THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1898.

Associated Press News.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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THE DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

STATE.

Governor .....JOHN LIND, Brown county
Lieut. Gov .....J. M. BOWLER, Renville
Sec. State.....J. J. HEINRICH, Hennepin
Treasurer.....ALEX. McKINNON, Polk
Auditor.....GEORGE N. LAMPHERE, Clay
Attorney General..JOHN F. KELLY, Ramsey
Clerk Sup. Court....Z. H. AUSTIN, St. Louis
Judges Supreme.....THOMAS CANTY, Hennepin; DANIEL BUCK, Blue Earth
Court.....WM. MITCHELL, Winona

FOR CONGRESS.

First District .....MILO WHITE
Second District .....D. H. EVANS
Third District .....CHARLES G. HINDS
Fourth District .....JOHN W. WILLIS
Fifth District .....T. J. CATON
Sixth District .....CHARLES A. TOWNE
Seventh District .....P. M. RINGDAL

RAMSEY COUNTY.

Judge of District Court..GEORGE L. BUNN
Judge of District Court.JAMES C. MICHAEL
Clerk of District Court....JAMES A. MEADE
County Auditor.....WILLIAM PLATTE
County Treasurer.....ANTON MIESEN
County Sheriff.....JOHN WAGENER
Register of Deeds.....VICTOR C. GILMAN
County Attorney.....HERMAN OPPENHEIM
Judge of Probate Court...JOHN CAVANAGH
Abstract Clerk.....FRANK J. ELLES
Coroner .....OREN S. PINE
County Surveyor.....J. B. IRVINE
County Supt. of Schools....JOHN A. HOGAN

County Commissioners—
WILLIAM BROWN, CHARLES KARTAK,
D. J. SULLIVAN, CHARLES REIF,
CHAS. M'CARRON. OSCAR TANKENOFF,

RAMSEY COUNTY LEGISLATIVE.

Senators—
Thirty-third District..EDWARD PETERSON
Thirty-fourth District.....R. S. M'NAMEE
Thirty-fifth District.....JOHN H. IVES
Thirty-sixth District....JOHN E. STRYKER
Thirty-seventh District.....F. H. ELLERBE

Representatives—
First Ward.....WILLIAM JOHNSON
Second Ward.....CHARLES LEIDMAN
Third Ward.....HENRY W. CORY
Fourth Ward.....JOHN J. O'CONNOR
Fifth Ward.....J. Q. JUENEMANN
Sixth Ward.....A. L. GRAVES
Seventh Ward.....LOUIS D. WILKES
Eighth, West Part.....GEORGE F. UMLAND
Eighth-Ninth, S. Side....W. B. HENNESSY
Eighth-Ninth, N. Side..THOMAS F. MARTIN
Tenth-Eleventh, Country....A. KNOWLTON

MONDAY'S WEATHER.

Rain or Snow; Colder.

By the United States Weather Bureau.—MINNESOTA—Rain or snow and colder; high northeast winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Snow flurries; north winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Snow flurries; colder in southeast portion; north winds. IOWA—Rain; colder; winds shifting to north. MONTANA—Snow flurries; north winds. WISCONSIN—Rain Monday, turning to snow in northern portion Monday night; colder; high east to northeast winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES — St. Paul, 54; Duluth, 44; Huron, 42; Bismarck, 34; Williston, 38; Havre, 34; Helena, 34; Edmonton, 30; Battleford, 28; Prince Albert, 30; Calgary, 32; Medicine Hat, 30; Swift Current, 32; Qu'Appelle, 30; Minnedosa, 32; Winnipeg, 28.

Buffalo, 50-60; Boston, 52-60; Cheyenne, 50-66; Chicago, 50-54; Cincinnati, 50-56; Montreal, 46-54; New Orleans, 60-64; New York, 54-60; Pittsburg, 44-46.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS—Barometer, 29.74; mean temperature, 46; relative humidity, 74; wind at 8 p. m., southeast; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 59; minimum temperature, 32; daily range, 27; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	4.6	*0.1
La Crosse	10	3.2	*0.4

*Rise.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

By the way, "Bug," if you do not register, you cannot vote.

Having nothing in particular to rule, is it too late for Spain to try the golden rule?

Now let the Leech lake fleet go into winter quarters without further maneuvering.

The supreme court has resumed making the smaller courts of the state look like 30 cents.

The chief of police of South Omaha has been arrested. Did the chief order his own arrest?

London is in the throes of a great discussion on the color of water. Milwaukee doesn't care.

Tie a small red string around your little finger this morning and cut it off after you have registered tomorrow morning.

