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Weather for Today.

Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota: Fair and cool Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin: Fair Saturday; Sunday fair and cooler; fresh northwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Iowa: Fair Saturday, with cooler in northwest portion; Sunday fair, with cooler in eastern portion; southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Montana: Fair Saturday, with slightly warmer in western portion; Sunday showers and cooler; southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly 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, 74; lowest temperature, 41; average temperature, 57; daily range, 33; wind, variable; humidity, 67; precipitation, .00; 7 p. m. temperature, 67; 7 p. m. wind, south; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's temperature:
St. Paul: 74 high, 41 low, 57 mean.
Huron: 72 high, 38 low, 55 mean.
Chicago: 70 high, 40 low, 55 mean.
New York: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Philadelphia: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Boston: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
St. Louis: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
San Francisco: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Portland: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Seattle: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Denver: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Salt Lake City: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Cincinnati: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Cleveland: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Pittsburgh: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Indianapolis: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
Milwaukee: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.
St. Paul: 68 high, 40 low, 54 mean.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1901.

Nullification in Australia.

From far-off Australia came a new confirmation of the adage, "history repeats itself."

The new-born commonwealth is struggling with the economic problems of tariff and labor.

The poles are no wider apart than were the component parts of this confederation on the vital questions of state politics.

The theories of free trade and protection had in these Australian provinces most strenuous advocates.

When they were brought together by the powerful attraction of national interest, it became evident that there must be mutual concessions or open rebellion against whichever party happened to secure a majority in the first federal legislature.

Free trade between the parties to the federal compact was a necessity—this was a gain for the free trade element—but when noses were counted after the first popular election, it was found that the chances were in favor of the success of a party pledged to a moderate tariff laid along the lines of protection.

The tariff schedule of the government, which was introduced by Mr. Kingston and which is supposed to have the support of the majority, provides for a specific and an ad valorem duty on a long list of imported articles.

The primary object of this tariff levy is to raise a revenue of \$45,000,000; \$10,500,000 of which is to be raised from surpluses.

The balance is expected to come from a moderate tax on the general import trade of the country.

To encourage certain manufactures, especially those of iron and steel, a system of bonuses will be offered.

For instance, on pig iron made from Australian ore, a bonus of \$3 per ton is offered.

On pig iron made from imported ore \$2 and on steel ingots containing half Australian ore \$2. These bonuses will begin July 1, 1902 and will be payable only to works producing 100,000 tons annually.

On machinery the same bonus per ton will be given.

On woolen and silk fabrics an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, and on cotton and linen 15 per cent will be imposed.

Agricultural machinery will be taxed 15 per cent while sugar pays \$30 per ton.

The schedule as framed by the government is tentative and will no doubt be materially modified when it comes up for debate.

The contending forces of protection and free trade are so evenly balanced that it is expected that the commonwealth will have to be abandoned.

The labor law proposed, is so objectionable to the province of Queensland that open resistance is threatened should it be forced through parliament.

Australia is going through the pains of nation-birth. The people will have to struggle with problems new to them.

Concessions will have to be made by individual provinces for the common good.

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the corn state that everything was right if they only thought so; that whatever they thought they will receive abated treatment from Washington next winter.

After discussing Egyptian mummies, the great speaker turned his horoscope upon the future and assured his hearers that Roosevelt would be elected president in 1904 and would be followed by the "bunch of whiskers" from Indiana in 1908.

At this point his prophetic machine stuck and he turned it over to Fairbanks, who reversed it and discovered that the Iowa corn husker would continue to rattle around in the speaker's chair for another two years.

At this announcement the meeting broke up amid the wildest enthusiasm while the band played "Annie Rooney."

PERRY HEATH IN UTAH.

The Salt Lake Tribune has passed from the control of Judge Goodwin, the Henry Watterson of the West, to that of Perry S. Heath, of Hoosierdom.

This fact in itself is innocent on its face and denotes nothing more than a change in a business enterprise. But beneath the surface of this transaction lies an oyster bed of political schemes.

Perry S. Heath, being from Indiana, is first of all a politician. A genuine Hoosier never does anything without first considering the possible political effect.

He breakfasts, dines and sups at the political table if he can. If he cannot he manages to establish an underground passage between his own table and the political commissary.

Between the Mormons of Utah and Perry S. Heath exists a bond of political sympathy. It was Perry who, as the honorable secretary of the Republican national committee, a year ago went to Salt Lake City and there negotiated the bargain and sale of the Mormon vote to the Republican party, for and in consideration of federal protection for polygamy.

