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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Forecast for Monday: Minnesota and Dakotas—Generally fair.

TEMPERATURES.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Temp. Place, Temp. St. Paul 59, Minneapolis 59, Duluth 44, etc.

FALSE PROPHECIES WORRIED.

Over no one feature of the situation do our Republican editors show such plain signs of tribulation as about the non-arrival of prosperity; not on any other feature is there such divergence of treatment.

They are the gullible lot—and there were some millions of them—who believed that the spokesman of that delegation of Ohio editors said in his address to Candidate McKinley on Sept. 8, last year, "The people," said this enthusiastic admirer of the Great Apostle, "the people now await the night of Nov. 3, when the wires will give the signal that will send a thrill through the nation, awakening public confidence and setting in motion the millions of men now idle and the millions of capital now dormant throughout this country."

And what they say is as variegated as Joseph's famous coat. Here is the Winona Republican soberly insisting that the nation was thrilled and is still thrilling, not so much because it believes it as because the Globe-Democrat says so, and what it says goes with the Republican. But there stands Senator Aldrich, with his injector in hand charged with protective elixir, telling his patient, the nation, that "the business of the entire country is in a state of suspension waiting the action of the senate upon this measure."

Then there is that other and more numerous class of papers whose editors are now truthfully and tardily saying that prosperity does not depend upon legislation; that it hangs on public confidence, and that this is a plant of slow growth. It is unreasonable, they now argue, to expect industry to recover in a day from the shock it received in the panic, and that all the people have to do is to be patient; the patient is improving, is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances, and will be out and about in a few more months. Others agree with the Great Apostle, who was so very far in advance, that everything will be loved as soon as the Dingley-Aldrich-Jones-and-the-Lord-knows-who-clatter bill is signed by him. But else latter are only deferring hope, and of that there has been quite enough.

Others are confronted with a more difficult question by the expectant and disappointed voters. They pertinently ask why didn't you talk that way last year? Were you telling the truth then or are you telling it now? If what you now say is true, what you then said is untrue, and when men tell us untruths when we ever to know they are telling us the truth? And this is really what is troubling our brethren; they fear that next time they will not find so gullible a lot of voters, and when they once fall in that, their party's name will be Dennis, and its goose

will be cooked. We do not wonder at their perturbation.

A FREE TRADE ADMINISTRATION.

The Globe is not so hidebound that it cannot recognize the adoption of Democratic principles and practices by any party except its own, nor so prejudiced as to withhold commendation of it. It noted with glad readiness the announcement of Senator Aldrich, in his speech introducing the Dingley Bill in its senatorial garb, that tariffs for protection were no longer possible as a whole, and that some taxes must be laid for revenue only. It is true that we felt compelled to comment on the absurd position in which this placed our friends in the opposition, who had so unanimously and vociferously declared, since '93, that the panic was caused by the mere fear that protection would be diminished, and who had taken up the author of the act of 1890, hailing him as the Great Apostle of Protection and proclaiming him the Advance Agent of Prosperity, to come when protection, full width and fast color, was restored. There may have been something of sarcasm in our comment, but we trust it was not so thickly laid on as to obscure the real satisfaction we felt that, in however slight degree, the Democratic principle of taxation for revenue only had been accepted by our triumphant adversaries.

But we have a more striking instance of the progress the party in charge of our destinies and affairs is making towards Democratic methods, guided by correct Democratic principles, an instance we regret none of the organs of that party have seen fit to note. We refer to the recent action of the administration, by its interior department, in the purchase of sugar for the supply of the Indian bureau for the coming year. Bids had been invited, and six had been duly filed, five from New York and one from Chicago parties. When they were opened the officials were nonplussed by finding one that offered sugar at 4 1/2 cents a pound, while five other ones made a uniform price of 4 1/4 cents. The quantity called for was 1,250,000 pounds, and the difference in the cost made by this single bidder amounted to only some \$2,000. The alarming discovery was speedily made that the lower bid was made by an importer—whose name, Gustav Jahn, indicated his foreign nationality—and that he would furnish sugar made from beets grown by German pauper labor, refined in German refineries, exported by subsidized German exporters and transported in subsidized steamships under a foreign flag. Whereupon the five made a stout protest. They were all Americans. They proposed to furnish sugar refined in American factories by American labor. Some of the sugar would be made from American beets grown by American farmers on American soil.

