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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota—Fair; slowly rising temperature; variable winds.

General Observations: United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Jan. 31, 6:48 P. M.

Temperatures: Table with columns for place, temperature, and time.

Daily Means: Barometer, 30.45; relative humidity, 61; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 15.

Perhaps Anson isn't too old to go golf. Capt. Adrian Constantine Anson has been called out on strikes.

"Old Glory" looks as well in the harbor of Havana as anywhere else.

The ground hog will make it very uncomfortable for himself if he stays out long tomorrow.

Don't go to the Klondike thinking you are going to get away from your creditors. They'll be there, too.

Mr. and Mrs. Canine were among those who passed through the city yesterday on the way to Klondike.

The plan to have uniform game laws failed to involve no disturbance of the relations of the ante to the jack-pot.

Thomas B. Reed sent his compliments to Henry M. Teller last evening done up in a substantial gold wrapper.

Gov. Clough probably never stopped to consider what would happen to the "machine" if Joel Heatwole opposed it.

Seattle is making a bigger gold strike than any of those fellows in Alaska. But Tacoma will catch the Klondikers on their return.

Just now several newspapers are discussing reform in base ball. Three months hence the mob will be attacking the umpire, as usual.

Now, if Joseph Leiter would only give that 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to the poor, he could run for president on "any old platform."

A Pennsylvania preacher has gone to the Klondike for his health. The outfit of a Klondiker consists of a fur coat and a mosquito net.

After they have christened the Kentucky with spring water, the new warship will be the first, if it doesn't go loaded the most of the time.

One-seventh of all the real estate in Chicago is owned by women. The Chicago council is reaching out for a large portion of the remainder.

There was hope for Thomas A. Edison for a while. He has gone to experimenting with an airship, however, and may as well be counted out.

Frederick Alanson Randie, of Illinois, announces himself a Democratic candidate for president in 1900. Mr. Randie's "nerve" seems to be working over-time.

Ten very pretty young matrons are now handling the "400" in New York. They are doing it with such an iron hand that there are likely to be only ten left, shortly.

When the government hears that the price of whisky has been reduced to 50 cents a drink at Dawson City, it will probably see how useless it is to send relief there.

Gen. Grosvenor is amusing in his inaccuracy. In an address in the house of Representatives yesterday he maintained that the Republican party had always stood for "honest money," and he might have added, also, for "soap."

The new attorney general, Mr. Griggs, of New Jersey, is a corporation director, a protectionist, a monopolist, the foe of labor and a promoter of trusts. Otherwise, however, he is all right.

Even a tramp sometimes finds sunshine enough in which to make a little hay. A wandering Willie, who has been begging bread from door to door for eighteen years, has just married a wealthy Sioux City widow.

At a dinner given recently by Representative Walker, of the banking and currency committee, the course to be pursued by the Republican majority was discussed. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, was of the opinion that they should let well enough alone, and, anyway, there was no use in doing anything, because the senate would never pass any bill that might be sent over.

Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, took the opposite ground, declaring that it was the

duty of the majority to frame the best possible reform measure and let the senate take the responsibility of defeating it. In the course of his remarks he stated three solid truths; and it would be better for the future of this country if they were the guide of all public men. "Truth and courage will down falsehood and cowardice," said he. Even "truth and timidity will beat falsehood and cowardice, but truth and cowardice will succumb to falsehood and courage." And it is not alone in public life that these aphorisms apply.

ANNOUNCEMENT. Believing that an intelligent community is more desirous of News than Views, it is proposed in assuming the ownership of the St. Paul Globe, to print, first, a Newspaper, which shall record the news of the day with special reference to local and Northwest events, without apology for its nature, but with due regard for the rights of readers.

Yet the Globe, as heretofore, will not be wanting in views when occasion demands their expression.

As, for instance, upon the "Crime of 1873," of which we have heard overmuch for a twelve-month without betraying emotion; of which we shall continue to hear somewhat for a twelve-month to come, but which, as a national event, is securely confined with other cadavers of the political past, merely waiting the friendly hand of Time to take it to the tomb.

Firmly of the conviction that a wise conduct of public affairs demands the greatest good for the greatest number, the Globe will continue to be a Democratic newspaper, advocating those principles that are right because they are Democratic, and Democratic because they are right.

