THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
CORNER FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m in advance.$2.00
6 m in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

1 yr in advance.$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m in advance. 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.

1 yr in advance..$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.. .50c
6 m in advance.. 1 00 | 1 m. in advance.20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

1 yr in advance..$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.

One year $1 | Six mo., 65c | Three mo., 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office--Room 517 Temple Court Building, New York.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. NW.

Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on and for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern offices when in New York and Washington.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—For Wisconsin: Probably fair; much colder Saturday night, winds becoming northwest.

For Minnesota: Generally fair; clearing in northern portion by noon; colder; northwest winds.

For North Dakota: Fair; slightly colder in eastern portion; north winds.

For South Dakota: Snow flurries in the early morning, fair in afternoon; colder; north winds.

For Iowa: Fair; slightly colder, except stationary temperature in extreme eastern portion; northwest winds.

For Montana: Generally fair; slightly warmer in western portion; warmer Saturday night; northeast winds, becoming east.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, March 23, 6 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.	PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.
St. Paul....	29.94	38	Sw't Cur'ent	30.72	10
Duluth....	29.88	28	Qu'Appelle.	30.42	8
La Crosse..	29.96	42	Minnedosa .	.....	....
Huron.....	30.16	34	Winnipeg ..	29.86	18
Pierre.....	30.24	34	Port Arthur.	29.94	22
Moorhead ..	29.92	22	Boston.....	.....	46
St. Vincent.	29.74	24	Buffalo.....	.....	38
Bismarck .	30.28	16	Chicago.....	.....	38
Williston..	30.42	16	Cincinnati..	.....	44
Havre.....	30.56	20	Denver.....	.....	....
Miles City..	30.48	24	Galveston ..	.....	....
Helena.....	30.42	26	Montreal....	.....	38
Edmonton..	30.62	20	New Orleans.	.....	68
Pr. Albert...	30.58	8	New York ..	.....	58
Calgary....	30.68	20	Pittsburg ..	.....	....
Med'c Hat..	30.58	22	St. Louis...	.....	....

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

A KENTUCKY boy is said to be afflicted with leprosy. It is not the same form of the disease that seems to afflict the silver-tongued orator of that state.

THE playing of football was defined as a crime in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The people of those days had a very accurate conception of some things.

A CONVENTION of Democratic organizers held at St. Louis on Thursday refused to indorse the present national administration. There is no intelligence of a panic in Washington as a result, however.

SENATOR BRICE says he is a Democrat for the same reason that he has red hair. Democracy that is born in a man is perhaps better than none at all, but is not as admirable as that which comes from conviction.

THE speech of Tom Johnson on the tariff bill has been declared seditious by the Canadian government, and its circulation has been prohibited. This is another proof that Johnson's head is horizontal on the tariff question.

IT IS perhaps praiseworthy to perpetuate the memory of Francis Marion by a statue at Charleston, but it was not proper, in the present financial stringency, for congress to appropriate $40,000 to build it. The living have rights superior to those of the dead.

THE Republicans and Populists of North Carolina have formed an alliance to defeat the Democratic candidate for congress in the Ninth district. As the Democrats have a majority of nearly 14,000 in the district, the unholy alliance has but little chance of success.

SENATOR PALMER predicts the speedy dissolution of existing political parties. The senator was not at home in the Republican party, and left it. He has lately shown a disposition to kick over the traces of the Democratic party, and perhaps with him the wish is father to the thought.

IT IS the spring season, not the political outlook, that has brought about the slight revival of trade that is noticeable these days. The country has long since ceased to bank upon what congress may or may not do. It would be just as safe to bet on the direction the wind might take on any given day.

AS IS generally the case, pestilence has followed famine in the iron district around Hurley, Wis. A large number of the inhabitants are prostrated with a fever that physicians say was induced by the hardships they have undergone. The condition of the community is a deplorable one in every respect.

IT WAS a terrible back-set that Rev. Arthur Pierson received at London the other day. He left Boston a few months ago, announcing that he was about to assume the pastorate of Spurgeon's old church, the largest religious congregation in the world. The election of a pastor was held Wednesday evening, and a son of the founder and late pastor was chosen, the name of Dr. Pierson not being so much as mentioned.

IT MAY be that Col. Breckinridge is as unsophisticated as his counsel would have people believe, but a man of his years must be an arrant fool to pass through life as long as he has done without acquiring a better understanding of its duties, temptations and responsibilities. The old plea, "The woman thou gavest tempted me," will be of no avail in his case, so far as the opinion of the public is concerned, whatever effect it may have upon the jury.

