expedition in the dispatch of business. The small men who compose that great body seem to think it adds to their dignity to constantly assert it—to keep the people constantly waiting in their anteroom until it suits their pleasure to admit them. They will discover their mistake before long, for the people are becoming disgusted with their conduct, and impatient of their assertions of superiority.

There is no good reason why action on the tariff bill should be delayed more than two weeks. Its merits and demerits have been fully discussed in the house and in the newspapers, and the senators, learned though they may be, cannot add a single argument on one side or the other. Their discussions, even though they be prolonged to the crack of doom, cannot change the opinions of a single individual, or make the worse appear the better cause. If the senators are wise, therefore, they will not waste time in profitless debate. They cannot hope to defeat the measure. They can only add to the general distress by delay. Will they decide to do this in order to assert their dignity—a dignity that is already odious—a stench in the nostrils of the people?

It is not anticipated that the senate will be influenced by a sense of public duty in this matter. Duty has always been secondary to self-interest with them. Under the senatorial code the country owes everything to the senate; the senate is under obligations for nothing to the country. But, happily, the people are yet masters, although under limitations as to the time when they can assert their mastery. There will be a day of reckoning, however, when those senators who at a time like this prove recreant to duty will be called to account. Those who are instrumental in delaying the beginning of the era of reform will be required to give an account of their stewardship, and will be cast out of the public service into the domain of the politicians out of a job, where there is perpetual weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

HELPING THEMSELVES.

When the anti-scalper bill was pending before the legislature the GLOBE stoutly opposed it—not because it had any fondness for the scalpers or any hostility to the railroads per se, but because the bill was but another of the too common efforts of these corporations to obtain an advantage by means of legislation to which they were not entitled, and because it was a direct assault on the liberties of the people. We insisted that the scalper was the natural and legitimate product of the abuse of their privileges by the roads, the product of their overreaching, and that the remedy, in their own hands, was nothing more than a just and fair dealing with the public, and that they should be remitted to their own powers to apply the remedy.

Having failed in the courts to secure what they were influential enough with the legislature to get, the trunk lines east of the Mississippi, we are told, have agreed, along with the correction of some other abuses, to redeem all unused portions of tickets, and thus deprive the scalpers of of what has given rise to their business. It would be far more to their credit had they done this of their own motion and before they had tried to retain the unearned gains coming from unused mileage by attempting to crush out by state enactment the men who bought and sold it. It would have been also more to the credit of the party which controlled the latest legislature of this state had it defeated the bill instead of passing it, and thus making it a crime for a citizen to sell a valuable right which he had honestly acquired and paid his money for.

We have never been of those who, though unable to tell a fish-plate from a semaphore, still felt qualified to operate railroads better than those could who had grown up in that work; but it is true that, in any occupation, those engaged in it are not the best qualified to speak of its relations to others. Railroad men naturally maximize the importance of the roads to the public, and minimize that of the public to the roads. Their perspective is necessarily faulty. Hence we have the spirit which expressed itself in Jay Gould's statement that rates were adjusted to "what the traffic would bear" and Vanderbilt's cool but sincere declaration that "the public be damned."

Out of this attitude of the managers of the roads has come all the hostility shown in legislation, in platforms and in political organizations. It is the knowledge that rapacity has guided them rather than considerations of broad policy and justice. This feeling has been met by the roads either with indifference or contempt, or, when it sought expression in legislation, by their lobbyists plentifully supplied with boodle to enlist the wolves and corrupt the corruptible. They have shamelessly bought legislatures to secure privileges to which they were not entitled, as this demolished scalper act, for instance, or to defeat measures intended to secure to the public an acknowledgment of its rights.

The condition they have produced is a deplorable one. Elections to the legislature are now regularly sought by men who go there with no other purpose than to "bleed" the roads. They will get bills introduced striking at the rights of these corporations, solely for the purpose of having the lobby buy them off. We have seen a pack of these wolves supporting a bill introduced by sincere men until it reached the calendar, when, in needless alarm, the railroads met the demands of the pack, and they defeated the bill. Not only do these men come back, but the well-known fact that the roads do buy men induces the unscrupulous men in every district to plan and intrigue and work to get in the charmed circle of plunder. The evils grow, and will grow as long as the managers continue their practices, and they may be assured that they can no more surely guard themselves against the wolves than by treating the public with such fairness and equal justice as to turn public sentiment in their favor. They will be secure in their rights when they the most fully respect the rights of the people.

