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SATURDAY'S WEATHER: Fair; Northerly Winds.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Fair; colder in northern portion; northerly winds.

NORTH DAKOTA—Cloudy weather; scattered showers; northerly winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Cloudy weather with scattered showers; colder in northwest portion; northerly winds.

IOWA—Cloudy weather; showers in southern portion; easterly winds.

MONTANA—Partly cloudy weather with showers; northerly winds.

WISCONSIN—Partly cloudy weather; fresh easterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES: The Northwest.

St. Paul... 41

Duluth... 41

Huron... 38

Minneapolis... 38

St. Cloud... 44

Williston... 44

Helena... 44

Edmonton... 50

Buffalo... 45-50

Boston... 70-80

Cheyenne... 40-50

Chicago... 54-54

Cincinnati... 54-54

YESTERDAY'S MEANS: Barometer... 29.90

Mean temperature... 56

Relative humidity... 52

Wind at 8 p. m. ... Southeast

Weather... Partly cloudy

Maximum temperature... 59

Minimum temperature... 43

Daily range... 16

Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours... 0

RIVER AT 8 A. M.: Danger Gauge Change in Station.

St. Paul... 2.0

La Crosse... 4.9

Davenport... 4.7

St. Louis... 16.7

ATLANTIC LINERS: NEW YORK—Arrived: Peninsular, Lisbon.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Campania, New York for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Kensington, New York.

GENOA—Arrived: Aller, Kensington, New York.

NAPLES—Sailed: Karamania, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Switzerland from New York.

AMSTERDAM—Sailed: New York.

NAPLES—Sailed: Rotterdam, New York.

ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Rotterdam, New York.

COFENHAGEN—Arrived: Nordland, Baltimore.

TODAY'S EVENTS: GRAND—Marie Watwright in "Shall We Forgive her?"

Democrat-Clubs' Mass Meeting, Auditorium 8 P. M.

Gun Club Shoot, Fair Grounds, 2 P. M.

Every consideration demands imperatively, now that we are embarked in war, that it be pushed vigorously from the start.

"On to Havana."

Every consideration demands imperatively, now that we are embarked in war, that it be pushed vigorously from the start.

Such considerations do not prevent our going in 1892, from sending Butler's expedition into the swamps of Louisiana, more dangerous than are the uplands of Cuba.

Then our army had no sanitary arrangements such as it now has. Doctors knew little and cared less for the treatment of soldiers suffering from climatic diseases.

They dozed them with quinine and fed them on rations, while their staffs consumed the supplies the sanitary commission sent out for the boys.

There was no Red Cross then, with its organization of trained nurses. "There was death of woman's nursing," do the army of the Gulf managed to do its work.

The administration should realize that the statement comes from reliable Republican sources that the war was intended to help its party over the fall elections. It should realize that every fall election will add confirmation to the belief in the accuracy of the statement.

If the invasion of Cuba is put off until fall, it will amount to a certainty that all this sacrifice of life and treasure had its origin in party emergencies.

And, if that belief becomes general, the move will be blocked. There will be no Democratic change that has much to commend it. We prefer, however, that the responsibility for the war shall rest with the administration that initiated it. It will have the support of Democrats. Their representatives will vote money and bonds to carry it on.

But they demand, and have a right to demand, that there shall be no dalliance in planning politics, no political diversion. "On to Havana."

The Cuban Republic and the Junta.

To The St. Paul Globe: Will you please give, for the information of your readers, an account of the Cuban government—the republic—in the present; where is the capital situated and its name; and as much other information as you can reasonably intelligently on the matter. Also, who and what is the Junta?

A general article on the subject would be of great interest and benefit. Rochester, April 27. J. E. Jamison.

But little that is authentic is known of the Cuban government. President Cleveland urged as one reason for not according it recognition that its existence or situs was unknown.

