

THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY AT NEWSPAPER ROW, COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS. OFFICES: PAPER OF ST. PAUL. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 401, TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 105 F ST. N. W. Complete lists of the Globe's always kept in hand for reference.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Payable in Advance. Daily and Sunday, per Month \$0.50 Daily and Sunday, Six Months \$2.75 Daily and Sunday, One Year \$5.00

TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Forecast for Monday: Minnesota—Generally cloudy, with light snow in northern portion; southerly winds. Wisconsin—Generally fair; light to fresh variable winds.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. Includes cities like St. Paul, Duluth, Huron, Bismarck, etc.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Dec. 13, 6:43 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 15th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES. Place, Temp., Place, Temp. St. Paul, 32, Qu'Appelle, 20

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.94; thermometer, 32; relative humidity, 86; wind, east; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 37; minimum thermometer, 26; daily range, 11; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, 0.

IMPOSING ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE. It has long been evident that the greatest difficulties which our government has experienced in acting as mediator in disputes with some petty South American state might be a party would be the misdirection which it would be likely to place upon our own action.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation. An understanding reached by the United States and Great Britain combined, in conformity with the highest instruments for securing justice known to modern civilization, that is, a resort to arbitration, is pretty likely to be carried into effect, whether the corporal's guard known as a Venezuela government accepts or rejects it.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

host. We have made our agreement with Great Britain in the Venezuela matter, and by that agreement we shall stand, if Venezuela does not choose to accept it, we shall proceed to settle it, as far as we are concerned, without her consent or participation.

BUCKEYE IN POLITICS

HE WILL PLAY THE USUAL IMPOR-TANT ROLE IN THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

GOV. FOSTER'S CLOSE CALL.

MISSED A SENATORSHIP AND FAILED TO GET THE CABINET JOB.

ANECDOTES ABOUT STATESMEN.

Interesting Reminiscences and Portraits of His of Private Character.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Ohio politicians have always found it difficult to take care of their entire crop of statesmen. All along the history of that state are strewn the skeletons of deceased ambitions. High honors have come to many an Ohio man, and yet all of them aspire to a senatorship or the presidency; and hence they are either dissatisfied or unsatisfied with their achievements.

Ex-Gov. Charles Foster wanted to be elected to the senate many years ago and still cherishes that ambition. He was once promised the position of postmaster general in lieu of the senatorship, and he was made secretary of the treasury a few years ago, and yet he is not happy because he has never been able to write "U. S. S." after his name. He came very near the prize once, but he can never look for so good a chance again. In 1879, the Republicans of Ohio had their usual "innings" and elected a general assembly which chose James A. Garfield as United States senator to succeed Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, whose time expired in 1881.

Following the adjournment of the legislature, the first of the legislature Garfield was nominated and elected president, and was inducted into that office the same day his senatorial term would have begun. At the second session of this same legislature that had elected Garfield to the senatorship, his resignation was received and accepted. Foster, who had then been governor, was the favorite for the succession, and being exceedingly popular with all of the members would have had little difficulty in attaining his ambition, had it not been for one man, and that was Hon. John Sherman, who had resigned his place in the senate to accept the secretaryship of the treasury under Hayes, and who would be out of a job when Garfield came into power.

Sherman wanted his old place in the senate, and Garfield also desired that he be returned, in order to have a friend in that body who would look after the president's interests, and he sent for Foster to come to Mentor, where he begged that the governor surrender his aspirations, for the time, in favor of Sherman, in return for which he promised to make him postmaster general in his stead, then forming Foster, however, knew Garfield better than that gentleman knew himself and was afraid to rely upon his promises in the premises, and frankly told the president the senatorship was more to his liking, and went back to Columbus with the intention of pushing his candidacy for the vacant office.

In this emergency, Garfield made an ambassador of "Hard Money" Thomas Nichols and sent him to Columbus to win Foster over to the plan the president and Sherman were trying to make successful. Nichols met the governor by appointment in the latter's residence one stormy night, and after wrestling with Foster nearly all night, he obtained his consent to withdraw his claims to the senatorship in favor of Sherman.

It had been raining and sleeting the whole evening, and the steps of the gubernatorial mansion were covered with ice, when Nichols, with the precious promise in his possession that Foster would allow Sherman to have his old place in the United States senate, bade the governor good night. No sooner did Garfield's ambassador essay to leave the door than his feet slipped out from under him and he rolled helplessly to the bottom of the steps. He immediately regained his footing, however, and hastened to assure Foster, who was hurrying to his assistance, that he was not hurt in the least; and was all right.

The governor, almost repenting his promise to Nichols respecting the senatorship, answered back in the teeth of the wind that swept around the house: "I'm awfully sorry; I was in hopes you had broken your neck."

During the former Cleveland administration the wife of the president narrowly escaped serious injury or sudden death. It is now said that while some repairs were being made in the white house, before she was married longer than a year, Mrs. Cleveland went on a tour of inspection. It was on that occasion that she had a very narrow escape from an accident which might have proved fatal to her.