Now we submit it to the candid judgment of mankind that, by every canon of party creed, by every demand of party loyalty, under every specific pledge of party platform and organ, this protest should have been heard and allowed. What had the house just done; what is the senate doing but protecting American manufacturers and laborers? Why was congress called in extraordinary session, but for the sole purpose of raising barriers against the invading foreigner and his sugar? What was the Great Apostle of Protection made president for, if it was not to bar the foreigner and bar the importer? But, acting just as Democrats would have done, the protest was turned down and the contract awarded to the foreigner, and this by Secretary Bliss after a "serious consultation."

Again, we approve of this action, because it is Democratic. It insists upon the right of the nation to buy its sugar where it can get it the cheapest. That is the pedestal of free trade, and is the right of the individual as well as of the nation. However inconsistent it may be with the theory of the administration, we hail it as another vindication of the correctness of Democratic principle and as another adoption of Democratic methods, whose number, let us all pray, may steadily increase.

PUT BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS.

To the astonishing shortness of the average memory, probably, must be ascribed the general chorus of denunciation of Speaker Reed for the denouncing policy of the house since its incubation of the Dingley bill and pending its manipulation in the senate. Without palliating the course of the speaker, or of the docile majority that so loyally supports him, it is but fair to him and to them to recall some facts not yet so far in the past as to be in total eclipse by intervening events. After the election had installed the Great Apostle of Protection in the position of president-elect, it will be recalled that there was frequent mention of Mr. Dingley in connection with the treasury. Mr. Dingley went to Canton and commended with the Advance Agent, and thereafter it was formally announced that Mr. Dingley found that the condition of his health would not permit him to assume the arduous duties of that department.

In view of an interview which Mr. Dingley later gave out, and which was printed in the papers of Jan. 29, it may be safely assumed that the policy of the coming administration was fully discussed at the Canton conference, to which, it may be added, Mr. Reed was not a party, as he was to no subsequent one, his counsel evidently not having been deemed desirable in fixing the policy of the administration. In that interview Mr. Dingley said "there will be no general legislation during the extraordinary session," which, he announced, President McKinley would call. "When we meet in March the (tariff) bill will be ready for presentation to the house, and it will be passed in thirty days and sent to the senate. Nothing else will be done by the house. We will adjourn from day to day or take three-day adjournments according to the provision of the constitution. I do not believe the senate will force

a long session, when nothing is under consideration but the tariff bill."

Congress met in extraordinary session. Mr. Reed was promptly chosen speaker, and he appointed the ways and means committee, the leading committee of the house, with Mr. Dingley as its chairman. This made him the party leader on the floor. He was also appointed on that custodian of business and procedure styled the committee on rules, which decides from day to day what measures shall be considered by the house and what time shall be given to their consideration. The house met on March 15, and on April 1, fifteen days sooner than Mr. Dingley had foretold, the tariff bill was jammed through and sent to the senate. Since then the programme adopted at Canton and announced on Jan. 23 by the floor manager of the house, it will be observed, has been strictly adhered to. The only variation has been the consideration of the bills vetoed subsequently to the Dingley proclamation of programme by President Cleveland, and some minor matters to meet unforeseen emergencies.

It is probable that the speaker is in harmony with this policy, but clearly it is not his own. It is quite certain that he could not help it, if it were not his and he disliked it. At one end of the avenue are some 300 senators and representatives with a ravenous horde of hungry fellows behind them with appetites for salaries and soft snags sharpened by four years of fasting, without prayer. At the other end of the avenue sits the man who decided last January the course of business in the house and who has at his sole disposal all the places so eagerly sought and imperiously needed. We doubt very much if even the czar himself could command a majority of the house to oppose the pre-determined policy and proceed to transact business, even were he so minded. Whatever blame there is for the loafing of the house must be put on the shoulders of the gentleman who does business at the west end of Pennsylvania avenue.

WHY NOT PRINT HIS SPEECH?

Our Republican contemporaries are not treated with fairness their fellow Republican, Senator Cannon, of Utah, upon whose speech, following his introduction of a bill embodying Lubin's scheme for making protection go far enough around the vicious circle to include the farmers, they have made comment. We have read some sneers, some repetition of the old rhodomontade about the home market, in their editorial columns, but nowhere have we seen any extracts from the speech, that would give the senator's reasons for the demands of his bill, for the information of their readers. They have good reasons for this, doubtless, among which may be the disturbing, unsettling effect it might have on the minds of those farmers unfortunate enough to be their readers. Having insisted with earnestness for many years that the home market reciprocity of protection to manufactures was a fraud more or less consciously perpetrated, we are naturally more pleased to have a Republican senator reach the point where he can also see this fact as a fact and join us in declaring it to be a fact.

A PERNICIOUS PROPOSITION.