DON'T MISS THE POINT.

It may seem ungracious to do anything that may seem like an effort to deprive our brethren of the faith paternal of even the grain of comfort they would extract from the two bye elections in New York for congressmen. While we commiserate their condition and are sorry for the upsetting of their fond expectations of a discord in our party which would defeat the Wilson bill and thus substantiate their vociferous claim of Democratic incapacity to even unite in support of a policy, we must insist on what is the only real significance of those two elections.

Just as the one complaint which makes life a burden to the afflicted person is the thing of most absorbing interest to him; just as the occupation to which one devotes his energies is to him the only vocation worth noticing in the world, and just as both may discover with surprise that there are other complaints and other vocations in which others find themselves similarly absorbed, so it is that politicians and political editors get so absorbed in their work that they imagine that all other people are similarly enwrapped in it.

It needs just such incidents as these bye elections, occurring when there is no universal rush for the hog trough, as Alexander Stephens characterized our general elections, to show these editors and politicians that, while they are fencing and thrusting and parrying as if the life of the nation depended on them, the mass of the people are engaged in their ordinary pursuits, and so busily at work in them that an election is an unimportant matter that is hardly worth going to. It may be rough on the editors and the politicians, but it is a fact which it is just as well to sense.

But under and over and all around the learned diagnoses of the erudite editors who have constituted themselves a jury to sit on these elections and give their verdict of how it happened, what caused it, and who the guilty party is, stands out the significant fact that all the howling of the calamityites about the "Democratic times," the paralyzed industries, the army of the unemployed, the wanton trifling with the vital interests of the people, the cruel indifference to the poor workingman, and all these lamentations with which the Republican press has sought to retrieve their lost cause, has produced absolutely no feeling of alarm. The shallow waters have been lashed to foam, but the deep waters are tranquil.

These latest "calamity howlers" have asseverated in and out of season, ever since the financial gale struck the country, that it was solely due to the change of administrations in 1892; that it was due to the Democratic threat to demolish protection; that this had smashed the banks, shut the mills, sent labor to begging instead of earning its bread, and that this condition would continue as long as the Democratic party possessed the opportunity and the power to work mischief. If the people in those two districts actually believed all this; if these cries of "wolf" had alarmed them, does even the Pioneer Press, which is developing a gullibility worthy of a gaping rustic, believe that forty out of every one hundred voters would have gone about their daily vocations in unconcerned indifference that an election was pending in which a rebuke could be given to the iconoclasts that would compel their attention? Would not every man of them, Republican, Democrat or what not, have gone to the polls to repel the invader of their industries as they would have rushed to put out a fire that was destroying their homes?

The fact which these elections make apparent is that there is no alarm, no distrust, no anxiety, even; but, on the contrary, a feeling of security; an acceptance of the Wilson bill as a compliance with the proposed policy of progressive reduction of taxation, and a satisfaction with it; a belief that the country is so safe in Democratic hands that a special election of representatives in congress is a matter of so slight moment that it need not take men from their every-day pursuits. It is to this view of the case that we invite the attention of our contemporary, and we assure it that whether Quiggs' plurality was made up of Democratic votes or not becomes a matter of no significance whatever compared with it.

EUROPEAN sovereigns have a decidedly novel way of compelling acquiescence in their foreign policies. Emperor William of Germany negotiated a treaty with Russia the other day which was satisfactory to himself but not to the people of the empire. He submitted it for ratification to the reichstag, as required by the constitution, but informed that body that a rejection of the treaty would be equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia. Under this menace the treaty was, of course, ratified, for the German people are not anxious to precipitate a war at present. The incident furnishes an illustration of what is called constitutional government in Europe.

