

THE DAILY GLOBE

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WEATHER FOR TODAY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Forecast for Monday: For Minnesota and North Dakota: Fair and warmer; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, Dec. 29, 4:43 P. M. Local Time, 8 P. M. 74th Meridian.

TEMPERATURES. Place. Tom. Place. Tom. St. Paul. 4. Minneapolis. 4. Duluth. 4. Winnetka. 4.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.97; thermometer, 9; relative humidity, 62; wind, west; weather, cloudy.

OPENING THE RESERVE. Recently there was held a meeting at Crookston to give impetus to the opening of settlement by whites of the agricultural part of the ceded portions of the Chippewa reservations.

The preliminary steps required by the act involved in the cession by the Chippewas of the land not reserved for their allotments, such as the census of the Indians and their assent to the treaty, were all taken by Mr. Rice, chairman of the first commission appointed under the act.

All other land is to be termed "agricultural land" and is to be opened for settlement under the homestead laws after the secretary shall have fixed the date and given thirty days' notice of it.

Out of the money from these sales, a permanent fund is to be created in the federal treasury, bearing 5 per cent annual interest, for fifty years, for the benefit of the Chippewas.

For many years the tendency, under a vicious fiscal policy that perverted the taxing arm of the government to make manufacturing more prosperous than the natural laws of trade would make it, the drift of population has been steadily from the farm to the city.

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But the question, to which this statement is but preliminary, is whether we are to have repeated here in Minnesota the disgraceful scenes of violence and greed and fraud that have characterized the opening of every reservation since the war.

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the same game with greedy men? Is the speculator to have a good time on the agricultural lands, jumping claims and defending his fraud with revolvers? Cannot the government of the United States devise some way in which this may be avoided, and a saner method of disposal adopted?

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY. The tendency of public events of late has been toward shifting the whole burden of this government, and the responsibility for its conduct, upon the shoulders of its chief executive.

Let us look at two recent instances. When the duty of revising and reforming the tariff in accordance with the overwhelming command of the people of this country was placed upon the Fifty-third congress, how did it respond? Instead of setting itself to perform its constitutional duty, it devoted months to the construction of such a bill as it regarded to be politically expedient.

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prices of farm products, the profits of farming are increased. Outgo is less, even if, owing to causes above and beyond human laws, income is also diminished. With this, aided by the depression, always most severely felt in the cities, there has been noticeable for a couple of years a decided drift of population back to the land from the cities.

But if there are disadvantages, there are also advantages in this very ignorance. They go to their new vocation with nothing to unlearn. No prejudices, no inherited habits of processes hamper them. They bring to it senses sharpened by keen contest with their fellows.

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market their patriotism elsewhere. Hereafter the orator, instead of traveling about the country from the opening to the close of the campaign, will merely go into the phonograph room of the state central committee and, instead of talking to a crowded house, will deliver his rounded periods to a bank of recording phonographs, and, for the remainder of the campaign, can, if he wish, go fishing. The speaking force of the committees will consist of some boy with his graphophone and funnel going from town to town, where flaming bills have heralded the coming oration of the Hon. Elijah Porram by phone, and the speech will roll out of the wide-mouthed funnel to the delighted edification of the audience.

Then there are the minor advantages. When the phonograph has made some telling point that has brought down the house it can be made to repeat the words, a thing the speaker cannot do, or the whole speech may be repeated, as was Smith's. Then, too, the phonograph will be exempt from those disconcerting interruptions by dissenters. There will be no use in asking it tripping questions for it will pay them no heed. The speech can be accompanied or followed by humorous or patriotic songs, especially if it happen to be a dull one, as many of them are. Secretaries will no longer be bothered to the point of distraction by appeals to have some favorite speaker sent to impossible dates. They will simply have to order a boy and a machine sent wherever the orator is wanted, with his records and equipment. Thus one man may be speaking the same night to a hundred different audiences at the cost of only a small boy, a lot of "blanks" and the rent of a graphophone. But the vista of possibilities widens so far that the imagination of the reader must in the picture.

DO NOT UNDERSTAND HIM. To the average Republican editor his Democratic brother is a standing enigma, whose mental processes he cannot comprehend. If the latter find in the administration of his party or in the doings of a congress controlled by it something of which his judgment does not approve, he is frank and outspoken in his criticism and opposition. Thereupon he is termed a Mugwump by his dole Republican brother. If he finds in either or both that which he approves, then he is a "cuckoo," and is idly worshiper. And all the while he is doing and solely a Democrat, exercising his right of individual judgment, and insistent ever on his individualism. No collar of party or party manager is about his neck, no badge "my party, right or wrong," is on his breast, and he never makes surrender of freedom of thought or speech. Believing religiously in the same healthfulness of Democratic principles in government, he measures men and policies by them and approves or condemns as they are in harmony or discord with them. Such conduct is incomprehensible to the dole creature who jumps when bosses pull the strings, and bows his head in meek subservience to the mandates of party. In the mouths of such, terms of detestation become words of praise.

STUMPING BY PHONOGRAPH. So largely has the phonograph been put to purposes of amusement that most people have come to regard that as the limit of its usefulness. Now and then it has been heard from as taking dictation in business houses, and a while ago there was a gruesome story of a minister who, before his death, talked his own funeral sermon into a record and it was repeated at his burial. Then there was that Sunday school man at Chicago who had a full service put on the "blanks," from the opening prayer to the singing of the doxology, and held a phonograph service. Gradually, if slowly, the little mystery is making its way into new fields of utility.