The soldiers are leaving the hospitals, but the latter are still doing a good business. The football players are filling them up.

What did the Republican who came in from a speaking tour Saturday mean by saying that the country roads had gone Democratic?

Richard Mansfield's stage nose looks very much like the noses several St. Paul citizens have paid thousands of dollars to cultivate.

Civilization is pushing its way in Manila. A base ball contest has been begun for which the prizes are given by a brewing company and a distillery of the United States.

Several of the bad Pillagers have been sent to Moorhead to spend the winter. Editors Meeker and Lamphere will be expected to provide them with baths and bouquets.

The Pioneer Press offered a gratuitous insult to the intelligence of every voter in Minnesota yesterday by picturing Spain on its knees hoping for the election of a Democratic congress in America. Has any Democrat in this broad land done anything since the 21st of last April to indicate that Spain would get anything but her just deserts from the Democrats of this country? Who but Admiral Dewey, Democrat, led the brilliant assault at Manila May 1? Who but Ensign Bagley, Democrat, was shot to death the same month while making a brave fight at Cardenas? Who but Lieut. Hobson, Democrat, sank a vessel in June in the very mouth of Santiago harbor under a hundred frowning Spanish guns? And who but Admiral Schley, Democrat, led the great running fight July 3, which ended in the entire destruction of Cervera's fleet? What, indeed, has Spain to remember of the Democrats of this splendid nation of brave men other than that they were right in the thick of the fight, doing their duty from sun to sun? For shame! If the Pioneer Press has nothing to do but attempt to make political capital out of a will-o'-the-wisp, it must be hard pressed for issues with which to bolster a losing cause.

Agriculture, North and South.

The wheat growers of the North—and by this we mean the farmers who persistently cling to the single crop idea—have an opportunity to learn something from their brethren of the South who, throughout many decades, have devoted their lands wholly to the production of cotton.

That staple has been gradually reduced in price until five-cent cotton has been regarded as representing disaster to those states cultivating this important commodity. In 1871 the export price was 14.9 cents; in 1872, 19.4 cents; in 1873, 18.9 cents; in 1874, 15.6 cents, and in 1875, 15.1 cents. Since that date the tendency has been constantly downward. In 1876 the export price was 12.9 cents, and in no year since has that figure been realized. In 1886, ten years later, it had reached what then seemed to be an extraordinarily low price, viz., 10 cents. Not until 1890 did it advance above that figure, and that was only to the extent of one mill, viz., 10.1 cents. Gradually the price continued downward until 1895, when the figures reached 5.8 cents; but in 1896 there was a recovery to 8.1 cents, but a recession took place in 1897 to 7.4 cents.

When the five-cent limit was reached—that is to say for delivery for shipment from the plantation—some of the Southern press thought they saw impending disaster for the industry. So intense became the agitation that the New York Journal of Commerce was led to make a canvass of the cotton-growing communities with a view to ascertaining the sentiment existing as the result of the decline in price. Inquiries were addressed to bankers in the principal cotton-distributing centers, and, when the replies were all in, the following summary was published:

"Virtually without exception they agree (1) that the reduced price of cotton does not imply any setback to the general business prosperity of the South; (2) that the cost of raising the staple has been materially lessened during the years of steadily falling prices; (3) that in most sections the cost of production is only about one-half what it was ten years ago; (4) that 5-cent cotton will, as a rule, leave a moderate profit to the grower; (5) that the planters are steadily diminishing their dependence upon factors' advances through diversifying their crops and producing articles of food which they have been accustomed to buy at oppressive prices; (6) that, owing to this diversification of crops, they have diminished their local debts and acquired an independence of the factors which enables them, with economy in expenses, to effect regular savings; and (7) that the general condition of the agricultural South is such as to warrant the hope of a steady run of prosperity, in which the mercantile interest will receive its share of benefit."

Any disturbance to the prosperity which the Southern, or cotton-producing states have been enjoying for several years must have its effect upon other industries throughout the country. The above summary reveals the fact that the Southern planter has acquired lessons in the economy of production and has not hesitated to avail himself of the benefits thereof. It is certainly not inappropriate to suggest to the persistent growers of wheat, in certain sections of the Northwest, that they may acquire a wholesome lesson from the experience of the Southern cotton producer in the dangers of running too strongly in the direction of specific cropping. The farmer of the Northwest has equal opportunities in this line with his brother of the South. The real secret of profitable farming anywhere is found in the diversification of agricultural interests. If a little more of this intelligent treatment were applied to the farming industry in general, 40-cent wheat would be removed from the schedule of ever recurring periods of misfortune in the lives of those who persist in conducting their farms from this limited area of vision.

