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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Indications: For Minnesota: Fair; winds shifting to southwest; slightly warmer.

Wisconsin: Fair; west winds; stationary temperature.

Iowa: Fair; west winds; warmer in north east portion.

South Dakota: Fair; southwest winds; warmer.

North Dakota: Fair; southwest winds; warmer in eastern portion.

Montana: Fair; west winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 6:48 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	46	Helena	30.02	50
Duluth....	29.85	44	Edmonton..	29.68	48
La Crosse.	29.88	50	Battleford..	29.70	66
Huron	30.08	52	Pr. Albert ..	29.80	46
Pierre	30.02	56	Calgary.....	29.76	46
Moorhead..	29.94	46	Med'e Hat...	29.72	58
St. Vincent.	29.86	40	Sw't Cur'ent	29.84	44
Bismarck...	30.00	48	Qu'Appelle	29.96	40
Williston...	29.94	48	Minnedosa..	29.82	38
Lavre	29.86	50	Winnipeg..	29.84	42
Miles City..	29.96	50	Port Arthur.	29.72	44

TEMPERATURES.

Boston.....	50-52	New Orleans.....	73-76
Chicago.....	50-54	New York.....	54-60
Cincinnati.....	56-46	Pittsburg.....	52-56
Montreal.....	48-87		

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

ILLINOIS suffered seriously from McKinleyism yesterday.

BIG crowds are said to have greeted McKinley in Illinois. What could one expect? It is the Sucker state.

SOUTH DAKOTA has 403 blind pigs in operation. Even this does not drive the Prohibitionists to a "smile."

THE judges of election have been named. Most of them should study arithmetic the next twenty-six days.

QUEEN VIC has prevented Anna Gould from marrying a prince. The queen is entitled to a vote of thanks from American mothers.

THE big row over the division of Polk county into five counties seems to be because an attempt is being made to name one of them Nelson.

PREVIOUS to Oct. 1 over a million Minnesota people predicted that we would have another of those fine Octobers. They have not been indorsed.

PEKIN is in a cold and ultra-disagreeable climate. It is colder than usual this year, and still the plucking of Li Hung Chang's feathers goes on.

A MINNEAPOLIS paper has a special correspondent at Hong Kong. His reports are no more inaccurate than the Oriental war news of the San Francisco "string fiends."

THE Minneapolis Tribune says that Hon. O. M. Hall has not yet recovered from the effects of Joel Heatwole's letter, which, by the way, it did not print until it had become a moldy chestnut.

THE evening paper which yesterday did a little figuring on election prospects should be informed that the total vote at the election in 1892 was 267,288, not 256,000, as this veracious paper gave it.

GALLINGER, the great New Hampshire unknown, says South Dakota will go Republican by an increased plurality. It may be remembered that this same sanguine Mr. Gallinger made some predictions in 1892.

THE first day of registration in New York over 102,000 citizens got in line for the coming election. In the next forty-eight hours all parties will figure out that this means an increased vote for their particular party.

THE Populists of Stearns county have nominated Foster, the president of the A. R. U. at St. Cloud, for senator. With Senator Keller, Mayor Brackett and Dad Foster running for senator, the Stearns county canvass should be entertaining.

IT WILL be time enough for Democratic papers, or alleged Democratic papers, to apologize for Mr. Wilson's remarks made at the London dinner when he makes an apology himself, but until that time a profound silence would better become them.

AFTER the experience that the Twin Cities had with Robert P. Porter as conductor of the eleventh census, one would think that the Minneapolis Tribune would be weary of taking him as authority for anything. But party emergencies know no law, and the Tribune falls back on some alleged statistics of trade which Mr. Porter is now manufacturing in England for the New York Tribune as proving something or other.

SO FUSION is all right in Georgia and all wrong in Minnesota. That is, the Tribune says that it is all right down there if the Republicans, despairing of getting their votes counted if they run tickets of their own, vote the Populist ticket as a protest against Democratic misrule, especially as several congressional districts may be captured thereby from the Democrats. We have been trying for some time to get the opinion of the Tribune on this subject, and this is the nearest that it has yet come.

MR. BURDICK informs the Pioneer Press that the country elevator act—Gov. Nelson's "my bill"—does not oblige the farmer elevators to keep open the year round. It does not in express terms, but it does in the requirement to receive grain from any person delivering it "during reasonable and proper business hours." It requires the bailee to be ready at any time to deliver the grain to the holder of the receipt. This was one of the points made against it by the Alliance members. We have no doubt that Mr. Burdick, as inspector, finds the law satisfactory, but we prefer to take the opinion of the farmers along the lines of road who know how the law operates, and, as we said, our advices from them are that they are no better pleased with it than they were with the open system it replaced.