But it has been reserved for Representative William Alden Smith, a product of Michigan Republicanism, to open a new field with boundless possibilities for the talking machine. William Alden had accepted an invitation to address a meeting of the faithful in Grand Rapids Saturday night. But William had reckoned without his host, who is one Tom Reed. The emergencies of Mr. Reed's career required that Mr. Smith, and all the other saviors of the country, should be in their seats in Washington instead of being around the country firing loyal hearts. And so, when William Alden asked for leave of absence to go home and warm up the Republicans of Grand Rapids, Tom sternly said: "No, sir." And Smith could not go.

But Smith, like all of his family, is fertile in expedients. If he could not go he could send his voice. And so he hid himself to a phonograph with his speech, that was to have been delivered at the Grand Rapids, and, sitting down to the little buzzing cylinder, speech in hand, imagined that it was a Grand Rapids audience and talked as eloquently, as loudly and as warmly as if the magnetic currents were flickering back and forth between him and his audience instead of merely running through the armature of his phonograph's motor and making "the wheels go round." Sunday's Globe had a dispatch from Grand Rapids telling how the cylinder were put on a repeater and the speech turned on to the audience that filled the banquet hall, and how what William Alden had said in Washington was heard distinctly by his admirers in all parts of the hall, as his voice came sonorously out of the funnel. We were told that he briefly discussed the tariff, advocating protection to labor, discoursed on the money question and enlightened the meeting on our foreign relations. All this was received with "tremendous applause," and so charmed was the audience that it demanded and got an encore.

This is a new factor imported into our campaigns. Sit down for a moment and consider the possibilities. The whole plan of campaigns must be, anyway may be, revised and revolutionized. What a boon to impetuous committees. What a blow at the spellbinders. These patriots, that volunteer to save their country at so much a night and expenses, will have to

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AT THE THEATERS.

"A Yentule Yentleman," the new comedy by Gus Henson, was presented to a packed house at the Grand last night. It was its first presentation to a St. Paul audience and it caught the house.

The first act of the play takes place on board the North German Lloyd steamer in the harbor of New York. In Southampton harbor awaiting the arrival of the tender bringing the passengers from Southampton en route to New York, five or six other characters of the play are introduced to the audience here and Sven runs across an old friend whom he had met in Sweden.

The second scene of the act takes place in the office of the health officer and a case of cholera on board detains the vessel at quarantine. The Hon. Gordon Gwinn, the reliable paper which he is the bearer of to the Swedish embassy at Washington and which he is anxious to have delivered before the delay.

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DOLE SAYS NOT SO.

ANNEXATION MOVE A PROOF THAT HE IS NOT AFTER PERPETUAL PRESIDENCY.

HAWAII WANTS STATEHOOD OR COLONIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT—WOULDN'T BE A TERRITORY.

NO PROTECTION FROM JOHN BULL. Annexation to the United States or Nothing—Interviewed by Kate Field.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—In the Times-Herald of tomorrow will be published an interview with President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, had by Miss Kate Field. The interview is elaborate, filling several columns and touching closely on the Hawaiian policy and international questions. Although it does not appear in Miss Field's letter, the talk was had in the presence of Mr. Dole's cabinet, the members of which subscribed to their chief's opinions unreservedly.

Miss Field, calling his attention to the fact that his government had been said to be characterized by an insane desire to perpetuate itself in office, Mr. Dole said: "The fact that the government is working for annexation to the United States is a good denial of that charge. Annexation may deprive us, or some of us, of office. In the higher offices are men to whom it means personal sacrifice and business loss to discharge their duties. It is simply a matter of degree. We are working in good faith, and I believe that the form of annexation that would meet our requirements, it is difficult to say. A territorial form of government, unmodified from the form obtaining in the United States territories would hardly be suitable. Probably the best course would be gradually to develop from our present system, the federal authorities, of course, having from the beginning jurisdiction over custom, postage and federal courts. Our own government should not be limited by the United States law concerning territories. A new system would have to be invented to suit our conditions, much the same as is the practice of England in establishing a new colony. There is no set system. Each new colony is organized as the necessity of the case demands."

In reply to a statement by Miss Field that she had been told if the United States did not annex the Hawaiian Islands, they would be offered to England, Mr. Dole said: "Our sole policy is annexation to the United States. Other parts of the island group, the domestic, political and material affairs of the islands. Profit sharing is taking the place of contract labor, and other business conditions and improvements have been established. There is no set system. Each new colony is organized as the necessity of the case demands."

TRYING TO AVERT STRIKE. Chief Arthur in Savannah Confering With Railroad Men. SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had further interviews today with the committee representing the engineers on the Plant system. General Superintendent Dunham has referred the matter of contracts to President Pace, who has not yet been received from him. It is the impression that President Pace will endorse the position his several superintendents have taken in opposition to the new contracts. The engineers and firemen are said to be standing together and will act in unison. If there is a strike it will be a general one, embracing the system from Charleston, S. C., to Tampa, Fla., and as far west as Montgomery, Ala.

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