The Power Back of Eustis.

The nomination of William Henry Eustis was accomplished by the Soo and Canadian Pacific through Thomas Lowry.

Street railway president has been the chief bugler.	Has also acted as collector of campaign funds.

If the people elect the Guaranty Loan candidate, the next man to secure an appointment on the railroad and warehouse commission will be John Blanchard, of the Minneapolis Times, and the friend of the railroad interests represented by Thomas Lowry.

Making Another Diversion.

A year ago Republican managers were in despair. When congress met a hundred seats held by Republicans were marked doubtful. Something must be done to divert the attention of the public. Cuba libre, Spain's atrocities, the starving reconcentrados, Weyler's brutality and our duty to spread the sphere of freedom offered the readiest opening to divert some people from thinking about free silver and others from thinking about the failure of the Republicans to redeem promises, while it would provide a refuge for the impotent Dingley tariff act. So there was a vigorous exposition of Cuban misery, brought to a head by the destruction of the Maine. The diversion succeeded admirably. But it brought some unanticipated consequences. McKinley had paid one of Hanna's debts by taking into his cabinet as secretary of war a man whose whole training made him instinct with governmental jobbery. As a protectionist, as a trust promoter, he "looked on government as a job, and was never so false to the country as when true to himself." With the beginning of hostilities, with that of money spending and contract making by the war department, there came stories of jobbery. There were ugly rumors of contracts with railways for transportation of troops, in which Alger or his business associates had interests; of camps located where those interests would be promoted; of purchases of vessels at outrageous prices; of the purchase of arms and munitions at prices that left room for liberal commissions; of appointments made for reasons other than their fitness. From Santiago came charges of incompetence and mismanagement in every department of the service. Then came fevers there and in the camps. And with it all a loud and increasing demand for investigation.

For a time Alger and the president maintained silence. At last, when attention was centered on the conditions of the hospitals in this country, Alger demanded an investigation. The board was formed and has been taking testimony. The noticeable feature is the confinement of the inquiry to the condition of the camps and the service of the hospitals. Alger himself has toured the camps. Witnesses differ widely, from Wheeler, who compares everything he saw with army conditions in the Confederacy, and finds those in this army so superior, to witnesses who tell of scanty food, of medical stores lacking, and of insufficient and unskilled nursing.

So far not a word about the graver charges, those affecting the integrity of the head of the department. No question has been asked why Merritt was sent to Manila; why Shafter was selected to lead the Cuban expedition; why Miles was snubbed; why a camp was located at Fernandina, what railway led to it and what were the relations of the secretary to that road, and why it was not found out beforehand that no transports could reach the wharves at that place. None of these and kindred matters has been touched, but the whole inquiry is directed to matters about which opinion differs and upon which the board can readily make a report exonerating the secretary from blame.

Plainly the game of "diversion" is again being played; attention is to be diverted from matters that could not be probed without revealing scandals that would shake the nation and discredit the administration, to others that can be explained or excused. War brings hardship and privation to those who engage in it. Camp life entails exposure that brings sickness. The untrained soldier is reckless of his health. Camp nurses lack the tender sympathies of the mother or sister nurse; army doctors lack the business incentive that makes the civil doctor zealous. All this can be and no secretary of war can be blamed. And because this is so, these things are being investigated and much ado is made over them in order that that official may be sheltered from investigation of matters that would drive him from office in disgrace. As The Globe said months ago, it will devolve upon congress to make a full investigation. It can take the lid off the pot. Will it do it?

Let Us Make It a Rout.

Not in the history of politics in this county is there any record of a campaign in which such tremendous gains have been made by one political party as have marked the progress of the Democracy to the victory that is now assured.

Two weeks ago the Republicans of Ramsey county, mighty in their assurance of possession of the offices and entrenched behind the walls reared by an organization paid by money taken from the taxpayers, were proud and somewhat haughty in their disdain of the enemy. Today they are a defeated mob. Two weeks ago they were strong in the ignorance of the people as to their conduct of affairs. Today they are trying to explain that they are not responsible for the conditions in the county—that they are no worse than when the Republicans came into power.

There never was a more encouraging outlook for the Democracy at this stage of a campaign. The Republicans were accused of using the power of public office to perpetuate themselves in official position. It was shown that a shameful abuse of patronage had preceded the nomination of the Republican county ticket; that the convention was composed of officeholders and clerks who were using the power of the Republican organization to maintain themselves in place. It was shown that the taxpayers were assessed directly for the per diem of one-fourth of the members of the convention. These things opened the eyes of the public. The people do not love gangs, and they are not particular what the political complexion of the gang is. The public likes a Republican gang no more than a Democratic gang. Evidences of gang rule were plenty, and the taxpayer is very well aware of the fact that pelf, not patriotism, was at the bottom of the desire of Republican officials to control the convention.

