THE DAILY GLOBE

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF RAMSEY COUNTY.

ST. PAUL MERCHANTS,

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That tomorrow's Sunday Globe will sell over 5,000 more papers than its nearest competitor.

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That the advertising rates of the St. Paul Globe, circulation considered, are the lowest of any paper published in the Northwest.

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The Great Want Medium of the Northwest

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19. — Indications: For Minnesota: Fair, except local showers in extreme northern portion; southerly winds.

Wisconsin: Generally fair; northerly winds, shifting to northeasterly; slight changes in temperature.

South Dakota: Fair, southerly winds; cooler in western portion.

North Dakota: Increasing cloudiness, with light showers; southerly winds, shifting to westerly; colder Saturday night.

Montana — Local showers; west winds shifting to north; colder in north portion.

Iowa — Fair weather; continued warm southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 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....	29.78	64	Calgary......	29.60	35
Duluth....	29.88	46	Med'e Hat...	29.58	38
La Crosse.	29.84	62	Sw't Cur'ent	29.62	40
Huron	29.72	56	Qu'Appelle	29.60	46
Pierre	29.64	6[illegible]	Minnedosa...	29.76	46
Moorhead..	29.72	54	Winnipeg. .	29.80	44
St. Vincent.	29.80	46	Port Arthur.	29.92	44
Bismarck...	29.72	52			
Williston...	29.64	52	Boston......		56–68
Havre	29.58	50	Chicago		66–72
Miles City..	29.64	52	Cincinnati..		72–80
Helena	29.72	46	Montreal....		46–54
Edmonton..	29.64	32	New Orleans		74–80
Battleford..	29.96	34	New York...		60–72
Pr. Albert ..	29.68	32	Pittsburg....		68–82

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

HERR STRAUSS ist aus.

AND Hugh J. Grant has consented to lead New York Democrats to victory.

IT IS now feared that another war—of words—will break out between Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

BUSINESS is picking up among the Texas banditti. Another train robbery is reported in the Southwest.

THE correspondents in the East are now engaged in killing off the ameer one day and resuscitating him the next.

BEN HARRISON started on a tour making five-minute speeches yesterday. The shorter Ben's speeches, the more popular he is.

"A REPUBLICAN congress does not mean a re-enactment of the McKinley law."—Joel P. Heatwole in his Waconia speech. Thanks, Joel.

MR. MORTON'S Mr. Howard has been ordered back to England. Mr. Howard could not be made to fit under the heading "household servants."

THE GLOBE sold almost as many papers on the street yesterday as all its contemporaries combined. The GLOBE is a hummer when it comes to chronicling a big event.

GOV. NELSON'S oil inspector has greased up his cerebal machinery, and figures out that the governor will have a plurality of 48,000. Is the probate court of Minneapolis in session?

WILLY WALLY ERWIN announces that he is not a Populist. As Willy Wally had previously stated that he was not a Democrat or Republican, the inference now is that he is a Prohibitionist.

CHINA having signed an agreement to fight Japan, but having failed to do anything but run away for these many moons, a referee ought to be appointed to give the contest to Japan on points.

DO THOSE Republican papers which denounce the corruption of the New York police force as Tammanyism know that the New York police is wholly controlled by a police commission composed of two Democrats and two Republicans?

BE TRUE TO YOURSELVES.

It is not altogether surprising that in the prevailing disrupted and unsatisfactory conditions of public sentiment there should exist more or less of uncertainty among voters whose political opinions are not securely grounded on well-defined principles of public policy. Nor is it, indeed, at all wonderful that in the prevailing uncertainty there should arise a fruitful crop of adventurers who by hook or crook wish to scramble into office.

The strange circumstance is that Democratic voters—men who understand at least the fundamental teachings of Thomas Jefferson—should permit themselves to be deceived into acceptance of the foolish isms which are today floating on the surface of political life. We are all more or less liable to be deceived by the gloss of glib and specious professions in this life. But when in ordinary every-day affairs men come to us with one or other scheme which does not appeal to our intelligence, we are, as a rule, able to show them the door.

Why, then, is it that the self-seeking and extravagant politician, who palpably has no mission except to inveigle people into voting him into office, is so bumptious and altogether so promiscuous these days? He merely seeks to take men away from their natural political associations. If he does not succeed in doing this, he succeeds in doing nothing but to make a noise. He has everything to offer, nothing to give; everything to gain, nothing to lose. He is a mere political gnat; here today, nowhere tomorrow.

When the voter enters the polling booth in this city and state on election day he will be confronted by a couple of tickets, each a yard and a half long, more or less. This is the result of the belief of a lot of political butterflies that they may by chance light on a sweet office. This is all to the detriment of the Democratic party and of Democratic doctrine. If Democratic voters remain true to their convictions, these men will be utterly lost to sight a few weeks hence. If they were as steadfast in their beliefs as they should be, we would have today none of these crack-brained adventurers among us.

There is but one remedy for the evil, and that is for Democrats to remain loyal to themselves and to their party. This is the remedy that will bring ultimate relief; that will clear the political skies and once more restore the true faith of the founders of the Democracy, and will enable us to enter successfully on the battle which remains during the closing years of this century to be fought out between capital and labor, between the creatures of monopoly and special privilege and their masters, the American people.

LET OUR ERRORS TEACH US.

