

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Forecast for Sunday: Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota—Generally fair Sunday; slowly rising temperature; westerly winds.

Table with columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. Buffalo 49-79 Cincinnati 48-78-74 Boston 78-88 Montreal 60-72 Chicago 49-72 New York 60-72

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 30.49; mean temperature, 55; relative humidity, 65; wind at 3 p. m., northwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 73; minimum temperature, 37; daily range, 36; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, .54.

Table with columns: Station, Danger, Gauge Change in Line, Reading, 24 Hours. St. Paul 1.0 3.3 -0.1

RIVER AT S. A. M. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

A CORRECTION.

The editor of the Pioneer Press, having been deprived of the educating and elevating influences that come from Democratic associations, and not having availed himself of the privilege, which he could have exercised with such advantage, of attending Democratic meetings, has fallen into an error which we are sure he will be glad to have us point out.

The statement referred to was made, in the words quoted, but was applied to the acts, or absence of acts, by the city council since it fell into the hands of the Republican party. Great things, we may remember, were to be done by the Republican delegation in the legislature of 1897.

As far as the executive and his police department are concerned, there has been, as the editor of the Globe pointed out, and as he is quite ready to repeat, much government; too much government; a government of such a shameful sort as this city has never seen before and we trust will never see again.

But it is in the police department that we have had most "government." Witness the innocent people who have been taken to the city lock-up almost daily on the pretense that they were crooks, subjected to insult and indignity, and then released without even the poor reparation of an apology.

the city's dealings with disorderly houses; the abuses into which even a Republican council thought that it ought to probe, until the investigation was quieted; the infamy of a removal of loose women to a business quarter of the town, to help the "business," and by reason of other inducements; the standing rule of the department, proclaimed to complainants, that "the landladies must be protected."

Witness the arrest and clubbing of well-known and highly respectable citizens, the beating of men who offered to prove their identity, and the retention on the force of the officer who was guilty of this crime. Witness the indictment of a man, now in hiding, who was worse than the system of which he was part and instrument only in that he allowed himself to be caught.

Witness the astounding finale of this pandemonium of official partnership with all that is vicious and vile in municipal life, in the full confession of "Griffin & Co." after their sins have found them out. Yes, on this side, St. Paul has been very much "governed." It is human nature, Republican human nature, to refer to public expenditures that were made in a boom period, with the approval of both parties, and with the journalistic co-operation of the Pioneer Press, as the piling up by Democrats of a huge city debt.

It is human nature, Republican human nature, to say that the reduction of this debt and the decrease of taxation is all to be credited to the Republican party; although it was accomplished solely by virtue of certain provisions in the city charter, although Democrats supported that measure, and although in the six years of its operation and of debt-paying the Democrats were in power just half the time.

Another Dingley tariff. A man named Hadley and a press agent at San Diego, down where California jumps off into Mexico, deem it of sufficient importance to have wired out as news and printed as such, that his wife, that is, Hadley's, is going back to Maine to fight Melcher to a finish in the supreme court of that state.

The matter and its economic bearings will be better understood when it is known that Mrs. Hadley was, not very long ago, Miss Dingley, a niece of the distinguished political economist whose pivotal dogma is that everybody can be made rich and prosperous and happy by taxing all to the limit a few may fix.

But to get to the meat of the matter. Mr. Melcher's wife died. Miss Dingley saw his wife, and her susceptible heart melted at it. She wrote him a tender, consolatory note the day of the funeral. She followed it up in a day or two with a more tender and more consolatory one. She consoled with him on his loneliness, told him his "dear, sweet, tear-stained face" was always in her thought, and intimated that she was a little lonely herself.

Then Melcher "swowed" that she couldn't fool him that way, "by jocks," and he forthwith sued Mrs. Hadley for damages for failing to furnish him with the stipulated consolation, putting an ad valorem rate on his laceration of \$10,000. And a Maine jury, after

reading the tender notes that Miss Dingley sent him and listening to his tale of woe, assessed his damages, that is fixed the Dingley tariffs on breaches of promise at some \$1,700, making an equivalent ad valorem rate of 25 per cent. This, we submit, is sufficient justification for the importance of this case, and Mr. Hadley should not try to deprive his wife of her share in it by charging the suit of Melcher up to the political enemies of her uncle.

MORE GLOBE PRIZES.

