

THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY AT THE GLOBE BUILDING, CORNER FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS. ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE...

DAILY AND SUNDAY. 137 in advance \$10.00 3 mos. in adv. \$2.50 6 in advance 5.00 6 weeks in adv. 1.00 One month50c

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE. DE (SEE) 11816. Three mo. 35c Rejected communications can be returned. Advertisements and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Estimable Advertising Office—Room 517 Temple Court Building, New York. WASHINGTON BUREAU, 145 F ST. N.W. Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference.

IN ARRANGING THE various programmes for Washington's birthday we trust that the managers will not overlook the ability of the editor of the Pioneer Press as a biographer of the Father of the Country.

The joint appearance of Rev. S. G. Smith and Mayor W. H. Eustis, of Minneapolis, in the pulpit of the People's church tonight will be a counter attraction to Bob Ingersoll's recital of "Some of the Mistakes of Moses" at the Metropolitan.

It is understood in unofficial circles that the United States Marshal is absent from the city on his present trip will not be counted as a portion of his twenty-four days of absence from the board of equalization, when he swore he was present and collected three dollars per day.

It is risky business for a young woman to sue for breach of promise of marriage. There is every indication that Miss Pollock, the plaintiff in the case of Congressman Beckwith, will come out of her present legal entanglement with a badly bruised reputation. It is hazardous to play with fire.

There is an improved demand for money at the commercial centers, which indicates a desire for investment in permanent channels that has long been dormant. There is an abundance of funds to loan, and where the security is good there is no difficulty in securing all the money that may be required.

A GENTLEMAN who boarded a street car a few weeks since to ride three blocks was followed by a friend on the car over his extravagance in riding so short a distance. "It is cheaper to pay car fare than to be held up," was the sententious reply. There is a whole volume of just criticism upon the "reform administration" in that reply.

ALL but a million dollars of the new bonds have been paid for, and there are more than a hundred applications for these. They have already been awarded, however, and would be purchased by some of the fortunate bankers who were foreclosed in laying in a supply.

The friends of Gov. Jewell are endeavoring to patch up a peace with Mrs. L'assie. It is hoped that they will succeed. Their quarrels and backbitings have amused the country greatly, but they have become monotonous and have lost their interest. The two should kiss and make up without delay.

It is becoming a popular pastime to hang cabinet officers in effigy. Secretary Hoke Smith was recently hanging in effigy at Duluth, and now Secretary Morton has suffered the same indignity in Nebraska. But if the proceedings gratifies the participants the secretaries will not care, for such demonstrations are complimentary to them rather than otherwise.

The heirs of Julian Dubuque, the founder of the Iowa city that bears his name, think they have a claim upon the greater part of the state that prospective buyers, and propose to establish that claim in court. The property involved is valued at forty millions of dollars. It is probable they would throw off \$30,000,000 and accept 40 cents as their allotment.

ENCOURAGING reports of the progress of the suffrage movement were presented to the national convention at the convention at Washington the other day. If there is anything encouraging to the laborers in that vineyard in present conditions, they must be easily satisfied. Such indications, however, are not visible to average mortals, even with the aid of a powerful microscope.

The resumption of the Plankinton bank at Milwaukee, with an unimpaired capital, is one of the encouraging signs of the times. It is the last of the large financial concerns that recently suspended to resume business, and two small savings banks have gone out of business permanently. The banks reorganized since the panic have been placed on a better footing than they previously enjoyed.

ASSASSIN PENDERGAST made a bad break in court the other day, by endeavoring to assault Attorney Truitt, who is conducting his prosecution. The incident might have had a tendency to create doubts as to his sanity, and may have been intended for that purpose, but his subsequent conduct destroyed all hope that it could be utilized, for it was a complete self-control.