THERE seems to be little ground for the rumors that Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, is to be made ambassador to Russia. Mr. Leiter has never taken any part in public affairs. He knows how to accumulate money, and little else. He would be out of place in a diplomatic office, and at St. Petersburg would be constantly endeavoring to get the czar to go into a real estate deal. In some respects the appointment would be worse than that of Van Alen.

DISPATCHES from St. Paul to the Chicago papers represent that great apprehensions are felt here lest damage has been done to the wheat by the recent snow storm. Seeding has been done in but a small area, and, even if the wheat throughout its entire extent should be absolutely destroyed, there would be no perceptible diminution in the yield. But the snow storm, instead of injuring, has benefited the crop, and there is not the slightest cause for alarm. Wheat is not as sensitive to the weather as are the imaginations of some correspondents.

THE IOWA MULCT LAW.

The new liquor law has passed both houses of the Iowa legislature, and will become operative as soon as the governor shall attach his signature. It is largely experimental in its character, and as it is satisfactory neither to the prohibitionists nor to the liquor interests it is safe to say that it will be but temporary.

In some respects the law is extraordinarily stringent. It requires the consent of a majority of the voters for a saloon to obtain a license in any community—in some cities 65 per cent—and the license or mulct fee is fixed by the local authorities, but in no case shall it be less than $600 annually. No saloon is to be located within 300 feet of a church or school house. Bars must be open to view from the street, without screens, tables or chairs, and must close at 6 o'clock every evening, the sale of liquor on Sundays being absolutely prohibited. The usual restrictions as to sale of liquor to minors and drunkards are retained in this measure.

One of the chief objections to the new law which will be urged by the liquor interests is the limitation of the time in which saloons may be kept open. In cities comparatively little liquor is drunk during the day, the evenings, after the close of business hours, being the time for conviviality. Few saloons, even in the large cities, could pay expenses on the profits of their day trade. Nearly all drinkers are at work between the hours of 6 in the morning and 6 in the evening, and only occasionally would have a chance to "take a nip." The opening of the saloons to public view will have the effect of diminishing drinking among those who have not become inured to the habit, but among the hardened drinkers, or those indifferent to public opinion, it would have no effect. The abolition of chairs and tables will result in interfering with social conviviality, and will be especially obnoxious to Germans, who love to sit and sip their beer while discussing topics of general interest. Germans do not gulp their beer as the Americans do. They enjoy its full flavor by sipping it, and, while an American will swallow half a dozen glasses in the course of half an hour, the German will be content with one it it is seasoned with anecdote or song or enlivened with repartee.

The local option feature of the law will offend no one seriously. It is a generally accepted theory that each community has a right to self-government. A few extremists on both sides of the temperance question deny this right, but the preponderance of sentiment is in its favor. It has been repeatedly decided by the courts that no one has a right to create a nuisance in the midst of a community, and saloons are sometimes held to be nuisances. Indeed, churches may become such, and require regulation, and some of them undoubtedly are nuisances when their bells are kept ringing at unseasonable hours. The law, as a whole, will be satisfactory in the large cities. It is impossible to prevent the traffic in these places, and dealers in the large towns alone can afford to pay the large mulct fee demanded. Some of the provisions of the law will be wholly disregarded in these places—those, for instance, which prohibit the use of screens or tables. In the smaller cities which may decide in favor of saloons only such features of the law as may be unobjectionable will be enforced.

Like all compromises, the Iowa liquor law will be of short life. It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl—satisfactory to no party to the contention. The prohibitionists regard it as a defeat; the liquor men regard it as but the entering wedge to greater freedom. The agitation will be renewed at the next election. Perhaps the law will teach the prohibitionists the folly of relying upon the promises of any other party, and especially the Republican, and induce them hereafter to paddle their own canoe.

PROF. HARPER of the University of Chicago, announces that his lectures on Genesis are ended. They were too much in line with Bob Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses" to suit the orthodox, and, sooner than create a disturbance that might jeopardize his $15,000-a-year job, the professor has concluded to keep mum on the subject hereafter.

THE "UNPROTECTED FARMER."

Mr. Draper represents the Eleventh Massachusetts district in congress. He is also a manufacturer of machinery for the preparation of cotton for use in garments. He is also a Republican. Likewise, he is a protectionist. When it was proposed by the house committee to put such machinery on the free list Mr. Draper made a stout argument against it. Naturally; because he believes that the government should assist manufacturers, and he is one. But with that we have no concern. It is what Mr. Draper said in his argument that we ask some attention for. If any Republican farmer who has been chipping in to build up a home market for these many years; better yet, if one of them who has been so extremely verdant as to believe that the tax on imports of farm produce of which we export a surplus protects him, should chance to read this, we hope that the frankness of his Massachusetts manufacturing fellow protectionist will make him rub his eyes, and that he will see the clearer for the rubbing.