A full announcement will be found elsewhere of the new competition which the Globe is about to begin, and which is limited to the schoolgirls of St. Paul. It has prepared and now offers a splendid list of prizes, a complete description of which will be found in its announcement upon another page, which are to be given to those girl pupils of our schools who shall bring in, within the sixty days' limit, the largest number of coupons cut from issues of the Daily Globe.

Let it be understood that this is not a money-making enterprise for the Globe in any sense of the term. These coupons will not be sold, nor will the papers containing them be sold. The coupon that counts in this contest will not appear in the papers furnished to news dealers, or sold upon the streets. It will be printed only in the edition delivered to our regular paid subscribers, and can be obtained only from those copies. It would, therefore, avail nothing to any contestant for a prize to raise a sum of money to purchase papers, because those containing the coupons are not for sale.

What we want to do is to prepare a beautiful Christmas gift for a number of our little friends among the schoolgirls, and to give it on a basis that will assure the largest influence to those faithful friends, our regular subscribers, who are swelling our subscription list day by day. Prizes have been offered in every city of the United States and by the Globe itself to readers and purchasers of the paper indiscriminately. For the first time, as far as we are aware, prizes are offered for coupons that appear only in papers sent to a regular subscription list, and are not to be obtained otherwise at any price.

The prizes offered, as will be seen by our great announcement, beginning with a lady's solid gold watch and chain, and including a half-dozen articles as desirable and acceptable, are exceptionally attractive. The competition is open to all schoolgirls, and they have sixty days in which to collect coupons and send them in to this office, where an accurate record will be kept. There is the handsomest Christmas gift in store for every girl who wishes to go to work for it. She has not to go about canvassing or soliciting money with which to purchase papers, but just to see that her friends collect and pass over to her their coupons, and to get the largest list of them. The prizes will be on exhibition in the window of the Globe office in Newspaper Row, and the competition will open with the printing of the first coupons on Oct. 21. Look up the announcement, start early and make sure of a prize.

OBEDIENT TO THEIR MASTER.

Among the many disgraceful things that are happening in connection with the government of St. Paul, we count as not the least the instant subservience of the city council when the street railway company speaks. It causes the hot blood of indignation to rise in the cheeks of every honest and independent man to hear that, when the company sent word to the council that it was preparing a new ordinance which it would introduce on the 19th day of October, all other proposed action was dropped at once, in order that the members of the council might wait the pleasure and receive the orders of their master.

Who is this street railway company, anyhow? Is it a member of the assembly or of the common council, or is it something higher than either of them? By what right does it prepare ordinances and introduce them? Under what title of authority does it say to the city council "Go," and it goeth? Since when have we turned over the government of St. Paul, as to the control of its streets and the exercise of its rights, to the management of the Twin City Rapid Transit company? The situation is such that it cannot be claimed that this was an act of proper council. For nearly two years the company has been dancing as the street railway company fiddled, and it had come to a point where it was no longer necessary to wait, unless the waiting was for orders.

As a matter of fact, the street railway company has already prepared and introduced its ordinance. It was the one sent to the council some time ago, acknowledged to have been submitted to the attorney of the street railway company for amendment and approval, and it proposed the surrender of University avenue for a fast express service, together with various other things offensive to the people of St. Paul and inimical to their interests.

sends in its message announcing, as if it were the president of the United States, that an ordinance will be introduced later on; and the hands of the members of the council drop helplessly to their sides and their voices are silenced. We say that this is an exhibition simply disgraceful to the city of St. Paul, and that it throws an illustrative light, were any needed, upon the causes of a year and a half of inaction and inadequate street railway accommodations, without remedy or improvement. While the council is waiting to receive its orders and to have an ordinance put into its waiting hands, the people are doing some pretty tall thinking on their own account about the attitude in which they are placed by their cringing representatives.

POSTOFFICE STATIONS WANTED.

St. Paul has been trying, thus far without success, to get a postoffice station, just one, out on St. Anthony hill. Mr. Costello holds out encouragement that this modest request may be granted and appropriations made for it at the coming session of congress. While our able, influential and energetic representatives in congress have been utilizing their private secretaries to inform their constituents how they were laboring for the interests of this city, Minneapolis has secured four stations, beside ten substations and any number of stamp agencies. St. Paul has managed to get a "hybrid" station over on the West side, that is a little more than a substitution and a good deal less than a full one. To the postoffice all mail goes, is distributed to the carriers and thence they go on their long routes to deliver. In Minneapolis the mail goes either directly from the trains or from the central postoffice in pouches to the four stations, where a force of clerks and carriers, under a superintendent, distributes the mails, and the carriers start out on their routes. To them, the mail of the territory comes when gathered and is made up and sacked for the train.