MR. HALL AND PATENT LAWS.

A disappointed applicant for a federal office, who is editing in this city a German newspaper, alleged to be Democratic, who migrated to California after failing to receive his appointment, and who returned recently with the avowed intention of "smashing Mr. Hall and Mr. Baldwin" and some other gentlemen, has discovered, or affects to have discovered, that Hon. O. M. Hall, who is on the committee on patents in the house, is the servant of the patent monopolies. For this and for the reason that he did not receive the appointment for collector of internal revenue, this disgruntled editor urges his German readers to vote against Mr. Hall and for his opponent, who, he discovers, has some remote German connection.

The Germans of the Third congressional district will not permit themselves to be used as the implement of this disappointed chronic officeseeker to vent his spite on Mr. Hall, whose sole offense was that he preferred his former colleague, Capt. Harries. The allegation that Mr. Hall has any sympathy whatever with patent monopolists, or that he would lend himself to any legislation which would increase the unjust powers now given them in the patent laws, is too apparently false and absurd to require even a denial. Mr. Hall's efforts upon that committee have been entirely in the line of removing the opportunities that our patent law now affords of oppressing and robbing innocent men.

It has been a favorite device of patent sharks to allow implements using their devices to come into general use, and then, when they had been purchased by people ignorant of the fact that a patent covered them, they have pounced down upon the innocent users and extorted from them by threats of prosecution such sums for infringement as the fears and means of the purchasers might permit. The drive well cases were prominent illustrations of this operation of the patent sharps. Thousands of farmers all over the West, who had used the device to obtain water for their households and stock, were confronted with the fact that the point driven in the ground was covered by a patent; that the law made them equally participators with the manufacturers in infringing the patent, and liable to the patentee for damages, and they were offered the alternative either of paying what the patentee or his attorneys demanded, or of being sued for infringement in the federal courts.

This is but one illustration of many of the injustice of the law which makes the innocent purchaser as liable as the intringing manufacturer, and Mr. Hall has addressed himself, as a member of the committee, to the removal of this source of wrong, vexation and annoyance. House Report 6597 is a bill introduced by him, which, among other things, provides that a suit for damage for infringement may be brought by the patentee or his assignee, but that "the provision of this section shall not apply to any action brought against the innocent purchaser of a patented article who shall have purchased the same in good faith from a regular dealer in the open market for his own use or who shall innocently use the same for agricultural or domestic purposes." This bill will undoubtedly pass at the coming short session, and thus the people of this country will be relieved from what has been the source of serious annoyance and loss. This is a sufficient answer in itself to the absurd and unfounded charge of this disappointed seeker after place.

AN UNSCARED WOOL-GROWER

Mr. Fisher, the Democratic candidate for governor in Michigan, is a lumberman who cuts 1,500,000 feet a year, and yet approves of putting lumber on the free list. He has 18,000 sheep on a ranch in Colorado, and says that both he and the consumer are benefited by putting wool on the free list, he getting a better market for his wool, and they their woolens at a lower price. This seeming paradox is due to the various grades of wool and their uses in the production of the different qualities of cloth.

The quality of wool depends on climatic conditions—the wool of Ohio, Montana, Colorado or Texas differing in grade, and each suitable for some special use. Of the wools produced in this country the supply is greater than is the demand for the fabrics that are made from them, hence a congestion and falling prices. The only further use that they can be put to is in mixing with foreign wool in the production of other and finer grades of cloth. The tax on the foreign wool increases the cost of the product and prevents its export. The manufacturer is limited to the home market. He cannot export the cloth made from the mixture of home and foreign wool. The result again is congestion of the home market with the products of the home wool used alone and used in mixture with foreign wool.

Free wool puts our manufacturer on an equal basis with his foreign competitor; enables him to export his fabrics made from the mixed home and foreign wools, increases the demand proportionately and increases the price of the home wool, besides largely increasing the employment of workers in that industry. It is this that enables Mr. Fisher to rejoice that the foreign wool is admitted free of tax into this country, not to compete with his wool, as the calamity shepherds wail, but to help it to a wider use and a larger market.

A RUCTION IN THE SUGAR CAMP.

There is a rumpus on in the camp of the sugar dealers. Sweet Harmony has unfolded her wings and flown. Competition, with his sharp-edged knife, has taken his place again in the counting rooms. Sugar prices are falling. Retailers are placarding their windows with announcements of 20, 21 and 25 pounds of sugar for a dollar, and the consumers look on and smile and are happy, while the politicians of a certain calamitous kidney watch the demolition of one of their points with sadness, and wonder what next will come. The price of the stocks of the sugar trust, which in February went up to 109, is sagging at 81. The outer shell of the trust is smashed.