With this state of affairs to start on, it was not difficult to follow up the suggestion that there must be something rotten in an administration in the hands of such an audacious bureaucracy. Without any trouble, it has been shown that the men who now call themselves the Republican party are getting more money out of the country in one way or another than they have any right to. It has been made clear to thinking people that there is something more at stake, this fall, than party ascendancy; and the Republican regime in this county appears to be doomed.

Never was the state of public feeling so obvious; never was there in evidence so far ahead of election so many proofs of the fact that the taxpayers intend to assert themselves. The fight is won, yet the battle has scarcely commenced. Victory is assured for the Democracy, but it should be more than a victory, indeed. It should be a complete rout of the forces of corruption. And that is what is in sight for Nov. 8.

Epistles to St. Paul.

Once in a while the Republicans get off a good thing. Lyndon A. Smith had a speech to make the other night in C. S. P. S. hall out West Seventh street. Lyndon is not very well known out in that locality, nor is he well enough acquainted with the local nomenclature to know what C. S. P. S. means.

But he figured some time and announced his interpretation shortly. "I have figured," he said, "it means 'cut speeches pretty short.'"

* * *

The Philistine met that doughty Indian fighter, Richard T. O'Connor, in Rice park Friday night. He had on a pair of military leggings, a short coat, a sweater, and a military looking headpiece, and he could have tossed Alexander into a panic, or Napoleon into a cold sweat with one look.

Yesterday afternoon the Philistine met the sunburned hero of Leech lake again. The leggings were off the extremities that found their terminus in patent leathers, the slouch hat had given place to a natty brown derby, and the marshal's embonpoint was draped in a pepper and salt box coat, one of the type some times referred to as a "Ben" that Berry Wall would have gazed at with the green eye of envy, even when he was at his best. It would be too bad to get bullet holes in that overcoat, for a fact.

* * *

Phil Schweitzer has a new one. "Yesterday," he says, "a chap came in and wanted to have somebody arrested on Minnesota street.

"What's the matter?" asked the chief.

"He swindled me."

"How did he swindle you?"

"He advertised for a recipe for making money fast, which he would send for fifty cents."

"And you sent the fifty cents?"

"Yes."

"And what did you get?"

He wrote back, 'Put glue on it.'"

* * *

George Warren is perhaps the most execrated man in St. Paul these days, in certain circles. It should not be understood from this that any time George sticks his head out of his domicile he is in danger of being shot to pieces by the savage tribes, but the various candidates, without regard to party, are heaping enough maledictions on the head of the once would be mayor to have broken the spirit of a less indefatigable party worker.

What has George done?

Oh, nothing new. He was just merely the inventor of what is known as "the beer campaign" in municipal politics, which has so developed under the tutelage of such eminent masters of political strategy as he until a ward or precinct meeting without a "keg" is like Uncle Tom's Cabin without a cold night and some fake ice floes.

If there ever had been anything needed to cinch Warren's political future up in a box without air holes, it was this melancholy discovery.

* * *

Returning to Rice park, the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year; you know how it goes. Superintendent Nussbaumer has packed up the benches on which disconsolate swains meditate suicide in the inky depths of the splashing fountain, from May to October, but the weary patrolman now has no place to rest in the stilly night but on the rustic seats. The park superintendent tried to pack two of these together, but it was a good deal like trying to pack a garter snake and an eel in a mustard pot. They just would not get along with each other. —The Philistine.

Dramatic and Musical.

METROPOLITAN.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson," in the dramatization which was presented at the Metropolitan last night by Edwin Mayo and company, has lost little, if any, of that intimacy with men and things which lent to Mark Twain's best story its chief charm.

The company presenting the play is an admirable one. Edwin Mayo, in the title role, seems to live the one-ideaed but whole-souled and honest lawyer, suspected by his neighbors of "a loose wheel," and acts the part with a thorough devotion. His misfortune is that he must always submit to comparison with his father, whose histrionic ability was recognized by generations, at least two. Mayo the younger is perhaps fettered a little in an endeavor to copy his father, but he is none the less a lovable, as well as an artistic "Pudd'nhead," losing confidence in himself at times, as the inexplicable tangle of circumstances which were woven into Mark's story made his theories appear illusions, only to emphasize their triumphant vindication in the end.