The comment made in the local columns of our contemporaries shows a confusion of stations and substations. The former is a complete postoffice in every respect, except that mail is not delivered to individuals. It is a money order, registered letter and stamp-sale office, with its force of clerks and carriers. A substitution sells stamps, issues money orders and takes registered letters, but handles no mail, while stamp agencies sell stamps only. St. Paul has no station, one compromise affair that is neither station nor substitution, and some 20 stamp agencies. Its mail receipts are about two-thirds those of Minneapolis, and we should have at least three stations and seven or eight substations. There should be a station at either Merriam Park or St. Anthony Park, or between the two, another on the West side, and one either on Dayton's bluff or Arlington hills. All that is in sight now, and that not at all due to our representatives, is a station out on the Selby line somewhere beyond Dale street, which is but little better than none.

There have been recently added to the carrier force ten new men to work in quarters too restricted for those who were doing their work there before. It is proposed to send 17 of these out to the Dale street station, if it shall ever be established. Assistant Postmaster General Matchett, in charge of the free delivery bureau, is so well pleased with the results of the experiment made in St. Louis and elsewhere of utilizing the street car lines for the distribution and gathering of mail that he hopes to have it extended to other cities. Under this system the mail for several quarters of a city reached by street car lines is sent in charge of a clerk who occupies a small space in a car. The carriers are assigned to territory along the line and meet the car, receiving the mail for their routes and delivering the mail gathered from the boxes. This immensely facilitates the movement of mail, and, applied here, would dispense with the need of stations, leaving substations only to be maintained. There should be an effort begun and pushed strongly to get either the quota of stations to which we are entitled, or the adoption of the Matchett system. Will we have to get a more energetic representative in congress before this can be done?

DR. EMMENS' KLONDIKE.

The claim of Dr. Emmens that he has succeeded in transforming silver into gold, while it has not been and is not likely to be accepted by science, is in line with the most advanced speculations of some of the best of living chemists. Henry Smith Williams, writing of "The Century's Progress in Chemistry" for Harper's, advances ideas that might have been elaborated with the work of the newest of the alchemists in mind. Early in the century the theory was suggested by Prout that the atom of Dalton fame, was not the final analysis of matter, and that, as atoms were combined in the molecule, so might the atom itself be made up of still smaller subdivisions. Hydrogen was selected as the most likely element as the basis of all matter, the resultant atom having distinctive properties, according to architectural structure, just as atoms of carbon, without loss of their distinctive character, may be conformed in such form as to produce almost anything from a gas to the diamond.

This hypothesis has never been accepted, and, so far as chemistry has been able to demonstrate, the atom remains the basis of the chemical elements; but the latest experiments, while they have not proved the point contested for by Prout, not only have not disproved it, but have given encouragement to those who hold to its truth. If the theory of Prout is correct, Dr. Emmens, if he manufactured gold at all, could have done so only by the process described. It would only be a matter of finding a means for rearranging the smaller structures that go to make up an atom. If Dr. Emmens has made gold, as he claims, he has succeeded in demonstrating the

BORROWERS OF TROUBLE.

C. Wood Davis is one of those prophets whose predictions never materialize. It is rather late to revive the Malthusian theory which a century of increasing population and a faster increasing food supply has exploded. Twenty years ago Dr. Stuess, the Austrian scientist, demonstrated that gold could not be made or kept the standard of values for the sufficient reason that the surface supply was about exhausted; that mining showed a decrease in yield proportioned to depth of the shafts, and that the point would soon be reached where the supply would cease entirely and the world be without fresh supplies of the metal. So wisely did he argue, so learnedly did he demonstrate, that he made quite an impression for several years and was quoted by the advocates of bimetalism as an authority. But the wheat fields and cattle ranges punctured Malthus and Davis' glittering bubbles, and that of the erudite Austrian is being battered daily by the new fields

theory. In either event there must be absolute proof before the story is transferred from the realms of fairy lore into the field of scientific achievement.

To look at the subject from a slightly less serious point of view, the matter of absolute proof cannot be too strongly insisted upon. If the theory of Prout be accepted as proved, results do not end with the success of Dr. Emmens in taking Mexican dollars and turning them into gold eagles. Changes from one element to another become merely a matter of ingenuity. It would be no more difficult, as a matter of theory, to turn worsted dress goods into champagne punch or beefsteak into brick blocks. With such results in view, the triumph of science in proving that the late Mr. Prout was correct does not seem so very important a matter after all. If every time a man goes out for a walk he is liable to come home a jelly omelet or a basket of grapes, he will be inclined to let science jog along as best she can with nothing better than the Dalton atom as a foundation.