In sympathy with those political methods of Tilden and Manning, which made the party great and its organization respected, tolerant of the views of others, who likewise labor in the ranks, and yielding to none in its loyalty to party traditions, the Globe is nevertheless reserves the right to be used freely if occasion ever again requires, to reprobate foul leaders and repudiate incendiary platforms.

But, above and beyond all else, it will be the aim of the Globe to aid in promoting the material welfare of this capital city, its twin sister, the North Star State and the great Northwest. To this end it proposes to labor, confident of the co-operation of the community in which it is published.

GEORGE F. SPINNEY.

Two Great Views of the Strike.

The great strike of the operatives of the New England cotton mills has been presented from several points of view. Mr. Dingley has made his explanation and apology, and the mill owners have made theirs. The taunts that drew out Mr. Dingley's somewhat involved and very contradictory explanation had for their point the failure of his patent-

ed elixir to prevent the sharp reduction of the wages of operatives. Had not that elixir been prescribed with such cocksureness in 1896, as an infallible increaser of wages, the author of the Dingley bill and his assistants would now be spared the humiliation of explaining its failure in this important instance.

The situation is presented from two other points of view; the Southern, by the Atlanta Constitution, and the local, by a Fall River man, who has been in close touch with the cotton industry for many years. The former scoffs at Dingley's excuse of the longer hours and lower wage competition, laughs at his suggestion of a constitutional amendment giving congress power to equalize hours of labor over the entire nation, and says that the essence of the whole matter is in the cheaper living to be had in the South. The strike is to secure wages that will enable the operatives to live in a region where the cost of living is about double that in the South. While there have been wage reductions year after year in New England mills, there have been none in those of the South where operatives, "although working for wages nominally lower, but really higher, are comfortably well off and are saving money." It admits that, in "the process of the suns," there may come labor unions into Southern mills with their organized demands for shorter hours and higher wages, but it regards the coming as a matter so far in the future that the grandchildren of the children of today will hardly see its beginning. "How many years," it asks, "has it taken Jacques Bonhomme to oust the native New Englander from his place at the loom?" And then that period should be multiplied by three at least, more probably by five, and added to the present, before the date can be named when a similar change will take place at Southern looms.

"The boss" of the New England mills will be a long time in getting acknowledged in those of the South. "Your Anglo-Saxon, with Southern training, is truly conservative in his ways and independent in his notions. He doesn't like to be bossed, and he is not amenable to the treatment in vogue in New England, where the individual is lost in the worker." The impression that it is negro labor that is doing the work in Southern mills is erroneous. It is the native white there, just as it was in the native New England boys and girls before the war who ran the looms, before Canadian French invaded and captured the mills. There was an attempt, in a Georgia mill, a few months ago, to introduce colored weavers, but the protest against it was so emphatic that it was abandoned. The Constitution denies that Southern competition has, as yet, seriously affected the industry in New England, but it is confident that the time is coming, though the progress will be slow and gradual, when the South will be the center of cotton weaving that New England has been.

The other point of view, the Fall River man's, is that production is in excess of market consumption. Old mills, with old style machinery, have continued to operate in competition with up-to-date mills. When prices fall, the former cannot be operated save at a loss. Even now a latter-day mill, the Union, is making a handsome profit,

declaring a 12 to 16 per cent dividend, and dividing \$375,000 among its shareholders in addition. It is the weaker mills, unable to meet this competition, that are forcing a reduction. The stronger mills connive at it to stop production and relieve the market. The strong mills keep the weak ones alive to be used as screws with which to press wages down; and, unwittingly, the labor unions play into their hands. Even if they force an advance there is a loss. "A 10 per cent reduction on \$1 a day gives 90 cents; a 10 per cent advance on that that gives 99 cents. There is always a fraction of loss." There is no excuse for a reduction in the up-to-date mills; there is in the old-style ones, but the mills are all associated, and the operatives are, and stand by each other. The Fall River man, having, unlike Dingley, no theory to sustain, undoubtedly states the conditions accurately. "Meanwhile," as the Constitution concludes its view, "we leave Mr. Dingley with his beloved tariff."

It Loses by Waiting.