The sugar trust, like all of its baleful kind, was formed to stop competition. When there is competition there is discord; when it is prevented there is harmony. The refineries of the country having been brought to a harmonious state, competition remained among the jobbers and wholesalers and retailers. The trust reached out to drive it from these places of refuge. It made it an object for the wholesalers and jobbers in each state to organize associations. The purpose was to keep prices uniform. The trust made the price for the entire country. It furnished its card rates. By them sugar must be wholesaled. The price anywhere was the card rate, plus freight from New York.

The associations were formed. They adopted rules, one of which was that the purchaser should pay for cartage and packages. The jobbers were to have a uniform $2 a barrel profit. Fines punished violations of the rules, and the trust added the withholding of further supplies from the offender. Everything worked nicely until the tariff act came in with its tax. To evade this as much as possible, and to reap the profits from the sugar that could be secured before the tax fell, the trust piled up raw sugar in its warehouses, and the jobbers and wholesalers filled their warehouses with the refined.

But the harvest did not come. The load was heavier than some could carry. They had to sell, and to do it they had to make concessions. They violated the rule against charging for cartage and packages. Chicago caught on and went to slashing. The associations were declared off. Harmony again folded her wings and flew. Sugars went down 40, 50, 60 cents a hundred. The avalanche of sugar accumulated for tax profits has started and is smashing things. Sorry as the sugar folks may be, it isn't a patch to the grief of the Republican politicians, who see one of their choicest war whoops stifled in their mouths by the cheapening sweets.

TRUSTS IN ENGLAND.

The Pioneer Press regards as an "extraordinary statement" that of William L. Wilson that "trusts, as we know them, cannot exist in England. Where the whole world is free to come in and compete, no one can corner the market." It is sure that Mr. Wilson is deteriorating if he can make such a statement without shame, and asserts that the list of English trusts is a long one and has been printed over and over again. A good many "English" things have been priuted over and over again by Republican papers. The Cobden club's contributions to Democratic campaign funds; the Hazzard circular; extracts from English papers that never existed, and from speeches that never were made, for instance. Mr. Blaine said that while there he heard that there was a coffin trust, and this is the nearest approach to any authentic "long list" that we have ever heard of.

On the other hand if the Pioneer Press will look up the Nineteenth Century magazine for May, 1891, it will find an interesting article by Samuel Plimsoll, the author of the load-limit line of sea-going vessels, in which he expatiates on the alarming growth of trusts in the United States, which sprang up like mushrooms after the passage of the act of 1890. He views the industrial disease ravaging this country and descants on it very much as do our learned editors when the cholera makes its appearance abroad, urging quarantine measures against the spread of the disease to England. The whole tone of Mr. Plimsell's article is that of surprise and alarm, which would have been absurd were his own country over-run with them. If the Pioneer Press has any authentic list of English trusts, its publication, with its authentications, would be a better answer to Mr. Wilson's statement than, with all due respect we say it, is its own assertion.

GERMANY AND THE SUGAR TAX.

The enactment of the tariff bill with its provision for an additional tax of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty on sugar, in addition to the tax of one-eighth of a cent a pound protection to the refiners, is said to have created dissatisfaction in Germany, and a protest was filed in the department of state by the minister of that country against the discrimination.

The protest is not against the tax, but against its inequality, applying as it does to all countries paying an export bounty, regardless of the amount of it. The German minister represents that France and Belgium pay a larger export bounty than does Germany, that country having in recent years materially reduced her bounty, and that the effect is to discriminate against his country and in favor of the other countries.

Certain papers of the restorationist wing of the Republican party, eager in their paucity of campaign material to seize on anything that may help them, grasp this straw with avidity, and vent another calamity wail over the dreadful consequences that may follow. One of them predicts that "that great triumph of the Harrison administration," the removal of the prohibition of imports of American pork products into Germany, may be nullified and the prohibition be restored in recrimination, and thus a great market be denied one of our chief products.

The inference plainly intended to be drawn is that this additional tax of one-tenth cent a pound is a novel thing, invented by the Democrats, never before heard of, and an affront to one of our European customers. The fact is suppressed that the McKinley act contained precisely the same provision and that Germany removed its inhibition of imports of our pork during the time that act was in force and undeterred by it. The McKinley act of 1890 contained this proviso to the schedule laying a tax of one-half cent a pound on all sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard: "Provided that all such sugars shall pay one-tenth cent per pound in addition to the rate herein provided for—one-half cent a pound—when exported from or the product of any country when and so long as such country pays or shall hereafter pay, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the exportation of any sugar that may be included in this grade which is greater than is paid on raw sugars of a lower saccharine strength."