When, after the election in 1892, the GLOBE urged the calling together of congress as soon as possible after the inauguration, there were Democrats who regarded the GLOBE as radical. When, later, it urged the same thing again, in order that congress might speedily take up the work of reducing tariff taxation and redeeming the party pledges, there were still those who thought that the GLOBE was too radical. When the GLOBE said that if congress met in December the passage of a tariff act would be delayed by the Republicans until as near the fall elections of 1894 as possible, and that its passage would be followed by the shut-down of the mills and factories for political purposes, there were not wanting those who said that the GLOBE was visionary as well as radical. But when it said that the Wilson bill as reported to the house was not the fulfillment of Democratic pledges, and that its policy of making concessions to the protectionists was a mistaken one, there were again not wanting Democrats to say that the GLOBE was altogether too radical for the party.

There are epochs in the lives of parties, as well as men, when radicalism means victory, and conservatism defeat. Every seaman knows that there are times when it is necessary to crowd on sail to escape danger, just as there are when it is necessary to slacken. Prudence has its place in military operations, but the campaign would be a failure in which prudence was not coupled with audacity. Every business man can recall instances in his business career in which boldness won where timidity would have failed. It was the radicalism of that element in the Republican party that, not content with attacking slavery as a wrong, declared for its abolition, that gave that party its growth and impetus and victory.

It has been for twenty-five years as much the timid attitude of the Democratic party, and its willingness to pursue the policy of factious opposition to the Republican party, that has kept it so long in minority; and it was the courage and audacity of the party under the leadership of Cleveland in assuming the offensive, and not only in attacking the Republican policy as wrong, but in avowing a positive policy of its own, that enabled the Democratic party to become a majority party. When the question is simply one of governmental administration, when no great question is agitating the minds of the people to be solved by political methods, conservatism of action finds its proper place; but when great principles of government are in conflict; when, as now, the question is the right of the mass or the privileges of the few, radicalism is safety and conservatism is failure.

Comparing prediction with fulfillment, the GLOBE finds in present conditions the confirmation of its judgment. Protected manufacturers all over the country, angered at the reduction in taxation accorded them, have sought to influence the congressional elections either by a reduction in wages or a cessation of employment in their factories, and Republican papers and orators are playing them a good second by pointing to their action as the result of the tariff act of the Democrats. But this shallow trick might be left to the intelligence of the workingmen to see through, if it were the only result of the mistake of concession.

The act has had its repellant effec without its compensating attractive effect. There was in it a sufficient indication of the movement of the Democratic party towards free trade to alarm and repel the protectionists of our party, the defection of which element from our party and affiliation with Republicans is duly noted and lauded. On the other hand, the effect of the recognition of protection by way of concession to these interests has operated to deter from joining our party that large element in the Republican party who are free traders at heart, but who see in this action of a Democratic congress nothing but minor differences of detail without differences of principle.

Men learn by their mistakes, and so can parties. The mistake of the concessions made points to the course that should be pursued. The Democratic party cannot rest at the point it has reached, and it must discard the advice of conservatives and follow the lead of Cleveland and Wilson and the radical element of the party, in an early and longer strife towards free trade, with an honest avowal that that is its ultimate object. In this way only will it compensate for the loss of the protectionists in its own ranks by gains from the ranks of other parties.

COL. KIEFER GATHERS FACTS.

Col. Kiefer's statement in his famous tariff speech in congress that "Minnesota is lined along the Canadian border with establishments engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements" having been questioned, it is understood that the colonel has put in part of his time between sessions in visiting the boundary line from Grand Portage up through the Rainy river to the Lake of the Woods, getting affidavits from the Indians that manufacturing establishments exist there which are turning out immense quantities of agricultural implements.

It is reported he took in Taylor's Falls by the way, and secured from the oldest inhabitant residing there an affidavit that that town is a "great lumber-manufacturing center."

When he gets his statistics all compiled, it is understood that he will reduce them 150 per cent in order to establish a parity between the manufacturers of implements, the lumber interests and the starch factories, whose demolition he so eloquently deplored owing to the reduction of the duty on starch 100 per cent. It is also understood that he is securing affidavits from sheep raisers in Minnesota to corroborate the statement of Senator Hansbrough that the sheep of this country had been reduced in number 350 per cent by Mr. Cleveland's administration. We shall look forward to the speech in which the gallant colonel floods the house of representatives with his vacation-gathered statistics with interest and also with curiosity, and we trust that Secretary Johnson will not interpose a veto to its delivery.

A HOME ANSWER FOR M'K.

East Liverpool, in Ohio, is the seat of the pottery industry in that state. Those who paid any attention to the campaign in that state last year will remember that ex-Gov. Campbell went down to East Liverpool to make a speech and was very coldly and hostilely received by the potters there, who had been told that the Democrats were going to reduce their wages to a basis of pauperism, and so on. The 60 per cent protection which they had been receiving, and which they had been told was necessary to save them from want and degradation, was reduced to 35 per cent, and the reduction has been in operation long enough to show its effect.

We referred yesterday to the statement of the pottery manufacturers that they were making no reductions in wages. McKinley, in his speech here, said that "in 1892 there was no industry but what was running to its fullest capacity, and no man wanting work but could find it at remunerative wages," putting that blissful condition in contrast with the doleful one which he pictured as prevailing now. If, then, we would expect to find anywhere the destructive effect of the reduction of the tax, it would be in East Liverpool and among the potters, where 25 per cent has been knocked off the tax on imports.

