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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; variable winds. Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds. North Dakota—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; southerly winds. South Dakota—Partly cloudy; warmer in western portion; Tuesday fair; southerly winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. P. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. —Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature . . . . . 81 Lowest temperature . . . . . 65 Average temperature . . . . . 73 Daily range . . . . . 16 Wind direction . . . . . S. W. Barometer . . . . . 29.94 Humidity . . . . . 66 Precipitation . . . . . 0.0 P. m. temperature . . . . . 79 P. m. wind, northwest; weather, clear.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station. Danger Gauge Change in 24 Hours. St. Paul . . . . . 4.2 0.3 La Crosse . . . . . 4.0 0.0

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Sp. High. Sp. High. Sp. High. Battleford . . . . . 88 Buffalo . . . . . 88 Bismarck . . . . . 88 Boston . . . . . 84 Calgary . . . . . 96 Chicago . . . . . 64 Omaha . . . . . 78 Cincinnati . . . . . 64 Edmonton . . . . . 92 Cleveland . . . . . 69 Havre . . . . . 72 Denver . . . . . 58 Huron . . . . . 70 Minneapolis . . . . . 58 St. Paul . . . . . 79 St. Louis . . . . . 58

OCEAN LINERS.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived: Nippon Maru, San Francisco for Hong Kong; Rio Juan Maru, Seattle for Hong Kong. QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Lucania, Liverpool, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Barbarossa, Bremen for New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Kellar, 8 1/2. GRAND—Trotter, 8 1/2. Gentry's Dog and Pony Circus, College Avenue and Washburn street, 3 and 8. Concert at Union Square, 8 1/2. University Avenue and Rice street, 8 1/2. Spanish-American War veterans meet, State Capitol, 8 p. m. Shekhan Lodge No. 17, A. P. and A. M. meet, Masonic Temple, South Washburn and Isabel streets, 8 p. m.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1900.

THE NEWS AND MISCARDY.

Our contemporary, the St. Paul Daily News, does not set itself up to be a partisan political sheet. In the recent contest it succeeded in performing the somewhat difficult feat in political acrobatics of maintaining an apparent indifference toward all candidates and parties alike. It cannot, then, be regarded as being influenced by any visible extent by political partisanship in its editorial references on Saturday to Mr. J. J. McCarty in the contest which that gentleman is now making to retain control of his present office.

For some time the Globe has had its eye on Comptroller McCarty and his assistant, Mr. Pierce, whose occupation has been for many days that of political bottle-holder for McCarty in the contest now in progress. It has, out of considerations of personal, professional, political and official delicacy, hesitated to call public attention to the fact that Mr. McCarty was in some measure doing injustice to his grand record as a reformer and watchdog by consenting that the city should pay the comptroller's assistant for working for his interests before the contest board. But the Daily News is evidently not at all troubled by such scruples, and accordingly addresses itself to Mr. McCarty, both officially and personally, in the following very pointed remarks:

Should the city comptroller think it desirable to continue his contest for his office, it might not be impertinent to direct Mr. McCarty's attention to the fact that the city pays a monthly salary to Charles E. Pierce for doing work as one of the officers of the city comptroller's office, not for acting as political adviser or legal counsel to Mr. McCarty. Of course if Mr. McCarty contemplates refunding to the city the amount of Mr. Pierce's salary for the time that that gentleman has been engaged exclusively in watching Mr. McCarty's interests before the contest board it is all right. But if Comptroller McCarty has no other or different employment at which to put Mr. Pierce than that of watching his interests, it might not be inappropriate for him to dispense with Mr. Pierce's services as a city employe.

The timeliness or appropriateness of all this will not be questioned. But the guilelessness of our contemporary and its unfamiliarity with the personal and official peculiarities of our reform officeholders could hardly be made more apparent than it is in its further suggestion that McCarty will surely incur in the propriety of having the same rules of official obligation applied to him that "has been so strenuous in applying to others." Here is where the St. Paul Daily News falls down. Neither officially nor personally is this great man any more conscious of any impropriety in assigning a city employe to do his work than is the St. Paul Daily News of having made its innocence of all knowledge of McCarty and his ways apparent in the funniest manner possible.

The old-time Beadle dime novels are not in it in the killing of Indians, with the Otis reports of the killing of Filipinos. Example: "One hundred and ninety-two

of the enemy killed; two Americans wounded." "One hundred and fourteen Filipinos killed; no casualties on our side." This seems more like slaughter than a fair fight. The killing of a few Armenians by Turks has several times aroused a feeling of horror and a wish for retribution in the Christian world.

REPUBLICANS AT CROSS PURPOSES.