SOME INJUNCTIONAL DECISIONS.

The use of the equity powers of courts to restrain the coal strikers in Pennsylvania, with its tragical culmination in the slaughter at Hazleton, provoked a storm of popular protest that will undoubtedly have its effect hereafter in a more cautious use of this extraordinary and arbitrary power. That such a use of it will not be made by any of the courts of this state as long as Chief Justice Start presides is made certain by the opinion he recently gave of the Pennsylvania injunctions. These orders, however, seem to have incited a belief among members of the bar that there is absolutely no limit to the use of injunctions, and we have had a few decisions recently that are worth noting.

It seems that there are millers outside this state, who are not content to rest the reputation of their flour on its merits or on their own reputation, and have branded their sacks and barrels "Minneapolis flour," although their mills were hundreds of miles from the Flour City. Naturally Minneapolis millers looked upon this as an invasion of their rights and territory, and brought suit in Judge Showalter's court to restrain the offending parties from the use of the name "Minneapolis." It is possible that careless buyers might be deceived by this trick into buying flour, thinking it the output of Minneapolis mills, and, to that extent, there would be an injury to the millers of that city. But Judge Showalter holds that there can be no proprietary interest obtained in the name of a city, and denies the writ. We cannot think that the millers of that city place much reliance upon the name, either, for it is not the name "Minneapolis" that strikes the eye whenever some billboard or traveling sign sets forth merits of the make of some mill, but it is the name of the proprietors.

Out in Colorado, some dealer in ready-made clothing found his sales decreased by a rival firm which advertised its stock as that of a bankrupt that was being sold "regardless of cost." He averred that the stock was not that of a bankrupt, that the statement that it was a false pretense, that people were being deceived, and that he was suffering a loss of trade as a result. He sought the interposition of the equity side of the court to protect him, and, incidentally, the public, by an injunction restraining his rivals from thus deluding the public. But the supreme court, to which the case went, reverses the decree the plaintiff obtained in the lower court, and orders the bill dismissed, with costs. Judge Wilson, who delivers the opinion, says: "We cannot approve a practice nor subscribe to a doctrine which permits the exercise by the courts of the extraordinary power of injunction in relief of every wrong or infringement upon the rights of another. Such a course of procedure, if carried to its ultimate, natural conclusion, would entirely subvert the fundamental principles upon which our system of laws is founded."

On the other hand, down in Iowa, where a very fierce political battle is now on, a court has issued an order restraining the publisher of a paper from printing or publishing, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, certain letters that have come into his possession, the contents of which reflect upon the writers who are candidates for public office. We do not understand whether this is a preliminary injunction or not, but it is probable that the moving papers set out the contents of the letters so that the judge was advised of their bearing upon the private character of the writers and upon their candidacy. He must have assumed that private letters remain the property of the writer; that the recipient gains no property right in them; that facts that reflect upon the character of a candidate for public office, contained in such letters, should not be made public, and, by logical inference, that similar facts, however obtained, can be suppressed by injunction. If this is the case, there will be numerous injunctions sued out hereafter in every political campaign.

MAKING NEW CITIZENS.

Minnesota, as it now stands, provides for the admission of the federal district court than any other district in the United States. It has six divisions, and it is necessary to hold court in each division at least once every year. And yet North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, Iowa and Missouri each have two judges, while Colorado has three, and Tennessee and Texas three each.

of gold supply that actually threaten a redundancy of the metal.

Meantime the commercial world is trying to get rid of the burden of using even gold in all large transactions, substituting bills of exchange, drafts and checks and demanding an increase of bank notes. The transactions settled by these substitutes, not including bank notes, through the clearing houses of the United States and of London alone amounted in June to over \$700,000,000. Those whose eyes are not fixed on the past, who scan the present and run the lines of tendencies into the future, can see the processes going steadily on in our day that have taken finance out of its first crude implements of shells and the baser metals to the present stage where even the most precious metal is being displaced preparatory to being discarded. To such the pother of those who are resisting this evolutionary movement and crying for the restoration of conditions made obsolete by progress is as vain and childish as was Canute's command to the Inrolling tide of the ocean. Mr. Davis need not fear that human enterprise and resource will not attend to the increasing demands for food supply, meeting emergencies as they arise and always finding enough for mankind to eat; while those others, croaking a different song, who imagine that commerce and trade will ever want a supply of a medium of exchange or an adequate measure of values, may still their fears in secure reliance upon the same dependence. The worst misfortunes, Lowell says, are those which never come.

OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE.

The figures given to the public by the regular Democratic city committee concerning registration and naturalization are fairly appalling. They show that there are 10,000 voters who participated in the election last year and are not entitled to vote next spring unless they take out their second papers. While over 1,700 have already completed their naturalization, yet these are the first fruits of a vigorous crusade and constitute only about one-sixth of the whole number. It will require almost superhuman effort to locate these people, and to bring them to the courts to be made voters. Those who have engaged in the work say that it is the most difficult in their political experience. A large number of men who have resided here and voted at every election for from ten to twenty-five years actually cannot be made to believe that they are in danger of disfranchisement. They laugh at the idea that their votes can be taken away from them, and refuse to take any steps toward procuring their second papers. The great bulk, however, are simply rather indifferent. It is a matter requiring some time and trouble, and they do not particularly care whether they are naturalized or not.

As we have said before, it is most important for the credit of the city, as well as for a fair test of public opinion next spring, that this matter be attended to, and that every voter be now fully naturalized should be persuaded to take out his second papers before the 1st of January. Good work has already been done along this line, and incidentally it has been productive of other excellent results. The necessity of getting after these indifferent and recalcitrant voters has brought Democrats together at a time in the year when they are not usually looking after political work or taking counsel with each other. This has been the moving cause of a series of small meetings, in which Democrats have met with one another, exchanged ideas and taken the initial steps toward the coming municipal campaign.

We would be very glad to see this movement spread throughout the whole city. General political meetings of large scope at the present time are undesirable. There is nothing for them to consider, and they are apt to be, under such circumstances, prolific of misunderstandings, and to be the starting point of plans and movements which later experience would show to be unwise and unfortunate. Ward and precinct meetings, however—neighborhood meetings, so to speak—of good Democrats who understand the situation, who see the party's opportunity and wish to take counsel with one another, are an excellent thing, productive of harmony and efficient to arouse and keep awake party interest sufficient to lead in advance to bring out a full vote next year. There ought to be such consultation and assembly of Democrats in every election district in the city, making their first business the completion of the list of registered voters, and their second the strengthening of Democratic ideas and the assurance of harmony and enthusiasm in the Democratic ranks.

It is not believed that hog cholera is not a germ disease, but is caused by improper feeding.—Fairbairn Democrat.

Perhaps, but we have the authority of an eminent D. V. S. that "one-twentieth of the disease originated from inbred distinctiveness," so that there would be nineteen-twentieths left for what the same learned doctor ascribes to "where hogs have been fed to fulfill the amount of 200." Perhaps the doctor was only trying to say what the Democrat says.

Henry George has been playing it down fine on all the candidates for mayor of New York. He has been taking ten-mile walks every morning, in order to get himself into good running condition.—Stillwater Gazette.

Henry has started a pace that throws the Sun into conjunction fits, and leaves the Van Wyck and Tracy crowd wondering where they will be at on the last hot spout of the race. It will be well to watch the smoker of Henry George.

Farming doesn't look to be the hard work it was a few years ago. When we drive by fields and see men, and even young ladies, riding on spring-seed sulkies, or hay rakes, doing a good deal more work than it was possible under the old system, and not even raising a sweat, it looks as if they ought to enjoy health and happiness if any one does.—Delano Gazette.

DODGE HAS ONE, TOO

ST. LITTLETON THE LATEST FAVORITE SON MENTIONED FOR GOVERNOR.

TWIN CITIES ARE MENACED.

MESSRS. EASTMAN AND HEATWOLD WILL NOT GIVE THEM FURTHER POLITICAL FAVOR.

IS CLAPP FROM THE COUNTRY?

Some of the Rural Papers Have Disowned the Ex-Archbishop General as Such Recently.

One of the latest gubernatorial castrators to be shied into the ring, whether by his consent or not, is that of S. T. Littleton, of Kasson. The Dodge county representative has been supposed hitherto to be ambitious rather than the attorney generalship than for the place of the chief executive of the state, but some of his friends have urged him to become a candidate for the greater place, trusting possibly that the advertising may help him ultimately to get the lesser. The judge, as he is affectionately termed by a reputation in the courts, has made a reputation in the legislature as a fighter for his friends rather than against his enemies. His friends cite his conspicuous part in the Ives impeachment trial of 1885 and in some of the lively battles of the last session as showing an ability worthy of advancement, while socially, they insist, he would be anything but a frost. The fact that his speakership boom last winter died early, it is urged, should not militate against him, as his section of the state sent another formidable candidate for the place in the person of Joseph Underleak.