The honors of the evening were shared with Mr. Mayo by Miss Ada Dwyer, who plays Roxy, whose mixing of her own baby with Judge Griswold's white son furnishes the plot. Miss Dwyer was especially strong in the scene with her son, played by Frank Campeau with some strength.

Maribel Seymour was a very winsome Rowey, and acceptable in other respects as well.

Augustus Balfour's Howard Pembroke is worthy of mention, favorably.

The "twins" in make-up are so similar as to win commendation for that, if nothing else, and W. R. McKey's Sheriff Blake is true to the author's evident conception of the rural sheriff.

The production is handsomely staged. Perhaps the best setting is the ruined mill, in the second act.

The sum of all compliments may be paid the drama and the company when it is said that in spite of the fact that it takes until 11:30 nearly, the audience sighs with disappointment that there is not more.

Same bill all the week.

GRAND.

"Muldoon's Picnic" opened the week at the Grand last night to a packed house, and judging from the expressions of the audience it is both good and bad. It is much the same as "Muldoon's Picnic" that has been seen at the Grand in past seasons, with the exception that there are many new faces to be seen. It is purely vaudeville from first to last, and the only reference to the title is at the beginning of the first act and the end of the last. Some of the specialties are good and some are bad; some of the jokes told are new and some are old, and none are more than passing fair.

The name Ferguson takes up a good deal of space on the programme and the Fergusons occupy a good deal of the evening with their specialties. Barney Ferguson, who has been seen here several times in "McCarthy's Mishaps," is Mulcahey in "Muldoon's Picnic," and is exceedingly funny at times. Possibly the only exception that might be taken to his part in the picnic is that it borders on the coarse occasionally. He has several sets of new clothes, and it would seem that he could not possibly make himself look more ridiculous. Every one of his makeups created an uproar of laughter.

Barney and Dick Ferguson do a series of funny, although rather loud, specialties, introducing the "Race Track Touts" and the "Dimple Sisters." During their turns they hand out a lot of funny sayings. Dick Ferguson is by far the cleverest buck and wing dancer that has been seen at the Grand this season, and in this he made a hit, but he is a bit too youthful to take any part in the acting with success.

Marguerite Ferguson had no part in the cast, but gave an acrobatic singing and dancing turn during the introduction of the specialties that won her several encores and was really very good.

Andy Barr and Florence Evans, the latter Mrs. Muldoon in the cast, gave a laughable sketch. Barr is a clever knock-about worker, and both he and Miss Evans introduced a number of funny jokes.

The Semon children, little tots of 4 and 7 years, sang a number of coon songs and did a cake walk that brought down the house. They were given a number of encores and were deserving of all that was accorded them.

Miss Florede sang a number of songs in a most acceptable manner. She is possessed of a very sweet voice and should be given more chance to display her ability.

Miss Gracie Plaisted, as Kitty Muldoon, created many a laugh, and sang a coon song that brought her a hearty encore.

Frank K. Wallace, as Michael Muldoon, was just a little tiresome, and did not take as prominent a part as did the Muldoon of past seasons. He did not take part in the specialties.

Jerry, the mule, is evidently new in the business, as he was very quiet during his one appearance and did exactly what he was told to do and no more.

Taken as a whole, "Muldoon's Picnic" is as funny as in past years.

MOZART.

The local season of German theatrical's was opened most successfully at Mozart hall last night by a company made up from among the very best local talent in the city. Some time ago a number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. Neitmann planned a benefit for them, and their friends turned out in very large numbers last night, filling every seat in the hall. The play was Joseph Rosen's four-act German comedy, "O, Diese Manner," or "The Horrid Men," which was played for the first time in St. Paul last night. The scene of the piece is laid in the village of Waldheim, Germany, and the plot centers around Moreland, a retired merchant, and his wife and two marriageable daughters, Carolina and Franziska. The trouble arises over the numerous suitors for the hands of the two daughters. Mrs. Schraube, a meddlesome old woman, keeps everything warm during the piece until the close, when she is found out. Adam Heckler appeared in the role of Moreland, and kept the audience in roars all the time he was on the stage by his excellent comedy work. Mrs. Neitmann, as the meddlesome old woman, won all kinds of honors, and several fine bouquets for her good work, and Dr. Sauber, who was the peacemaker, and always helping cure the matrimonial as well as physical ills, was well played by Henry Koenig. All of these are old-time German professional players. The work of Miss Mathilda Tschiffely and Mrs. Bertha Schmidt as the two marriageable daughters was very good all through the piece, and both were remembered by their friends with bouquets of flowers. The part of Olga Moreland, the wife of the henpecked husband, was played by Miss Julia Reidt, and she was last night, as usual, always good. Mrs. Emma Feise, as Mrs. Robert Haberland, played the part of the scheming wife in a way that won for her several hearty rounds of applause. Other members of the cast who deserve honorable mention were Fritz Eue, as Count Bruno von Reden, and Herman Papke, as Robert Haberland.