The Republican machine in the Seventh congressional district succeeded, as was expected, in forcing the renomination of Frank M. Eddy, thanks to the energy and organizing talent of E. E. Adams, Eddy's lieutenant and prospective successor. The intentions of the gentlemen who were opposed to the renomination of Eddy, and who foresaw disaster for their party next November from his candidature, were excellent but ineffectual. They overlooked two important factors which the astute Mr. Adams used to the advantage of Mr. Eddy and for the discomfiture of his opponents. One of these was the absolute control of the party machinery which crushed the somewhat disorganized efforts of the friends of Dr. Cole and Mr. Valentine; and the other was the federal patronage distributed by Congressman Eddy. There is no doubt that the wisdom of Mr. Adams' recommendations in the matter of appointing the several hundred census enumerators and census officials served to secure the renomination of Mr. Eddy in the Seventh district as this patronage secured the renomination of Page Morris in the Sixth district and as it will secure the renomination of all the present Republican congressmen.

It is well for the Democratic party that such things are, for it will undoubtedly result in the election of several Democratic congressmen, provided that capable men are nominated. The inherent weakness of the Republican nominations lies in this, that none of the present Republican congressmen can be renominated and receive the endorsement of their conduct which such renomination implies, without some of these Republican congressmen being denounced or repudiated for their votes for or against the Porto Rico tariff bill.

In the case of Congressman Eddy and Morris the platforms on which they stand are a denunciation in effect of the course of Senators Davis and Nelson and of Congressman Fletcher and Heatwole in regard to the Porto Rican bill, and in endorsement of President McKinley's failure to stick to his "plain duty" as he originally saw and stated it, and the course of Congressman Tawney, McHenry, Stevens, Morris and Eddy in aiding and abetting the president in that dereliction of his "plain duty."

"THE RIGHT OF TAXING."

In 1770 the English duties upon American colony imports were all removed except 3 pence a pound on tea, which was retained by express command of King George III, who said: "There should always be one tax at least to keep up the right of taxing." How perfectly this agrees with President McKinley's position when he changed his plan after his "plain duty" message declaring that Porto Rico should have free trade! And how he whipped his party into his way of thinking! The only test to any question now before the Republican party is whether it is acceptable to the syndicate surrounding Mr. McKinley. He speaks and the party cringes. Gov. Roosevelt was at the White house the other day and the syndicate decided that the governor had better not take the vice presidency, but wait for the first place after Mr. McKinley has his second term. The job is farmed out far in advance by the political bosses, and the people have nothing to say except to join in the sentiment sure to be worked up during the next four years. The signal has already been given out from Washington, and the small bosses will soon begin to encourage their followers to hurrah for "Teddy!" The harmony of the Republican party is the harmony of eliminated individuality; it is the crumpling of the machine. The Republican who dares to question the policy of Mr. McKinley is marked as a traitor and cut off from patronage. And so the great majority belong to the army of cowards and accept what is doled out by the bosses. The plain Republicans of the country do not believe in Hanna's ascendancy, but he's a bold man who dares to speak out against it. Will the men who do the voting next November walk up and support the cut-and-dried ticket and the Teddy ticket four years hence?

SALISBURY'S IRISH SPEECH.

The powerful influence exercised by Lord Salisbury on the opinions and policies of his party and the exceptional esteem in which he is held in all the circles of political life are not due to any ordinary qualities. He has shown himself to be a shrewd and far-seeing political leader, whose line of conduct in a given emergency usually makes plain his wisdom by its being at the outset wholly misunderstood by political friend and enemy alike. Few, if any, of the English politicians of our time have records as entirely free from blunders as that of Lord Salisbury, and no man prominent before the British public today possesses in the same degree the respect and confidence of that public.

It is not surprising that the recent extraordinary declarations of the English premier regarding Irish affairs should have occasioned much talk and speculation as to the motive and purpose of their author. On their face the remarks in question were a clear and wanton affront to Irish representatives. They could hardly be made more contemptuous in terms or more insulting in purport. Coming as they did on the heels of the queen's visit to Ireland, they must be taken as representing a specific political end. They were not uttered thoughtlessly. It would be folly to say that they were spoken in anger. They were evidently decided on with the utmost deliberation, as is plain in view of the very amiable spirit with which Ireland and everything and everybody Irish were at the time being regarded by the entire British nation.

