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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.— Forcast:
Minnesota—Rain northern; fair in southern portion Monday. Tuesday fair; fresh southwesterly winds.
Wisconsin—Fair Monday and Tuseday; fresh south to east winds.
Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh south to east winds.
North Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; probably cooler Monday; northwesterly winds.
South Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; probably cooler in northern portion Monday; variable winds.
Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Monday; northwest winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. —Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	70
Lowest temperature	53
Average temperature	62
Daily range	17
Barometer	29.97
Humidity	64
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	65

7 p. m., weather, clear; wind, southeast.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger. Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	5.7	0.0

—Fall.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8p.m.	High		*8p.m.	High
Bismarck	66	78	Salt Lake	64	66
Buffalo	58	62	S. Ste Marie	58	68
Cheyenne	58	66	Winnipeg	58	68
Chicago	62	62	Calgary	40	48
Cincinnati	66	74	Duluth	66	72
Cleveland	62	66	Edmonton	40	40
Galveston	74	82	Havre	60	70
Helena	60	68	Helena	60	68
Jacksonville	72	82	Huron	70	76
Marquette	60	78	Medicine Hat	50	60
New York	58	64	Minnedosa	54	64
Norfolk	68	72	Qu'Appelle	54	68
Philadelphia	60	69	S. Current	44	62
Pittsburg	62	66	Williston	60	76
St. Louis	72	76	Winnipeg	58	68

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: La Lorraine, Havre; Cap Firo, Hamburg and Boulogne; Georgiana, Liverpool; Nomadic, Liverpool. Sailed: Hyades, San Francisco.
YOKOHAMA—Arrived, previously: Nippon Maru, San Francisco, via Honolulu, for Nagaskai, Shanghai and Hongkong.
LONDON—Sailed: Messaba, New York.
BEACHY HEAD—Passed: Noordland, Antwerp, for New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Umbria (from Liverpool), New York.
BOSTON—Arrived: Ultonia, Liverpool.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—"Way Down East," 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—"Shenandoah," 8:15.
STAR—European Sensation Burlesquers, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
First ward Democrats meet, Bedford and Decatur streets, 8 p. m.
First Ward Swedish Democrats meet, Payne avenue and Cook street, 8 p. m.
Second Ward Democrats meet, 845 East Seventh street, 8 p. m.
Eighth Ward Democrats meet, Albemarle and Rose streets, 8 p. m.
Methodist ministers meet, Y. M. C. A. rooms, 3 p. m.
Jefferson club meets, New York Life building, 8 p. m.
Skekwab Lodge No. 171, A. F. & A. M. meets, Masonic hall, South Wabasha and Isabel streets, 8 p. m.

MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1900.

INDIGNATION THAT DISCRIMINATES

The Pioneer Press, with that courageous loyalty to friends which is one of the chief virtues of that newspaper, in its issue of Saturday last, came to the defense of the memory of a former state auditor, now deceased, which it chose to imagine had been assailed by Gov. John Lind in his recital of the facts contained in the report of a Republican committee of the Republican legislature of 1897, touching the matter of the loss to the state of Minnesota of certain indemnity school lands upon which the famous Mountain Iron mine is now situated.

It is not the memory of the dead which was assailed by that legislative committee; it investigated and reported upon a living fact and assailed that fact, and the sincerity of the Pioneer Press may well be doubted when it makes misstatements and misrepresents facts in a manner calculated to incite political strife over the grave of the man whose memory it pretends to defend. The Globe has no doubt that there is no stain upon the memory of the late W. W. Braden caused by any act of his, official or private, relating to the Mountain Iron mine transaction. The late Mr. Braden was a gentleman in the broadest meaning of the term, and a man without fear and without reproach. His personal character was of the highest, and there are thousands of people in Minnesota who so believe, because they knew and were associated with Mr. Braden.

But now comes the Pioneer Press and endeavors to make a matter of political controversy of a report made to the state legislature of 1897, which was controlled by Republicans, by a committee composed of seven Republicans, two Populists and one Democrat. It begins with the assertion that "a legislative committee, headed by Ignatius Donnelly, with two Republicans on it, the remainder being Populists, had made that charge (namely, that Republican officials had robbed the school fund of $12,000,000), which he (Gov. Lind) adopted and indorsed."