Seibert's orchestra furnished the music between acts, and Mr. and Mrs. Neitmann have reason to feel proud of the work of their friends last night.

Churches and Their Work.

The First Presbyterian Church Endeavor society will give a literary and musical entertainment in the parlors of the church this evening at 8 o'clock.

* * *

A musicale will be given in the parlors of the Macalester Presbyterian church next Friday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' society. The social rooms of the church are being redecorated. Some of the best vocal talent and instrumental talent of the two cities has been secured.

* * *

The Ladies' Guild of St. Mary's Church, Merriam Park, meets Friday afternoon at the rectory. The afternoon is to be spent in preparing children's clothes to be sent to St. Nicholas, Fla., where a school for colored children has been established by Mrs. A. A. Stevens, of Rushford.

* * *

There will be a supper given by the ladies of Trinity M. E. church in the room in the Brainerd block formerly occupied by the school Friday evening.

* * *

The quarterly meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary union will be held at Park Congregational church Tuesday, at 11 a. m. Lunch will be served by the ladies of the church. The subject of the meeting will be "Our New Possessions."

* * *

Rev. P. O'Neill has begun a census of the Catholics of St. Michael's parish.

* * *

There will be a cinch party in the hall attached to St. Mark's Catholic church Wednesday. Last year the assemblies at St. Mark's hall were enjoyed by large numbers from both cities.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Oil production has not been generally profitable during late years. Of course a few fortunate individuals have found extreme profits in it, and these rich prizes have incited others to pursue a losing business. A few large companies have made drilling and pumping pay by averaging the big wells with the smaller operations. At present prices, however, there is a balance on the right side of the ledger, even for modest old properties. If continued for a few months they will yield profits enough on these modest properties to enable the owners to venture into new experiments. Then production may be expected to equal demand, and it will be fortunate if it does not far exceed it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

* * *

Notwithstanding the present highly civilized state of society, relics of barbarism still exist. Among them is the silly custom of considering bridal couples just starting off for a honeymoon trip as legitimate subjects for a sport that is so near akin to persecution that the line is not always drawn. Some serious accidents have resulted from this silly practice, in one of the latest the lives of bride, groom and coachman being endangered by a runaway of frightened horses. Many protests are made against the custom, but it is apparently too firmly rooted a tradition to give up, though every one readily admits in theory, however eagerly he may engage in the sport in practice, that it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance.—Baltimore American.

* * *

In defeating the proposed canon forbidding the remarrying of divorced persons, the Episcopal bishops also voted down a subsection in which it was provided that it should be the duty of ministers to admonish the people from time to time that the church discountenances clandestine marriages. No doubt the fate of this clause was determined by that of the more important one relating to divorce.—Boston Herald.

* * *

It is our business, first of all, to learn and apply the lessons of this war for our benefit. Some of these have lain upon the surface, but not one of them has been brought home to the president. He has not even learned the obvious lesson that until we eradicate Algerism from the management of the United States army we cannot afford to go to war with a real enemy. He has even spoken with show of indignation of those who have perceived and endeavored to inculcate this lesson.—New York Times.

The State Campaign.

The election of the entire Democratic county ticket and a handsome majority for John Lind in Winona county—is the goal of Democratic effort and it can be attained!—Winona Daily Herald.

* * *

A good many Republican papers throughout the state are supporting Judges Canty and Mitchell, whose names appear on the ticket for the supreme court. The Aitkin Age is one of them.—St. Cloud Daily Times.

* * *

The enthusiastic support being given John Lind in this campaign in all parts of the state is beyond all expectations. Some of the strongest Republican counties are going to give him majorities. Even Goodhue, the banner Republican county in the state, is afire with Lind enthusiasm.—Hutchinson Leader.

* * *

The people of this state will pay no attention to Bank Examiner Kenyon's charges against Mr. Lind. Allegations by a man who has proved himself an incompetent official and who has Kenyon's record cannot affect Mr. Lind.—Little Falls Herald.

* * *

The John Lind men are thick in this part of the state. Forty years of monopolistic rule under the leadership of the Republican party has created them. A change is demanded and will be inaugurated in January next.—Appleton Press.

How "Employment Hunts Labor."