If the legislature should be asked to pass a law prohibiting the use of an official drawing a salary of more than \$1,500 a year from residing more than two weeks at a time in any city of more than 100,000 population, it would be but the extreme development of the spirit which one or two of the Republican papers on the outside are dining into the minds of their subscribers. Joel P. Heatwold, of the south, animated, perhaps, by a feeling that if the country should get the gubernatorial plum, it might drop in Northfield, near the News office, is compiling a blue book for lists of departmental superintendents who rent houses in the Twin Cities, while Alvah Eastman, in whose bosom the milk of human kindness has been stroked ever since it was curdled by the stroke of lightning that demolished the Anoka insane hospital scheme, is bearing down the brunt of the light from the north. It is not uncertain as to whether of the country against the cities; but with Eastman it is more specifically a fight of the northern part of the state against the rest of the world. All that Alvah wants, according to his own story, is an Archimedean lever of harmony from the Anoka county line to Rainy Lake river, and the Sixth and Seventh congressional districts will carry the Republican ticket of 1898, just as they elected Knute Nelson governor and senator, just as they raised Graves and Lee and Jones to house speaker-ships, and just as they elevated Lovell Collins to the supreme bench; just as they boosted Bob Dunn into the auditor's office, and Clapp into the attorney general's office. With these precedents shedding a benign light upon the political situation, Alvah can see nothing but hope ahead of the Sixth and Seventh districts, and while he seems somewhat uncertain as to whether the standard bearer of this advancing host of heavenly harmony shall be his own townsman, Judge Collins, his boon companion, Bob Dunn, or Princeton, or Moses E. Clapp, of Fergus Falls; Alvah does not seem to be able to agree with himself.

Gen. Clapp's candidacy, by the way, does not exactly meet with the approval of the Northfield end of the anti-city party. A few of the more orthodox insist that Moses has been out of the wilderness so long that he has become a confirmed city man, and that he would not, if at all, as such, and not as a ruralist.

Ex-Gov. Lucius F. Hubbard is mentioned, presently as a congressional candidate in the Third district, between ex-de jure governor Hubbard, and ex-de facto governor Bixby, Red Wing is well supplied with trotting stock for the preliminary canters anyway.

It is intimated in Minneapolis that the respective legal partners of the "two Bobs," Judges Russell and Jamison, is in the nature of a rent economizer only. Judge Russell will want to be a hook after his law practice, while Judge Jamison is seriously considering a race for congress, if reports are true. And by the way, he is another Red Wing boy.

It is proposed to get a good deal of molten metal from a rabbit pot. They do say that "rabbit pot" for politics is a strong term, but since he has been on the bench he has been nervous lest the judicial ermine be spattered by grease from the party machine he used to play with and which it was so hard to keep away from.

While Robert G. Evans might not resign if some petition for the sheriff's whiff him suddenly and without warning into a seat in the capitol, either here or in Washington, his dearest ambition is to get a seat on the bench of the federal court. There is one thing about that branch of the body politic which makes it offer superior attractions to any other, and that is that there does not have to be a general housecleaning every time new carpet is laid in the presidential parlor. Robert G. sagaciously figures that "for life during good behavior" is just about the right length of term for a man whose heart is centered in his profession while it is a nice clean job, if not an easy one. It is proposed to give Minnesota two judges, and a bill is now in preparation for introduction in congress. If it passes there are several reasons to believe that President McKinley would permit Mr. Evans to look the new property over first.

MAKING NEW CITIZENS.

Minnesota, as it now stands, provides for the admission of the federal district court than any other district in the United States. It has six divisions, and it is necessary to hold court in each division at least once every year. And yet North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, Iowa and Missouri each have two judges, while Colorado has three, and Tennessee and Texas three each.

Judges Are Still Keeping Up the Good Work.

A meeting of the voters of the Third ward will be held at Knauft hall, on East Seventh street between Pine and John streets, next Tuesday night, to make arrangements for securing second papers for the voters of the ward. A meeting for a similar purpose will be held in the First ward tomorrow night at 957 1/2 Payne avenue. Judge Dunn issued a second paper yesterday to ninety-two applicants, making the total number naturalized by the district court during the week 1,250.