President McKinley, in his message wishing the Cuban government to be established, has intimated that the government was not a tangible affair, and Gen. Lee, in his testimony before the senate committee, said he had no knowledge of it and that it was a government on paper. It

response to this Senator Quesada, the Washington resident representative of the Junta, issued a long statement, which The Globe published March 27, giving a detailed statement of the provisional government, its origin, its powers and officers. It is modeled on our own, with executive, legislative and judicial branches. The president is Bartolomeo Masso; the vice president is Domingo Mendez Capote, and there is a cabinet with secretaries of war, foreign affairs, treasury and interior. The general-in-chief is Maximiliano Gomez. Quesada says that the location of the capital is at Cubitas, but Lee says that he learned that its location was only nominal; that it followed the army, owing to the liability of the Spanish forces to capture the capital if stationary. As bearing on the matter it is of some significance that all questions relative to autonomy, recognition and so on have been decided by Gomez, although, in a recent communication to President McKinley, he mentions the approval of his position by the "government." Quesada states that the government is only provisional and that, upon the termination of the war by the overthrow of Spain, a convention will be called for a permanent government.

The Junta is a name given to T. Estrada Palma and his associates in New York city. Palma is to Cuba what Franklin was to the congress of the Confederation, the foreign representative. He gets his powers from the act of the first Cuban assembly and has control of all diplomatic relations with all nations. He has his agents at all capitals, who, in the absence of any formal recognition of their government, command in the name of the "republic" during the temporary war, 1895-79. He holds a commission as minister to the United States, but, of course, has never been received. Associated with him are Dr. Joaquin de Castillo, a subdelegate; Benjamin J. Guerra, treasurer, and Gonzalo de Quesada, charge d'affaires at Washington. The function of the Junta is to promote in every way the cause of Cuba. It has a press bureau from which has come much of the matter that has appeared in the press and helped form public opinion in this country. The Junta has charge of the procuring and transmission of supplies to Cuba. It has organized the various filibustering expeditions. It is the head center of the Cuban clubs in this country. It keeps in communication, as far as possible, with Gomez and the insurgents; maintains a detective force to keep track of Spanish movements, and, generally, does whatever will advance the cause in which it is engaged.

—Readers of the fulminations of the Dispatch against the new charter will come to the conclusion that its conception of "home rule" is that kind of administration that is administered at home with an ellipsis.

—Uncle Sam is taking so many prizes that he may want to present every state in the Union with a steamboat next Christmas.

—Today closes the exhibition of pictures procured by the school union for the purpose of raising funds with which to begin the purchase of works of art for the decoration of the schools and the education of the children in good art that the mere presence of good pictures on the walls of the rooms they occupy imparts. While the patronage has been very gratifying to the committee having it in charge, that on school decoration, it has been evident during the week that either the attention of our people generally had not been caught, or there is a large number of people who are indifferent, not only to the embellishment of the school rooms, but to the benefit of inspecting these fine works of the masters of art at the pittance asked for admission. The attendance of adults has not been what one would expect it to be in a city like this. The gallery will be open today and this evening, and those who have not gone should go and give themselves the rich and rare treat there furnished.

Thrusters and Parries.

If a fine orator were required as mayor of St. Paul, there is no question that Mr. Erwin could qualify. Let us be reassured by the thought, that the most weight with the most ignorant.

It is because Mr. Erwin "is a fine orator," and because eloquence "has the most weight with the most ignorant," that the Dispatch has been trying so hard to prevent the Republicans of the Seventh ward from voting for him?

Will the war be long or short? This is the question everybody is asking. There is an impression abroad that it will last until after the fall congressional elections, anyway.

SPANISH SPIES ARE DREADED.

May Wreck Trains Carrying Union Soldiers to the South.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Special to the Inter Ocean from Atlanta, Ga.: Fear is entertained in certain portions of the South that Spanish spies are endeavoring to wreck up bridges and wrecking railroad trains transporting soldiers to the coast. Gov. Atkinson is sending a long train of soldiers from Long, a well-known physician at Good Hope, Ga., to the coast, and Spanish spies had been seen at that vicinity recently, and from whom it is believed that the information will be taken prompt action and profit by the government.