As it was her companion, Col. John M. Wilson, commissioner of public buildings and grounds, actually plunged through the ceiling up to the waist, and would surely have gone entirely through had the joists of the floor not been near enough to catch him by the arms and legs. The actual damage done amounted to a few scratches, but the escape was a very remarkable one. Workmen were engaged in putting a new floor in the upper story of the White house. The boards had all been removed and nothing was left but the substructure, consisting of the old joists and the lath and plaster of the ceiling. Mrs. Cleveland, after a vacation, returned to the White house, and in company with Col. Wilson, went around to see the alterations and repairs that were being made. They had nothing but the joists to walk upon, and as Mrs. Cleveland had no shoes on, she slipped, and stepped across from joist to joist, her feet slipped. In trying to save Mrs. Cleveland from falling the gallant colonel missed his own footing and stumbled from the joists on to the lath and plaster. This fall supported gave way, and he dropped through into the lobby below. There was a considerable discussion of the reorganization scheme, but the proposition was considerably modified before its acceptance, the daily writers insisting that they be given majority of the members of the board of directors, the president, secretary and financial adviser, and that the active membership be limited heretofore to those connected with the press directly.

MODIFIED THE PLAN.

Daily Newspaper Writers Insist on Further Concessions. A meeting of writers for the daily newspapers was held yesterday afternoon at the Press club rooms to consider the proposition made by the club to the daily workers. There was a considerable discussion of the reorganization scheme, but the proposition was considerably modified before its acceptance, the daily writers insisting that they be given majority of the members of the board of directors, the president, secretary and financial adviser, and that the active membership be limited heretofore to those connected with the press directly.

AT THE THEATERS.

A pretty story, with just enough romance to engage universal sympathy, enough serious interest to stir the best impulses, enough humor to leave the whole well cheerfully, such is "Tennessee's Partner," the drama which the large audience at the Grand opera house witnessed last night. If any individual failed to enjoy the performance, he needs a physician. Either his heart or his nerves are out of order, or he is suffering from the spontaneous euphonia and hearty laughter that testified to the recognition of every neat stroke and good point in the play, the public heart and stomach were in the right place.

SPARRING FOR WIND.

It has happened a great many times in the political history of this country that mountebanks have been made to appear mean by the force of judicious and long-continued newspaper advertising. We could make up a long list of men who have been prominent for years in public life with no other title to their position than the fact that they were able, by persistence and ingenuity, to keep their names well to the front in the public prints. This seems to be the ambition of the "silver senators" at Washington, and it will be a foolish policy if the Republicans lend it a helping hand. The truth is that Teller and Dubois and Pettigrew and the rest of them are politically stranded. They took the bolter's risk, and they should accept with equanimity the bolter's fate when the people decide against him. If their original scheme had not miscarried they would be the big bosses of the country today. That scheme was planned in the United States senate chamber and was carefully arranged for years beforehand. It looked to the formation of a free silver party in this country made up of recruits from both Democratic and Republican ranks. It was the most gigantic political combination of recent political history. It was backed by the mine owning interests, and it contemplated the capture of the national Democratic convention, the nomination of Mr. Teller and the control of the government of this country thereafter by the members of the senatorial junta. All these men were in it, and they had as allies Senator Jones and some of his associates.

Part of their plan succeeded and part miscarried. They did capture the Democratic convention, but they could not force upon it the nomination of Teller. That, together with the defeat of Mr. Bryan, has left them in a desperate predicament. They are between wind and water. They do not profess today to be either Republicans or Democrats. They are not willing to ally themselves formally with either party, because they flew at high things and are not content with the low estate that must henceforth be theirs. Therefore, they are sparring for wind. They are waiting for something to turn up that will give them another pull upon the political machine. They are posing before the people as representatives of a great cause, and they do not see that the world is moving swiftly onward and leaving them behind. We venture to say that if they should be quietly ignored, if their party in the senate should allow them to go or stay as they please, but make no treaty with them, they would drop out of sight completely before four years are over.

This is certainly the only wise course to adopt. These men have had much more than their fair share of notoriety. As we said of Mr. Towne the other day, they are not great, but only much talked about. Stop the talk and the balloon will collapse. It strikes us that there is much more important business before both the political parties of this country than considering the free silver place or party faith of the free silver Republicans, who staked their political future upon an issue and a conspiracy and lost. If they are let severely alone they will drop out of the ring.

THE SOUTHERN OUTLETS.

The treasury bulletin of the principal articles of domestic export for the ten months, ending with October, furnishes an explanation for the uneasiness of the trunk lines east from Chicago over the new channels in which the product of the farms of the West are seeking foreign markets. It also accounts for the agitation in New York for greater shipping facilities and cheaper methods of handling the grain transhipped from cars of canal boats to trans-Atlantic freighters.

This all becomes plain when the shipments in these periods from ports North and South are compared. During the ten months of 1895, terminating in October, there were 43,110,115 bushels of corn exported and 100,990,111 in the same time in 1896, an increase of 57,879,996 bushels. Boston barely held her own, sending abroad 4,501,212 bushels last year and 4,794,112 this, while New York fell from 15,748,722 to 15,462,120. Against this Baltimore increased her shipments of 6,033,274 last year to 19,915,331 this; Newport News rose from 3,907,658 to 7,964,789, and Norfolk and Portsmouth from 2,279,554 to 10,351,983. These we may assume were shipments largely from the central West.