The committee in question consisted of the following seven Republicans, five of whom the Pioneer Press, without particularizing, reads out of the party: Senators T. D. Sheehan, of Ramsey county; Senator E. T. Young, of Swift county; Representatives C. F. Staples, of Dakota county; J. F. Jacobson, of Lac qui Parle; A. N. Dare, of Sherburne county; R. E. Smith, of Hennepin, and C. P. Reeves, of Pope county. These seven gentlemen may now contend for the honor of the two seats in the Republican party accorded them by the Pioneer Press. For the purpose of giving the committee an air of solidity, a single Democrat was appointed upon it, Mr. A. M. Hill, of Winona, and for adornment two Populists were added to its membership, Senator P. M. Ringdal and (here's the rub) Representative Ignatius Donnelly. The addition of the sage of Nininger to the committee is to the Pioneer Press as a red rag to a bull. For Donnelly's sake it denounces the committee and all its works.

Because Gov. Lind, in a recent speech, read from the report of that committee, the Pioneer Press, for Donnelly's sake, attacks Lind, and uses the memory of the dead as a pretext. The committee's report is a part of the public documents of the state for the year 1897, and the responsibility for its authorship rests upon the seven Republicans, two Populists and one Democrat who prepared it and attached their signatures thereto.

There is some excuse, if any excuse is necessary, for the language and findings of the report, only a part of which was read by Gov. Lind, in the fact that during the legislative session of 1895 the present Republican attorney general, W. B. Douglas, of Moorhead, who has been honored by his party with a renomination for the office he now holds, offered the following resolution calling for an investigation of this Mountain Iron mine transaction:

"Information having been furnished by reliable parties tending to show that the state of Minnesota has been deprived of upwards of 1,400 acres of extremely valuable land, the property of the state of Minnesota, and divers state institutions, without in one instance having received the full consideration contracted to be given, and as to part of said lands, without any consideration whatever, and

"Whereas, It is believed that the state of Minnesota has thereby lost said land through the fraudulent acts of officers of the state, or their employes, and that the same may be reclaimed; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a special committee heretofore appointed by the speaker of the house, of which Hon. Henry Feig is chairman, be and the same is hereby authorized to make investigations thereof; to send for persons and papers, administer oaths to witnesses in the course of said investigation and report the result of said investigations to the house and in their discretion to the attorney general with recommendations."

This resolution appears on page 266 of the house journal for 1895, and the record further says that when the roll was called on the adoption of the resolution "there were yeas sixty-seven and nays none," so the resolution was adopted. Thus sixty-seven members of the Republican legislature of 1895 subscribed to the belief expressed by the present attorney general in the second section of the resolution "that the state of Minnesota has hereby lost said land through the fradulent acts of officers of the state or employes, and that the same may be reclaimed."

Why does not the Pioneer Press address a few reproaches to Attorney General Douglas for the language he employed in the above quoted resolution? And why does it not read out to the people of the Republican party five-sevenths of the Republican representative who voted for the resolution?

The committee to which this resolution was referred, made a report to the house on Monday, April 22, 1895, through its chairman, Mr. Feig, which it said:

"As regards the resolution adopted by the house of representatives on the 26th day of February, 1895, we beg leave to make the following report and recommendation:

"We recommend that the attorney general be, and is hereby directed to inquire into the matter of the loss of indemnity school lands, viz: S. ½ of S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼, of the S. E. ¼, Sec. 33, T. 59, R. 18, and lots 3 and 4, the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 3, in the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 4, T. 58, R. 18, after the same had been duly selected with the rules then in practice, and that he take such action with a view to the protection of the rights of the state, as the facts elicited by such inquiry shall require." (See page 59 of the appendix to the journal of the house for the legislative session of 1895.)

Of course no action was taken by the then attorney general, and the matter quietly rested until another Republican legislature took up the question and an investigating committee made public the facts it had elicited, the reading of which at a public meeting by Gov. Lind the other day, has produced such a disastrous turmoil in digestive apparatus of an esteemed contemporary.

THE INFLUENCE OF GOV. LIND ON OUR STATE GOVERNMENT.

In the course of an admirable address on state issues, delivered at St. James last Friday night, the Hon. Thomas D. O'Brien discussed the charge made by some Republican orators that Gov. John Lind has been assuming credit for bringing about certain reforms in regard to taxation and other matters and in the administration of state departments, which, according to these Republican orators, justly belonged to Republican state officials, with whom it is further alleged the idea of such reforms originated.

Mr. O'Brien conclusively disproves the charge that Gov. Lind has appropriated any of the share of credit, however small it may have been, which justly belongs to the Republicans, and he shows clearly and unmistakably to what extent the governor is entitled to credit for practical reforms in state government methods and service. After reviewing the efforts of Gov. Lind in the direction of tax reform, Mr. O'Brien makes the following declaration, the absolute truth of which cannot be truthfully denied by even the bitterest Republican partisan:

"The efforts of Gov. Lind have not stopped there, however, but in every department of the state government his business judgment, his sterling integrity, have been felt, so that we who advocated his election two years ago are proud to be able to say today, as we truthfully can and do, that his influence upon the state, upon the administration of the laws of the state has in every instance been for the benefit of the people of the state and that, under his fostering care, every state institution has advanced in efficiency, in integrity and in business management."