"There is no logical reason," declares this maker of protected machinery, "that I can see for free trade in machinery of any kind that would not equally be a reason for free trade in cotton and woolen goods, or other so-called finished products. From the standpoint which would give the protected manufacturer of clothing free machinery, why should not the unprotected farmer have free clothing?" That "unprotected farmer" will strike harshly on the ear of the man who has been made to believe he is protected by the tax on wheat or corn or barley or flax, pork, beef or butter, coming as it does from the mouth of one of the men who is protected. It is an admission compelled by the necessity of his position. It was not that he would give the "unprotected farmer" free clothing, but that he did not want his wares put on the free list; and if they were, then he could not see why the "unprotected farmer" should not have free clothing.

But the representative, unintentionally, we believe, stated a sound general principle. Why shouldn't the "unprotected farmer" have free clothing? Why shouldn't he have everything he needs for use or comfort free of tax? Why should he be obliged to pay anything to help others to produce when they help him nothing in his producing? Why should a government interfere to permit the makers of the things he must have to get more from him than they could get if they sold their wares as he sells his products, in a free trade market, open to the competition of the world of farmers? Why should the maker of anything be protected while the man who feeds the world must remain the "unprotected farmer?"

A PREMIUM UPON CRIME.

The law's delays have nowhere caused more demoralization or been more conspicuous than in Chicago, where the administration of justice has long been a mockery. In no city in the world is crime as rampant and its punishment as lax as there. The criminal class is bold and defiant. They openly boast that "hanging is played out," and do not hesitate at the taking of human life on slight provocation. If a thief meets resistance in his robberies he coolly shoots his victim down, serene in the consciousness that if he does not escape punishment altogether his atonement will be light. If a husband seeks to get rid of his wife, or a lover of his mistress, he seeks a quarrel, and kills her. It is almost as safe and inexpensive a plan as a divorce proceeding.

The proceedings in the case of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, are a fair sample of the manner in which justice is not administered in Chicago. The murder was a causeless and unprovoked one, and of far more consequence than would have been the murder of a private citizen. He had a fair trial—protracted far beyond the limits of reason. Testimony was given tending to prove his insanity, but was regarded as unreliable by the jury. Indeed, the prisoner repelled the insinuation that he was mentally unsound, and insisted that he had justification for the deed. In process of time he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Appeal on his behalf was made to the supreme court. That tribunal found the proceedings in his case regular and without flaw, and refused to grant a new trial. The governor was asked for a reprieve or a pardon, but he refused to grant it. Finally an information was filed before a minor judge charging Prendergast with being insane, and a stay of execution was granted for two weeks in order that his sanity might be determined.

It is a rather extraordinary proceeding for a circuit judge to usurp the prerogative of the supreme court of a state—to overrule its decision—as has been done in this instance; but it seems to be considered perfectly proper in Chicago. It has resulted in saving a murderer's life for a few days, and that seems to be one of the chief purposes of courts of law in Chicago. There is now no doubt of Prendergast's final escape from the gallows. There are plenty of men who can be found to swear that he is insane—medical men who are called experts—but all the testimony of such men will not convince a single honest man that he was not perfectly responsible at the time he committed the crime that plunged the whole nation into mourning. There are so-called alienists in Chicago whose testimony can be procured in any emergency to save the life of a desperate criminal. They make a business of such work. They have no care for the public weal. Justice is to them an unknown quality. They are beasts of prey, and for a fee will perjure themselves with no compunctions of conscience, for they have no consciences.

The Conghlin trial and the proceedings as to Prendergast have brought ineffable disgrace upon the administration of justice. They have shown how farcical it is to endeavor to execute the laws in that city. It will have a more demoralizing effect upon the community than if the walls of the jail were razed to the ground and every prisoner set at liberty. The public can feel no safety, for they see the laws persistently distorted for the benefit of transgressors, while the vicious are made martyrs, and those who would punish them are placed upon the pillory as terrible examples of oppressors without heart or humane instincts. It is perfectly safe to be a murderer in Chicago—less hazardous, indeed, than to be a respecter of the laws of God and man.

AN APOLOGY FOR SHAME.

The New York Times is one of the papers which repudiated the tariff plank of the Chicago convention. It roundly asserted that it was a club used by the opponents of Mr. Cleveland to defeat his nomination. It declared that the nominee spurned that plank in his letter of acceptance when he said that "ours is not a destructive party" and that "we are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them." It "roared" the Wilson bill "as gently as any sucking dove." We are therefore fully prepared for its excuse of the provision of the senate bill which gives protection to the sugar trust on the ground that it is only a little thing anyway and ranges between a paltry one-fifth and one-eighth of a cent a pound.