It would be hard to find anything better calculated to prolong commercial depression and insure the permanence of disastrous political agitation than the bill introduced by Senator Pettigrew for a popular referendum on the tariff. At this time the senator desires to have the voters of the country, when they elect their congressmen, pass upon the question whether a law should be enacted for the immediate unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; and whether United States senators, president and vice president should be elected by a popular vote. The principle of the referendum itself has not been incorporated with any political faith in this country, and its practical operation in a government like ours is open to most serious doubt and question.

There is no doubt or question, however, as to the practical effect of what is here suggested. The country has had an experience for several years with popular discussion of the advisability of the free coinage of silver, and it is not desperately in love with the results. Probably no bills that have been pictured as a consequence either of the gold standard or the silver standard by the most rabid advocates of the opposite side have ever equalled the reality of those that follow the perpetual agitation for a change. We believe that this country could get along with the worst monetary system ever devised or imagined by man if only it were understood to be permanent, and business interests were permitted and encouraged to adjust themselves to it. It is this unending uncertainty, this apprehension on the part of business interests of they know not what, this understanding that all business arrangements, contracts, purchases, sales and commercial negotiations between man and man must be made subject to action by congresses, ever ready to reverse one another, that has taken the life out of trade and given us poverty where wealth should abound.

The issue of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was voted on by the people a year ago. Most, even of those who do not admit that it was definitely and finally settled then, are wiser than Mr. Pettigrew, and relegate the question to the dominion of future political controversy. No matter what the result of another election might be, if it were believed that such a fight would be made over again in 1898, as it would need to be if the referendum idea were adopted, business men would feel like emigrating in a body. That Mr. Pettigrew's proposal is dictated by the demagogic character of the man is seen both in its substance and in its construction. He is not thinking about the good of the country, but a great deal about the good of Pettigrew. So he did not even take the trouble, in arranging his second proposition, to separate two things that rest upon totally dissimilar principles; and could not be joined in an intelligent vote, because most, perhaps, who support one would oppose the other.

The amendment to the constitution requiring the election of United States senators by popular vote would be a good thing. The change wrought by it would be a change in methods and machinery only. Instead of an indirect election by a legislature, we would have a direct election by the voters. All experience goes to show that this would be a gain. The theory upon which the constitution proceeded in this particular, like that of the electoral college, has disappeared in our political development; while it has seemed to be demonstrated that state legislatures are too easily controlled by formidable and often hidden interests to permit them to name one of the co-ordinate branches of the law-making power of the nation. On the other hand, the election of president and vice president by popular vote would threaten us with evils that we can scarcely appreciate, because we have never experi-

enced them. In the first place, it would destroy the power given as a protection to them to the smaller states. Each of them has now two votes, in the choice of a president, that correspond to its senators and are not based upon population. That factor of their representation would disappear in a direct popular vote. The incentive to fraud would be something tremendous. As it is now, a stuffed ballot box or a campaign corruption fund in one state affects nothing but the vote of that state. If the election went by vote of the people, such a violation of political morality might overcome a majority in some other state, where the election had been fairly held, and turn the scale.

Finally, and possibly most conclusively of all, is the argument that it would not be possible, to determine, in most cases, for months after election who had an actual majority of the popular vote. We know that it was months before the exact figures of the election of 1896 were available. There have been presidential contests when these belated returns, perhaps coming from some remote county of Texas, would decide who should be the next president. The high pitch to which popular feeling is wrought in these contests would not stand the strain of such delay as this; nor could the temptation to win the mighty prize of national power and patronage, by fixing up the returns, be resisted. To unite two such discordant propositions as this in one, which the voter would have to accept or reject as a whole, discloses the measure of Mr. Pettigrew's statesmanship. He is not only a demagogue, but a most reckless and dangerous one.

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ITS DAIRY EXHIBIT

WILL BE NOT THE LEAST ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF THE 1897 FAIR.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND SUCH

WILL BE GIVEN GOOD SPACE AND FINANCIAL ENCOURAGEMENT THIS YEAR.

PREMIUM LIST IS GIVEN OUT, Showing What Will Be Offered By the Board of Directors to the Farmers.

The Minnesota state fair has an able and aggressive management is shown not only by the unusual success of its recent fairs, but by the rapidity with which plans are being matured for another mammoth exhibition. That the fair of 1897, to open on the Hamline grounds on Sept. 6, will be even larger than its predecessors there is no doubt. The premiums offered for horses, cattle, sheep and swine have been published and reference has been made to the effective manner in which members of the board are building up the live stock departments. The prizes offered for field, garden and orchard crops have also been published, showing premiums to have been increased to such an extent as to expand the exhibits and largely increase the interest in the fair through all the rural portions of the state.