THE contractor for the removal of dead animals from the streets of Chicago has not had an agreeable job, but it has been a profitable one. He has received compensation from the city, and has sold the carcasses to the rendering establishments, and between the two has been making a profit of $50,000 a year. As the rendering companies are willing to remove all dead animals and pay the city for the privilege, Mayor Hopkins has determined upon a change in the system, much to the satisfaction of the taxpayers.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA has issued an official notice that Rio is in a state of blockade. It remains to be seen whether or not foreign nations will respect the blockade. During our own civil war it was decided that the proclamation of a blockade was not sufficient, and would only be respected when sufficient force was employed to make it effective. It is certain that Da Gama has not the force required, and it is, therefore, probable that no heed will be paid to his proclamation.

THE house committee on lands did right in refusing government aid to a half-score of so-called schools of mining located in various parts of the country. These institutions have no more legitimate claim upon government aid than have schools of medicine or bookkeeping. If private enterprise cannot sustain them they should be abandoned. We have too many pap-sucking institutions already; it is time that a stop were put to their increase.

CONGRESSMAN MCGANN'S resolution looking toward the impeachment of Judge Jenkins comes with an ill grace from a man generally as level-headed as the Chicagoan. He should know that the judge interpreted the law precisely as he found it, and if there is any fault it is not with the judge but with the law.

TROUBLE is threatened over the deportation of the Cuban cigarmakers whose importation under contract at Key West has created so much dissatisfaction among trades unions. The authorities, however, are determined to enforce the law, and will have the support of all who are opposed to cheap foreign labor.

NORTHWEST VIEWS.

After all, the Democratic party is a practical unit on redeeming the pledge made by its national platform.—Davenport (Io.) Democrat.

As the Wilson bill band wagon swung by the national capital W. Bourke Cochran was seen occupying a prominent seat.—Sioux City (Io.) Journal.

The sugar-refining trust is a hydra-headed monster, and its destruction must of necessity mean a great deal for the people. And it is doomed.—Council Bluffs (Io.) Globe.

There is a trace of nerve in the action of Iowa Republicans denouncing the Wilson bill as one cause of "hard times" when they are preventing cities and towns collecting just license fees, and are thereby increasing taxation.

The prohibitory law, in the hands of the Republicans, has been made to look like a crazy quilt with its amended mulct patches. The people of Iowa have had about enough of the Blythe-Funk quilting party.—Dubuque (Io.) Herald.

With all raw material free this country can and will make products that are superior in worth and finish to any production in the world. The house has fulfilled the expectations of the people. Will the senate also carry out their will?—Burlington (Io.) Gazette.

When we learn that over $500,000,000 are lying idle in New York banks, it does not look so very patriotic for this money-burdened community to take $50,000,000 bonds. After a few millions of this money is paid into the government treasury as an income tax they will not need so many bond issues.—Burlington (Io.) Gazette.

The Denver (Col.) Times, Feb. 2, concisely states the situation as to Gov. Waite's legislature as follows: "At the close of business yesterday the house had finally disposed of fifty-two of the seventy-seven bills introduced. Of the fifty-two just twenty-six have been adversely reported. The rest of the measures are either on general orders, in the revision committee or on original reference. Of the bills on original reference eight have not been printed, and will probably be tabled. This leaves about seventeen bills still to be disposed of." The senate is seldom in session, and the lobby has entirely disappeared, believing that the senate will do nothing but kill the bills sent in by the house and resolve to adjourn.

The Globe Vindicated.

Rochester Record and Union.

Ald. Franklin, of St. Paul, who is alleged to have received $15 per month for quite a period from employes of the building inspector's office, and who didn't know where it came from," was indicted by the grand jury Saturday, and will be given an opportunity to explain. The GLOBE exposed the matter, and its course is therefore fully vindicated.

AT THE THEATERS.

At the Metropolitan.

The opera produced by the Carleton company at the Metropolitan theater last night was Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy." Mr. Carleton took the part of Henri, Marquis de Corneville, in a very satisfactory manner. His voice has improved, if anything, since he was last here, and his acting is rather better than that of the average opera singer.

Although Miss Bell's voice is not quite as strong as could be wished, yet she has such a winsome way and taking person that the part of Serpolette lost very little at her hands. It would not do to let Mr. Carleton's rendering of the ballad "Rose Marie" pass without notice. This song was last sung here by Mr. Solly, of the Yale Glee club, when it received a more than enthusiastic encore. Mr. Carleton gave it in an excellent manner last evening, by special request. The comedian of the cast, if there can rightly be called any such part in the "Chimes of Normandy," was Mr. Imano. He is all that could be asked for with the slight chance given. Mr. Rickett's acting as Gaspard was very good in the scene in which the miser counts his gold. Miss Vincent was much better in the character of Germaine than she was in "Fra Diavolo." Taken as a whole, this production of the "Chimes of Normandy" is all that could be expected from one of Mr. Carleton's long experience.