The personal integrity and "high character of John Lind none can assail," and as Mr. O'Brien says, the influence of his character and qualities has been felt in every department of state government and have produced an effect directly beneficial to the interests of the state. Even in the departments controlled by Republican officials his salutary influence had its effect.

Thus it happened that vague propositions for reforms mooted by Republican officials and others have, under the influence of Gov. Lind's administration, assumed concrete form and received practical application, and in this phase of the "reform" question Mr. O'Brien has this to say:

"So patent have been these reforms, and so beneficial have been their results, that the Republican party press during this campaign has cried out that Lind was not entitled to receive credit for them, but that this or that public officer had in reality first suggested and originated the reform. My friends, this argument concedes everything which we claim. The people of the state have received the benefit, they have received it under the administration of Gov. Lind, and although our opponents had absolute control of the state for forty years the reforms were not inaugurated until Gov. Lind was inauguarted, and they will stand as a monument to his integrity and his devotion to the interests of the public without regard to the results of this election."

It is a notorious fact that when it was seen in certain Republican quarters that reforms which they had discussed for political effect and shelved for use in future campaigns, were to be actively pressed by Gov. Lind, the utmost alarm prevailed and frantic efforts were made to forestall any action the governor might take or recommend, in order that the Republican store of political capital might be unimpaired. In the few instances where Republicans assisted in aiding the work of reform, their assistance was rendered, not from love of the people or a desire for the public good, but from the base and sordid motives, fear and selfish anxiety ruling their minds, and not philanthropy and rectitude.

A DANGEROUS PRO-TRUST ARGUMENT.

One of the most plausible and insinuating pro-trust arguments, and therefore one of the most dangerous, is furnished by Arthur J. Eddy, of Chicago, a corporation attorney. Entirely consistent with the purpose of the article, it does not bear the stamp of the Republican organization, but is printed in Republican newspapers ostensibly as matter of current interest and information. At the outset the author waves aside politicians, and states that he is addressing "students of economies and thoughtful citizens," but careful reading makes perfectly plain that he is addressing members of labor unions and that the whole article has a well designed political purpose.

The gist of Mr. Eddy's argument is that while trusts are attacked and regarded as illegal, labor trusts, otherwise unions, which themselves have as their chief object the raising of prices (wages), and the maintenance of prices so raised, are legal. Mr. Eddy indorses labor unions, but more than once in the course of his article he manages to indirectly put the question to his readers of whether it is fair to deny to trusts the privilege of raising prices to the consumer in order to cover the increase of wages demanded by the unions. Mr. Eddy wishes it understood that trusts do not raise prices to the consumer more than is necessary to cover a wage increase, and that it is only just to allow them to do this. As will be pointed out later, this privilege might be conceded the trusts without modifying in the slightest the real trust question before the public. First, let us read Mr. Eddy's conclusions:

"Combinations of capital and combinations of labor have come to stay; they are part of the superb organization which characterizes modern industrial and commercial progress; they are the inevitable and legitimate successors of more primitive conditions of trade rivalry and destruction; they are part of the great scheme of co-operation, which is the principal factor in social advancement; they bring persons, localities, states and countries together; they are the foes of war and the allies of peace, and at their best they tend to make the dream of the brotherhood of man a reality."

"How us apples do swim" remark the trusts to the labor unions. If the latter are caught by this sort of sweet comradeship the trusts will be given another four years in which to abuse their power. But the plea is extremely deceptive, for it is not combination, per se, for legitimate purposes that makes the trust question now under consideration.

The legality of labor unions can be reasoned out by any man of ordinary intelligence who is able to distinguish the right of the mass of the American people to combine for mutual benefit, financial or other. Labor is a public institution, upon which the welfare of all other institutions rest, and considerations of public welfare demand that its efforts toward securing better conditions of life be encouraged. No such reasoning can justify the existence of the trusts, which, far from co-operating with labor, seek to practice extortion on consumers who are themselves laborers. A public institution, distributing its benefits over all the country does not necessarily call for the establishment and approval of a private institution seeking excessive financial benefits for a few at the expense of all. It is far from a profound legal effort which tends to dissociate labor from the people, as a whole, and associate it with commercial combines which arbitrarily increase the cost of necessaries of life to the people, not because legitimate profit or any consideration of wage scale demand such action, but simply because the power to gratify greed has been placed in their hands by a tariff law. No lawyer would waste his time making such a plea as an economic proposition, and, despite the disclaimer of Mr. Eddy, the purpose back of his article must be regarded as purely political.