The prizes for dairy products are more generous than have ever before been offered and are not less attractive than those in other departments. The dairy department will be under the direction of J. M. Underwood, of Lake City, one of the board of managers, and will be made to fitly represent this rapidly developing and important interest. Mr. Underwood is one of the pioneers in the state dairy association; and for a long number of years has been the owner of a herd of pure bred dairy cattle, and is an enthusiast in this line of work. He is capable and reliable and under his management the work of the department will be so conducted that no reproach can in any way attach to it. The whole exhibit will be so displayed and judged as to add to the reputation of this state for high grade butter and cheese, and will be made to create an increased demand for both products in the general markets. Minnesota butter and cheese have an established place in the markets of Chicago, New York, Boston and Montreal and are expected soon to command a place in the London market as well.

The growth of dairy interests during the few years has been truly wonderful. There are now nearly, it is estimated, five hundred creameries in the state, with sixty additional skimming stations, and there are about seventy-five dairy factories. More than half of these creameries have been built during the last three years. Prices are not as good as formerly, but there is nothing alarming in this. For Minnesota dairymen, the creamery business with which foods are produced for dairy cattle, the small cost at which both butter and cheese are made in co-operation with creameries and factories, the light cost of transportation to the East and the perfect shipping facilities in the refrigerator cars have made it possible to place Minnesota in prime condition at a profit, even when prices are so low as to be ruinous to the farmer. The creamery can be produced at about half the cost in Minnesota that is possible in New York. Even at prices which will force Eastern dairymen to close their factories can be operated with profit. In view of these well-known conditions, the ultimate supremacy of Minnesota as a dairy state cannot be questioned.

Valuable educational work is being done, not only by the State Agricultural society, but by the school of agriculture and the farmers' institutes. Farmers are also giving the matter careful study, and the many advantages accruing to communities where co-operative dairymen are organized and the best plan for organizing creamery associations are very generally understood. How to build and equip creameries; the best methods of raising stock for and how to breed, rear and manage dairy animals are questions that are being carefully studied. With this information gained, operations are being constantly established that are successful from the start, adding greatly to the prosperity of the adjacent villages or cities and farming communities.

Not only will the best products of butter and cheese be exhibited at the fair this year, but all kinds of modern dairy machinery will be on hand, each day, illustrating just how these products are produced. Here is the list of premiums:

Class 6—Butter—Creamery—Made from the milk or cream of different herds, delivered at a creamery or factory, in tubs of not less than twenty pounds, pro rata premium, minimum points, \$9.

Class 7—Butter—Made on a farm, from a single herd of cows of any breed or grade, in tubs or jars, delivered at a creamery or factory, pro rata premium, minimum points, \$4.

Class 8—Cheese—Made on a farm, from a single herd of cows of any breed or grade, in tubs or jars, delivered at a creamery or factory, ten pounds, to be divided pro rata in proportion to the number of points scored above \$4.

Ornamental—Display of granular butter, first \$2, second \$1.

Display of ornamental butter, first \$12, second \$8.

Sweetstaples—\$30 to be divided equally; \$10 to this 2 and 2, and awarded to the entry scoring the highest in its lot.

Class 9—Cheese—Two boxes required, any size or style, pro rata premium, minimum points, \$9. To be divided pro rata among exhibitors scoring over 80 points. Minimum points scored over 80, \$15; second \$10, third \$5.

Dairy cheese, two boxes, first \$15, second \$10, third \$5.

Swiss, three large or one small, first \$15, second \$10, third \$5.

Six Goudas, first \$10, second \$5.

Six Edams, first \$10, second \$5.

Brick one dozen, first \$10, second \$5.

Primo, one dozen, first \$10, second \$5.

To aid the committee in determining the result as well as the relative merits of samples, the following scale of points will be observed:

Butter—	Cheese—
Flavor.....100	Flavor.....45
Color.....100	Color.....25
Body.....100	Body.....25
Color.....100	Saltiness.....10
Saltiness.....100	Style.....5
Style.....100	
	50/100
	100

The pro rata premiums shall be divided among the scores above the stated minimum on the following basis: Creamery scoring over 89 points will be entitled to one share of pro rata for each point scored above 89 to 93 inclusive; two shares for each point scored above 93 to 96 inclusive; and three shares for each point scored above 96.

Dairy butter scoring over 84 points will be entitled to one share of pro rata for each point scored above 84 to 89 inclusive; two shares for each point scored above 89 to 93 inclusive; and three shares for each point scored above 93.

Provided that no exhibit receiving sweetstaples or specials amounting to

RIS or more shall receive any share of such pro rata premium.