This act went into effect Oct. 6, 1890, and it was subsequent to that date and while the act was in effect that Germany withdrew her interdiction of our pork. The hypocrisy of the organs that now rebuke the Democrats for doing what their party did, and predict that Germany will do what she did not do then, is thus unmasked. The fact is that the Bismarckian policy of protection was one of the things discarded by the young emperor and of which this admission of our pork and the trade treaties with Austria, Italy, and later with Russia, were instances.

SIX years ago Republican papers teemed with laudation of Bismarck and his policy of protection. Extracts from his speeches were a staple article, and Germans in this country were appealed to to stand by the Republican party, which was simply following in the footsteps of the "man of blood and iron." We have not observed so far in this campaign any reference to Bismarck, and especially no reference to the direct reversal of his policy initiated by Emperor William. Germany had a short but sharp experience with the policy of protection, adopted there for the benefit of the farmers, and has reversed it and set her face towards freer trade. Surrounded as Germany is by enemies with memory of defeats rankling in their breasts and waiting only an opportunity to strike, and obliged to stand on guard with an army every ready to move, the imposition of taxes upon trade is an absolute necessity, but as far as these necessities permit, taxation of imports has been reduced and the policy of protection definitely abandoned.

ONE FARMER NOT DISMAYED.

There are farmers who take no stock in the calamity howls of the politicians, who are bewailing the destruction of the sheep and wool avocations of our farmers, but who couldn't tell a sheep from a goat or wool from cotton. The Caledonia Argus has the following interview with one of these farmers who is hunting the country over to increase his flocks, undeterred by the lamentations of Mr. Tawney and his kind. It says:

Last week A. W. De Jean, of La Farge, Wis., was here inquiring for sheep. Said he and his son have 150 on their farm and wish to purchase a carload more. He says since the tariff has been taken off wool has advanced in price, factories that have long been idle are starting up, that wool is going to take the place of shoddy, and our manufacturers are going to compete in the markets of the world, and wool is going to bring fair living prices.

In 1890 he sold his wool for 22 cents per pound, in 1891 for 20 cents, in 1892 for 18 cents, in 1893 was offered 16 cents, and held it, and last spring sold it for 14 cents. Since the McKinley tariff was taken off it has advanced two cents per pound. He says instead of ruining the sheep industry, as certain politicians had predicted free wool would do, it is going to stimulate the business of sheep raising, and already he found farmers asking more for their sheep.

C. A. TOWNE, in oratory, is what would be termed in the oil regions of Pennsylvania a "gusher." He gushed all over Gov. McKinley and the audience last Monday evening in Duluth, and, in the course of his gushery, declared that "if McKinley should die today, that great man would have the principle of protection engraved upon his heart." This statement has all the qualities of gush, and none of those of lucidity. Whether Mr. McKinley would have that engraving done would seem to depend upon the questionable fact whether he died th tday or not, leaving it to be inferred that, if he died late, the engraving business would not have been gone into. Then, again, Mr. Towne ought to take some time to explain the process of engraving principles upon a man's heart. Is it done before his death, or after his death? And, if so, how soon after his death? Who does the engraving? Does the heart continue to palpitate during the process of engraving, or does it let up for a while in order to give the engraver a fair chance? And how does Mr. Towne know that principles are engraved on men's hearts, anyway? Who ever saw a heart with a principle engraved on it? What has heart to do with principles, anyway? They are supposed to be the product of pure reason, whose home is in the head, not of the emotions, whose location is popularly supposed to be in the heart. But, then, Mr. Towne is only a gusher.

IT IS NOT always safe to lie in the headline, trusting that the readers will not read the news item following. The Chicago Inter Ocean headlines the closing down of the Peoria Iron and Steel company with the scare head "Doomed by the Tariff." The manager of this company was at one time secretary of the whisky trust, but, when he was indicted some years ago for attempting to blow up the Schufeldt distillery in Chicago, he was retired from that business, and the trust set him up in the rolling mill business. The idea sought to be conveyed by the headlines, that the mill was shut down because of the operation of the new law, is negatived by the statement in the dispatch that "the mill has been a losing enterprise from the start." Gov. McKinley spoke there yesterday, and we hope he made suitable use of this instance of an industry started under his law which has lost money from the start.

A PITTSBURG special to the Chicago Tribune says the "prices of steel rails will not be reduced, nor will the present combination of steel rail interests be destroyed. This was permanently established at the last meeting in June. The combination will also be continued." The same special says that rumors were prevalent of a break in the combine, and that several rail mills were going to act independently. When the Wilson bill was pending in the house, imposing a tax of 20 per cent ad valorem on steel rails, amounting to something over $5 a ton, a rail manufacturer said that it would not affect his industry as even that rate was prohibitive of importation. The senate increased the Wilson rate to seven-twentieths of a cent a pound, or an equivalent of about 33 per cent ad valorem. If any break comes in the steel rail pool, it will be from internal and not from external causes.