So much for the alleged brotherhood between the offensive trusts and the working people. A moment ago reference was made to the claim that trust profits ought to be regulated by the trusts, so as to permit the granting of wage demands from labor unions. Is this really worth serious attention? When did a trust ever make such an advance, and no more than such an advance, and for such a purpose? Is it not the rule, on the contrary, that trusts first increase their prices and insure themselves exorbitant profits, and then permit the labor unions to fight for a small fraction of such advance? The anthracite coal trust, for instance raised the wholesale price of its product 55 cents, and all the country knows its employes—a labor union—are now striking for 8 cents of that 55. The tin plate and other tariff trusts have even worse records, as judged by the amount of their extortion, and the reluctance with which their employes were granted a pitiable share of the increase. The question put with regard to the justice of increasing the prices of trust products to meet increased wages is mere pettifogging, for the action of the trusts themselves long ago ruled it out of order. They have already increased prices ten times as much as any wage demands are likely to amount to.

No trust plea addressed to "students of economics and thoughtful citizens" should be allowed to obscure the real trust issue, which is embodied in the simple question of whether the policy of reinforcing legitimacy, through act of congress, with unlimited license to rob the consumer, shall be continued.

BREATHE.

The secret of robust health is gradually percolating through the intellect of the sallow-faced, hollow-cheeked man with the "ingrowing chest," and ever and anon one of them, transformed into the object of beauty originally intended by nature, bounds into the arena with the energy of a young buck and proclaims the glad tidings.

He tells his fellow mortals to breathe, something more than half of them are not doing with any degree of enthusiasm. "Look at me, before and after," he will say. "How did I do it? Why, I simply breathed!" And that is the sober truth in hundreds of cases of restored health. A man who discovers the lost art of breathing soon ceases to worry about his physical condition. The pernicious habit, born of sheer laziness and love of ease, of feeding the lungs with just enough air to sustain life is sure to produce "that tired feeling" and transform one into a dejected and discouraged mortal. The doctor is consulted, and probably advises exercise because he knows it would be useless to talk about breathing. The chief virtue of exercise is that it compels deep inhalation, and its chief danger is that it may be overdone by an enthusiast who has suddenly discovered that his health depends upon it. But there is no peril lurking in the voluntary deep and honest breath. Next to the man who has "dined today," the malevolent fates shun the one who holds his head up, pushes his chest out and takes in his rightful heritage of God's ozone.

These beautiful autumn days afford a fine opportunity to become acquainted with the kindly and magical virtues of fresh air. The vigorous walk, accompanied by a determined purpose to make each inhalation use all the air the lungs are capable of holding, is a tonic which has immediate effect. The blood is sent tingling through the system, the spirits rise and the obstacles of life shrink till they appear beneath contempt. Under the inspiration friends appear brighter and more loyal, the nobler objects of life thrust themslves to the fore, and every prospect is one of hope and encouragement. No wonder good health waits upon such a condition. No remedy is surer or more far reaching, and no man is happier than he who has learned to breathe.

MONDAY GLOBE GLANCES.

The republic of Ecuador, South America, is in a turmoil. Gen. Alfara, the new president, has a revolution on his hands. And Gen. Jiminez, the new president of the republic of San Domingo, also has a revolution on hand.

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They are now making buttons from potato pulp in Germany, and in France a material not unlike silk is being made from wood pulp. There seems no limit to the possibilities of modern manufacturing skill.

—o—

Today, Oct. 15, is the anniversary of the birth, in 1633, of James II. He was Duke of York and Albany when the English took possession of the Dutch settlements on the Hudson, and two cities were named in his honor. He was deposed from the English throne, and the endeavor of Louis XIV. of France to restore him, caused war between England and France, which, extending to the American colonies, is known as King William's war.

—o—

The currant crop in Greece has failed and instead of the annual output of 200,000 tons it is said the crop will not amount to 40,000 tons. The price of Zante currants is rapidly advancing, and much distress is said to exist among grocers.

—o—

Oct. 15, 1838, is the day Mrs. George Madeau—known to the literary world as Letitia Elizabeth Landon, (L. E. L.) died at Cape Town, South Africa. She was the wife of the governor of Cape Colony, and had only been there a few months as a bride when one morning she was found insensible with a bottle of prussic acid in her hand.

—o—

The general election for a new parliament in Canada comes the day after the presidential election on this side of the line. And a lively canvass is in progress. To read the papers of the opposing parties one would think that the same kind of discord would happen over there as on this side if the other party wins. One great issue is in the matter of increasing the tariff against products from the United States.