The longer the Hawaiian treaty stands before the public the less brilliant become the chances of its ratification. We were told last summer that it would be rushed through as quickly as congress came together in regular session. When the senate convened, a count of noses failed to show enough votes to give the necessary two-thirds, and the debate was strung along until missionary work in favor of the project could be done. Then the treaty was put over the holiday recess, and the country heard that its adoption would be the first act of the senate in January. Instead of that, the Teller resolution came to the front, and has held the boards until now. Obviously, the annexationists want to find some further pretext for delay on their own account. They say that they have fifty-eight votes out of a necessary sixty; but, on their own conclusion, not all of the fifty-eight are dependable. The Japan scare has vanished; the English bugaboo has melted into thin air; affairs in China are quieting down; there is a pacific aspect of the whole world, and the chances of the treaty are growing brighter less day by day.

Let its opponents keep up their good work, and it is beaten. It cannot stand the constant hammering of public opinion. Never was it more evident that the people are solidly bent upon killing this treaty; and, were it not for the senators who are coerced to its support by the argument that it is a "party measure," and that no Republican who loves his spotless regularity can vote against it, it would fall of a majority, instead of a two-thirds support, on a decisive ballot. Its friends are coaxing it along from day to day now and staying off a vote, knowing that, if they dare the test, they will fail. If they can win over a few more uncertain senators, they believe they can "jam it through." If the people who believe in American policy and American ideas stand by their guns, there will be no annexation of Hawaii, either at this or any other session.

Financial Congress.

Those who believe that our present system of government issues of paper is all right, as well as those who love to talk about the "scarcity" of money, should take a glimpse at existing financial conditions in New York city. This is the dull trade season of the year. The crops have been moved. Money used to purchase and carry them to market has been gathered together again and deposited in the banks. The country banks have enlarged their balances with those of New York city. What are some of the features of such a situation?

The New York banks' deposits have risen since the first of the year from \$575,000,000 to \$714,000,000. In a single week the gain was \$22,000,000. In the same week the loans increased but \$12,000,000. The reserve of the banks over and above what is required by law rose to \$31,000,000. Naturally enough, the financial reports are of the following tenor: "Call loans, which were still 2 per cent in the preceding week, have fallen to 1 1/2 and 2 per cent under the generous supply, and time money is difficult to place, owing to the limited demand and the excessive offerings on mixed collateral. It is thought money is so low that a reaction, with better rates, is likely to occur in the immediate future."

Help It Along.

We understand that, while many responses have been made to the request for funds to extinguish the debt of Hamline university in accordance with the generous proposition of Mr. Hill, the full amount has not yet been subscribed. We want to add another word in behalf of a St. Paul institution so well deserving and so cordially appreciated by all who are acquainted with its methods and with the men in charge of its work. No one knows, until he has tried it, how difficult a matter it is to carry through a public subscription for even the most meritorious object. People have not yet forgotten the pinching of hard times, and the influence of a generous spirit as a creator of prosperity is too little understood. But the city of St. Paul has now fully recovered from the baneful effects of the panic that desolated the whole country, and from the subsequent prostration of bank failures. We are to-day a well-to-do community, with a future that is measured only by the spirit in which we meet it and the determination with which we shape it. It was confidence, hope, determination and, above all, activity and appreciative public spirit that made St. Paul what it is and that are to make it what it is yet to be. We want to see that spirit return and bring with it all the material evidences of the new era.

The first step will be the strengthening of all our home institutions and a generous rivalry in putting them in a position to do most for themselves and for all of us. Such an institution is Hamline university; and, both as an educational instrumentality and as an agent in the material growth of St. Paul, it has its claim upon our people. With its fine equipment, its large corps of instructors and its 300 or more pupils, it constitutes an item in the life and growth of the city vastly more important than some manufacturing enterprise, for whose establishment here a liberal bonus could be collected. Not only in the interest of mental and moral progress, but as a sound business proposition, we urge again a frank and generous response to the appeal made to its friends by Hamline university; and the making good, by a generous public response, of the comparatively small amount that has yet to be contributed in order to comply with the conditions of the splendid gift that it has received, and to make

its future and its usefulness more than ever sure.

FOUR CARS IN THE DITCH

BAD WRECK ON THE 300 ROAD A FEW MILES FROM THIS CITY.

S. A. Thompson, of Mound's View, Had a Leg Broken in the Crash of One Car Burns, Igniting From the Overturned Stove—Accident Kept Very Quiet.