The Crisis, published in that town, is the organ of the potters' trade, and in a recent issue said: "The pottery trade in the West is now booming more than it has done in any time during the past three years. Not a man in the city need be idle who wants to work. Workmen for odd jobs were never so hard to find here. Not one, but half a dozen, works in the city are now running over-time, and the talk of shut-down, prevalent a few weeks since, has been silent. Kelsey and New Cumberland are experiencing the biggest boom in their history, and are turning out nine kilns of ware per week, which breaks the record for that town." We advise Gov. McKinley to take a trip to East Liverpool.

FACTS VS. OPINIONS.

Franklin MacVeagh, in one of his speeches, pokes fun at the Republican papers whose editors in their department are howling calamity while the advertising and news columns flatly contradict them, citing the Inter Ocean, and quoting from it as one of his illustrations. This nettled the Inter Ocean, which said that "no one else ever thought of going to the advertising columns of a newspaper for expression of the opinions of the paper itself." With an indignation that shows how nettled it was, it says that "everybody knows who knows anything about the matter that nothing could be more absurd." This is funny. Here is a plain question of fact: Is the situation improving? Who knows it, if anybody? The editor in his sanctum or the man of business in his shop, or the reporter gathering facts? The editor says in his department that, in his opinion, times are not improving. The business man in his advertisements and the reporter gathering facts say times are improving, and the editor grows indignant because the facts of the case are against his opinions. But when editorial opinions run against facts, that happens to the opinions that happened to the cow that got in the way of Stephenson's locomotive—it was "dom bad for the coo."

IN THE labor department of the GLOBE there was recently given the notorious Hazzard circular and one pretending to come from the American Bankers' association. The Hazzard circular has been frequently printed in Populist papers, who resurrected it from the files of the Greenback organs in which it did service twenty years ago. It is a fake, pure and simple, the exposure of which followed its first publication. The pretended circular of the American Bankers' association is a rank forgery. It has no signature and bears date March 2, 1893, which was Sunday. The matter was used by the conductor of the labor department in good faith, accepting the circular as authentic. The GLOBE does not wish to be thought capable of fathering such stuff, nor does it believe that the cause of labor will be advanced by using it or permitting its use to go without protest. That cause has merits enough of its own to give it a standing in the good opinion of the public without falling back on fakes and forgeries.

THE Minneapolis Tribune says that "it was felt that the state owed them (Ermisch and Wonigkeit) something better than death on the gallows." The Tribune has moral mushiness. The state paid them exactly what it owed them, and it owed them this because they did not pay the state what they owed it. This sickly sentimentality is a criminal watering pot. It encourages crime by its slobber over the convicted criminal, and its tendency to avert the punishment of the crime.

THE Order of United American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America and the American Protective Association of Pennsylvania have joined in a circular containing a series of twelve questions which they have sent to all the candidates of the various par-

ties of that state for answer, and to Mr. Singerly, the Democratic candidate for governor, among the rest. The Record publishes the questions and the answers of Mr. Singerly. The significant question, and the one which shows the purpose of all these organizations, is the eleventh, which asks: "Do you believe that Protestant Americans are the best and safest persons to entrust with the management of our public offices?" In answer Mr. Singerly says: "I do not believe that a man's religious belief should be a subject of political inquiry. The public's safety is best assured by simple honesty, capacity and efficiency on the part of officials." He speaks like a true Democrat.

EASTERN Republicans are squealing vociferously because ex-Vice President Morton's fingers are caught in a trap which they expected would never be sprung. Secretary Carlisle is berated roundly by them for ordering the arrest of Mr. Morton's second coachman, and it is declared to be a piece of petty political persecution. There may have been local politics at the bottom of it in New York; but when the complaint was made and proofs submitted to the secretary, he had no other option than to enforce the law which ex-Vice President Morton had helped into legality by his signature. These fellows cannot understand the Democratic idea that a law is made to be enforced, and not as a piece of clap-trap to fool voters with.

WHILE the Cincinnati Enquirer is nominally a Democratic paper, it has not been at all in sympathy with the movement of the party towards free trade. In its issue of the 13th inst. it gives a full page to the report of its correspondents all over the state, to whom it wired instructions to get at the facts in regard to the condition of the various industries of the state, and expressly enjoined them to make their reports strictly non-partisan and to give the facts simply as they exist. Commenting upon the report editorially, the Enquirer says that business improvement is general and of broad dimensions, and that "it looks like a cyclone."

THE Tribune quotes from the Fargo Argus the opinion of some one who would have a tariff wall built that would absolutely exclude the products of foreign labor from our shores. The comment of the Tribune on this is that "three inches of snow fell in Pennsylvania on Sunday." The pertinency of the comment may not be sensed readily, but we take it that it was the Tribune's way of turning its cold shoulder on the tariff-wallite.

MISS IDA WELLS will now have an opportunity to conduct her party of English investigators into outrages on negro rapists to some other point than a Southern state. The incident at Washington Court House in Ohio is worthy of her and their attention. Sundry papers of a partisan type that have been dilating upon Southern outrages of this kind might also consider the incidents and reflect upon them with benefit.