Tomorrow afternoon the company will again produce "Fra Diavolo," and in the evening give one of Mr. Carleton's first successes, "Nanon."

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The Carleton opera company will give a popular-priced matinee at the Metropolitan opera house today, when they will sing the ever-popular "Fra Diavolo," the best seats down stairs being only 50 cents, and the balcony 25 cents. This evening they will be seen in "Nanon," one of Mr. Carleton's best roles; tomorrow night they will sing "The Bohemian Girl;" Friday night, "Dorothy;" Saturday matinee, "The Chimes of Normandy," and will close their engagement Saturday night with Gilbert and Sullivan's well-known opera "Mikado."

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Tomorrow afternoon Mme. M. Yale will give a lecture to the ladies only on "How to Obtain and Retain Beauty." The lecture will begin promptly at 2:30, and during the course of the lecture Mme. Yale will appear in tights in order to explain fully the physical portion of her lecture. The price of admission has been fixed at 50 cents.

***

Primrose and West, with their company of merry minstrels, will make their annual appearance at the Metropolitan next Sunday evening, when they will begin an engagement of one week. As usual, they have put together this season a company far better than ever before. They have engaged the very best talent they could get together last summer, and both George Primrose and William West have redoubled their vigor to place before the public a minstrel organization well worthy of the title the amusement-loving public have bestowed on them, "The Merry Millionaire Monarchs of Minstrelsy."

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Robert Gaylor and his play, "Sport McAllister," are furnishing good solid enjoyment for the patrons of the Grand this week. Gaylor is well supported by his present company; the result is seen in a series of big round laughs engendered by the many funny scenes and situations, together with the very clever way in which they are portrayed.

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Next week the Morrison company will be seen in "Faust" Goethe's immortal story told in prose. This company comes with the highest indorsements for it's efficiency; the cast in addition to the other clever people includes Miss Rosabel Morrison.

W. T. Carleton and the Policeman.

Kansas City Times.

W. T. Carleton, manager of the opera company bearing his name, is wearing on his watch chain a regulation brass button bearing the single word "Police," and Robert Dunlop, the big Kansas City policeman who stood all day long for several months at the Junction, is wearing his blue overcoat minus one button. It all came out through a bet.

Carleton, when his company was here recently, was staying at the Coates house. One night he was sitting in the corridor smoking a cigar when Dunlop strolled in to exchange philosophical ideas with the steam heater. The two men fell into conversation.

"I'm from the mother country," said Carleton, "and I know you were a neighbor once under the queen's flag."

"Yes, I'm a North of Ireland mon," answered Robert.

"When I was across the water three years ago I visited some of the haunts of Dickens, and got a glimpse of Tennyson," said the man of music, as the talk turned to that channel.

"Thackeray is my favorite. Did you see him ?" asked the policeman.

"He's been dead a good many years."

"He's still living."

Oh, you're mistaken. I'll bet you $25 he was dead three years ago."

"It's too long till pay day, but I'll bet you my new overcoat 'gainst your money," said Dunlop, who is a man of positive opinions, and so the men said good night.

The next night the big officer walked into the Coates again carrying his overcoat on his arm.

"I am not like a mon who cunnot pay his bets," he said as he handed the garment to Carleton. "I was never more mistaken in my life."

Carleton took the coat to Topeka and wore it around the hotel for a day. Then he cut off the button, put it on his watch chain and sent the coat back to Dunlop with instructions not to sew on a new button.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Mr. Boutelle can get a valuable pointer from the ground hog.—Washington News.

There is one way for the Wilson bill to have plain sailing in the senate: Dam the streams of talk.—Philadelphia Times.

It might not be a bad idea for Grand Master Workman Sovereign to pause and take an inventory of his achievements.—Washington Post.

Democratic congressmen who find their names on "rolls of honor" in Republican newspapers may well shiver for the future.—New York World.