Four cars of a mixed Soo train, including a combination passenger and express car, which left the St. Louis depot at the foot of Broadway street at 6 o'clock last evening, were derailed three miles east of Cardigan Junction, thrown down nine-foot embankment and completely wrecked. Fortunately there were but three persons on the passenger coach, the conductor, a brakeman, A. Thompson, of Mound's View township, all of whom escaped being mangled in the wreckage by jumping from the train. The two brakemen were with slight injuries, but Mr. Thompson sustained a fracture of the left leg below the knee, and a number of painful bruises. To add to his affliction the masses of shattered timber all that was left of the cars, which plunged down the embankment, caught fire from the overturned stove in the passenger coach, and threatened to engulf the wreckage. It was not known at this time that all hands had escaped from the overturned cars and the train crew exerted every effort to extinguish the fire. By heroic effort the blaze was kept under control and finally extinguished, after the passenger coach had been partially burned. During this time Mr. Thompson had been lying in the middle of the track, where he had fallen in jumping from the rear of the passenger coach, the last car of the train. While the passenger coach was being averted the trainmen went to his assistance and he was brought back to the city and taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Oline.

The accident, according to Mr. Thompson's version, occurred while the train was rounding a curve about three miles east of Cardigan Junction. He and the conductor were in the express compartment of the combination coach, while the brakeman was in the rear of the passenger division.

When the train was going at a rate of about twenty miles an hour, when a rumbling, grating noise was heard directly ahead of the combination coach. Before the cause could be reached the passenger car left the rails and bounded over the ties with terrible force. Mr. Thompson and the conductor started for the rear of the train and the brakeman, in the passenger compartment, saw the brakeman leap from the platform. Both rushed to the door and the conductor, Mr. Thompson says, next leaped into the darkness. Mr. Thompson followed in the attempt to save himself. Before his feet left the platform, he says, the coach started to turn over and threw him into the air with great force. He landed on his hands and knees, where he lay stunned and terrified by the grinding and crashing of timbers as the cars piled over the embankment. He was unable to get assistance, and the breaking out of the fire, he says, took the attention of the train crew. Three freight cars went over the embankment and the passenger coach was overturned. Mr. Thompson has been in the city in attendance upon the district court, being on the jury. He is seventy-one years of age and was a soldier in the late war.

JOBBER'S EXCURSION DATES

Were Fixed Yesterday by Committee for the Twin Cities.

The committee of the Twin City and Northwestern Merchants' Association has announced the following dates upon which the spring excursions will be held: Feb. 20 to 27, March 13 to 20, April 10 to 17.

These excursions, the first of which were held last year, are for the benefit of the wholesalers of the Twin Cities, and the merchants in the surrounding territory. It is a grand opportunity for the wholesaler to come to the cities and look over the various stocks of the country, and select therefrom the stocks desired for their own trade. On the other hand, it gives the retailer an opportunity to meet their customers and work to the advantage of both.

The membership of the association is restricted to wholesale dealers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the retail dealers of the towns in the surrounding territory.

These excursions have been a feature in the commerce of Chicago and St. Louis for a number of years, and have proved very beneficial. The railroads last year made rates to Chicago and St. Louis a fare and a fifth, and the rates to Minneapolis and St. Paul were a fare and one-third.

In order to protect the territory, which rightfully belongs to the Twin Cities, the railroads have decided by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, which has stood for the interests and commercial supremacy of the Twin Cities have granted the rate of a fare and one-fifth for the number to take advantage of it.

PLEA FOR OSTEOPATHY.

Rev. Mason Presley Lectured at Market Hall Last Night.

The opening lecture of the course in osteopathy was delivered last evening in Conover Music hall to an audience which filled the hall to overflowing. The discourse was preceded and followed by vocal music delightfully rendered by the Euterpe quartet. The lecture was presided over by the introduced Rev. Mason Presley in a graceful speech which put the audience in sympathy with the cause.

Mr. Presley insisted that osteopathy was more logical than any other school medicine. He stated that it is a study of the body by the use of artificially constructed models. The osteopathist relied upon restoring a free condition of the brain, the nerves and nutritive apparatus.

It was an exact science, he said, and it was not a matter of faith, cure, clairvoyance or Christian science. The osteopath was willing to rest his reputation upon results achieved, and to compete with the allopath, homoeopath, hydropath in the sick room, laboratory or forum, asking only for facts and no favors.