STEVE ELKINS is engaged in trying to defeat William L. Wilson for re-election, and in a speech the other day he said that Mr. Wilson was putting his hands into his, Elkins', pocket. Mr. Wilson retorted by saying that if he did put his hand into Elkins' pocket he would not take out anything that honestly belonged to Elkins, because all that was in it he had filched from other people during the past twenty-five years.

WILL the Republican state central committee and the Pioneer Press please take note of the fact that John M. Thurston, the Republican candidate for senator in Nebraska, in his joint debate with Bryan, admitted that he was in favor of the free coinage of our domestic silver, excluding the product of other countries? The country could stand that, he thought, but could not stand being deluged by the silver product of the world.

ON THE whole, we are rather glad that our Republican friends are such persistent calamity croakers, insisting that it is all due to the tariff, because we feel that it will help get into the heads of the business men the conviction that the system of taxation that makes business stability depend upon it, and not upon energy and ability and industry, had better be gotten rid of as soon as possible.

THE Chicago Tribune continues to quote, editorially, the garbled extracts of Chairman Wilson's speech in London. Taking part of what he did say, and omitting the rest, it makes him say what, in fact, he did not say. This may be considered good politics in Chicago, but it is neither honest nor gentlemanly anywhere.

ONE of the minor, but not the least significant items showing the present condition is the great demand on the mint for pennies. This is due to the fact that merchants are making reductions of price on a closer scale than by nickels, and the pennies are in demand to make the necessary change. It is always an indication of financial health when pennies are used in shading prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER keeps up his daily demonstration that, it republics are ungrateful, Republicans also are, and throws hot shot into the party of calamity by announcing the rush of trade to his bargain counters to reap the harvest of lower prices.

PERSONAL NOTATIONS.

At the Clarendon—J. A. Farrah, Dickinson, N. D.; George C. Parker, Rochester; W. R. Synd, Elgin; T. C. Jewett, Litchfield.

H. P. Bicknell, of New York, who for some years was a resident of St. Paul as an officer of the Northern Pacific railroad, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Windsor.

At the International—G. J. Riley, James Coffman, V. Stattsville, Hastings; James Lester, Maiden Rock; T. Rice and wife, M. Gatet, Pine City; Hy Aubache, Z. Burnette, Duluth.

At the Windsor—F. H. Wagner, Canton, O.; L. W. Earle and wife, Tomah, Wis.; F. A. Bremer and wife, Duluth; S. J. Fox, Black Elm, Wis.; Joseph P. Schaefer, Milwaukee; H. Gervais, Juana, Alaska.

At the Hotel Metropolitan—D. M. Bell, Grand Forks; H. Miller, Chicago; Miss E. G. Pardee, Vernon, N. Y.; Miss C. T. Pardee, River Falls; Mrs. A. Blodgett Sr., Mrs. A. Blodgett Jr., Faribault; J. Dougal, Chicago.

At the Sherman—F. Katsky, Fargo; A. H. Arnett, Dickinson; W. M. Cornish, Fort Atkinson; J. W. Madison, New York; A. B. Yates, Helena; R. F. Dawson, Grand Forks; D. Kohler, Pembina; Samuel Boyd, Bolla, N. D.

At the Ryan—Henry G. Hershfield, Helena; F. W. Noyes, Milwaukee; E. D. Kauffman, Des Moines; Dr. S. C. Glidden, Spokane; A. Calisch, New York; J. S. Hutchison, Boston; Herman Jones, Baltimore; C. A. Cushing, Portland, Me.; E. Windsor Richards, Law Moor; William E. Joslin, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Whitaker, St. Louis; L. W. Fay, Madison; Frank Sancho, New Orleans; John H. Bliss, Erie, Pa.; H. A. Wallace, C. L. Hotz, Cleveland; C. E. Robinson, wife and child, Joliet, Ill.

AT THE THEATERS.

Salvini's presentation of the double bill, "L'Ami Fritz" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," at the Metropolitan last night was nothing less than a revelation to his admirers here. Both plays were totally different from anything he has yet done here, and so diametrically opposite in character, coloring and tone that they furnished the best positive proof of the actor's versatility and the capabilities of his excellent supporting company. As artistic gems, the double bill is perhaps the best thing he has done during the week. He has done a service to the stage and a courtesy to his admirers in adding to his repertory two such strongly contrasted plays. In both the art of the actor is well tested, and between the demands of the two he is seen in some new and altogether admirable phases of his skill and talent. Any one who has read stories by Erckmann —Chartrain— and what lover of the simply poetic and fascinatingly true has not read something of theirs—may imagine from the title of "L'Azmi Fritz," or "Friend Fritz," as Salvini announces it, that the play is full of unaffected homely life, full of quaint charm, and so indeed it is. It is the sort of play that dramatic artists of France and Germany delight to get hold of, and which are now coming into favor in this country; plays of sentiment, expression, character and pretty incidents, in which there is not a great deal of what is ordinarily called action, but an artistic and delicate development of individual natures through an interesting story to a romantic climax. There could be no simpler story for a three-act play, yet the interest never abates. The whole effect is charming, and Salvini's acting of Fritz from the first happy scene at the table to the final transport of joy is among the most finished and exquisitely artistic things he has yet given the public a chance to see him in. His work in this play is of a high class comedy line, and never is he seen to better advantage than when he is employed in work that calls for the detail and graceful handling that does the character of the happy Alsatian. Effective work was done by pretty Maud Dixon as Suzel, and the other members of the cast, especially John Lane as the Rabbi. The methods of this excellent actor were better employed in this part than in anything he has yet been seen during the week.