The Times knows as well as we do that the trust needs no protection whatever. It knows that it has been a heavy exporter of refined sugars, thus furnishing the strongest possible proof that it needs no shelter from competition. It knows that the half-cent protection given the trust by the McKinley act was merely legal license to extort a half-cent on every pound of sugar consumed in this country. It knows that this robbery amounted to about $17,000,000 a year. And yet this Democratic paper, one that fought and overthrew Boss Tweed and Boss McKane because they robbed the people, apologizes for the senate—the Democratic senate's proposition that the sugar trust should be permitted to rob all the people of this country if the amount looted is only somewhat less than the Republicans permitted. It is just such Democracy as this that rendered possible the cool rejection of the demand of the party in the Wilson bill, and which encourages the robber barons to demand and get from a sycophantic senate a still more extended license to loot the people. It is of just such Democracy that the rank and file of the party must purge it if they hope to have the party saved from being again sunk under the contempt of the American people.

PECK'S PROSE POETRY.

Neither the distractions of politics nor the dryness of official routine has robbed Gov. Peck of that vein of poetic prose which ran through his writings as an editor, nor have the wings of his imagination lost their power for strong flight in the occupation of his mind with the matter-of-fact affairs of state and party. His Arbor day proclamation says:

The pioneers of Wisconsin found pleasure in its free-flowing springs and in its brooks that ran full in the shaded forests even in the heat of summer. The snows of winter sank with the rains of spring among the roots of the forest trees whose leaves protected them from the sun. Out from these roots seeped the never-failing rivulets feeding the brooks and rivers. The forests have gone down under the axe of the lumberman and the fires that have spread from the camp of the careless hunter. If Wisconsin is to remain fertile and beautiful the children of the lumberman and husbandman must plant and protect the sapling in the soil that once nourished the broad-armed tree.

President Cleveland, it is hoped, will veto the Bland bill. It is a bill in the interest of a cheaper dollar.—Albany Journal.

IN THE THEATERS.

Archie Boyd, in "The Country Squire," will give his last two performances at the Metropolitan opera house today, matinee and evening. The matinee will be played at reduced prices of 25 and 50 cents.

***

The first four nights of next week, beginning Sunday night, the popular comedian John T. Kelly will appear at the Metropolitan opera house in his farce-comedy success, "McFee of Dublin." Seats can now be obtained at the box office for this attraction.

***

"In Old Kentucky," that popular idyl of Kentucky life, will terminate a successful engement at the Grand with a matinee performance this afternoon and an evening performance tonight at 8:15. The sale of seats for these performances is said to be very large.

***

Tomorrow night at the Grand, Miss Agnes Herndon will open her engagement in "La Belle Marie." This play when first written was the work of Hal Reid, a young man notorious from his confinement in Stillwater for a serious crime. The play as now presented is said to have of the former piece only the title, the changes in the play having been made by a prominent New York newspaper man under the direction of Miss Herndon hereself.

***

Miss Ida Bell, of New York, who was at the Windsor yesterday, will join the "In Old Kentucky" company, now at the Grand, taking the place of Miss Abbott, who goes to Chicago, where she will appear Sunday night at the Columbia theater, in another company presenting the same play.

WITH THE TRAVELERS.

An interesting party of people passed through St. Paul yesterday en route for Kennewick, Wash. During their brief stay here they were quartered at the Ryan. They also called upon General Passenger Agent Fee, of the Northern Pacific. The party comprised W. Caryl Ely and wife and Frank A. Dudley and wife, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. These gentlemen are the directors of the Yakima Irrigating and Improvement company. This corporation owns 22,000 acres of the Yakima valley, and in this valley is located Kennewick, which was founded by the company. The company's general colonizing and land agent, Capt. William Brown, was also a member of the party. One hundred families will leave Rockford, Ill., which is one of this company's headquarters, and make Kennewick their home. Two Rockford newspaper men, Messrs. Johnson and Knapp, representing the Rockford Star and the Rockford Gazette, were with the party. Their city takes much interest in the new town, and they will make matters clear to their readers regarding its present condition and future prospects. Great improvements have been made, and the company has, in the way of canals and irrigation, expended some $460,000. A new hotel has also been erected. The climate there is said to be almost faultless, and there is much money to be made in fruit raising. Capt. Brown will be remembered by many world's fair visitors as the linguist of the Pennsylvania system. He can discourse in no less than fourteen tongues.