To The St. Paul Globe:

Last week I was in a little village in the Western Reserve of Ohio, twenty miles from the president's home in Canton. I went down to the station to get a morning paper and read in it one of those presidential speeches in which Mr. McKinley indulged in another of those epigrammatic sentences of his—like "The foreigner pays the tax," and "Cheap and nasty go together"—in which he "laid the flattering unction to his soul" that his administration was "scattering blessings o'er a smiling land." "Now," he said, "employment is hunting labor instead of labor hunting employment." On the depot platform was the fact to confront and refute the assertion. A number of section men of the Pennsylvania Railway company were engaged in animated discussion. The topic was an order received by the "boss" that morning from the company's general office announcing a reduction of wages from $1.15 to $1.03 a day. The men refused to accept the reduction and started off to hunt employment. A couple of days later I met in Cleveland a workman in one of the great iron mills of that city, whose occupation was that of a wire drawer on the night shift. He was lamenting the reduction in the rate per hundredweight of wire drawn, under which he could earn but 75 cents by a night's work, instead of from $2.50 to $3 under the former rate, a reduction that took effect last year—after the "restoration"—and one that he accepted because employment was not and is not yet "hunting labor." The foreigner does not pay the tax, cheapness is not nastiness and employment is not hunting labor, but the maker of platitudinous phrases placidly pursues his fancies.

—P. J. Smalley.

St. Paul, Oct. 21.

Carrying Matters to Extremes.

The Cyrano nose seems to be the legitimate successor of the Trilby foot. Our dramatists of late evince a disposition to carry matters to extremes.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Doubtless Others.

A New York negro who saw George Washington's funeral procession died yesterday, but it is feared that there are others still at large.—Chicago Record.

What May Be Expected.

It is about time for Spain to urge that we only knocked her out by a chance blow, anyhow.—Philadelphia North American.

AN ADVANCE IN WHEAT

BASED ON RUMORS OF WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

OVER THE FASHODA MATTER

Also Wet Weather in Northwest—Reluctance of Farmers to Part With Stock—Varying Statements as to this Year's European Yield—Conditions There Not Favorable to Large Crop in 1899.

There has been a considerable and somewhat unexpected advance in the price of wheat during the past week. On Saturday, Oct. 15, at the close of the market the tendency was toward weakness, but some causes have operated during the past four or five days to stimulate the price, though reaction came on Friday with a renewal of an upward turn on Saturday.

The following figures are the prices of December option in the markets named below and on the dates given.

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 15.
Minneapolis	65¼	61⅝
Chicago	67⅞	64⅝
Duluth	65¾	62½
St. Louis	71¾	68¼
New York	76	71⅞

These figures show an increase of 3⅝c at Minneapolis, 3¼c at Chicago, 3¼c at Duluth, 3½c at St. Louis, 4⅛c at New York.

Three elements have entered into the market of the past week first, a wild and fanciful suggestion of the possibility of war between Great Britain and France. Second, extremely wet and cold weather in the Northwest, resulting in undoubtedly large damage to wheat that was stacked. Third, the development of hesitation on the part of farmers generally to sell their wheat at the present prices. Furthermore, the export demand has been a little more sharp than was anticipated.

The European dealer is terribly apprehensive in view of the short supplies existing on the other side of the Atlantic that something political, or otherwise, is likely to occur and which he calculates will have a tendency to advance prices materially; and this apprehension is traceable, for its foundation, to the smallness of held-over stocks and the inability to make much progress in the way of replenishment in view of the continuous demand for milling supplies.

There does not appear to be any foundation for the pretended war scare. England and France are not at all likely to engage in hostilities over the complications in the Soudan. Such a contest would be folly on the part of France for, in the initiative, she would find herself in a corner and helpless in her attempts to accomplish anything except her complete ruin as a republic. In the second place England does not want a war on her hands at this juncture in the political affairs of the world. Her material interests are too wide spread and complex to admit of embarkation in a war with a power like that of France, in view of the late alliance between that country and Russia. It may be set down as a fact, therefore, that the talk of the possibility of war between those two nations has no foundation outside of the wheat bull clique in Chicago with possible ramifications in New York.

The weather of the past week in the Northwest has been very unfavorable for threshing. This work is carried on out or doors and it cannot be done in wet weather. The storms of rain and snow have been premature and extremely severe for this season. There is no doubt that a great deal of wheat has been seriously damaged. Certainly threshing has been retarded. This must have its inevitable effect upon marketing, which will probably appear more conspicuously during the next two or three weeks in the shrinkage of receipts both at primary and terminal points below figures that might properly be regarded as normal.