THE Minneapolis Tribune happily illustrates how lies grow. It quotes from the Philadelphia Inquirer, which says: "In view of Mr. Wilson's banquet in London, who can doubt that English money will flow in his district to aid him?" By the time this suppositious "who can doubt" has worked its way through the brain of the writer on the Tribune it is in shape to emerge in the assertion that the "fact of the English money being used to aid in the election of Mr. Wilson," and so on. Its next appearance in a Republican paper will be an assertion of the fact that an immense sum of money was raised in England to aid Mr. Wilson.

THE Republicans thought to make political capital by charging Mr. Fisher, the Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan, with being a member of, or in sympathy with, the A. P. A. The indignant and emphatic denial of Mr. Fisher was hardly necessary. This charge is false on its face. A man can't be a Democrat and an Apist. If one, thinking himself to be a Democrat, joins that proscriptive association, he ceases to be a Democrat. This is a self-evident proposition, and, if it needed any demonstration, the almost uniform denunciation of the movement by Democratic conventions, state, congressional and others, this year, will furnish it.

THE calamity policy of the Republican party is another illustration of the law of momentum, which compels a body, once set in motion, to continue in motion until the force is expended. They started the howl with the beginning of the panic last year, and kept it up with such force that they cannot now stop it, even when all the mills and factories and workshops of the nation are giving them refutation. They are still declaring that business of all kinds is paralyzed when their voices can hardly be heard amid the hum of the wheels of industry.

LEVI P. MORTON accepts the Republican nomination for governor of New York. This lifts a load from David Bennett Hill's mind. Senator Hill was afraid Levi would back out.

SAMIVEL AT THE HELM

The Duluthian Manages the Campaign of Joel Perdiccas

IN THE THIRD DISTRICT,

And Fights Senator Washburn Tooth and Nail in the First.

LAMPHERE DEFENDS REED.

Bede's Budget on Willis--Clausen Claims Swedish Papers--Gossip.

Sam Phillips, of Duluth, is still the field manager of the Heatwole campaign in the Third district, Joel Perdiccas himself and Sam being all the managers the aforesaid campaign has, in fact.

It was the rotund and jovial Samivel who caused Joel Perdiccas to rush into print with his list of silly questions of the crinoline order, and it was Samivel, who, after aiding in their preparation, handed out the list for publication to one of the Republican organs of the Twin Cities.

Samivel has taken the place of the entire congressional committee named by Joel, and it is Samivel who is being intrusted with the work of "fixing up" the disaffected in all parts of the district as well as the management of the Heatwolian literary bureau.

Samivel is a wonderful character. Two years ago he supported Maj. Baldwin in the Sixth district, and now he is running an anti-Washburn campaign in the First district, while managing the withdrawal of Capt. Reed and other "delicate" matters in the Third district in the interest of Mr. Heatwole. Samivel has a brother who is the manager of the Mazeppa Tribune, in which paper, over the initials "P. A. S.," which is a poor attempt to disguise the well-known initials, "S. A. P.," each week appear from two to three columns, divided pretty evenly between "roasts" for Senator Washburn and O. D. Kinney, of Duluth, and boom matter for Heatwole. The character of the fight the manager and "fixer" of Joel Perdiccas is making on Senator Washburn can be judged by the following, which appeared over the above-stated initials in a recent issue of the Tribune:

Any One Preferable to Washburn.

"If the Republicans succeed in retaining control of the house and senate next winter, the junior senator will be retired with a thump. The election of just such men as W. D. Washburn to the United States senate has caused the downfall of the Republican party. It is time to call a halt. The Washburns must be retired from the United States senate, and honorable men, close to the people, elected in their places. If W. D. Washburn were a candidate before the voters of this state he would be defeated by at least 100,000 majority. The people do not want him. He is not in touch with the masses. The attempt to again foist him upon the Republican party of the state, if successful, will result disastrously to the Republicans. There are two sides to that proposition. Therefore, all Republicans who have the best interests of the party at heart should make it a point to oppose the candidacy of W. D. Washburn. Any decent Republican is preferable to the Minneapolis iceberg."

The "roast" given above was scathing enough, but it was only a starter, for in last week's issue of the Mazeppa Tribune, over the same initials, "P. A. S.," appeared an outburst worthy of Donnelly himself, in fact the Sage with all the animosity of years of fighting and defeat would not have made a more terrific arraignment of the Minneapolis senator. After calling upon some good Republican to enter the field against Washburn, and indicating that Gov. Nelson is about the proper man, Samivel rehashes the history of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and charges all sorts of crookedness on Gen. Washburn. He closes with the following pointed statement:

This Is Absolutely True.