"Cavalleria Rusticana," which concluded the bill, is the very antithesis of L'Ami Fritz. It is like a terrific storm that breaks upon a beautiful June day. Nothing like it in intensity and realism, it is safe to say, has been seen on the stage of a St. Paul theater. This may have been expected in a large degree from the operatic representations of Verga's peculiar Sicilian love story; but the opera, after Salvini's dramatic version, is an exceedingly tame affair. The audience were not prepared for anything so startlingly realistic. Though but a short one-act play it combines the action and intensity of a dozen ordinary dramas. With its Sicilian scenes and costumes it is picturesque to a high degree. It is strange, weird and fascinating. It is one of those whirlwinds of passion, a living picture, vivid in its presentation of the fierce, impetuous natures of the hot islanders, that rivets your attention, that holds you spellbound, and when it is over you heave a sign of relief as though you had passed through some terrible ordeal. But you feel you have never gazed on anything that equaled it in realism and intensity. You saw Tirriddu before you in the person of an actor whose Latin temperament fitted him with qualities for the performance of such a part that you could not imagine in one of the Anglo-Saxon race. Salvini's Tirriddu is today one of the conspicuous impersonations of the American stage. It shows his probabilities in such roles as Othello, in which we hope to see him at no distant day. In this weird and powerful play, the efforts of some of the other members of the company are seen to their best advantage, notably those of Miss Moretti. She was an admirable second to Salvini. She seemed to absorb his methods and ideas, and their scene together in front of the church, where he casts her off, was thrilling, dramatic and artistic. William Redmund was also seen to excellent advantage as Alfio. He was more powerful and effective than in anything he has yet done with Salvini. The stage management was really marvelous, and the duel scene terrible in its realism. It is here that Salvini excels. The audience that left the Metropolitan last night was probably impressed as it never was before, and will remember the double bill that Salvini presented as an event in its theater-going career. It is to be regretted he does not do it again. "Ruy Blas" will be given at the matinee today, and the engagement concludes tonight with "The Three Guardsmen."

⁂

The sale of seats for "Aladdin Jr." is already very large at the Metropolitan. The announcement that the American Extravaganza company would not play at Minneapolis this season has resulted in a large number of orders for seats coming in from the theatergoers of that city. The interurban line is making arrangements to put on extra cars betweed the hours of 7 and 8 and 11 and 12 in the evening. Excursions will be run from Stillwater, Red Wing and Hastings during the week. The grand amber ballet in "Aladdin Jr." will be put on at the Metropolitan exactly as it has been presented at the Chicago opera house. Nothing will be curtailed, cut down or dropped out for the road. David Henderson doesn't do business that way. If he can't give his entire production he don't give any at all.

⁂

"A Run On the Bank," with Ward and Vokes, closes a successful week's business at the Grand with a matinee today and a performance tonight. This bright comedy has made an excellent impression here. "The Power of Gold," a melodrama dealing with life in London, will be the bill next week. Of all of Walter Sanford's attractions this one is the most conspicuous.

"Bringing in the sheaves" in the harvest season. To prepare for baking with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

LIES GALORE.

Chicago Tribune's "political pointers," with sauce:

While wheat has fallen 40 per cent a loaf of bread costs just as much as ever. This is something of which tariff reform fails to take account.

Bakers claim it is because their workmen's wages have risen.

Every dollar's worth of foreign goods taking the place of a dollar's worth which can be made at home takes 85 cents' worth of employment from American wage-earners.

Census Porter's figures say 25 cents' worth. But 25 cents' worth of American labor has gone into the dollar's worth of product that was exchanged for the dollar's worth of foreign product. But for the exchange American labor would have been idle.

The Democrats are singular economizers. They claim to have saved $25,000,000 in pension payments, but the apparent saving was accomplished by keeping back pension claims from settlement.

It is simply a lie that pension claims are kept back. The saving stated is accurate.

In 1893 Cuba bought 1,000,000 barrels of flour from the United States. Since reciprocity ceased she has raised the tariff on American flour from $1 to $1.75, and now buys her breadstuffs from Spain.

Assuming the statement true, it is bad for the Cubans, who will either have to pay $4.75 more for their flour or eat less; probably the latter.

The new tariff bill increases the McKinley duty on cut nails from 18 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent. Cut nails are the principal article of manufacture in Wheeling, the principal city in Mr. Wilson's state.

Another lie. The McKinley rate was 23.58 per cent.

THE CZAR IS DOOMED.

Russian Officials Reluctantly Admit That the Last Hope Is Gone.

HE'LL NEVER RISE AGAIN.

Imperial Family Gathered at His Side Hourly Expecting the Worst.

BULLETINS ARE MISLEADING.

An Evident Anxiety to Disguise the Seriousness of the Case.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg telegraphs: The czar has taken to his bed, and his imperial relatives are now gathering around him. With an organic disease such as his, the continual decline of his strength is one of the most alarming symptoms. I hear from one of the best informed persons in Livadia that certain other distressing symptoms give considerable ground for the belief that the disease is cancer of the kidneys, and this opinion is shared by independent medical men who have narrowly watched the case from afar. Today, in official circles, it was considered that the condition of the czar

Could Not Be More Critical.