Furthermore, the fact is pretty clearly determined that marketing of grain is not going to continue on so free a ratio during the remaining weeks of the calendar year, as the marketing of the first few weeks succeeding the close of the harvesting period seemed to indicate. Those farmers who have private facilities for storing wheat are evidently inclined to refrain from forwarding supplies beyond the volume sufficient to meet their immediate cash requirements.

The reports from the European importing countries are not favorable to a large crop next year. There has been much suffering both on the continent and on the British isles, as well as in the territory north of the Baltic, from drouth. Some relief in France, is reported, however, as well as in Italy, Hungary and England; but beyond these areas the complaint is general that the rains are insufficient. In India the conditions have improved during the past month. The same is true both in Argentina and Australia. From various points, however, the reports are in line of disappointment as to the volume of the crop harvest. It has in very few instances even approached expectations or the estimates given by experts.

Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the crop of the United States is unprecedentedly large and that there is little likelihood of a continuous demand for export to anything like the extent realized in the closing months of 1897 and the earlier months of the current year. The milling demand is well sustained and likely to continue so, but speculation seems to be lacking in snap. The bull is tired. He fears that any stimulation that trading on his side is likely to impart must have the effect of bringing wheat to the market in so abundant supply that prices cannot be maintained. The bear is timid and will continue so until more is known as to the volume of the European crop, and until the contributions from India, Australia and Argentina can be more accurately computed.

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The following are the views advanced by the Northwestern Miller in its issue of last Friday:

Were there not an unusual lack of speculative interest on the part of the general country, it is felt that there would be a higher market. Quite general rains have prevailed in the Northwest during the past week, and have not only made roads bad and cut down farmers' deliveries, but probably done more or less damage to wheat in stack in the northern part of North Dakota. Snow accompanied the rain in a good many places, and added to the unfavorableness of the situation.

A conservative elevator man who has been traveling for a week in the Red river valley and seeking information from every possible source, says that the wheat crop in the North is quite spotted and that the original estimates of the total yield for the three states—Minnesota and the two Dakotas—will certainly require revision. He is confident that not to exceed 185,000,000 bu will be secured, if that much is. However, he thinks that the exact yield will never be known, owing to the thorough cleaning out of supplies last year as a result of high prices. Unless very high prices are again realized more or less of this year's crop is sure to be carried into other years, so that marketings this year are unlikely to be a fair index of the true yield. The farmers, with their new creameries and good prices obtained for coarse grain and other articles they raise, are in an exceptionally strong position to hold their wheat if so inclined, and that inclination is natural to them.

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COMPARATIVE WHEAT RECEIPTS.

Receipts of wheat at winter and spring grain markets for sixteen weeks, July 1 to Oct. 17, with comparisons, in bushels, compiled by the Cincinnati Price Current:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
St. Louis	6,222,000	6,451,000	7,932,000
Toledo	7,415,000	6,869,000	4,228,000
Detroit	2,182,000	2,460,000	1,540,000
Kansas City	13,187,000	17,077,000	4,170,000
Cincinnati	232,000	312,000	502,000
Winter wheat	29,242,000	33,169,000	18,372,000
Chicago	11,940,000	13,416,000	12,195,000
Milwaukee	3,508,000	3,300,000	3,551,000
Minneapolis	19,343,000	19,916,000	22,831,000
Duluth	22,640,000	21,511,000	23,431,000
Spring wheat	57,431,000	58,143,000	62,008,000
Aggregate, 16 weeks	86,673,000	91,312,000	83,380,000
Winter, past w'k	2,557,000	1,505,000	991,000
Spring, past w'k	7,772,000	7,418,000	7,244,000
Total, week	10,329,000	8,923,000	8,235,000
Previous week	11,127,000	7,690,000	6,624,000

The total receipts of wheat at primary markets for sixteen weeks, from July 1 to Oct. 17, with comparisons for ten years, are shown in the following:

1898	86,673,000	1893	71,437,000
1897	91,312,000	1892	125,075,000
1896	80,380,000	1891	106,075,000
1895	67,444,000	1890	42,43[illegible],000
1894	78,931,000	1889	54,236,000

The receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compare with the preceding week and corresponding week last year as follows:

	Past Week.	Preceding Week.	Year Ago.
St. Louis	870,000	685,000	236,000
Toledo	364,000	415,000	176,000
Detroit	150,000	222,000	170,000
Kansas City	1,161,000	1,288,000	876,000
Cincinnati	12,000	17,000	17,000
Chicago	1,376,000	1,561,000	1,05[illegible],000
Milwaukee	539,000	545,000	241,000
Minneapolis	2,414,000	2,556,000	3,119,000
Duluth	3,443,000	3,808,000	2,893,000
Totals	10,329,000	11,127,000	8,923,000

—Cincinnati