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Today, Oct. 15, is the festival of St. Theresa, the second patron saint of Spain. She founded many convents and was prominent in charity work, and as an author of devout books. She died in 1582, and was canonized by Pope Gregory in 1622. Her relics are in various churches of Europe, and many miracles are recorded as wrought by them and through her intercession. In art she is represented with a flaming torch penetrating her heart, or with Christ presenting a nail to her.

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Last Saturday a man was sentenced by the court at Blair, Neb., to four years in the penitentiary for bigamy. Several years ago he was Rev. Rowland P. Hills, A. M., B. A. LL. D., B. C. L., rector of a church at Balsover, Eng. He was teaching in this country.

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A. Conan Doyle, the author, was defeated in Scotland as a candidate for member of parliament in the recent election.

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Ida Pfeiffer, the eminent German traveler, was born Oct. 15, 1797. She made two trips around the world and wrote extensively of her observations in different countries.

—o—

The British foreign officials are much irritated over the publicity given to official positions of other governments regarding Chinese questions being given out in advance. This is evidently a slap at the McKinley administration in playing the grand stand act for party effect. Lord Salisbury wonders how negotiations can be successfully carried on when the Chinese know in advance just what the powers propose. This gives them an opportunity to create differences and interpolate excuses and suggestions, "which," according to the high official, "if continued, bid fair to render Europe and America the laughing stock of the Oriental world. And this deluge of notes! What do they amount to? Who, for a moment, believes China is going to calmly lay her head in the headman's basket?"

—o—

"Capt. Van Sant is making a campaign surprising to his warmest admirers. He has handled the state issues in a masterful manner, and his manly, unassuming manners have won a host of new friends for him wherever he has appeared."—Pioneer Press. This "unassuming" candidate was in Chicago last January and was shaved in the barber shop of the Auditorium hotel. As he left the chair he asked the colored man who shaved him if he knew him. The barber said he did not, and the modest captain replied, "You have just shaved the next governor of Minnesota." This seems almost incredulous. Yet a prominent St. Paul man, unknown to Van, occupied the next chair, and heard the boastful claim, and felt disgusted over the all-consuming vanity of the man who has been seeking the governorship lo these many years.

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Gov. Pingree says he is tired of politics and is going to quit. Well, there will be no public complaint or objection if he does retire.

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Lord Roberts wires from Pretoria that "the Boers are making many successful raids," but "severe punishment" is being inflicted in return.

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Standard Oil Rockefeller is said to have put over $5,000,000 to his credit by his operations in Minnesota iron ore during the past year. This same man worked, when a youth, in Ohio harvest fields for 25 cents a day.

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Watch the forecasts and claims as to the probable majorities. A New York city prediction puts Minnesota into the McKinley column by 50,000 majority. Rather a long distance forecast. It will take more than 50,000 majority of the presidential kite to pull the Van Sant tail through.

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Oct. 15, 1818, was the birthday of Irwin McDowell, the general who commanded the Union forces at the first battle of Bull Run.

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The idiotic utterances of Capt. Leary, the freak ex-governor of Guam, that if he "had his way he would hang every man who is giving aid and comfort to the Filipino rebels"—that is, Americans who enjoy the humble, but God-given right of protesting against a useless war, as Fox protested in the English parliament against the sending of troops to subdue the American colonists during the rebellion, and declared to be "traitors" by this blood-thirsty captain, are not worthy of the prominence given them in the Republican press.

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Today, Oct. 15, is the anniversary of the birth in Italy, in 1608, of Evangelista Torricelli, the inventor of the barometer, and of the birth of Allan Ramsey, the Scotch poet, in 1686.

—o—

It's not the work, but the worry,
That makes the world grow old,
That numbers the years of its children,
Ere half their story is told;
That weakens their faith in heaven,
And the wisdom of God's great plan,
Ah! 'tis not the work, but the worry
That breaks the heart of a man.
—Somerville Journal.

—o—

The coal strike in Pennsylvania has happily ended by a compromise of 10 per cent advance and the abolishment of certain grievances. More than half a million people were directly interested in the result of the strike from the bread-and-butter standpoint, while millions more were interested financially in the matter of the price of the article.

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Oct. 15, 1817, was the day that Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, died an exile in Switzerland. He was born in 1746, and educated in France. He came to America during the revolution and served as a military engineer. He planned the line at Bemis' Heights, Saratoga, where the Americans won a decisive victory, and also the fortifications at West Point. At the close of the Revolution he returned to Poland and fought bravely, but in vain, to preserve the liberties of his people.

—o—

There are now thirty beet sugar factories in operation in eleven states, the output of last year being 860,000 tons. The consumption of sugar in this country is over 2,000,000 tons, or 200,000,000 pounds. Beet sugar now exceeds cane sugar, the former now averaging 68 per cent of the total. Sugar beets can be grown in nearly all the states of the Union.