A large refrigerator and other especially fine arrangements are prepared for the reception and proper care of the articles intended for exhibition in the butter and cheese department. Also, power will be furnished to enable manufacturers to operate their different dairy machinery.

Butter from the milk of a single herd of cows owned by a person, partnership or corporation, and made on the premises where the milk is produced, shall be classed as dairy butter. Butter from the milk of two or more herds, or more than one herd owned by different persons, firms or corporations, and made in a factory using machinery or power brought to the factory of two or more herds owned by different persons, firms or corporations, shall be classed as creamery butter.

Special cash premiums, aggregating \$25,000, will be paid by the fair to the manufacturer or supplier of dairy machinery or supplies, which will add not a little to the interest in the exhibition.

CAR AND PATROL WAGON.

Police Raid a Cote and Then Risk a Wreck. Lieut. Pothan and Sergeant Davis heard undue sounds of revelry by night as they passed a house at Ninth and St. Peter streets Saturday evening and went into the place to investigate. A party, which in the earlier stages of their social intercourse might have been convivial and with decorous, the police saw was found in a state of uproarious conduct. Emma Olson and Annie Maloney were vigorously engaged in trying to tear each other's hair out by the roots, while John Olson, James Conroy, James Sing and James Cummings, it is alleged, stood by with plaudits for whichever of the belligerents happened for the moment to have the best of the contest. Sing was arrested, each charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and locked up at the central station. Sing was released.

While the prisoners were being conveyed to the central station a serious accident to the occupants of the patrol wagon was averted. Driver Frazer, on Ninth and St. Peter streets, Driver Frazer was sending his horses along at the usual speed and ringing the bell on the wagon, but the driver of a street car failed to see the patrol, or to slacken the speed of his car before a collision seemed inevitable. The wheels of the patrol wagon, in a desperate attempt to avoid the collision, struck the side of the street car, and the patrol wagon was thrown into the air. The driver of the street car, however, was not injured, and the patrol wagon was not damaged.

PASSENGER WHEELBARROWS.

They Carry Four Persons and Are Much Used in the Flowery Kingdom.

The wheelbarrow affords one of the chief means of travel and transport in China, especially in the northern part of the empire and throughout the great plain, says the Iron Age. The Chinese wheelbarrow is a most improvement on the types used in Western countries, for it is so constructed that the load, which sometimes is very great, is carried on a platform carried over the wheel, and not between it and the man who propels it. The high cost of timber and the bad roads throughout the country have caused wheelbarrows being both rude and strong, with axles and wheels able to bear the strains which they experience. The wheelbarrow is generally constructed of oak, at a cost of about 15 shillings. Its weight is about 120 pounds, extreme length 6 feet 6 inches, including shafts, extreme breadth 2 feet 6 inches, and height 3 feet 6 inches. The wheel is 3 feet in diameter and has an iron tire 1 1/2 inches wide, 1/2-inch thick, and is mounted on a cast-iron hub. The axle is 1 1/2 inches in diameter and is supported by a pair of iron rollers. The wheelbarrow man wears a strap across his shoulders which is attached to the shafts on each side of the wheel. Whatever the loads may consist of are secured to the wheelbarrow by ropes. The charge of carrying an average wheelbarrow is generally constant, and varies according to the load and the state of the roads to be traveled over. The wheelbarrow has seating accommodation for two persons on each side, and the fare for four people is 2 1/2 pence per mile. Passenger fares are lower than those for merchandise. The wheelbarrow is a most valuable labor in loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other on the side. The wheelbarrow is a most valuable labor in loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other on the side. The wheelbarrow is a most valuable labor in loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other on the side.

Since the institution of cotton mills at Shanghai (foreign settlements) the wheelbarrow has been extensively used as a passenger vehicle, especially for carrying work women to and from the mills. The wheelbarrow is a most valuable labor in loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other on the side. The wheelbarrow is a most valuable labor in loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other on the side. The wheelbarrow is a most valuable labor in loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other on the side.

WENT TO MANKATO.

Athenaeum Dramatic Company Plays a Provincial Date.

A number of representative Germans who took part in the series of successful German plays given during the winter at Mozart hall went to Mankato by invitation yesterday, and last night put on the comedy "Das Stiefelsohn" before an audience which completely filled the local theater.

Very Bad Judgment.

"Poor Heidrich has lost his job in the post office."

"But I don't say." "But I do say." Some crank mailed a letter addressed to "The Greatest Man in America," and instead of sending it to his chief, Heidrich sent it to Bob Fitzsimmons, an Indianapolis Journal.

Right in His Line.

The Doctor—What seems to be the trouble?

"Worry about my wife." "Oh, I can relieve him of that right!"—Yonkers Statesman.