When his majesty arrived in the Crimea he had slept very little or not at all for ten nights. The first few nights that he was in Livadia he slept well, and the change to the balmy air of the Crimean coast seemed to refresh him. There was so much improvement in his general condition that it gave great hopes of his eventual recovery, but the disease itself was slowly getting worse. It was difficult probably, in view of the influence of this deceptive improvement, for the attendant dignitaries of the court to persuade his majesty to be careful and not to go about. The accounts received of the grief of the imperial family are heartrending. In official spheres the anxiety is very great. Everything of importance is more or less at a stand-still.

Thrift and happiness follow the use of Dr. Price's Baking Powder everywhere. It helps to save.

LEVI AND HIS COACHY.

COURTS REFUSE HABEAS CORPUS FOR HOWARD.

His Last Hope Blasted by Unearthing of a Republican Ruling in Similar Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court today dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of John James Howard, Levi P. Morton's English coachman. Under this ruling Howard must go back to England.

There is still one chance open for Howard, and this is an appeal to the secretary of the treasury for a re-hearing of the case. Judge Lacombe, in dismissing the case, did not take the ground that Howard was not entitled to land, but that the courts have no authority under the statute to interfere. The opinion is a lengthy one, and is fortified by references to decisions of the United States supreme court. Gen. Tracy, on behalf of Mr. Morton, raised the point that domestic and personal servants were exempted by the act; that Howard was both a personal and a domestic servant, and consequently his landing was not in violation of the statute. Judge Lacombe admits all these contentions, but said:

"The language of the act clearly relegates to the secretary of the treasury the sole power to decide whether an immigrant is here in violation of the law. The secretary has made such a decision in this case, and, however jealous the courts might be, and reluctant to admit that there was any statute that did not call for a judicial interpretation, the language of the contract labor act was too plain to be set aside." Howard's lawyers will probably make another appeal to Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Associated Press telegram from New York giving the substance of Judge Lacombe's decision in the case of Howard, Mr. Morton's under coachman, was shown to Secretary Carlisle. He said that if Howard so desired he would give him a hearing. As to the decision itself, the secretary declined to express an opinion until he had seen its text.

The immigration officials today made public the decree in the case of Francis John Howlett, who in 1891, it was alleged, was brought to this country by C. W. Eustis, of Washington, D. C., as head stableman and coachman, in violation of the alien contract labor law. Assistant and Acting Secretary Spalding in his letter to United States District Attorney Cole, asking that suit be brought, says:

"The department has uniformly held that said proviso excepting servants applies only in cases where such servants come into this country with their employers, and it has not been held that a head stableman and coachman is to be classed as strictly a personal or domestic servant in the sense of the law."

It is understood that, Mr. Eustis having left the country, the case was dropped.

The Times.

The Washington Post, which tries to hold the partisan balance on a level, quotes a calamity croak from a Republican paper, and follows it with other quotations from papers of the same kidney noting industrial improvements, and says:

"Yes, 'times are growing better,' and no good purpose can be served by croaking. The country could not, at a single bound, spring from deep depression to the height of prosperity, but it has started in the right direction, and the recovery can be retarded only by foolish agitation and threatened disturbance of the conditions that now exist."

Movements of Vessels.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Virginia, from Stettin.

LONDON — Arrived: Hurona, from Genoa.

NAPLES—Arrived: Rugia, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA — Arrived: Maine, from London.

BALTIMORE — Arrived: Ohio, from Rotterdam.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Germanic and Tauric, from New York.

HILL'S ELECTION PREDICTED.

Why the Senior New York Senator Is Strong With the People.

Senator Hill, of New York, has many friends and admirers among the business men everywhere. They like his consistent course in the senate, and especially the record he made in the way of reducing taxation while governor of the Empire state from 1885 till 1892. One of this class is Robert L. Miller, of the Bank of Minnesota, who, besides being a good business man, is a stalwart Democrat. He is confident of the election of Senator Hill next month, and is a thorough believer in the brilliant senior senator from New York.

"I have no doubt of the election of Senator Hill," said Mr. Miller yesterday. "I have watched his career from the time he became governor of New York ten years ago down to the present time, and I am in consequence a warm admirer of his matchless ability, his undoubted integrity and of his great services rendered the people of his state and the Democratic party. A man to be a successful politician and statesman must

Get as Near the People

as possible, and this Mr. Hill does as no other man in American politics has done. As governor of New Nork he reduced taxation on the property of the people and placed it on corporations until now more than enough revenue is raised in this way to defray the expenses of the state institutions. His vote in the last campaign for tariff reduction was always found on the right side in the senate. He voted for free sugar, free coal, free iron and all raw materials. In this he came nearer the Chicago platform than any other member of the senate."

"For the reasons," concluded Mr. Miller, "I have cited and many others well known to the people of New York, I believe that he will be elected governor over Mr. Morton by a handsome plurality. The people of New York are on the side of David Bennett Hill because they have confidence in him. His denunciation of the un-American attempt being made to discriminate against citizens on account of their religious beliefs was masterly and true Democratic doctrine."

SOCIAL AND MUSICAL.