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Rev. Dwight Hillis, the Chicago preacher who is now occupying Henry Ward Beecher's old pulpit, and who is to lecture in St. Paul this season, entered college at seventeen, and, as he says, "studied and starved and found oatmeal rather monotonous as a steady diet."

AT THE THEATERS.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

To a playwright ambitious of writing a successful play—and what playwright is not?—it would only seem necessary to pick out a vine-covered old farm house, with all its homely associations, and then dig out of some seldom-used closet under its low shelving roof a skeleton. The skeleton need only dance its uncanny jig a brief while before the footlights, and when it is put back in its hiding place the curtain can fall on the farm house, its occupants as serene as they were before the bony person's freedom, with only a chastened sorrow perceptible in the atmosphere about the house. Such a wise playwright was she who wrote "'Way Down East." There is the pastoral scenery, there are the musical farm hands, and there are the melodramatic touches. Last evening there was a touch that was a little better than the melodramatic, however, one that quite reached the dignity of the dramatic.

The play deals with the familiar story of the betrayed woman, but it has a more cheerful ending than is usually given to such harrowing tales, and one feels that the writer has preferred to give play to her own sense of justice rather than submit her heroine's fate to the thumbs of the world—that are not often turned down.

The company that presented "'Way Down East" last evening is a very capable one. Miss Phoebe Davies, who in the opening scene appeared rather elocutionary in her methods, acquired more repose as the play moved on, and her denunciation in the third act of the villain who had ruined her and the friends who had turned against her was decidedly good acting. It brought Miss Davies before the curtain three times. Odell Williams was a most natural squire, looking and acting the part perfectly. Hi Holler, the chore boy, was faithfully represented by George W. Leslie. H. H. Forsman made an admirable Prof. Sterling, as did Miss Ruby Bridges a lovable Kate Brewster, his sweetheart. Nature never intended that Earle Ryder should play the part of a villain. He is altogether too wholesome looking to portray the sinister stage type. However, in real life villains are really good to look upon, some of them, and Mr. Ryder does his best to give a cynical reading to his lines. Kirtland Calhoun as Seth Holcomb and Charles A. Burke as Rube Whipple were two very funny characters.

Not the least important part of the play is the singing. A quartette consisting of Theo J. Doucette, bass; Miss Caroline Forsman, soprano; Adah M. Bryant, alto, and E. W. Hoff, tenor, sing some old-time melodies and sing them well. Some of the scenery is decidedly novel, as, for instance, that in the last act, where a maple sugar shed in a New Hampshire forest is shown. The farm house and its surroundings are faithfully and picturesquely represented.

The play will be presented the remainder of the week, with the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

GRAND.

Great pleasure and interest await patrons of the Grand this week in the attractive presentations of the brilliant military spectacle, "Shenandoah," the initial performance of which was rendered to a good and appreciative house last night. The play differs from the original in that it now possesses the complete distinction of a military spectacular production. It is well staged, and in the hands of a good and nicely balanced cast of characters.

The play opens with the first firing upon Fort Sumter, and leads the spectator interestingly through the four long, dreary years, full of trial, hardship and pain that follow, bringing him in contact finally with the more pleasant scenes, at least the more peaceful, at the close of the bitter conflict. While presenting all the horrors of war, with their kindred misfortunes, the play is nicely interwoven with most interesting love plots, which afford pleasing reliefs to the severity of the characteristic theme. These milder veins are intermingled, much to the pleasure of the audience, and presented in most adroit fashion. The real pathos of fraternal strife could not be more impressively brought out than is given in the scenes of this play. With patriotism and honor of country arrayed against the resistless force of a lover's affection, one sees the sacredness of duty rising above any other power, and claiming the soldier's direction amid scenes that are as realistic as if witnessed in the original. It is the strong resemblance to actual being that, after all, commends the play. Whether in peace or strife the effect is the same.

The play reaches its climax in the third act. The battle is on; Confederates against Federals are forcing their opponents steadily back, while soldier after soldier in the Union ranks falls the victim of an enemy's shot; the turbulence and din of battle strife become wildly exciting and thrilling, the day seems almost lost to the soldiers of the Union, when at last, amid cries and shrieks of the overjoyed, but bleeding troops, Gen. Sheridan, from Winchester, rides boldly, madly into the midst of the fray with his black charger almost white with foam. The effect is most vivid. As if by instinct the Federal soldiers receive new courage, the entire regiment is stimulated to a renewed attack, but the curtain falls too soon to disclose the brilliant achievements any further.