"The above scathing indictment of Senator Washburn is absolutely true. If the people of Minnesota desire to return to the United States senate the agent and representative of the Canadian Pacific railway in this country, well and good, but thinking people will hesitate before doing so."

Some time ago it was intimated that Candidate Heatwole was likely to be a candidate for United States senator at the coming session of the legislature, and Samivel Phillips, of Duluth, seems to be furnishing the proof with which to substantiate this rumor.

At the request of Joel Perdiccas, Samivel assisted at the Chaska convention, and after the convention adjourned it was Samivel who went to Capt. Reed for Mr. Heatwole and tried to "persuade" him to get out of the way of the ponderous (in avoirdupois) Heatwole. Since then Samivel has been working through many Republican leaders to get the Glencoe man off the track, and has almost daily been giving out the information that "the old duffer" was about to get out of the way. Two years ago the chairman and other members of Joel's campaign committee had nothing to do with handling the large campaign fund contributed by the national Republican congressional committee and leading Republicans of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and this year it seems that the same old dodge is to be worked. Samivel and Joel Perdiccas are going to do all the "handling" there is to do.

The friends of Senator Washburn who have been led to believe that the Northfield man is for him will be able to see just how much Joel is interesting himself in behalf of the Minneapolis man.

Samivel has already made a few trips around the Third district, and his literary bureau has already turned loose a quantity of circulars in German. His fine Italian hand is rapidly becoming almost as corpulent as his body. It only needs to appear to be recognized, and it's dead against Washburn this year, in fact, as violently against Washburn as it was against Judge Searle, the Republican candidate for congress in the Sixth district, two years ago.

A STAUNCH DEMOCRAT.

Bede's Budget Discusses the Attacks Made on Judge Willis.

The manner in which the Democrats of Minnesota rally to the support of Judge John W. Willis after each assault of his enemies must be gratifying to him, as it is to all loyal Democrats everywhere. The services rendered the party by Judge Willis in the past entitle him to the honor that is so certain to be bestowed upon him next month. Bede's Budget in discussing the attacks made on Judge Willis has this to say:

"That the Republican press should condemn the Democrats for nominating John W. Willis for associate justice of the supreme court is not surprising. Knowing that the combined vote of the Populists and Democrats is certain to elect him, Republican criticism in this instance is simply an amusing exhibition of wailing and gnashing of teeth. But that certain Democratic papers should object to Judge Willis' nomination for the reason that he had been previously nominated by the Populist party is surprising. But it amounts to no more than blind and unreasoning partisanship.

A Staunch Democrat.

"Judge Willis is as much of a Democrat as he ever was, and it is hard to find a better one. He is one of the old-fashioned, Jeffersonian kind, believing in true Democratic government by and for the people. He has done noble service for the party in this state, while his influence, his conduct and his counsel have been such as should make the Democratic party proud of him. And he still maintains that he is a Democrat. He is radically opposed to the insidious encroachment of federal power and corporate power in our courts as well as in our law-making bodies. For that reason he was named by the Populists as a candidate for the supreme bench. Does that make him any less deserving of Democratic indorsement?

"Mr. Willis is a high-minded, cultured, scholarly man, learned in the law, an orator—a man every inch of him, in heart and intellect and stature. His sympathies are right, and he is fearless in maintaining the right. Feeling, as he does, that our social fabric is being undermined, and that we are drifting away from the principles upon which this government is founded, he is just the man to sit

Impartially Upon the Bench

and represent justice when greedy, powerful and selfish interests are seeking to break down every barrier between them and wholesale plunder and oppression.

"The trouble with the people is that they often elect men to the bench, as well as to other positions of responsibility, who are but the tools of powerful and designing interests. We have them on the bench in the district, on the supreme bench of this state and in the federal courts. We howl at their outrageous decisions when it is too late. Placing a man on the bench does not transform or regenerate him. He is still the same man. And so we have seen these creatures of unscrupulous greed ignore justice and bring the law into contempt by their subserviency to those who select them for a purpose. Happily this state has done something already to redeem the supreme bench by the election of two brave and fearless men, Judges Buck and Canty, and by the election of Judge Willis another of the same stamp will be added to their number."

FRAUDS ARE CONCEDED.

A Republican Veteran Justifies Capt. Reed's Candidacy for Congress.