THIRTY MILLIONS SHORT.

That Much Will Be Needed by the Army Before July 1.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The secretary of the treasury today received from the secretary of war estimates of deficiencies in appropriations required for the use of war department for the remaining two months of the present fiscal year, aggregating \$34,019,997.

In his letter Secretary Alger says that the acts of congress approved April 22 and 26, 1893, authorizing the enrollment of a volunteer army and placing the regular army on a war footing, will necessitate this increased appropriation for the organization, support and maintenance of the war forces. The several items in the deficiency appropriation asked for are as follows, cents omitted: Signal service of the army, \$21,000; pay, etc., of the army (volunteers), \$7,691,561; pay, etc., of the army (regular), \$1,425,253; subsistence of the army, \$2,739,843; regular supplies, quartermaster's department, \$1,000,000; incidental expenses, quartermaster's department, \$750,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, \$3,000,000; barracks and quarters, \$200,000; transportation, \$5,000,000; clothing and camp and outfit, \$10,000,000; contingencies of the army, \$20,000,000; ordnance department, \$2,740,000; medical and hospital department, \$750,000; equipment of engineer troops, \$50,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, \$500,000; expeditionary force to Cuba, \$1,000,000; \$34,019,997.

This estimate, which is entirely independent of the allotments made by congress, is entirely independent of the \$50,000,000 emergency appropriation.

EPISODES TO ST. PAUL.

Mr. Tschida—you must pronounce it "Ched" if you want standing with your Hungarian friends—has a name that the average American would think rather rare. It isn't, as Tschida knows to his sorrow. Mr. Tschida, the one now in view, pursues the lowly occupation of the cooper. He has a boat over on Seventh street these nights. He is a pretty good sort of a cooper, as coopers go, and he hailed from Hungary before he went into the Eighth ward and possessed himself of sufficient pull to become a policeman. He is not to be confounded with the other Tschida, who at one time registered from Hungary also and now dates his letters from the Ninth and signs himself once policeman.

Tschida looks like a bad one—the name—but it isn't. It is the Smith of Hungary. I met him the other evening on Seventh street and asked him about that name. Since it had been handed to me as the name of a man I have been curious to talk about it. I just as though it was an easy one, instead of starting off for itself with four letters most horribly mixed. "Why, there are any amount of people bearing the same name. When I came here first they were not numerous—there were two of us, I believe. Now there are fifty-five, and if we have any luck we'll control the ward in ten years more."

"Are there any more where you came from?" I asked. "Well, yes, I think there are. I remember that when I was a boy and lived in Budapest, there were in the same name who was very rich, and who had so many relations that he didn't know how to divide his money. He died and left an estate of about \$3,000,000 and a will directing that his property should be turned into money and divided among the Tschidas. It was provided that every Tschida who boasted a family of his own should receive an equal share of the estate. My father had several children and I was in a bid to receive my share. I can imagine how many Tschidas there were when I tell you that my father got just \$10 for his share. Now don't you be kiddin' me any more about my uncommon name."

Koel Kiefer was helped to a burst of laughter at the close of his talk last night at the Auditorium in front of the colonel, who was not affected by the merry bit of persiflage that the colonel always winds up his speech with, about how much more you will think of you if you vote for him. Right down in front of the colonel sat the person who contributed to the festivities. The colonel is frost-proof and the size and clamminess of the house did not touch him. He has had that before. He made his little speech in which he gave out that he had been informed of high authority that he would be elected, and how God would love people who voted for him, and wandered on to the finish. "You will not be satisfied with voting for ME; you will stay at de polls and work for ME." Just then the fellow in the front row cut in and remarked, while the colonel was tracing up his hair: "But who is going to vote for working?" "He was not heeded, and he repeated the inquiry. The colonel beamed on him, but did not say where the pay was coming from. Then he wound up: "Did you go home at night your wife will meet you and give you two glasses instead of one, or if it is a sweetheart do you heave she will give you four glasses instead of two, and she hears do you have him working for ME," and he made his best bow. Before the applause that was due could be started the person down in front said, in a voice that could be heard all over the house: "That's all right, but 'ol' woman will want to know about it."