Gov. McKinley is not saying a word these days, but his cause is growing steadily. In the governor's case it doesn't seem necessary to say anything.—Cleveland Leader.

The business men of America are not so clamorous about what the senate shall do with the Wilson tariff bill as they are that it shall do one thing or the other quickly.—Baltimore Herald.

The report that 229 jackasses had been imported to this country would look like carrying coals to Newcastle if it were not for concurrent assurances that none of them will run for congress.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

When anybody tells you McKinleyism makes wages high, ask him why it is that the wages of men employed in the unprotected industries are higher than those employed in the protected industries.—Milwaukee Journal.

We don't believe that it is true that Secretary Gresham, as George Francis Train once did, has vowed not to speak again for a year. We are inclined to think that the only trouble is that he has not yet recovered his breath.—New York Tribune.

Civil service humbug is growing more unpopular in this country every day. The mugwumps do not know this yet, but they will find it out. Why don't the Democratic senators take Senator Gallinger's advice and repeal the present law?—St. Louis Republic.

CLEARY ROASTS A. P. A.'S

THE MINNEAPOLIS PRIEST SAYS THEY ARE DISLOYAL

TO THE AEMRICAN SPIRIT

He Says That Every Man Has a Right to Demand of His Countrymen That He Be Secure in Every God-Given Right—The A. P. A.'s Are a Menace to Liberty.

An entertaining musical programme, and an address by Rev. J. M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, at St. Peter Claver church last evening attracted at least 600 people, nearly all white, though the church is a colored Catholic organization. Miss Kittie Collins, the cathedral organist, accompanied all of the pieces on the piano. Mrs. J. L. Demules, Miss Alice Bissonette, Miss Josie O'Keefe, the church organist and George Danz, violin, were received with marked favor. But the feature of the evening was the address of Father Cleary on "The American Citizen."

Father Cleary spoke with wonderful vigor and power, and every thought expressed appealed to patriotism and good sense. He spoke of the importance of being an American citizen, and regarded it a privilege and an honor, and insisted that never before in the history of civilization have the rights of men been so thoroughly respected and so consistently maintained as they are today in our government, which was built upon man, upon manhood full-grown, and recognizes no other criterion than men. No matter where born, of what nationality or what color, the rights of men are inalienable under our government. Some of our best citizens were foreign born; some of our meanest have an unbroken American ancestry. Benedict Arnold, the traitor, was born in America; James E. Shield, patriot, statesman and soldier, was born in Ireland. "We do not ask the black man to change the color of his skin, or the Malay to whiten his copper hue. We only ask that men seeking American citizenship shall renounce allegiance to foreign princes and prove themselves worthy to be Americans. No religious test is made or was made by those who adopted our constitution. They sought to establish and defend the inalienable rights of men. And this constitution was established by the aid of foreign men and foreign money; without that aid the efforts of Washington would have failed. The foreign friends of American freedom fought in every battle of the American Revolution, and in every battle of succeeding wars; they suffered in hospitals and prisons side by side with those of American birth." He then denounced in the most scathing language the "disloyal sneaks" who meet under the cover of darkness, in secret, and are oath-bound to rob their fellowmen of their religious, commercial and social rights because they dare worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience—rights to maintain which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. He had undisguised contempt for the word tolerate. We do not tolerate a man in the enjoyment of his rights; we do not ask what religion he professes or to what party he belongs, but we demand for him absolute equality with his neighbor before the law. No man has any right to any preference in his rights as an American citizen or at the bar of justice for any reason. He has a right to demand of his countrymen that he be secure in very God-given right. The leading elements at the base of our government are authority, liberty and religion, though each is entitled to free exercise without interference from the other. "What foreign philosophers and statesmen only dreamed of we have realized in the American government—authority without despotism, without arbitrary power, established by the governed for their protection. There is not a government in Europe so strong as this, established for the people and by the people, a government built upon the inalienable rights of man.

"There are two dangers which menace the peace, liberties and welfare of the American citizen. One is the oath-bound and ignorant men who meet in darkness to work against the religious, commercial and social interests of their fellow men. These strike at the heart of liberty. Their organization will be short-lived, but it will do incalculable harm. The other is the saloon, debasing manhood and corrupting the ballot." He spoke at length denouncing these influences, but with greatest severity of the former.