Mrs. Harvey Officer, of St. Peter street, gave the second reception introducing her daughter, Miss Alice Officer, to society. The ladies who assisted Mrs. and Miss Officer in receiving were Mesdames J. H. Simpson, J. B. Bass, William Hunt, Frank Bass, S. M. Cary, F. P. Wright, John C. Hill, E. C. Washington, C. A. Dibble, Gustave Borup, J. B. Hoxsie, Hiram F. Stevens, of St. Paul, and Mesdames Schulten and Cockey, of Minneapolis. The young ladies who assisted were Misses Brewer, McDonald and Powell, Schulten, Merrill, Everts, Minneapolis, and Simpson, Bass, Mason, Constance, Grace Upham, Virginia Borup. The dining room was very prettily decorated in pink, and the reception rooms in yellow. About 200 ladies called during the hours, which were from 5 to 7

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Miss Thomson gave the fourth lesson in the course of cooking lectures at the rooms of the Young Women's Friendly association, yesterday morning. The lesson was a most interesting one, the subject being "Soups and Sauces."

⁂

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Park M. E. Church held an informal reception in the parlors of the church last night for the double purpose of saying farewell to Rev. Frank Doran, who is about to sever his connection with the church, and to welcome Dr. McKinley, who will succeed him. There were on the reception committee, besides Rev. and Mrs. Doran, Mesdames Williams, Cameron, Shepherd and Miss Walker. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and the ladies served light refreshments. J. F. Tostiven, on behalf of the congregation, welcomed the new pastor. Dr. McKinley has been for some time the presiding elder of the St. Paul district, and ministered to the spiritual needs of this same congregation when it occupied a modest church on Jackson street twenty-five years ago. Mr. Doran goes to the Frankland avenue church, Minneapolis, a pulpit that has been occupied by such men as Dr. Van Anda and Dr. Wagner. Mrs. McKinley is at present in Philadelphia, and will remain there for the winter.

⁂

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Frist M. E. Church, was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the church. All the old officers were re-elected, and are as follows: President, Mrs. Pascol Smith; vice president, Mrs. Wilcox, second vice president, Mrs. Vernon; secretary, Mrs. H. R. Brill; treasurer, Mrs. Cowen.

Arrangements were made for a fair and supper, to take place during the last week of November, and also for a musicale at Mrs. Pascale Smith's home, on Nov. 1. Committees for the coming winter were appointed and the meeting adjourned.

⁂

The ladies of Myrtle Temple No. 2, Rathbone Sisters, will hold a bazar at Armory hall, corner of Sixth and Exchange streets, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. Refreshments will be served and dancing indulged in each evening. On Saturday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, a special invitation is extended to ladies and children. Admission free.

⁂

Prof. Oscar L. Lienau has sent out invitations for an informal musicale, to be given at his studio, in the Forepaugh block, Seven Corners, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The following programme has been prepared for the occasion:

Quartette .... Verdi
Mrs. O. L. Lienau, Miss Bertha Mangold, Miss Lena Arnold and E. Hertz.
Contralto Solo—"Across the Sands of Dee" .... Sudds
Miss Nettie Greer.
Tenor Solo—"Queen of the Earth"...Pinsuti
N. P. Wold.
Piano Solo—Twelfth Rhapsodie...... Liszt
Mrs. J. A. Detzer.
Soprano Solo—"The Lotus Flower"— Schumann
Miss May Griffith.
Baritone Solo.......... Selected
Jason W. Wait.
Zither Solo.......... Selected
Miss Bertha Mangold.
Tenor Solo.......... Selected
Oscar L. Lienau.
Soprano Solo—"For All Eternity"— Mascheroni
Miss Grace Smith.
Violin Solo—Selected...... A. E. Merris
Contralto Solo—"In the Chimney Corner" .... Cowen
Miss Lulu Weber.
Recitation—"Lasca".......... J. W. Evans
Vocal Duet—"Oh, That We Two Were Maying"........ Mr. and Mrs. Lienau
Piano Duet.......... Selected
Prof. William and Miss Browne.

⁂

A public installation of Mars Lodge No. 2, G. U. O. O. F., will occur next Thursday evening at Market hall. The feature of the occasion will be an amusing comedy entitled "Married Life," by the St. Paul Amateur Dramatic club. The arrangements, which are completed in every respect, are in the hands of the following committee: J. H. Dillingham, John Stokes, E. W. Crancum, Morris Tuders, W. T. Francis, James McLain, Jesse Bolling, Joseph Turner, T. W. Hutchinson, W. E. Stanton, Joseph Strong, R. T. Taylor.

AROUND THE CITY.

Full citizenship papers were issued yesterday by Judge Willis to S. J. Wohlstrom and Louis Jessen.

The Primary Teachers' union will hold its usual meeting Saturday afternoon at the House of Hope church at 3 o'clock.

The Fairfield Athletic club will give fifth annual ball this evening at its hall, 78 South Robert street, end of Robert street bridge.

The meeting tonight at Market hall will be a great one, and the hall will be packed to hear W. W. Erwin discuss the A. R. U. and the defense of Debs and the railroad strike.

There was shipped out to Hinckley yesterday from relief headquarters in this city, for fire sufferers, the following: 120 women's dresses, 120 children's dresses, 62 women's skirts, a lot of books, yarn, etc., etc.

Fire destroyed an unoccupied two-story frame dwelling located on East Seventh street near Birmingham, between 8 and 9 o'clock last night. The damage did not exceed $500, as the building was very old and entirely empty.