The Chicago City Railway company has been compelled to take a dose of its own medicine. After the recent heavy storm the snow was thrown from the railway tracks in huge mounds which greatly obstructed travel. The company refused to remove the snow, whereupon the aggrieved citizens promptly shoveled it back upon the tracks. A few more such exhibitions of public indignation may serve to show the corporation that the public has rights which are entitled to respect.

JUBAL A. EARLY, the famous Confederate commander, received a painful fall at Lynchburg, Va., the other day that will probably result fatally. Gen. Early is an old man, having been born in 1816. He won a series of battles over the Federal troops in Virginia in the early '60s, and did not meet defeat until he encountered Sheridan. Since the war he has been associated with the Louisiana lottery as one of its managers, and has accumulated a large fortune. He was exceedingly popular

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, AND HAD MANY FRIENDS IN ALL WALKS OF CIVIL LIFE.

Mr. Kiefer doubtless shares the pain which we cannot hide and he cannot express, that the really remarkable speech which he delivered in congress should have been received with such appalling silence by the two organs of the party of which the gallant colonel is so eminent and distinguished a representative. It is strange indeed that it is left to Mr. Kiefer's own efforts and the franking privilege, aided by an appreciative paper like the GLOBE, which always accords, even to an adversary, that recognition which his eminent merits demand—to make his constituents acquainted with the erudition, the statesmanlike grasp of questions, the immense and minute with which that gentleman in this speech enlightened, if he could not convince, the obtuse majority which the unfortunate him, dominates the lower house.

But if the Pioneer Press and the Dispatch, not to mention the lesser luminaries—the incescent lights, as it were—of journalism in his district, chose to ignore his greatness, thus to the tribute envy always pays to eminent men, at least will meet justice with even and impartial hand, and endeavor to spread the light of the colonel's intelligence among his readers. Happily for the colonel, he is in the possession of the franking privilege and the mails, for by their aid he can triumph over the petty jealousy which excites what the editors of his party organs complacently term their organs, and lay before his constituents in their homes all that information about the tariff which he has gathered and with the assistance of his gifted and versatile secretary.

We said in a prior article, in which we despatched at some length on one feature of this speech, that it was one of the most remarkable which we had read among the many striking speeches delivered in this Fifty-third congress; and one of our readers who has waded through the Record will admit that this is a very strong statement. We firmly believe that the colonel's speech will go on to excite these varied and multitudinous speeches without coming to the same conclusion. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

With equal facility Mr. Kiefer turns from philosophy and mathematics to potatoes. In fact, it was while speaking of potatoes that he evolved his novel proposition about the tariff which we have mentioned above. It is not alone that it advances that novel mathematical proposition that a tax can be reduced 150 per cent, though that feature alone entitles the speech to rank among the great efforts of great men, and to take place alongside of Mark Twain's wonderful map of the defenses of Paris, which drew forth from Von Moltke the remark that he "had never seen anything like it."

THE FACT THAT WHEAT IS 50 CENTS A BUSHEL. FURNITURE IS PROTECTED 31 PER CENT, AND WHEAT 25 CENTS A BUSHEL. PROTECTION SEEMS TO BE GETTING IN ITS WORK ALL ABOUT.

NOT SAID BY MR. KELLY. Some of our partisan Republican papers should have been having much apparent enjoyment the past week over an alleged incident at the St. Paul Press club reception given to Henry Waterson last Sunday evening. As the incident as reported was entirely untrue, it is possibly as well to correct it, even though the truth may never overtake the misrepresentation.

As the partisan papers reported it, Mr. P. H. Kelly was credited with saying in the course of a few remarks that "Cleveland ought to have its second term first," implying, of course, that he never should have been elected at all. To this was added the statement that Mr. Catechon, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, in his remarks, stated that he agreed with what Mr. Kelly had said.

While it is true that Mr. Catechon stated he agreed with Mr. Kelly, the remark in question was not made by Mr. Kelly, but was an ejaculation by a gentleman sitting near by while he was speaking, and consequently neither Mr. K. nor Mr. C. was responsible for the authorship or indorsement of the sentiment.