THE PHILISTINE. GRAB IN CHINA OVER. THE POWERS HAVE ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT. They Will Content Themselves for a Time in Developing What Has Already Been Secured—The Policy of Lord Salisbury Criticized in the House of Commons by the Opposition Leader.

BERLIN, April 29.—Baron von Buelow, the minister for foreign affairs, in a speech delivered before the budget committee of the reichstag today, said he hoped the policy of surprises and excitement which had been followed by the government would be abandoned. He added that he anticipated all the powers would address themselves to developing peacefully what they had already secured.

By a cabinet order issued yesterday, Kiao-Chou becomes a German protectorate, under her consular jurisdiction. LONDON, April 29.—The Liberal leader, Sir William Harcourt, arraigned the weak policy of the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Commons this evening, pointing out the collapse of his "open door" policy, through Germany obtaining preferential treatment in the Peking peninsula. While Great Britain, he added, had made an undignified retreat in the Ta Lien Wan affair, Germany and Russia, the occupant nations which had scored at the expense of Great Britain. The Liberal leader was listened to by a full house and great interest in the occupation which had been the intense dissatisfaction felt as the government's policy among its own followers and by the Conservative newspapers.

Mr. Balfour replied. Trade and commercial interests in the province of Shan Tung were not the considerations, he said, which controlled the government in taking Wei-Hai-Wei, nor was the question of the permanent occupation of Kiao-Chou by Germany a determining factor. Hence he failed to see any objection to accepting the German opinion. He believed Wei-Hai-Wei to be of the utmost value to England, diplomatically at Peking in the event of a peace, and strategically in times of war.

The government would not have been justified in going to war over Port Arthur, he said, and he stated that the British would have been a defiance to Russia, whereas the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei by the British could be no humiliation to Russia and would not afford reasons for permanently strained relations. Mr. Balfour contended that Russia, instead of being in a better, was in a worse position than she was seven months ago. Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean, and others spoke. The debate was finally adjourned.

POPULAR BOND FEATURE. WASHINGTON, April 29.—At the cabinet meeting today the secretary explained his plan for making effective the popular loan feature of the new bond issue, and with the exception of one or two minor changes, the plan was approved. As soon as the new act passes congress the secretary will issue a prospectus covering all points involved, and giving to the public all needed information concerning it.

In answer to inquiry of members of the cabinet it was stated that the subject of the new issue of government bonds, which was not and had not been under discussion, and the reports with respect to the islands being turned over to this government concerning it. The secretary of the navy and the secretary of the treasury explained the progress of events in their respective departments, but nothing of an important nature that would be of interest to the public, which was in session only an hour and a half.

New Postmasters. WASHINGTON, April 29.—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Minnesota—Mason, Wadena county, Carl E. Johnson; Rice, Brown county, Carl E. Johnson; Putney, Brown county, Henry E. Ballinger.

HOUSE VOICES WAR FUNDS

THE REPUBLICAN REVENUE MEASURE ADOPTED

Many Amendments to the Bond Section Were Offered in the Committee of the Whole, but Were All Promptly Voted Down—Only Changes Suggested by Mr. Dingley Were Accepted in the End.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, April 29.—The house today passed the war revenue bill with only the amendments agreed upon by the Republican members of the committee added. Many amendments were offered to the bond feature of the bill ranging from a proposition for the substitution of an income tax provision to an authorization for an issue of \$10,000,000 greenbacks. But all were voted down.

At the last minute the Democrats declined to offer the motion to recommit instructions to report back the income tax proposition as an amendment to the bill instead of as a substitute for the bond provision. This was due to the fact that a number of Democrats had declined to vote to strike out the bond provision.

Walker Amendment. The house convened at 10 o'clock to take up the bill, before it was taken up at noon for amendment, under the five minute rule. Addresses were delivered by Bland (Dem., Mo.), Grosvenor (Rep., O.), Curtis (Rep., Kan.), Shafroth (Sil. Rep., Col.) and Brown (Rep., O.). At noon the house went through the usual routine of the day, reconvening at 2 p. m. Then, under the order, the bill was taken up for amendment under the five minute rule.