The Mormons carried out their part of the contract and slyly cut Moyle, the Democratic nominee for governor, and as slyly voted for Wells, the Republican tool. As a result of this apostasy the Republican ticket was elected by 3,000 in a safely Democratic state.

Perry made a success of his trade and secured the delivery of the political goods. All honor to Perry the trader. His intentions were no doubt good, but when he came to carry out his part of the agreement there was a hitch.

The Mormon legislature passed an act nullifying the constitutional prohibition of polygamy by making the crime non-punishable except upon complaint of one of the family. The act was in effect an amendment to the constitution through the channel of legislation.

The Republican powers stood silent; they dare not repudiate openly the agreement of their agent Perry S. Heath. But Gov. Wells was given a quiet tip to veto the measure. It meant political death to him in Utah to veto the bill and to sign it meant the same thing.

Gov. Wells thus found himself in the unenviable position known as "between the devil and the deep blue sea." He chose the sea and vetoed the bill. Such is the history, in brief, of the purchase of Utah by the Republican party through Perry S. Heath, agent.

Why does Perry leave his happy home on the banks of the Wabash to vegetate on the saline plains of Utah, surrounded by cactus and polygamous Mormons? The answer is not far to seek.

Perry has a senatorial bed under his derby. He knows the Mormons—he has done business with them. He knows they keep their political promises—they stay bought. With such men he can deal with the utmost safety.

The Hon. Perry S. Heath, senator from Utah, sounds well in the ears of the trusted secretary. It may take two years, but Perry is young and can wait. In the meantime, if it becomes necessary there is the Mormon church and Perry is open to conversion.

As a railroad center, Minneapolis is not in it with St. Paul. This question was forever set at rest by the decisive action of J. Pierpont Morgan, who, realizing the comparative importance of the two towns, stopped three minutes in Minneapolis and seven minutes in St. Paul.

The first thing we know Minnie will be up to her old tricks and will steal Paul's seven minutes by asserting that "J. Pierpont Morgan, the prince of finance—the Napoleon of Wall street" remained ten minutes in Minneapolis but passed through St. Paul without whistling.

MINISTER WU'S DIPLOMACY.

The American people have become great admirers of Minister Wu. He is admired for his wit, his wisdom, his patience and his matchless diplomacy.

He is an Americanized Chinaman—not a bad combination. While the Christian people have been sending missionaries over to China to convert the heathen, and incidentally to stir up strife, Minister Wu has been preaching the gospel of common sense to the American people.

He has been the honored guest of universities and commercial clubs. He has talked finance, commerce and war. He has orated on the Fourth of July to the satisfaction of the most enthusiastic jingo.

All this he has done for his native land. Every newspaper reader knows Wu, and furthermore reads what Wu says. Through his talks, more than any other channel, the American people are beginning to understand China and the Chinese.

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secure Chinese trade they must admit the status of all public business.

And this is the cream of good sense. We have become so enamored of ourselves that we expect the best of everything without giving any concessions.

It would not be good politics, perhaps not good policy, to throw open the doors of the United States to the hordes of China. It may become necessary to enact laws restricting the immigration of the semi-civilized people of Southeastern Europe.

It is no doubt a wise policy to restrict the influx of elements which we cannot assimilate, whether they come from the Orient or from Europe. But, if we wish to secure the lion's share of the trade of the Orient, we must be ready to make concessions to the traders of the Orient.

Commercial Europe offers free ingress to all Orientals, irrespective of caste. To continue the wholesale discrimination of the last twenty years against the Chinese alone, will create and serve to maintain, a prejudice against American goods which will balk us at the very threshold of trade.

We see no valid objections to the admission of the commercial class of the Celestial empire. It will be in direct line with the American spirit of commercial expansion.

Admiral Schley's testimony before the court of inquiry reminds one of the modest statement of Othello to the council of Venice: "I have done the state some service; and they know it."

It is hard for the general public to understand why so much difficulty and delay attend the effort to abate the runner nuisance. The Globe fully realizes that hotel runners when they pursue their vocation in a lawful manner have certain rights which they cannot be deprived of by city ordinance.

But they have become by universal testimony a public nuisance in the community, and the Globe in common with the business interests of the city thinks the nuisance ought to be easily capable of abatement by public authority.

All plans thus far adopted have failed of result. The runners still run, and grow worse as they progress. The latest ordinance passed on the subject provides that no runner shall operate with or without license save on his own premises or in front of those premises.

It does not seem plain why it should be necessary to declare this principle by ordinance. Will its declaration and enforcement prevent the evil? It may or it may not. Anyway the mayor has approved it and it goes into operation at once.

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