HEIRO WORSHIP. "Mankind dearly loves a lord," said Burns, and never were truer words written. We are all hero worshippers of more or less pronounced degree. Some worship those who have achieved renown in war; some love the heroes of peace and the preachers, while there are not a few who bow down at the shrine of poetry and offer the tribute of their adoration to the makers of rhymes. If all the people in a promiscuous assembly were given the opportunity of expressing their opinions of the relative greatness of those who have figured in history, a wide diversity of opinion would be found to exist, and the verdict would be astonishing, if not amusing.

In our Eastern journal, devoted to the interests of the young, recently asked its patrons to vote as to who among forty distinguished Americans was the greatest, and the following list was the result: Washington, 329; Nat'l Hawthorne, 442; Abraham Lincoln, 322; William C. Bryant, 410; Ulysses S. Grant, 805; John Adams, 438; Daniel Webster, 792; Cyrus W. Field, 439; Daniel Webster, 792; Charles B. Wood, 418; Henry Clay, 332; Robert J. Adams, 302; H. W. Longfellow, 732; John C. Calhoun, 300; W. W. Phelps, 289; James G. Thompson, 287; Robert Fulton, 474; Eli Whitney, 391; S. F. B. Morse, 475; D. G. Farragut, 364; James A. Garfield, 358; Washington Irving, 615; George Bancroft, 324; Alex. Hamilton, 339; Oliver H. Perry, 310; Alex. Hamilton, 334; Charles Sumner, 292; H. W. Emerson, 319; Noah Webster, 288; James A. Garfield, 358; John Jay, 300; H. W. Beecher, 494; Edwin Booth, 370; Andrew Jackson, 454; Fenimore Cooper, 324; James A. Garfield, 358; John Jay, 300.

Perhaps it is just that the father of our country should stand the highest in the esteem of the youth, and that Lincoln and Grant should follow closely. Yet Lincoln's was by far the grandest character of the three, and his achievement was the most momentous. Washington's leadership was noble, and in some respects grand; Lincoln's was statesmanlike and a patriot's; Grant's was that of a human genius over conditions that to most men seemed insurmountable. It is a queer judgment, however, which places Horace Greeley, a partisan and narrow-minded man, above such distinguished men as Bryant, Sumner, Lee and Calhoun. Fulton and Morse justly stand on a substantial parity; but why should Patrick Henry, patriot and orator though he was, occupy a higher station than John Hancock? There may be some cases for which regarding Ralph Waldo Emerson, the incomprehensible essayist of the intangible, verbose and platitudinous; but why place him so far above George Bancroft? Henry Clay was not so much superior to James G. Blaine as this man or orator as he is made to appear in this list, even if his superiority is admitted; while Charles Sumner, who is placed low in esteem, was the superior of both as to statesmanship and learning, to say nothing of oratory, in which he and Edward Everett were far beyond the recognized models. And this calls attention to the fact that the name of Everett does not appear on the list. Is there a man in our history who added more to the glory of our nation than he? He was a student of our passing ability, the model orator of the century, a philanthropist and a litterateur, a master in belles lettres. Calhoun and Webster were contemporaries, and there was always dispute as to which was the greatest power in the elections of 1852, not more than 4,000, probably, are engaged in growing potatoes; the remaining 3,000 have no other concern in that necessitous article of food than in buying it at the grocery and in eating it at the table. We are especially in these times, it will hardly commend the coldest to the favor of these 30,000 to learn that he, stoutly and with all the force of his wide learning and fiery eloquence, is trying to make them pay more for their potatoes. There is hardly one among them who would not feel as if he were 25 cents better off if he could get his bushel of potatoes for 25 cents instead of paying 50 cents for them, and who would rather have that quarter to buy something else with than to feel that McKinley's act had made him donate it to some farmer in some one of the colonel's "favored localities."