Under the arrangement made the bond sections of the bill were first taken up open to amendment. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) offered on behalf of the minority an amendment to strike out the bond provision, and insert in lieu thereof the income tax amendment. It is identical with the income tax provision of the Wilson bill, but the taxable income per annum reduced from \$4,000 to \$3,000 per annum and the per cent increased from two to three per cent.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment to the original section a proposition to change the terms of the bonds so as to make them redeemable one year after the date of their issue, and pay interest for seven years or due on a certain day within three years, as the secretary of the treasury might decide. Mr. Walker declared that his amendment would save the people from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Mr. Walker declared that the bill should be re-committed and that every Republican should vote for the motion.

Mr. Walker's amendment was lost without division. Many five-minute speeches on the income tax amendment followed. Mr. Brumm (Rep., Pa.) in the course of his remarks, advocated an issue of \$10,000,000 of greenbacks. Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) proposed a considerable amendment to the Republican side by announcing his purpose to support the bond proposition, because it was to be a popular loan.

Mr. Hland gave notice of his substitute for the section authorizing a bond issue providing for an issue of \$150,000,000 treasury notes. Mr. Hland (Del.) offered an amendment, which was voted down, to reduce the bond authorization from \$500,000,000 to \$100,000,000. On Mr. Dingley's motion, the lowest denomination of bonds to be issued under the section was reduced from \$50 to \$25.

motion by Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) to make the bonds redeemable specifically in gold or silver coin at the option of the government was defeated, 106-138. Another by Mr. Shafroth to make the bonds redeemable one-half in gold and one-half in silver, met a similar fate.

Several other propositions of the same tenor were voted down. The vote was then taken upon the McMillin income tax substitute, and it was defeated, 123-143. Mr. Bland (Dem., Pa.) offered as a substitute a provision to issue \$150,000,000 treasury notes. It was lost, 106-147.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Pa.) voted with the Democrats on the proposition, and Messrs. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.) and Handy (Dem., Del.) with the Republicans. Mr. Lanham (Dem., Tex.) moved to strike out the bond section, and it was lost, 102-121. Messrs. McClellan, Griggs and Cummings (Democrats) voted with the Republicans.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., La.) offered another of the amendments prepared by the minority members of the ways and means committee, and Mr. Bland, who was the regularity of this proceeding, but the speaker held that it was in order. There were many protests from the Democratic side against this parliamentary move, and Mr. Bland insisted upon the reading of the substitute in full. The reading occupied almost an hour.

Mr. Dingley briefly explained the committee amendments, which were enumerated in these dispatches last night, and then demanded the previous question on the substitute. It was then adopted without division. Mr. McMillin moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the bond provision and insert in lieu thereof of the income tax provision, but withdrew it and allowed Mr. Bailey to modify the motion to instruct the committee to add the income tax provision as an amendment to the bill, the bond feature being retained. The motion was defeated, 134 to 173.

The motion to recommit was defeated, 134 to 173. The Democrats, Populists and four Republicans, Messrs. Barthold (Mo.), Bronswell (O.), Johnson (Ind.) and White (Ill.) voted for the motion. The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and it was passed, 181 to 121.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.), chairman of the committee on naval affairs, presented the conference report on the naval bill introduced by a bill providing that any qualified claimant to public lands under the homestead laws who shall have received a certificate of title, and who shall have been honorably discharged shall be entitled to have the same other than deducted from the length of residence law which was required under the homestead law. If such claimant shall have been honorably discharged the whole term of his right shall be deducted from the required length of residence.

These Confirmed. WASHINGTON, April 29.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Henry L. Hervey, collector of internal revenue for the Ninth district of Pennsylvania; James King, register of the land office at St. Louis, Idaho; Postmasters—Wisconsin: Eleanor Andrews, Evansville.

FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WAR-- FROM THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON. FROM THE TROOPS MOVING TO KEY WEST. FROM THE BIG SHIPS OFF THE PHILIPPINES. FROM AMERICAN AND SPANISH CAPITALS.

Nothing That Is Worth Reading Will Be Omitted. You Get It All in the Globe Without Ridiculous Padding.

Betsy Ross Made the American Flag-- Betsy Ross' Descendant, a Poetess, Has Written New and Interesting Facts in a Patriotic Vein That Will Stir Your Blood.

England Knows Because She Built Them-- A Naval Expert Across the Seas Writes of Spain's Formidable Torpedo Flotilla From Information Gained at the Ship Yards that Turned Them Out.

Rifle With a Thumb Trigger-- A Revolutionary Small Arm That Has the Trigger on Top of the Rifle--How Great Accuracy of Fire Is Obtained.

Poems of Patriotism-- Verses Full of Fire for the Flag From All Over the United States.

Senator Cushman K. Davis-- Condit Crane Talks Entertainingly About the Minnesota Who Pushed the War Resolutions Through the Senate.

In the World of Women-- In Club and Kitchen--Beautiful Alice Castleman--The Club and Business Woman.

Correct Things for Cyclists-- What Up-to-Date Girls Will Wear on Their Wheels This Year--New Patterns in Shoes.

Across the Desert on a Hand Car-- Frank Carpenter Tells a Thrilling Story of Life in South America.

All the Latest Sporting, Social and Literary News.

ORDER OF YOUR NEWSDEALER. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

WESTERN BANKS READY WILL SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW BOND ISSUE

Requests Sent to the Comptroller of the Currency for National Notes to Be Issued on the Basis of the New Securities--Will Float the Loan Without Cost to the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The banks of the United States, especially in the West, are said at the treasury department to be preparing to subscribe largely to the expected issue of government 3 per cent bonds, and Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, is daily receiving from all parts of the country requests from banks for the immediate printing of national bank currency. In order that, after the bonds are purchased by them, there may be no delay in the issuance of the currency.

As from twenty-five to thirty days' delay is ordinarily required for the preparation of currency after the purchase of bonds and notification to the government by banks of their currency requirements, the comptroller, for the purpose of encouraging subscriptions to the new issue of government bonds, announces that currency will now be prepared for banks notifying him of an intention to subscribe to any new issue of bonds which may be made by the government.

Under this arrangement the currency will be issued by the government without delay upon the receipt from the banks of the new issue of government bonds as security.

Eight prominent national banks already have made a tender of their services in placing the new loan without compensation.

NAVAL BILL APPROVED. Conference Report Adopted by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—At today's session of the senate the report of the conference on the naval appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The measure, as perfected, contains more than \$75,000,000. Mr. Pettigrew (R. D.) called up a bill for the restoration of annuities to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

Hunt Nominated. WASHINGTON, April 29.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters—Minnesota: Lewis P. Hunt, Mankato; Nebraska: L. J. Lyquist, Winthrop; South Dakota: John D. Cotton, Parker; John D. Fisher, Woomersley; Frank S. Myers, Redfield; Wisconsin: Levi L. O'Dell, Galveston; W. A. Jones, Oconomowoc; John J. Reddick; Hattie H. Clark, Brodhead; Lewis S. Patrick, Marinette; George R. Hall, Oconto.

TO GLOBE READERS. The demand for The Globe has been steadily increasing, and just at this time it is such that some of its patrons complain that they are unable, from time to time, to purchase it at various points in the city and country, the reason attributed in nearly every case being that the supply was already exhausted.

Steps have been taken to remedy these complaints by increasing our orders to agencies and dealers, but this will not, we are satisfied, wholly suffice.

We shall, therefore, feel obliged to our friends if they will fill out the accompanying blank and send it to The Globe office whenever they are disappointed at not finding this newspaper on sale at any given point.

To The St. Paul Globe: I was unable to buy a copy of The Globe

at _____ o'clock

_____ Street (or Avenue).