It is when we come to the exports from the two Southern ports of Galveston and New Orleans, the former of which has but recently perfected communication with the great corn belt to her north, that we find the increase that has astonished and made uneasy

masterly speech beginning "What a piece of work is man!" about spoken with a sentimental sense of the grandeur of man's Creator. For while Hamlet finds no delight in man's society, he cannot but express his admiration of the creature, man. Mr. White-side reads this role with a peculiarly happy and intense intensity without ranting, or sacrificing princely dignity.

The colloquy with Polonius, in the second act is worthy of even more detail than Mr. White-side's performance, particularly in respect to action. The speech beginning, "Slanders, sir," is one of those incisive observations that will bear the most pointed emphasis.

These are but trifling things, to be sure, but life is made up of trifles. Such occasional omissions to make the most of every light and shade that Shakespeare has bestowed on Hamlet's character detract from that extent from the distinctness in outline of the entire picture. Mr. White-side's aim of omission are not so numerous that he cannot gradually reduce them to a minimum to the first admissible observance.

Gifted, as Mr. White-side is with a musical voice of resonant and sympathetic quality and liquid tone, distinct enunciation and pure pronunciation—for that is a gift—he is plentifully equipped for delivering the Shakespearean blank verse. The intelligence necessary to impart correct emphasis is, of course, indispensable to any actor worthy of the name.

White-side is not Booth, but he is White-side, and that is much to be proud of, much better than being an imitator of any actor.

A telegram was received yesterday from New York stating that Mrs. Jacob Litt gave birth to a little girl baby, which died almost immediately. The mother is also reported to be in danger. Mrs. Litt in professional life was a nurse, and a beautiful and talented and successful actress.

Anna Eva Fay has succeeded in accomplishing something in St. Paul that no other performer has ever done, namely, to attract audiences that have crowded every part of the auditorium for seven consecutive performances. Her story, novelty and a packed-to-the-wall audience are to be seen every evening at Conover hall. It is phenomenal—the perfect furore that Anna Eva Fay has created in St. Paul, nothing like it ever having occurred before. The intelligence necessary to demand every evening the past week, Miss Fay's mail is enormous, over 4,900 letters being received last week, 998 of which came during the week.

THE BALDWIN.

The Baldwin, which has been so long in the hands of the Minneapolis players, will begin an engagement of one week at the Metropolitan opera house to-night. Their wonderful work has created a great deal of interest on the part of non-musicians as well as those who believe in mind-reading.

FOUR WERE CLOSE TOGETHER IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

An alarm of fire at 11:10 last evening called the department to the residence of Frank A. Barbeau, 105 Robertson street, where an incipient blaze was discovered in the rear of the building in a pile of rags and old papers. Little damage resulted from the fire, which was extinguished without difficulty by the arrival of the department.

The blaze, which is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, seriously alarmed the occupants of the house at first, but the volume of smoke caused, the men on the fire engine, who were confined to the building, which was insured for \$2,000, at work again early yesterday morning and erected considerable havoc in the vicinity of Western and Como avenues. Within the period of two hours four fires, all incendiary, broke out within an area of a few blocks.

The first alarm was turned in at 1:35 a. m. from box 445. The fire was in the barn in the rear of 600 North Hennepin street. The stable, a one and a half story affair, was owned by Joseph Steinkamp, and was used partly as a store house.

The department responded promptly to the call, but found the place a mass of flames upon its arrival. Mr. Steinkamp's residence was saved after a struggle, and just when the fire laddies had won their first battle they were startled by seeing flames leaping from a barn in a field street, about two blocks from the Steinkamp house.

Assistant Chief Cook immediately sent apparatus to the second blaze. The detail had a hard time saving the adjoining residence, occupied by Joseph Rothwell. The barn was a total loss, and the fire spread to the stable, which was destroyed. The fire was extinguished by the arrival of the department.

Chief Jackson appeared on the scene and directed the companies in their fight against the flames. Before the third fire was extinguished the two blocks distant on University, and upon the west side of Hennepin street, a fire broke out in a barn in the rear of 511 University avenue had been set on fire, and its insides were already enveloped in flames. Before the fire could be extinguished the barn and the contents of the stable were burned. The property is owned by G. Bets, and the residence occupied by A. L. Turner.

Chief Jackson sent a fire reporter last evening that there was no doubt existing in his mind but that the fires were incendiary.

PATROLMAN HAGEN SLUGGED.

His Lips Split While Making an Arrest. Henry Gauges, a youth eighteen years of age, was arrested at the Central police station under the alias of Henry West, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of disorderly conduct preferred by the police against Margaret street detail. In making the arrest Officer Hagen met with an accident, through an effort of the prisoner to escape, which resulted in his remaining on duty. Two of the patrolman's front teeth were knocked out and his lips badly lacerated.