ALL QUIET IN HONOLULU.

Establishing of the Provisional Government Celebrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The barkentine W. H. Diamond arrived this morning, seventeen and a half days from Honolulu, bringing papers from the islands to Jan. 19, two days later than the advices brought by the W. C. Irvine. During these two days nothing of importance occurred save the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government on the 17th, which passed off quietly. The provisional military turned out and paraded the streets in the morning, 800 strong. When the procession reached the headquarters of the American league, the stars and stripes were raised and the bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." A meeting was held in the evening in Palace square, which attracted the largest crowd ever congregated in Honolulu. Large numbers of Portuguese marched down the street, headed by their own band, and joined the throng in front of the speakers' stand. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Atherton, J. B. Castle, W. O. Smith, Judge Robertson and Walter G. Smith. The celebration of the day was brought to a close by a reception given by President and Mrs. Dole, which was largely attended.

Gotham's Unemployed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The police census of the unemployed reached the mayor's office today. It was accompanied by letters from Seth Low and Prof. Mayo Smith, under whose direction the census was taken. The number of families as scheduled was 49,681, comprising 206,701 persons, of whom 78,023 are usually employed. The number of males out of employment is 52,592, and of females 14,688, making a total of 67,280. The number of families in need of assistance is 39,311; not in need of assistance, 9,370. The Thirteenth precinct, with 7,912 families, and the Eleventh precenct, with 5,064 families in distress head the list in point of numbers.

Historian Bancroft Denounced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—By unanimous vote the Society of California Pioneers expelled H. H. Bancroft, the historian, from honorary membership in the society. Resolutions denouncing Bancroft for an alleged untruthful statement about a pioneer in his history were also adopted.

A.P.A. LECTURER ARRESTED

PROF. SIMS TAKEN FROM A NORTHWESTERN TRAIN AT APPLETON.

TO LECTURE AT KAUKAUNA.

He Left Oshkosh With Two Hundred and Fifty A. P. A.'s and Was Arrested on a Charge of Libel Preferred by Mayor Reuter, of Kaukauna—A Bloody Religious Riot Averted.

APPLETON, Wis., Feb. 6.—Prof. Sims, an A. P. A. lecturer who was mobbed at Oshkosh Jan. 17, was arrested and taken off the train here tonight on a charge of libel, preferred by Peter Reuter, mayor of Kaukauna. Sims left Oshkosh this evening with a delegation of 250 of Oshkosh A. P. A.'s in two cars on the Northwestern railway. They had with them a band of music, and the programme was to reach Kaukauna at 6:30, march through the streets, and Sims was to deliver a lecture. Such proceedings would undoubtedly have precipitated a bloody riot, as the city of Kaukauna is now in a turmoil over factional and religious bigotry. To prevent Sims' appearance at Kaukauna Peter Reuter, mayor of the city, today instituted civil suit for libel against Sims, and a warrant for his arrest by Judge Goodland, of the Outagamni circuit court. The sheriff also swore in twenty-five deputies to go to Kaukauna, in case Sims should escape arrest and reach Kaukauna. He served a warrant on Sims as he came through Appleton, and took him from the train. The A. P. A. delegation, 250 strong, headed by the band, followed through the streets. Sims was taken before Court Commissioner Samuel Boyd, and bond was given in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance. Large crowds had gathered at the depot, and when Sims was taken from the train considerable excitement ensued. He made no resistance, nor did his party, but he insisted upon the warrant being read to him. By this proceeding the train was delayed fifteen minutes. During the excitement one stone was thrown through a car window, and inflicted a scalp wound upon an unknown passenger. No other demonstrations were made except hootings. Sims was taken before Judge Boyd and the bail fixed at $2,000, which was furnished at 9 p. m. Meantime the last train for Kaukauna had left, and a special engine which was to take the coaches dropped off the regular train was no longer available, rendering it impossible for Sims to speak there tonight. While waiting for the judge to return, a crowd of a thousand persons gathered outside the office and were entertained by the band. The best of order prevailed. After Sims was released the crowd dispersed quietly, and he and his followers returned to Oshkosh on the midnight train. The offense with which Sims was charged in the complaint is a statement contained in an open letter to Gov. Peck, published in leading state papers, to the effect that on the occasion of the riot of Jan. 17, at Kaukauna, Mayor Reuter and the city officers incited the riot by their neglect of duty in failing to exercise authority and to furnish the speaker protection. Sims and his friends insist that the arrest and subsequent delay in producing the blank bond were all part of the play to prevent Sims from filling his engagement to speak in Kaukauna.