The G. A. R. committee will meet at the Commercial club at 4 p. m. today. The plans of the hotels at Louisville, Ky., have been received by the committee. Quarters for the St. Paul delegation have been selected that adjoin those of the national headquarters.

Rare Sacred Concert.

On the evening of Oct. 30 a sacred concert will be given at St. Mary's church, corner Ninth and Locust streets, by the members of St. Mary's choir, assisted by Miss Katherine Richards Gordon, soprano; Miss Florence Lamprey, violinist; A. P. Quesnel, tenor. Following is the programme:

Chorus—"Babylon's Wave"....Gounod
Organ Solo { a. "Ave Maria"......Liszt
b. "Funeral March of a Marionette"..Gounod
Soprano Solo—"Freghiera".......Tosti
Violin Solo—"Romance," opus 26— Svendsen
Bass Solo—"Invocation".......Mariani
String Quartette—"Andante Cantabile" opus 11.......Tschaikonsky
Violin Trio—"Sancta Maria".....Owen
Soprano Solo—"Ave Maria". Mascheroni
Violin Obligato.
Duet, Tenor and Bass, With Chorus—"Et Incamatus"..Hummel
Chorus—"Hallelujah" (Mount of Olives) .... Beethoven

Lady Clerks' Auxiliary.

At a meeting held in the parlors of the Metropolitan hotel by the lady clerks, it was resolved that they organize an auxiliary association to the retail clerks' association of the city. After a careful canvass of the surroundings, a temporary organization was effected. Miss Fanny Brant was chosen president; Miss M. J. Powers, vice president; Miss N. J. Powers, secretary, and Miss Anna Scheekman, treasurer. During the evening Rev. S. G. Smith, who is an honorary member of the clerks' association, gave the ladies a pleasant little talk, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the parlors of the Metropolitan hotel. All lady clerks are cordially invited to attend.

Like the sands of the seashore the purchasers of Dr. Price's Baking Powder are multiplying.

DEALS WITH STRIKES.

MERRITT'S ANNUAL FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

It Discusses Labor and Commonweal Disturbances in the Northwest and Their Suppression.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—In his annual report, just published, Brig. Gen. Merritt, commanding the department of Dakota, says that the movement of troops in his department during the last summer was occasioned by two remarkable outbreaks, which it has been necessary to control by the United States army. In the first place, the organization and movement of the so-called commonweal army or Coxeyites, the other the strike commenced in June on the Northern Pacific, precipitated in sympathy with the Pullman strike. The first of these developed to the greatest extent in the farther Northwest, notably the state of Montana, being augmented and aggravated by causes like those making the strike occurring subsequently of considerable proportions, and more or less difficult to control. The causes are a large floating mining and at times unemployed population, which, being more or less free from the restraint of law, is always ready to join any movement in which idleness, viciousness and lawlessness are found. Another cause is an affected sympathy extended to the lawless by both high and low in office, who depend on the suffrage of the less law-abiding for their positions. This principle of dependence is apparent among all classes of the community. The merchant, the grocer, the tradesman and all who live by the patronage of others are constrained to openly express sympathy with the violent, and in many cases with the lawless, because of the principle of boycotting which has been reduced to a science in this new and meagerly populated state. While many in these communities of the classes of which I speak privately condemn lawlessness, fear that the means for procuring a livelihood would be taken from them by the boycott places them, so far as their public expressions of opinion go, among the worst element.

"It is not wonderful, under these circumstances, that lawlessness was in the ascendant in Montana during both of the abnormal outbreaks referred to. It is perhaps only necessary to add that all the resistance was made to civil authorities. In no instance did the people included in this outbreak resist the military when it appeared on the scene of the disturbance. The troops were used with complete discretion by the officers in command, and the law was enforced without violence."

In treating of the great strike which stopped every wheel on the Northern Pacific railroad, and which inflicted great loss and untold inconvenience upon the public, Gen. Merritt says:

"It is difficult to conceive a worse state of affairs than existed on this road. There was no mail communication with any point west of Fargo. The posts situated on this road could hold no communication with department headquarters save by telegraph. If the blockade had been continued, communities living and troops stationed at different points on the road were in danger of starvation resulting from the stoppage of supply trains."

Gen. Merritt tells in detail how he disposed his forces to meet the emergency and open up communication, and says:

"It is especially gratifying to note that all these movements, which involved in many instances considerable marching under the least pleasant conditions, were performed promptly and in the most creditable manner. The dispatch with which troops moved, without being cautioned to that effect; the celerity with which they reached their several destinations, and the clearness with which orders were understood and reports were made, reflect credit on the soldierly instinct of the responsible officers at the posts and interior. I have no doubt that if ample measures had not been taken to prevent it, a great destruction of railroad property, even to the effacement of the road for a considerable length of time, would have been wrought by the lawless element whose character has been hinted at in the foregoing."

In conclusion Gen. Merritt returns his thanks to the officers of his staff and Cols. Payne and Burt especially for their excellent management of the theater of operations within their care. In connection with the labor troubles he also calls attention to the necessity of a system of tactics for machine guns.

Tampa Strike Ended.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19.—The Tampa cigarmakers returned quietly to work this morning, with the exception of Gonzales, Mora & Co.'s operatives, the majority being unfavorable to a general strike.