Possibly this occurred to Mr. Kiefer, and, schooled in the new doctrine, he saw the error into which his potato-buying and eating constituents had fallen. They had not learned as had the colonel, sitting at the feet of McKinley and Harrison, that cheapness even in potatoes is detrimental; that "cheap and nasty go together," and that "cheap coat means a cheap man under it;" and he doubtless reflected that then it must be true that cheap potatoes meant a cheap man outside of them. He will probably make it one of his objects this fall to educate his constituents to a belief in this doctrine.

HOW PROTECTION WORKS. We recently made reference to a Wisconsin firm engaged in manufacturing farm implements which reduced the wages of its workmen last summer because a Democratic administration had made it necessary, but whose January report shows a fractional part of one per cent reduction in sales and collections. Our suggestion that common fairness and honest dealing should compel a restoration of the wages to date from the day of reduction calls forth the admission, which is certainly frank, however wide it may be from the protectionist theory, that the firm always buys its labor at market price. We certainly obliged to the firm for its admission of what free traders have always claimed, that it was not the tariff, but the law of demand and supply, checked, if at all, by labor organizations, that regulated the price of labor. As bearing on this, we are informed that the Sheboygan Manufacturing company, of Sheboygan, engaged in making furniture, are paying able-bodied men 69 cents a day, and consulting them with

the former estimate of the Massachusetts statesmen that it would consider against every canon of standard apologetics to deny him the least ray of his former luster.

So be it. It is well to feel respect for that enthusiastic friend of long ago, but it is strange to the reminiscence mind, that while Webster lived he was never lauded without some censure or sustained comparison with Burke; and near your own day, good judges, like Sumner and Hannibal Hamlin, said that Roscoe Conkling was the superior of Webster, Clay and Calhoun as an orator—Sumner asserting that "he knew English to the last stand."

Webster was 20 more like Burke than he was like Conkling. He had not the culture, the glorious imagination, nor, above all, the moral sensibility of Burke. The solemn splendors of rhetoric in the reflections on the French revolution, and the speeches in the impeachment of Warren Hastings were as remote from Webster's mind as the conception and expression of Hamlet would have been.

His one great speech in reply to Hayne is the measure of his oratory; the rest of his record is that of a skilled advocate and diplomatic arbitrator. Not a vestige of any measure he favored was supported, has the least consideration in the political world of today, except, perhaps, the Missouri compromise. Finally, Caro Padre Conway, president of the Press club, the names of Daniel Webster and Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, "deceived by the hectic flush of victory" of the Native American faction in 1844, were used with fatal success in the tarshing of that consistent patriotic reputation which otherwise would have a more eminent share in the pride of our common political history.

Now while this regenerated republic honors in receptions and banquets and congresses its worthy men, why are we prone to the awkwardness of praising some of them by a comparative juxtaposition with others in the nation's Wallhalla, whom they may or may not even suggest?

If a man be memorable at all, why not leave him "sole and responsive" to his own distinction? In this regard vital present a recent affair shows us as repeating the comparison of Webster's day, when we went back to Burke for his parallel; and now we retrieve Webster and his famous compeers for a similar use, and the only difference seems to be a strange forgetfulness of the splendid three, Conkling, Phillips and Curtis, each in his own incomparable way the spokesman in the mighty play of events which we all remember without special recollection.

The ever-credited orators of the Websterian period almost seem like the nodding friends of Rip Van Winkle in the interlude of his long nap, for their oratory was about as useless, with the crowd awful issues almost in sight, and the only consolation of conflict and bloodshed. The eloquent voices of a nation's kindred spirit should never be forgotten in the least, as when by some happy chance a distinguished guest of the hour may be enriched by a suggestion which has some perceptible pertinence. It will hardly pass to make D. O. Mills' son-in-law greater than Horace Greeley, or George D. Prentice "the demi-god of all parties and classes" instead of the commendable Henry Waterson, who, in the Courier-Journal to no riotous blood-letting, but cherishes his city and star-eyed abstraction with chivalrous loyalty. Nor will it do to set forth the amiable and estimable Knottuckian as standing with the only solid ground of the occasion is one of "high jinks," and the hour—one of early mellowness.