Close upon the third act, when the keen misfortunes of warfare reach their worst, comes the fourth and closing act, finding the soldiers and officers back from the bloody fray to recount the pains which the disaster has brought. There is a cheerful vein of richest humor injected into the play in this act through the kind instrumentality of Mr. Otis Turner, who has ably taken the part of Sergt. Barket, an Irish officer.

In the cast of characters Col. Kerchival West is ably taken as one of the leading roles by Mr. Frank Rolleston, Col. Robert Ellingham, a Confederate, finds an able champion in the person of Mr. Charles Edwards and Misses Julia Bacheldor and Georgia Lafayette Fox merit special credit as Jenny Buckthorn and Madeline West, while Miss Estella Dale wins great admiration in her unique and skillful presentation of the part of Gertrude Ellingham, a beautiful Southern girl. Grace Franklin Lynch entitled herself to special mention as Mrs. Haverill and Mr. Alfred Moore did the part of Gen. Haverill in a very effective manner. Gen. Buckthorn was well presented by Mr. M. E. Helsey and the part of Gen. Sheridan was taken by Mr. Pazil Booth.

STAR.

The European Sensational Burlesquers opened their week's entertainment at the Star last night to a well filled house. The bill, which is divided into three parts—a musical burletta, an olio and a burlesque—in a general summing up has the merit of being filled with life.

In these days of numerous vaudeville shows, when anything from "a rag and a bone and a hank of hair," to a budding beauty or a child comedian, is given a show for his or her white alley, it oftentimes happens that some are placed just where they show to the most advantage. In the opening burletta, entitled "Mirthful Mishaps," Mr. Charles H. Clarke plays the part of a country rube in a very clever way. He has a whole-souled, laughable, healthy personality. The plot in the skit attracts no attention, the thread of it being too loose. Miss Helen Russell as Miss Minnie Potter, and Miss Winnie Richards as Mrs. Potter, together with Mr. Clarke, are the major portion of the burletta. The rest of the cast fill in the programme with singing and dancing, acrobatic and otherwise.

The main feature in the olio is made up of the living pictures. It is from these that the name of the show is taken in part. The word "sensational" does not seem misapplied. The costumes, in a word, are tights, decorated with a few discreet adornments. The posing is the same as is generally seen in living pictures. Charles H. Clarke and Theresa Emmons, as the 'Farmer and the Actress," do well, and so, too, Billy and Sid Allen, the acrobatic comedians.

The closing burlesque, "The King of Walla Walla," is only interesting in so far as the caricatures of Mr. Clarke and of Mr. Le Petre, the singing of Miss Russell and the closing dance are concerned. The dance was of the world's fair order and so were the costumes.

Would Restore Clausen System.

Willmar Tribune.

It should be borne in mind by all who indorse the administration of Gov. Lind that the railroad and warehouse commission is the most important factor in carrying out the reforms he stands for. Hitherto this has been appointed by the governor, and therefore for the last year Lind has had a commission that has been in full sympathy with his ideas. But the last legislature, in order to defeat the proposed reforms, made the commission elective. They figured on getting a Republican commission because the Republican ticket, with the exception of the candidate for governor, has always had a good majority in Minnesota. The second step was the nomination of Republican candidates for commissioners that were in thorough sympathy with the big elevator companies. If they are elected they will restore the old Clausen system of giving the farmers a low grade for their wheat and letting owners of terminal elevators have the correct grade and the profit of the difference in grade.

Cliff Dwellers National Park.

The secretary of the interior has issued an order withdrawing from entry at the land office 100 square miles of territory in New Mexico. This section includes most of the more important cliff dwellings thereabouts, the intention being to make of it the Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' national park.

The Street Piano.

Boston Transcript.

The peripatetic musicians who push the piano organs through the streets must have a very poor opinion of human nature. They cannot love those who refuse to contribute, and they must have a supreme contempt for people who are willing to pay for the kind of music that is dealt out to them.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION LAST WEEK

Monday, Oct. 8	17,460
Tuesday, Oct. 9	17,500
Wednesday, Oct. 10	17,485
Thursday, Oct. 11	17,525
Friday, Oct. 12	17,825
Saturday, Oct. 13	17,800
Sunday, Oct. 7	17,300

(Advertisers are reminded that the respective circulations of the week-day and Sunday Globe are largely separate propositions, that of the Sunday being smaller in the rural parts than the week-day edition, and larger in St. Paul and near-by cities and towns.)

THE PROOF IS READY.

The Globe's circulation statement is not accompanied by an affidavit, and for the reason that few advertisers do not realize that any person who will make a willfully fraudulent statement will scarcely scruple to swear to its accuracy.