THROUGH OTHER EYES.

Vice President Stevenson has at least one qualification for the Democratic nomination in 1896. He is a Western man.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If Mr. Hatch should press a measure to prevent stock gambling in the United States senate he would be doing a great public service.—New York World.

Judge Jenkins is willing, so far as his personal integrity is concerned, to be investigated—which is going the senate one better.—Indianapolis News.

High times, indeed, when a governor cannot remove members of the fire or police board without the aid of federal troops and gatling guns.—Indianapolis News.

Ex-Gov. Campbell is not so far out of politics as to prevent him reminding his Ohio friends that he believes the spoils should go to the victors.—Washington Post.

S. R. NILES' BUSINESS

Will Be Carried on by the S. R. Niles Advertising Agency.

The advertising business of the late S. R. Niles, of Boston, Mass., will be carried on by the S. R. Niles Advertising agency, which was incorporated prior to Mr. Niles' death.

The management is as follows: E. G. Niles, president; Carl G. Zerrahn, vice president and general manager; J. C. Howard, treasurer.

Pinney's Practical Smile.

Fargo Forum.

Saturday the Forum office was illuminated by the presentation of the genial face of Manager J. S. Pinney, of the ever-watchful American Press association. Mr. Pinney smiled one of his broadest and most fascinating smiles, and—extended more time on our indebtedness—with a commercial nonchalance that only such as he can equal.

Referred to Bob Dunn.

Minneapolis Penny Press.

Great is the majesty of the law! Thomas Moore cut down an oak tree worth $5 on government land, and is now in jail. Several millionaire lumbermen have cut down and appropriated to their own use pine trees worth millions in the aggregate, and they are now in congress and other high places.

CHINESE REGISTERING.

Celestials Disposed to Comply With the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—About March 1 the commissioner of internal revenue sent a circular letter to each of the sixty-three internal revenue collectors in the United States directing them to report at once the number of Chinamen in their district who had applied to register under the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of Nov. 3, 1892, and whether there would be a general compliance with the laws. About fifty of the collectors have already replied, and with the exception of one collector, who does not answer the last question, all of the reports state that the Chinese are disposed to register as the law directs.

In California there are 72,742 Chinese, and 27,596 have registered. In New York 2,935, and 915 registered. In Minnesota 94, and 2 registered.

Ocean Travel.

NEW YORK — Arrived: Stuttgart, Bremen; Aller, from Bremen.

PRAWLE POINT—Passed: Amsterdam, for New York.

BREMEN — Arrived: Trave, New York.

GLASGOW — Arrived: Scotia, New York.

LIVERPOOL — Arrived: Britannic, from New York; Tauric, New York.

LIZARD—Passed: Veendam, for New York; Edam, from New York.

Old Northwesterner Dead.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 23.—James Edward Dallibd, an old resident of this city, died today. He was born at Waterville, N. N., Dec. 8, 1821, graduated from Hamilton college in 1841 and settled in Chicago about 1850.

THE GREAT SUNDAY GLOBE.

The Easter Issue Tomorrow Will Be a Star Number.

The SUNDAY GLOBE has long since won its spurs.

The public appreciate this, as its rapidly increasing circulation demonstrates.

The Easter Sunday issue will not only keep pace with the past, but excel.

Here are some of the special features which will appear.

An Easter story by Vance Thompson, entitled "Easter Lilies."

An interview with John Most on the "Objects of Anarchy."

A brilliant character sketch by Foster Coates of "Carl Schurz."

A timely article by William E. Harding on "The Brooklyn Handicap," the first great race of the year.

An article by Robert A. Wilton, who is now in Europe in our interest, on "Russian Winter Sports."

The second installment of Maj. Calhoun's serial story.

The children's department will include a striking story for boys entitled "The Young Diver, a Story of the Navigator's Island," by Nelson Thorpe.

Opie Read will have a very funny sketch entitled "A Man With a Whim."

The woman's department will include an article describing how Mrs. Beecher is spending her old age.

We shall also have a short story entitled "The Diplomat," by Dona Amelia Pardo Bazan.

An interesting chat by our Washington correspondent with Hon. W. S. Holman, the famous Indiana congressman.

"A Tale of Love" with a local application—illustrated.

A splendidly illustrated dramatic department.

Saw Walter Foss' humor.

Local, social and political features, with illustrations.

All the news of all the world.

You will miss it if you miss the EASTER SUNDAY GLOBE.

MINNESOTA SENTIMENT.

While the capitol commission are swinging around the circle, it is well enough to reflect that their report must be submitted and considered.—Granite Falls Tribune.