What, then, could have been the purpose of these remarkable utterances of Lord Salisbury? And what will be, or should be the effect wrought by them on the public opinion of Ireland? Whatever that effect, it is perfectly safe to assume that Lord Salisbury counted on it in giving expression to his bitter assault on the Irish members and the Irish people, whom he declared in so many words to be utterly disloyal and to be controlled and controllable only by the use of force. The first effect which presents itself to the mind as being assured by the premier's Irish speech will be that of driving the Irish party in parliament away from the support of the government and into the arms of the Liberals. The next is to promote disaffection among the people and to undo the surface results of the queen's visit. On the first of these results Lord Salisbury certainly must have counted. It would, perhaps, not be too much to say that it furnished a chief motive for the offensive remarks. The intense sympathy which has prevailed among the mass of the Irish race both at home and abroad with the cause of the Boers represents a truer expression of Irish public opinion on that score than does the valor of the Anglo-Irish regiments in the Transvaal or the consideration bestowed on the personality of her majesty during her recent visit. A second certain effect of Lord Salisbury's speech will be to incense that public sentiment, and to lead to acts, or declarations, or both, on the part of the people and their representatives which will dissipate the idea so popular for a time among the English people, that material political concessions ought to be made to Ireland by the existing government. The effect of all this on the political action of the Irish people is not far to seek. It will tend directly to undermine any belief that may have been entertained in the immediate past that the Irish may expect voluntary concessions to be made by the Tory government. It will probably make more secure the union of the warring factions which appears to have been effected of late, and will open up once more in some form or other the heated political animosities of the past. Lord Salisbury's references to the Irish in his recent address may prove helpful to the Unionist party; but they certainly will not tend to reconcile the Irish people to existing political conditions.

The talk in Cuba is that some European country will soon intervene or "suggest," in a diplomatic way, that it is nearly time for the United States to carry out the promise of a "free Cuba." There is to be no let-up of McKinley military control, however, until the syndicate have fully entrenched themselves. President McKinley's brother is over there taking a hand in the gathering up of snags. U. S. had to tell in advance what the politicians will do in North Dakota. S. L. Gaspell, of Jamestown, was nominated for district judge last week in face of the opposition and votes of his own county—Stutsman—in favor of Bartlett, of Griggs county.

The constitution must go with the flag. Porto Rico, Cuba, Guam and the Philippines must not be subjected to carpet-bag government, the kind that disgraced the Southern states for a decade after the Civil war.

The log rolling of Miles and Corbin for higher rank in the army is the result of associating with Washington politicians who are after anything in sight.

Have you violated any of the good resolutions you made on the 1st of January? Or did you make any?

"Chronic lint upon the lungs" is the new slang substitute for "chewing the rag."

AT THE THEATERS.

GRAND. With scenic equipment far in advance in point of excellence of anything that has ever been shown in St. Paul, the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Grand opera house last night revealed a performance of that old-time drama that has attractions for those who may have witnessed it a dozen times. The presentation is under the ownership and direction of Al. W. Martin, having been staged and arranged in an entirely new and novel manner. In the opening act the scene in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" between Eliza Hart and Tom and Aunt Chloe is made more effective by the use of transparencies for the cabin's sides, enabling the audience to see and understand more fully the scene. Little Eva is used again in the death scene, where she is used again in the death scene, where she is used again in the death scene.

LYNCHING IN PROSPECT.

Pueblo Men Searching for a Heartless Murderer. PUEBLO, Col., May 20.—Frenzied with a jealous quarrel with his wife, Calvin Kimbren, a corporal in Company M, Twentieth United States Infantry, shot his wife twice, once in the abdomen and once across the neck and chest, liberally, and in the coldest blood, with the result that he has a thirteen-year-old daughter and thirteen-year-old son, and a thirteen-year-old daughter and thirteen-year-old son, and a thirteen-year-old daughter and thirteen-year-old son.

Capital Chat.

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The Democrats in Minnesota believe that they can carry off four of the seven congressional districts. They think they can win five congressmen in Wisconsin. Under the fusion plan in South Dakota, the two members-at-large from that state, if they are elected, will be without party affiliations, so the Republicans will lose in that commonwealth. The opinion prevails also that at least two or three congressmen will be elected in Nebraska, four or five in Kansas, two in Washington, and five out of the seven in California.

It is pretty safe to predict, according to the information which has leaked out here, that the delegation from Iowa will at least be one-third Democratic. In addition to this the Democrats look for a large gain in Illinois, where they have secured the support of the Democratic party.

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The campaign in New York this year is going to be more exciting, from a state view point, than any election held in the recent past. Gov. Roosevelt, it now seems probable, will be re-elected, and he will go into the fight with his old-time vigor, prepared to win, or at least give his political foes the battle of their lives. It is unlikely that the Democrats will be one of the shrewdest of Democratic leaders in the Empire state, will be selected to oppose Col. Roosevelt in the campaign this year.

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The success of the Democratic ticket in New York would, of course, mean that the state will be for Bryan, and the electoral votes from that state would not doubt bring about his election, for Democrats of prominence predict that Nebraska is certain to carry Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota this year. If Bryan succeeds in carrying two of the four states, it will, of course, mean the defeat of McKinley and the former's election.