Instead of parading an affidavit, the Globe invites any one and every one interested to, at any time, make a full scrutiny of its circulation lists and records and to visit its press and mailing departments to check and keep tal on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

PERTINENT OR PARTLY SO.

It is estimated that the 1900 census will cost about 20 cents a head. You and know some people who hardly seem worth the expense.

* * *

After all the noise that has been made about it, the farmers of Minnesota ought to see clearly that Gov. Lind is solely, primarily and exclusively responsible for the war in the Philippines, which closed their ports and raised the price of the material of which binding twine is made.

* * *

If it is true, as reported, that the federal administration contemplates reducing the tax on beer, it was discreet indeed to keep it a secret until the Minnesota Presbyterian synod had adjourned.

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An old Chicago church has been turned into a pie factory. It was thought to be the only way of getting the "upper crust" back into the church.

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If it takes as long to count the votes at the real election in Minneapolis as it did at the primaries, Mayor Gray and Dr. Ames could save a great deal of time and patience by playing a rubber at whist for the mayoralty.

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It is now charged that civil judges in Manila are appropriating fines to their own use. Who said that the Filipinos were not amenable to the usages of modern civilization?

* * *

It is noticeable that when Mr. Roosevelt is annoyed, it is "by Democratic hoodlums," but when Bryan is "rushed," it is by "college students." Why does not some Michigan university adopt a course in common decency and have it given part at least of the freshman year?

* * *

There is still an opportunity for the political orators who are losing their voice to get positions as passenger brakemen.

* * *

In a university like Chicago, where it is taught that Rockefeller, Carnegie and Pullman are, or were, greater than Shakespeare, it would not be surprising if the gridiron training were left to the instructors in cookery.

* * *

Tomorrow you will be asked a lot of questions about your private life by the politicians of your precinct, if you indulge to the fullest the glorious privilege of your American manhood. But you ought to take a chance and register any way.
—W. M. McMurchy.

Then and Now.

Red Wing Press.

For years the state never knew there was a public examiner. Gov. Lind came into power. Since then county books, institutional accounts and state banks have been carefully inspected.

For years the dairy department did not know anything about the creameries of the state. Gov. Lind came into power and since then the department has been of immediate value to every farmer who sells milk to the creamery and to all consumers of butter, besides performing largely increased duties under the pure food laws.

For years the school system of the state has been steadily improving. Gov. Lind came into power and since then the improvement has been still more marked and the coherency and efficiency of the state's system has been immeasurably advanced.

For years the state has had a labor bureau that devoted itself largely to matters in which the workingmen took no interest. Gov. Lind came into power and since then the bureau and the men for whose benefit it was instituted have been in close touch.

For years the great corporations have paid what taxes they thought convenient. Gov. Lind came into power and so far as the administration had jurisdiction the great corporations have been required to pay what is fairly due.

For years grain inspection was manipulated in the interest of the elevator companies and the burden of proof was on the public to show that railroad rates were wrong. Gov. Lind came into power and since then grain inspection has been conducted without prejudice to the farmer and the burden of proof has been on the railroad companies to show that their rates were right.

For years the governors of Minnesota have had a small part in the state's business that did not come knocking at the door of the executive chamber. Gov. Lind came into power and since then the governor has had an alert and intelligent care for every branch of the administration.

How do you like it?

Worthy of Republican Support.

Comfrey Times.

Although many in this section are ardent Republicans, Gov. Lind is full worthy of their support this fall. This is Mr. Lind's home county, and whether a man be a Republican or Democrat, if he is worthy, when running for such an office as governor, his personal friends and the county in general should loyally support him. Let this locality make a good showing this fall for our respected and honored friend and citizen.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia, sent out the first number of a valuable and practical magazine entitled the American Journal of Nursing, official organ of the Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses of the United States.

Miss Mary H. Krout, in the Interior, writes an able defense of the missionaries of China. The able-bodied critic should read the article. Miss Krout does not write from theory. She is a keen observer, and speaks from knowledge gained upon the ground.

In the October Review of Reviews the editorial department, entitled, "The Progress of the World," contains an impartial review of the presidential campaign down to its present stage, special attention being given to the letters of acceptance of the several candidates.

Taking the fact that next year begins a new century, the Delineator offers to distribute $17,500 among 101 women. The plan is so cleverly arranged that a woman living in a small town or village has just as good a chance to win one of these 1,901 prizes as a woman living in a city.

There seems to be something talismanic in the name Victoria. England's queen has had matchless fortune from her birth, and Mary Victoria Leiter, the child of Chicago, has become the vice queen of India. Her beauty, wealth, wit, and finally, her husband, are all surpassing gifts of the fairly godmother.