Senator Washburn is slated for opposition. Ex-Senator Sabin of Stillwater fame has entered the race, but we rather think Washburn's chances the best, by all odds.—Chaska Herald.

Gov. Waite's name will certainly go down to posterity as the crank of cranks. His action at Denver during the past week being unprecedented in the history of the country.—Crookston Times.

Senator Washburn's press bureau seems to have run short of material. Not a single dispatch telling of his tremendous labors in behalf of Minnesota has been sent from Washington during two whole days.—Duluth Herald.

Kentucky Democrats must have queer ideas of right and wrong if they return Breckinridge to congress after the exposures made in his trial at Washington. Miss Pollard is far from being angelic, but her faults do not lessen the stain upon Breckinridge's character.—Rushford Star.

Of all the crank governors the Colorado specimen is now clearly ahead. His idea seems to be that a governor is not accountable to law. He cannot be restrained by injunction of a court. The military is his to use to prevent the courts from hindering his usurpation of power.—Red Wing Republican.

It would be an excellent thing for Congressman Hall to introduce into the house a bill for the abolishment of the United States senate. It would be a sort of gentle reminder to that noxious body that the nation was getting heartily tired of their unseemly and destructive tactics. Belle Plain Herald.

Last winter it was Kansas, and now it is Colorado that suffers from a misfit executive. Both of the states are governed by Populists, and both seem likely to fully realize the evil effects of placing semi-anarchistic, anything-to-get-office demagogues into responsible positions.—Blue Earth City Post.

This suspense is becoming almost unbearable. Not an editor in the Northwest has yet dared to welcome spring. If the Pioneer Press has the courage to published a spring editorial, we guarantee its editor will be elected an honorary member of the Republican editorial club at the meeting at Minneapolis, next week.—Taylor's Falls Journal.

Unhappily, most women lack the nerve to seek retributive justice. So they suffer in shame, keep silent and die. The man loses nothing; he is still honored in his party; still admired by the dames of society; still advertised in honor of God in the church; the truth is only whispered about him; the rakishly inclined aim to imitate him, and the others think the dear man better than his reputation. Miss Pollard, in bringing this suit and exposing one arrant hypocrite, has done a greater public service than the eloquent and able defendant has anywhere to his credit.—Red Wing Republican.

INSURGENT VICTORY.

City of Sonta Maria Captured by Mello.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Herald's Montevideo special says: Admiral Mello has been chosen chief of the provisional government. He succeeds Provisional President Loena, who, since his appointment, has accomplished nothing except to issue a note to various powers asking for recognition as belligerents for the insurgents.

The cabinet which President Lorena appointed resigned, and has been succeeded by a junta of Federalists. This junta consists of a repaesentative from each of the insurgent states of Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande Do Sul.

News has been received of another important insurgent victory. After a battle lasting two days, the rebels, under Gen. Pena, captured the city of Santa Maria, which had been fortified by President Peixoto's forces.

The loyalists were defeated with heavy losses. The insurgents captured many prisoners, much ammunition and a large stock of provisions.

Gen. Hipolito, who commands the government troops in the South is hastening to Santa Maria with a force of 2,000 well-equipped men. He will attempt to recapture the town.

Spirit Mother's Advice.

KANSAS CITY, March 23.—Mrs. George McComber, of Chicago, has been guided by her spirit mother to Independence, Mo., where she located her runaway husband, just as the spirit told her she would, so she says. Her husband left her a year ago, she further affirms, and, in company with Mrs. R. D. Brown, fled to parts unknown. Her mother appeared to her and told her that she would find the pair at Independence. She found them. McComber is a barber.

Coming Our Way.

At 3 a. m. the breath of the north wind was brawsing about St. Paul, accompanied by fitful snow flakes, indicating that the blizzard which has been afflicting our northern neighbors may join in our Easter celebration.

STILL CHAOTIC.

Situation at Bluefields Much Unsettled.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The condition of affairs in Bluefields, Nicaragua is as unsettled as ever. The English are still in control of the police protection of the city, and are in fact in practical control of the entire reservation. La Cayo remains at Bluefields, and refuses to vacate, but his position is not recognized, and the Americans continue to ignore his demand upon them for payment of the shipping dues.

Late last night the steamship William C. Hewes, of the Southern Pacific line, arrived from the Southern seaport towns with the latest news. The committee of three Nicaraguans and two natives of New Orleans, which was appointed to arrange some provisional government, had held several meetings, but, having come to no agreement, disbanded. There now seems to be no attempt whatever to bring about a peaceful government.