The speaker claimed osteopathy to be the equals of any in the medical profession in their knowledge of anatomy and physiology. In conclusion, the speaker, of this city, dismissed the audience.

CHEIRO TALKS PALMISTRY.

Count de Hamong Gives an Address at the People's Church.

Chefro, the palmist, as the Count de Hamong styles himself in his professional address, addressed a large audience at the People's church last night which showed great interest in the theme as well as in the speaker.

Chefro, as he appeared on the lecture platform last night, presented an excellent appearance. He is a tall, thin man, dressed in a plain, but elegant suit. He has a pleasant delivery and conducted his listeners interestedly through the many crooks and turns of palmistry.

The demonstrator was, perhaps, scarcely less interesting than his topic. His strong profile and keen eyes, his penetrating gaze with which he has won fame. A. Chefro, in his address, he traced the history of palmistry, and its relation to the science of palmistry. He spoke of the palmist as a seer, and of the palmist as a philosopher. He spoke of the palmist as a philosopher, and of the palmist as a philosopher.

Chefro advocates palmistry with the enthusiasm of one who has made it a life study. He has made it his practice from ancient times down to the middle ages, when palmistry was in vogue. He spoke of the palmist as a philosopher, and of the palmist as a philosopher.

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cative of a more pliable temperament, and of more fact than the stiff-jointed thumb, which showed a powerful character. They explained all of the lines of the hand, illustrating his meaning by examples of famous men. In the palmistry of the future, he said, the hand meant much. The thumb also had a brain center. The nails and the shape of the fingers were most explained, and their bearing on the health.

The workings of his celebrated thought machine were illustrated by the story of the operation. Cheiro asserts that there are brain waves, which graduate in strength in accordance with the power of the mind. These waves, he claims, are very powerful, and the finer the organism of the person standing before the machine, the more powerful the movements be. If an idiot be placed before the glass case, the pivotal needle will scarcely move. But in a man of the powerful intellect of Gladstone place himself in front of the mechanism, and the needle will turn around to continue in motion with some time. Through the movements made by the needle, proved by many practical tests, Cheiro is able to tell the temperament of the person coming in contact with the machine, by the wanderings of the needle, which are recorded on a chart. Cheiro holds that there is a brain center for every nerve in the body. There being more nervous nerves between the brain and the rest of the body, other portions of the body, the physical and moral tendencies are thus pictured infallibly on the hand.

AT THE THEATERS.

"The Sign of the Cross" witnessed at the Metropolitan opera house last night, Wilson Barrett has given to the stage a worthy dramatic exemplification of those unifying words, "By this sign thou conquerest." The drama is under the management of a tribute to the religion of the civilized world, a glorification of virtue, and a condemnation of vice that appealed with more convincing eloquence to the large audience with some time. It portrays in vivid, stirring scenes and actions the fortitude, courage, unselfishness and resignation of the true Christian in the midst of a cruel and bloody persecution, as well as their souls. It contrasts in bold and striking colors these supreme virtues with their opposites, with the dishonest, the treachery, the selfishness, the drunken, licentious revelry of Rome under the tyrant Nero. Martynov is called by the powerful intellect of Gladstone place himself in front of the mechanism, and the needle will turn around to continue in motion with some time. Through the movements made by the needle, proved by many practical tests, Cheiro is able to tell the temperament of the person coming in contact with the machine, by the wanderings of the needle, which are recorded on a chart. Cheiro holds that there is a brain center for every nerve in the body. There being more nervous nerves between the brain and the rest of the body, other portions of the body, the physical and moral tendencies are thus pictured infallibly on the hand.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) presented a resolution, which he asked to lay on the table, requesting the president to send to the senate the correspondence and notes of diplomatic character relating to the negotiations upon a treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to compensation for the seizure of British ships in the Bering sea.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Today's session of the senate lasted six hours, two of the general appropriation bills, that for the army, carrying \$23,248,492, and that for the legislative, judicial and executive departments, carrying \$21,558,520, were passed.

The first business of the session was the presentation of the credentials of John M. McLaurin, who was sworn in as the successor of Senator Earle, of South Carolina.

An adverse report on the Allen amendment, fixing \$10 as a minimum pension, was presented, and the bill placed on the calendar.

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At the request of Mr. Carter, chairman of the census committee, the pending census bill was made the unfinished business.