Maj. Lamphere, of the Moorhead News, is an old veteran, and, while a staunch Republican, and the editor of a Republican paper, does not hesitate to denounce the men who have been heaping abuse on Capt. Reed because of his candidacy for congress. Mr. Lamphere knows something about the workings of the Republican machine in this state, and how little chance the people have to secure recognition. In a late issue of the Daily News he says:

There is this that can be said about Capt. A. H. Reed's independent candidacy for congress in the Third district, on account of which so much abuse has been heaped upon his devoted head. The law of the state expressly sanctions such a course, and in view of the meager attendance at primaries and the opportunities there afforded for political hirelings and tricksters to carry out personal design, as often happens, the certificate plan of nomination can be made to reflect more nearly

The True Sentiment

of the people than conventions made up in such a way. Inasmuch as there are charges of great irregularities in connection with county conventions in some of the counties composing the district, which seems to be conceded as having substantial ground to rest upon, it is quite possible that Capt. Reed can secure by the certificate plan the approval of as many good Republicans and law-abiding and respected citizens of his nomination as his successful rival secured by his nomination.

Personally we have no acquaintance with Capt. Reed, but from general reputation and report it is made clear to us that he was a faithful and brave soldier, and served his country well in its time of need; that he has been a constant and influential working Republican for thirty years or more in this state; that he is a man of good ability and well qualified for the duties of congressman; that he has long had the ambition (just as honorable in him as in Mr. Heatwole or any other man) to go to congress. Under these circumstances why should not he have received the Republican nomination? If he was defrauded of it, as he states, by unfair and dishonest methods, who can blame him for seeking justice at the hands of the people?

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT.

The Fifty-Third District Has Many Seekers for Legislative Honors.

E. A. Arnold, present judge of probate of Itasca county, is at the Merchants. "The politics of our county are a little mixed," said he last night, "on account of the new election law passed in 1893, not being thoroughly understood. Under section 34 of this law an assembly or convention is defined as a convention or assembly of delegates representing a political party. We have been under the habit in our county of holding everything under the mass convention system. The Populists discovered that this was illegal under the act of 1893, and so it called a delegate convention. The Republicans must in consequence call a regular convention, or lose their identity as a political organization, in compelling all their delegates to run independently. The chairman of the Republican county committee called a Republican county delegate convention, which was held on Monday (Oct. 8) at La Prairie. This gave La Prairie three of the offices, Grand Rapids seven, and one went to the north end of the county. Angus Mackintosk, the county auditor, declined to put the regular delegate nominee on the ballot, but insisted in putting on the delegates of the mass convention instead. I secured a temporary order in the supreme court restraining the auditor from such action, and compelling him to put the regular delegate convention upon the ballots, or show cause on Monday next at 10 o'clock why he has not done so."

Judge Arnold is running as independent candidate for representative in the legislature from the Fifty-third district. This includes the counties of Itasca, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Aitkin and Wadena. He graduated from law school with Tom Carter, chairman of the national committee. He proposes to make it hot for all competitors.

CLAUSEN IS CONFIDENT

That the Swedish Papers Can Be "Persuaded" to Come Back to Nelson.

The Republican managers are pursuing the editors of the Scandinavian papers with great eagerness just at present, and, as stated in yesterday's GLOBE, they are feeling confident that they are going to be able to "persuade" some of them to wheel around and support Nelson. Whether these boasts are founded on something substantial will be seen later, but A. C. Clausen, of the Republican executive committee, and also state grain inspector, is authority for the statement that the Swedish papers will all be in line within a few days. Mr. Clausen is usually inclined to be a little enthusiastic, but he made this statement in a very confident manner.

CARVER IS ALL RIGHT.

The Democrats Name a Strong Ticket and Insure Success.

The Democrats of old and reliable Carver have placed a strong county and legislative ticket in the field, headed by L. Streukens for auditor, F. E. Dutoit for sheriff and Senator J. W. Craven for the state senate. The ticket is made up of fighting and loyal Democrats throughout, and follows:

Auditor—L. Streukens.
Treasurer—Joseph Schepers.
Sheriff—F. E. Dutoit.
Register—L. K. Sexton.
Judge of Probate—Julius Schaler.
Clerk of Court—G. Krayenbuhl.
County Attorney—A. F. McCormick.
Coroner—Dr. F. D. Chapman.
Court Commissioner—J. G. Mock.
Legislative, Thirty-seventh District—For senator, Joseph W. Craven; for house, L. A. Klock.

COMPLIMENTED MANAHAN.

One of the Democratic Orators Impresses Austin Democrats.