The commander of the Cleopatra, besides being the commander of the police protection of the city, has assumed control of the government to a certain extent, and this is all the government there is in the city. The commissioner, La Cayo, remains in the city and refuses to go out of the boundaries of the reservation. The Cleopatra still rides at anchor off Bluefields, but is expected to leave very shortly.

On Friday last, the British battleship Blake came in the sight of the bluffs, and during the afternoon came to anchor near the Cleopatra. This vessel is expected to remain at her present anchorage, and the Cleopatra will leave for the Northern seas.

Several days ago La Cayo received a letter from the president of Nicaragua, instructing the commissioner to place in the streets of Bluefields, nfty armed men, to serve as a patrol, and 1,000 would be sent as reinforcements if they were wanted. This letter was shown to the commander of the Cleopatra, and La Cayo was advised, if he wished to preserve peace in the reservation, to decline to receive the men, and to dismiss those troops who still hung around Bluefields. La Cayo took this advice, and the following day the remnants of the original body which took the town some weeks ago were sent by boat to Rama.

BOYCOTT BREWERIES.

St. Louis Breweries to Be Passed Up.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Twenty-three breweries in St. Louis controlled by English capital are, it is reported, to be the object of a boycott by Knights of Labor, and the boast is made that before many months all of these concerns will be idle. An official of the K. of L. said today that this was likely to prove one of the most important fights that the organization has had on its hands since its conflict with the New York Central railroad.

"Either," he said, "they would unionize the St. Louis breweries or they would bankrupt the English stockholders."

A schedule is now being prepared of every saloon, and, so far as is practicable, of every private consumer, using the product of the breweries under the ban. Each and every one of these will be approached in turn and asked to discontinue the use of the obnoxious product. If they refuse they will also come under the boycott.

CHICAGO CRANKS

Should Attend to Their Anarchistic Population.

WHARTON, Tex., March 23.—The Anti-Lynching league telegram to Gov. Hogg, dated Chicago, has stirred up great indignation in this and Matagorda counties. The sentiment is that Chicago cranks have enough to attend to with their anarchists, and expressions are bitter. The seventeen negroes who murdered Bouldin are in jail at Matagorda, and the citizens have determined to let the law take its course. When the assassination occurred Constable Heartt, of this county, organized a posse to capture the murderers, but a negro constable in Matagorda had already captured the party and jailed them. It appears that Bouldin had whipped a couple of the negroes who would not work, and this was the cause of the uprising. All is now peaceable.

SNUBBED THE OLD LADY.

Annie Pixley's Mother Left Out in the Cold.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Starr L. Pixley today denied the report that Robert Fulford had handsomely provided for the mother of the late Annie Pixley. Mr. Pixley says Fulford had made an offer to pay Mrs. Pixley $10 a week, and would not sign any papers binding himself to do that. Mr. Fulford promised to pay this sum, so Mr. Pixley says, on condition that Mrs. Pixley would publish a complete retraction of the charges and insinuations against him in connection with the death of his wife. Mr. Pixley states that the suit for an accounting brought against Fulford at Philadelphia will shortly come up for trial, and that it is the intention of his family to push the suit to an end.

Snow Blockade Lifted.

OMAHA, Neb., March 23.—The great storm that has been prevailing over the Northwest has entirely abated, and the sun is shining brightly, with no wind. The Union Pacific and Burlington lines are now open between Omaha and Cheyenne. Twenty-eight carloads of people who had been snowbound on the Union Pacific reached here today. Four trains had been consolidated, and the passengers from ten to thirty-six hours late. The Elkhorn line has not yet been opened in the extreme northwestern portion of the state, and the Black Hills. Two trains from Douglass, Wyo., eastbound, are still missing in the drifts, but its believed they will be dug out before evening.

Thanked by Mrs. Palmer.

PARIS, March 23.—Mme. Carnot, wife of the president of the republic, and president of the committee of French ladies having charge of the exhibit made by the ladies of France at the Chicago exposition, has received a letter from Mrs Potter Palmer dwelling upon the brilliant success of the French exhibits, and concluding with thanking the committee of French ladies in the name of their American sisters for their co-operation at the world's fair.

Resignation Not Accepted.

BRUSSELS, March 23.—King Leopold today received Premier Baernaert, who explained the cabinet situation to his majesty. The king, after thoroughly discussing the situation, refused to accept the resignation of the cabinet and afterwards gave an audience to the other ministers, enjoining them to urge M. Baernaert to withdraw his resignation. The king will preside at a cabinet council tomorrow.

