THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
CORNER FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE
DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m in advance.$2.00
6 m in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month......70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance.$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m in advance. 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month......85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance..$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.. .50c
6 m in advance.. 1 00 | 1 m. in advance.20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance..$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One year $1 | Six mo., 65c | Three mo., 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office- Room 41, Times Building, New York.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. NW.

Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern Offices while in New York and Washington.

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

The St. Paul DAILY and SUNDAY GLOBE can be found on sale at the following places in Chicago:

SHERMAN HOUSE.
GRAND PACIFIC.
PALMER HOUSE.
POSTOFFICE NEWS STAND
AUDITORIUM HOTEL.
GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.
M'COY'S HOTEL.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—For Wisconsin: Fair; warmer, except cooler in the extreme eastern portion; westerly, shifting to southerly winds. For Minnesota: Fair, except showers in the northwest portion; cooler, except warmer in the southeast portion; southerly to westerly winds. For Iowa: Fair; warmer, except cooler in western portion; south to west winds. For North and South Dakota: Fair, except cloudy and threatening weather in North Dakota; south to west winds. For Montana: Generally cloudy, with showers in southern and extreme eastern portions; warmer; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 6:48 p.m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer.....	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul.....	29.70	56	Havre.......	29.76	40
Duluth......	29.62	52	Miles City..	29.66	54
La Crosse...	29.72	54	Helena......	29.88	42
Huron.......	29.70	64	Calgary.....	29.72	38
Pierre.......	29.64	58	Minnedosa .	29.46	50
Moorhead..	29.64	52	Med'e Hat...	29.72	44
St. Vincent.	29.60	48	Qu'Appelle.	29.46	48
Bismarck.	29.66	54	Sw't Cur'ent	29.68	42
Ft. Buford..	29.60	50	Winnipeg ..	29.54	46

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

THE state of Michigan produced nearly 3,000,000 barrels of salt during the past year. It cannot truthfully be said that the Michiganders are "too fresh."

THE international yacht race between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie proved a failure because of a lack of wind. The great mistake made was in starting from the port of New York instead of from the doors of the senate chamber.

IT IS said that the mayor of Springfield, Ill., was under the influence of liquor when he addressed the W. C. T. U. convention the other day. He probably thought an object lesson, in the shape of a terrible example, was necessary at such a gathering.

IT TRANSPIRES that many of the bodies of the victims of the cyclone and floods on the Gulf coast were looted of all valuables by some miscreants. The authorities in that region should use every endeavor to apprehend the ghouls who, if found guilty, should receive no mercy. A man who will steal from a corpse is too dastardly a wretch for human sufferance.

THE beer exhibitors at the world's fair have entered a protest against chemical anlyses of their product. The fact is a suspicious one. Are they afraid that an analysis would prove the falsity of the claim that their beer is made only from approved formulæ and contains nothing injurious to health? There must be some reason underlying their opposition to a manifestly fair test of excellence.

THE Milwaukee schoolma'ams cannot get their salaries because the school fund is locked up in the suspended banks there. Milwaukeeans must be destitute of true gallantry, or they would not permit such a state of affairs. There are plenty of rich men there who could well afford to advance the necessary amount, and thus relieve the hardship that must be inevitably inflicted upon a class the most deserving of consideration in the entire community. Teachers are seldom forehanded; they work hard for salaries that are generally far less than their deserts, and they should be the first to be provided for.

IT IS probable that the president will act favorably upon the recommendations of Commissioner Blount, who recently visited Hawaii to investigate the condition of affairs there, and that the deposed queen will be restored to the throne. The matter is of little consequence to Americans. We do not need the Sandwich islands, yet we do not want a foreign power to possess them. If their independence can be continued it will be better for all concerned, although, abstractly, it would be a good thing to release the industries there from the greedy grasp of Claus Spreckels, the sugar monopolist of the Pacific coast.

TOM MANN, the noted English labor agitator, proposes to enter the ministry of the Church of England for the purpose of bringing that organizationf around to the support of the cause of labor. He is undertaking a Herculean task, for the church is, if possible, more aristocratic than the aristocracy itself The clergy, from the humblest curate to the archbishop of Canterbury, are but the creatures of the nobility. Their livings depend upon the favor of the lords, and as a consequence they are the most obsequious followers o the party opposed to progress and individual liberty. Mr. Mann is beginning at the wrong end of the problem. The church will not be reformed by any such methods as he proposes.