Gen. Becker on his trip through the First district was accompanied by James Manahan, of the firm of Manahan & Howard, of this city. Mr. Manahan was born and reared in the First district, and after graduating at the Winona normal school passed through the state university. He is an eloquent speaker, a thorough Democrat, and his old friends in the First district will be glad to read what the Austin Herald said of his speech delivered there. It follows:

"Mr. Brackenridge was followed by James Manahan, of St. Paul, one of the brightest young lawyers and platform speakers we have heard for some time. Mr. Manahan laid out the arguments used by the opposition, and pulverized them with the greatest ease and delight. He talked Democracy and defended the party in a most effectual manner. During his remarks the speaker became eloquent in expounding the gospel of true Democracy, bringing out the scores of good things the president and many true Democrats had accomplished against great opposition on the part of some Democratic senators who were the property of the monopolists and trusts, body and mind."

AT THE THEATERS.

Sol Smith Russell made a departure last night from the play of the "Poor Relation" type, and gave his loyal patrons a classical treat in the "Heir at Law," which recalls the old school of actors, best represented by Joseph Jefferson. In Mr. Russell's performance Jefferson's prompt book and stage business is utilized, and as far as the supporting cast is concerned it compares very favorably with Jefferson's production. This may seem undue praise, but Mr. Smiley as Lord Duberly, Alfred Hudson as Zekiel Homespun, Miss Kate Ryan as Lady Duberly, and Miss Kate Blanke as Caroline Dormer, all had opportunities that they lack in the familiar plays of Mr. Russell's repertoire, and exhibited a far greater ability than the chance auditor would be likely to credit them with. Mr. Russell had a congenial part in Doctor Pangloss, and it is almost needless to say that the unctious lines of the part were immensely heightened by his inimitable personality. Though his performance will by no means obliterate that of Joe Jefferson, it was sufficiently enjoyable to make Mr. Russell's most enthusiastic admirers sincerely hope that he will make further experiments with the old comedies, or, in presenting new material, will select the more legitimate type, to which he would certainly be an ornament.

Ruy Blas, in which Salvini appears for the first time here, on the second night of his engagement, is the most ambitious role in the whole field of the romantic drama. The play has not been seen often in this generation, for it is only the most consummate artist that can appreciate its possibilities. It is the story of a poor lackey, who, endowed with an intelligence above his station, became madly in love with his queen. His mad ambition leads him unconsciously into the political intrigues of the day, of which he is merely the dupe. He becomes prime minister of Spain, that is in name only, and it is just when he imagines his fondest hopes are about to be realized that he discovers his real position, and the fiend who has used him as his tool. This scene in which he kills his enemy and afterwards himself, and which is but the climax to a series of ever cumulating incidents, call for the display of the most violent passion, the most terrible revenge and most heart-rending pathos. It presents a great opportunity for an actor of Salvini's stamp, and the Eastern critics say that his work in this role foreshadows forcibly enough the grand successes awaiting him in the very parts with which his father was so grandly associated.

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"The Ship of State" continues at the Grand to well pleased and moderate-sized audiences. The flower matinee given yesterday was well attended. The bill at this theater for next week will be "A Run on the Bank."

On the Political Rialto.

Chicago Record.

Mr. McKinley—Ah, my boy, I made a great hit in Maine with my piece called "The Starving Workman; or, The Cruel Wilson Bill."

Mr. Harrison—Yes, but you should have been in West Virginia when I put on "Grover's Perfidy," "The Ruined Home" and "The Republican Laboring Man." I had 'em crying in all parts of the house.

Mr. McKinley—Out West I expect to star in that piece of mine called "The Author of the McKinley Bill."

Mr. Harrison—I'm counting on doing pretty well with my farce-comedy, "Out of Politics." Will you be out all season?

Mr. McKinley—Certainly. And you?

Mr. Harrison—Booked solid.

Jekyll and Hyde.

Mankato Review.

The Free Press announces that Mr. Benedict, as chairman of the Republican congressional committee of this district, has received an invitation to arrange for joint meetings and debate between Messrs. McCleary, Republican, and Long, Populist, candidates for congress. Of course there need be no doubt about consummating this arrangement, for Mr. Benedict as chairman of the Republican committee and Mr. Benedict as a Populist candidate ought to be able to do so to the satisfaction of the two parties with which he is connected.

Enriches One, Impoverishes Nine

Chicago Herald.

But whether the McKinley enthusiasm is much or little, it is too much as an indication of public sentiment. It is the manifestation of a public sentiment that is unhealthy. So far as it expresses anything, it expresses a belief that it is a just policy for the government to tax and despoil nine-tenths of the people for the aggrandizement of the other tenth. It is approval of a government system which impoverishes nine men to enrich one man, throughout the entire country.

AUTUMN IN THE SOUTH.

The leaves are turning gold:
(Please shut the door: that north wind makes me shiver!)
The world is dressed in colors manifold.
(They say they had a big frost near the river.)

The cordial sun streams down
(I find