BOSTON'S UNEMPLOYED.

Five Thousand Gather on the Old Boston Common.

BOSTON, Feb. 6. — Boston's unemployed to the number of 5,000 gathered under the shadow of the soldiers' monument on Boston common and listened to the addresses on political economy by the speakers of the day, George T. Peare, of Lynn; Patrick F. O'Neil, of Boston; Herbert N. Capson, of Lynn; Morrison I. Swift, Mrs. S. H. Merrifield, Mrs. Gunning and David Taylor, of Boston.

One speaker proposed to follow the Roman example of invading the senate, and said that the unemployed of Boston should throng up to the state house, stand in its corridors and send delegations of 500 each into the house and senate and demand their rights, and that they should remain until justice was granted. The speaking occupied about one hour. A letter was read from the governor saying that he had submitted to the legislature a paper stating the condition of the public works, and that most of the authority to construct the public works was in the hands of the municipal government.

Bob Lincoln's Views.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—Robert Todd Lincoln, ex-minister to England, arrived here today. In an interview he said the prospects of the Republican party are brighter than for many years. The country has been given an object lesson and the people have learned that the policy of the Republican party is the policy for America and for them. "I do not see that the Wilson bill as it now stands will ever pass the senate," said Mr. Lincoln. He refused to express an opinion on the Hawaiian question, and in answer to a question said he was not a candidate for president; that he was out of politics. He thought the candidate of the Republican party would be Thomas B. Reed, ex-President Harrison or Gov. McKinley.

Called the Bishop a Liar.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.—Bishop Bonacum, of this city and Catholic diocese, was arraigned today before Justice Spencer on the charge of libeling Father Corbett, of Palmyra, in writing a letter to the Palmyra parishioners telling them that Father Corbett was suspended. The whole day was spent in arguments on a motion to quash the indictment on which the bishop was arrested. Considerable feeling developed, the address of Rev. Father Phelan, of St. Louis, who is associated with counsel for the state, being especially acriminous. In part of his address the ecclesiastical lawyer called the bishop a willful liar and a malicious slanderer. Arguments will be closed tomorrow.

Famous Sculptor Dead.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Feb. 6.—Miguel Norena, the famous Mexican sculptor, is dead from typhus. He was the designer of the great statue of Cuauhtemoc, on the Paco de la Reforma, in this city, and leaves many other monuments to his genius.

FARMERS IN SESSION.

President Loucks Favors the Mexico-Dakota Railroad.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6.—The lower floor of the representatives' hall was filled this morning by 400 people, assembled to hear the opening speeches of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union. About forty delegates were present. Gov. Lewelling and John F. Willets delivered the addresses of welcome. "Farmer" Dean, of New Yok, and Mann Page, of Richmond, Va., responded. President Loucks' address began with a reference to the present financial depression, and said that at no period in the nation's history have there been so many idle people as at the present time. Tariff legislation, he said, was not the cause of the panic. It was simply a want of money. A money famine. The speaker was emphatic in his denunciation of legislation against silver. He declared against a per capita basis for money and argued for the government ownership of railroads. He believed that the government should not attempt to gain the ownership of all the roads at once, but should begin with a gulf and interstate road, running from the Gulf of Mexico to North Dakota. The speaker said he was suspicious of the proposition to foreclose the government's mortgage on the Union Pacific, and believed that it emanated from Wall street. He was radical in his opposition to the issue of bonds, and said that a perpetual bonded debt is the object sought.

Paying his respects to the president, he continued:

"I have no hope that any protest of ours will avail to avert the issue of more bonds; for there never was a more determined, obstinate, merciless aristocrat on a despot's throne than he who now rules with an iron hand at Washington; and there never was a more pliant, servile body of alleged representatives of the people than those now assembled to do his will."

President Loucks said he was opposed to a