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"Of this force of 5,000 1,500 will be sergeants, whose duty it will be to superintend the work of the messengers, pages and other employees, besides looking after the seating and comfort of the vast crowd of guests and delegates. Then there will be 500 ushers and 300 page boys, and the rest of the force will be 250 messengers, but these men will be selected from various states, and mostly from that class of men who have attended

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The success of the Democratic ticket in New York would, of course, mean that the state will be for Bryan, and the electoral votes from that state would not doubt bring about his election, for Democrats of prominence predict that Nebraska is certain to carry Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota this year. If Bryan succeeds in carrying two of the four states, it will, of course, mean the defeat of McKinley and the former's election.

George N. Wiswell, sergeant-at-arms of the Philadelphia Republican convention, has opened his headquarters in the Quaker City and will remain there until the work of the convention is completed. In speaking of his plans for the convention he says that a force of fully 5,000 men will be necessary to carry out the plans of the national committee. "It may seem strange," said Mr. Wiswell, "that so large a force of men will be necessary to control the crowds at the convention, but when you consider that between 25,000 and 30,000 people are to get in and out of the hall within about an hour, you can realize that a vast number of assistants is absolutely necessary to attend to everything is done to prevent accidents."

"Of this force of 5,000 1,500 will be sergeants, whose duty it will be to superintend the work of the messengers, pages and other employees, besides looking after the seating and comfort of the vast crowd of guests and delegates. Then there will be 500 ushers and 300 page boys, and the rest of the force will be 250 messengers, but these men will be selected from various states, and mostly from that class of men who have attended

Capital Chat.

Washington Gossip, Political and Otherwise, for the Readers of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—(Special.)—The recent endorsement of former Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, for vice president, has not created any flurry in the East. The mere fact that the Minnesota state Republican convention gave him this endorsement with the proviso, that even if everything looked bright for the presentation of Washburn's name at Philadelphia, yet it is not considered a disadvantage to the Minnesota candidate by Republican politicians in the East.

The prospects still seem to freshen the selection of Secretary Long, of Massachusetts, for second place on the Republican national ticket at Philadelphia. The Republican vice-presidential ticket, Senator Hanna and other politicians of like prominence seem to favor the selection of Secretary Long or some other prominent name for the vice-presidential ticket. It is finally shown to the gentlemen that the West is really bidding for this honor. It is not certain that Gen. Washburn will be the choice of the delegates at Philadelphia. At the time of the past dispatches, Speaker Henderson, of the present house of representatives is looked upon as a man who would add lustre to the Republican ticket next year if nominated for this high office. If Gen. Henderson will not accept the nomination, the next man from the West, known to the Republican party, is Chairman Hanna or Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin.

It is thought here that Gen. Washburn secured all the votes which can be given him in this campaign. The endorsement of the Minnesota state delegation for the vice-presidential ticket, as before stated, the Minnesota representatives will discover that there will be no chance of forcing him to the front when the long list of candidates is considered for vice-presidential honors at the national convention. In view of the fact that Minnesota has two vice-presidential candidates in the field this year, one, Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, and the other, Ignatius Donnelly, candidate of the so-called mid-road Populists convention, it would be surprising if Gen. Washburn should be nominated at Philadelphia. It is not believed by politicians from Minnesota, in this city, at the present time, that the Minnesota delegation at Philadelphia will in any way present the name of Gen. Washburn for vice-presidential honors.

The men in charge of the Republican and Populist congressional headquarters in this city are just now receiving reports from various districts throughout the country, and upon the basis of the information they are securing in this way propose to conduct their campaigns in the different sections of the country. A great deal of information has been received by the chairman of all three of the committees from the Western and Northwestern states.

Judging from the reports already in the hands of Chairman Babcock, of the Republican committee, it is quite anxious regarding the situation, as he is told that doubt exists, not only in Wisconsin, his own state, but in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon and California.

The reports made to Chairman Richardson, of the Democratic committee, are somewhat more favorable to Democratic interests than those which have reached Chairman Babcock. If the reports thus made can be relied upon, the Democrats are going to make gains in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and the other states mentioned above.

From this brief statement of facts gathered at the headquarters of all three of the parties here, it will be seen that if the success of the Democratic party mentioned above are as great as the outlook now seems to indicate, with a little assistance from the East and South, the Democrats will be able to carry off a good working majority, and the gain in Democratic strength in congressional districts may increase the Democratic membership in the United States senate.

The campaign in New York this year is going to be more exciting, from a state view point, than any election held in the recent past. Gov. Roosevelt, it now seems probable, will be re-elected, and he will go into the fight with his old-time vigor, prepared to win, or at least give his political foes the battle of their lives. It is unlikely that the Democrats will be one of the shrewdest of Democratic leaders in the Empire state, will be selected to oppose Col. Roosevelt in the campaign this year.

It is believed that Danforth can unite the different Democratic factions in the Empire state more satisfactorily than any other man who could be selected