More Snow at Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 23.—Two trains came in today on the Elkhorn road with heavy mail, and one on the B. & M., virtually opening the blockade. The Elkhorn's track to Bald Mountain is open to Portland, but the B. & M.'s line to Spearfish is still blockaded. Both lines will keep their plows at work on the Deadwood line to keep it open. Another storm set in this afternoon at 4 o'clock with great violence, and tonight it is snowing furiously.

The Sheriff Notified.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A deputy from the criminal court today served the order of Judge Chetlain on Sheriff Gilbert, which prevents the execution of Prendergast until April 6.

FIVE KILLED

By an Explosion in the Acme Powder Works.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—The dynamite works of the Acme Powder company, at Black Run, a mile and a half above Hullton, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, were destroyed by an explosion at 7 o'clock. Four persons were killed and one badly injured.

The works were blown to pieces, and buildings in the vicinity of the works were wrecked. Windows were broken, and the people within a mile of the works terrorized. Of those killed two were men and three women. The names of the dead are: Mollie Remaley, Sadie Remaley, William L. Arthur, Samuel Remaley, Nellie Remaley. Mrs. William Arthur was badly injured. The four killed were at work in the packing house. Mrs. Arthur, who was injured, was in a dwelling house near the works. The house was literally blown to pieces, and Mrs. Arthur was found among the debris.

The bodies of Mollie Remaley and William Arthur have not been found. The body of Sadie Remaley and Samuel Remaley were terribly mangled, and were gathered up in a box. So far as now known the four persons killed were all who were in the works. All the victims board in the house where Mrs. Arthur was injured.

The works are owned by E. B. McAbee & Co., of 808 Duquesne way, this city. Terror reigned in the vicinity of the works. At Logan's Ferry, a mile away, a brick block was badly damaged, and at Hullton, Oakmont and Verona houses were shaken. Nothing remains of the works except one small building.

Will Continue the Fight.

BUENOS AYRES, March 23.—Advices received here from Desterro say that Admiral de Mello has been proclaimed head of the provisional government, and that he has announced his intention of continuing the struggle against President Peixoto.

CONFERENCE ENDED.

Union Pacific Wage Question Far From Settlement.

OMAHA, Neb., March 23.—The last move in the joint conference of the employes of the Union Pacific was probably made today when the firemen submitted the schedule prepared by them to Mr. Clark, and was informed in turn that it was not acceptable. There is a possibility that the engineers may be called to confer with Mr. Clark again, and everything will remain in statu quo until the arrival of Judge Caldwell next week. T. W. Harper, of Terre Haute, the attorney of the firemen, who represented that organization in the Ann Arbor case, the Northern Pacific matter before Judge Jenkins, is here, and will make the arguments before Judge Caldwell on behalf of the firemen.

On the Field of Honor.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., March 23.—Yesterday at Rolla, fifteen miles above here on the Rio Grande, an old-fashioned duel was fought by two youths of fifteen. One of the combatants, Teodola Saena, was stabbed seven times in the left side and neck, and lies at the point of death. His antagonist, Leon Garcia, was slightly cut on the wrist. The cause is a Mexican senorita. All the parties, including the seconds, who were duly selected in accordance with the rules of the code, after attending divine services at the Catholic church, adjourned to a convenient spot and had it out with daggers. The wounded boy will not speak about the cause of the fight.

Straits Are Open.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., March 23.—The straits are now practically open. Last night's wind broke up the solid ice, and drove it so far into Lake Michigan that it will not return. A boat can now go through with nothing to encumber it but floating ice, which is not heavy excepting along the shore.

PART TWENTY-ONE

—OF—

SIGHTS and SCENES

The Publishers have decided to add one more part to the Grand Production of Sights and Scenes of the World, which the GLOBE has been supplying for the past twenty weeks. It will be

EXTRA PART 21!

AND WILL CONTAIN—

Title Page Introduction.

Complete Table of Contents, indexed.

Birdseye Views of the World's Fair, taken from all parts of the grounds, including the Famous Midway Plaisance.

It will be a splendid rounding out of a magnificent work of art.

Only One Coupon and Ten Cents will be required for the extra part.

The Coupon will be printed tomorrow and continue every day all the week.

MAGIC CITY COUPON.

One Coupon and Twenty Cents Secure 2 Parts.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

PARTS 8 and 9. March 24.

THE MAGIC CITY.

Coupon for Parts Eight and Nine.

—ADDRESS—

ART DEPARTMENT, DAILY GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

NAME.....

STREET AND NUMBER.....

POSTOFFICE.....

STATE.....

Send Parts Eight and Nine to above address.

Enclosed ..... cents.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

BE SURE AND FILL OUT THE ABOVE COUPON