WE HAD STAVIN' TIME. (Written for the Globe.) Oh, we had stavin' time in St. Paul, don't you mind. And we'll have stavin' times again. If you'll just hold your breath for a couple of months. And wait till Bob Smith gets in. There was crown 'n' blowin' and throwin' 'em. When the kernel got there with both feet. And we'll have stavin' times again. When Freddy flopped into the seat. But things didn't pan out as well as they might. And a whole lot of people are sore. They're loakin' around in the alleys and streets. And makin' a deuce of a roar. As yer passin' them by you'll hear them remark. "I wonder if Bob will win." Oh, we had stavin' times when Bob was on deck. And we'll have stavin' times again.

Reform is a purty good thing in its way. And we'll have stavin' times again. When it doesn't—deep down in the hearts of some folks. A feelin' of lassitude lurks. It's all very well to talk pure politics. And every election of terrible things. The feelin' of lassitude lurks. But after the battle is over and won. And the angels ring in with a yell. To find that the victor has turned on his mind. And their theories all but a sell. A terrible kickin' is sure to result. But there ain't no occasion to shout. For it's devilish hard to turn out a gang. When there isn't a gang to turn out.

Oh, we had stavin' time in St. Paul, don't you mind. And we'll have stavin' times again. If you'll just hold your breath for a couple of months. And wait till Bob Smith gets in. There was crown 'n' blowin' and throwin' 'em. When the kernel got there with both feet. And we'll have stavin' times again. When Freddy flopped into the seat. But things didn't pan out as well as they might. And a whole lot of people are sore. They're loakin' around in the alleys and streets. And makin' a deuce of a roar. As yer passin' them by you'll hear them remark. "I wonder if Bob will win." Oh, we had stavin' times when Bob was on deck. And we'll have stavin' times again.

Some three hundred and odd cats are maintained by the fitted States. They are distributed among about fifty post-offices, and their duty is to keep rats and mice from eating and destroying the mail matter and carrying mail sacks. Their work is of the utmost importance where large quantities of mail are carried, as, for example, at New York, where from 2,000 to 3,000 bags of mail matter are commonly stored away in the basement. Formerly great damage was done by the mischievous rodents, which chewed holes in the sacks, and thought nothing of boring clean through bags of letters at night. Trouble of this sort no longer occurs. Special official pussies keep watch. Each of the postmasters in the larger cities is allowed from \$80 to \$100 a year for the maintenance of his feline staff, sending his estimate for "cat meat" to Washington the beginning of each quarter.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

NAME..... POSTOFFICE..... STATE..... Send Part One as above addressed. Enclosed 10 Cents.

ONE COUPON AND TEN CENTS. MAGIC CITY! Coupon for Part One. Feb. 18, 1894. To Art Department, Daily Globe, St. Paul.

A LETTER FROM BILL NYE.

IT IS NOT NECESSARILY FOR PUBLICITY. Reports to a Wealthy Insurance Man of St. Paul That He Had a Good Time in England, but America is Good Enough for Him—Refreshment Humor on Various Subjects.

Bill Nye's letters for publication are usually written for \$50 to \$100 a column. He sometimes drops into prose and poetry for the benefit of personal friends. A St. Paul friend of Bill's read in a New York paper a few weeks ago that the festive humorist was departing himself in London, and accordingly wrote him a letter. The St. Paul man is a person of large wealth. He is time banks heavily without occupation, he became connected with one of the life insurance agencies, and dispenses the general tonline as a missionary work, not for the money there is in it. It occurred to him it might be a good idea to have Bill do some insurance