THINGS seem to be shaping themselves at Washington in such a manner as to conform to the views of the president. It is well known that he was opposed to the consideration of the federal election bill until after the silver repeal bill were disposed of, and the introduction of Mr. Tucker's bill in the house was contrary to his ideas of policy. Two weeks' discussion has brought a majority of the members of the house to a realization of the fact that the president was right. The interest in the Tucker bill has been steadily flagging, and at the present time there are not a dozen members who pay any heed to the proceedings in connection with it. The true policy in legislation, as in affairs of business, is to do one thing at a time.

PREACHER POLITICIANS.

The propriety of a minister of the gospel taking an active part in political affairs has long been mooted, and much discussion has taken place upon the subject. It has been held that the mission of the clergy is to rectify that which is wrong, no matter where they may find it; and, as many of the evils of the present generation have their fountain head in pernicious political systems, it is the duty of the clergy to endeavor to reform those systems. As the most effective method of combatting an evil is often to go in its midst, so the clergy have held that the best plan for reforming politics is to enter the arena of political strife and there carry on the war of reformation.

But there seems to be room for honest differences of opinion on this point. It is held by many—and certainly not without good reason—that there is greater danger of the ministry becoming corrupted by association with political affairs than hope for the elevation of the politicians and political methods. No man can handle fire without being burned, nor can any one breathe the atmosphere of political corruption and escape contamination. We have had many preacher politicians of late years—men who have laid aside their sanctified robes to wallow in the pool of partisan strife—and with scarcely an exception they have been swept from their moorings and carried away upon the current towards the ocean beneath whose waves thousands of reputations have been buried. For a time they may have struggled to resist the tendency, but resistance has been in vain. And the fate of these political clerics has been a deplorable one. Unused to intrigue, placing reliance upon the promises of politicians, believing in the righteousness of party purposes, they have become pitiable dupes and complaisant tools in the carrying out of policies repugnant alike to Christian precepts and moral obligations. They have been as sheep among a pack of wolves—frail barks upon the bosom of a raging torrent. If the simile may be pardoned, they went a-woolgathering and came back shorn—if, indeed, they came back at all.

The matter of clergymen becoming candidates for political office came up at the Methodist conference recently held at Mason City, Io. A good brother, referring to the acceptance of a political nomination by a clergyman, called attention to two questions which, on his ordination, he had answered in the affirmative. These were: "Are you resolved to devote yourself wholly to God and his work?" "Are you determined to employ all your time in the work of God?" "Every Methodist understands that this means," said the speaker, "that a preacher shall be nothing else but a preacher in the active work of the ministry so long as he is in good health. The reverend doctor is not in keeping with his word in making the canvass for governor. His vows ought to have kept him from accepting the nomination. I cannot vote for a man who violates the most sacred word a man can give. I cannot vote for an ecclesiastic for any civil office. It is against the genius of our institutions."

This is a phase of the question that affects the church polity. It will be seen that, in addition to the impropriety of forsaking the pulpit for the stump, a clergyman violates a most solemn vow, and in doing so places the stamp of insincerity upon his own brow.

The evil has been a grave one in the past, but fortunately it is not a growing one. The ill success of the preacher-politicians since the rancor engendered by the War of the Rebellion has passed away has been sufficient to discourage ventures of the sort. As a rule, clergymen are poor politicians and indifferent officeholders. Their race is soon run, and they are compelled to seek other fields of usefulness. Few return to the ministry, for the associations of the caucus and the convention have unfitted them for the sacred office. Having violated their vows and failed of their ambitions in politics, they seek lowlier stations, and end their days regretting the false step that precipitated them from a station of influence and honor into the ranks of the multitude of disappointed seekers for political preferment.

THE INDIANS HAVE RIGHTS.

The warning contained in the message of Gov. Jones to the council of the Cherokee nation is one which those Indians would do well to heed. He calls attention to recent events connected with the opening of the Cherokee strip to white settlement, and deplores the greed of the white man for Indian lands and urges his people to stand firmly by what they have, for when this country has gone there is no other for them. It is therefore important to hand it down to posterity.

The story of wrong perpetrated by the white man upon the Indian is an old one, well worn and threadbare, but nevertheless true and pitiable. Step by step the red men have been driven from their homes by the resistless flood of white immigration from the East. Now an almost equal flow is encroaching upon them from the Pacific, and the day seems to be not far distant when the Indian shall be ground to powder between the upper and nether millstones of civilization. No sooner does a tribe obtain a foothold upon a reservation than the white men covet it. Encroachment has been met by resistance, and the strife thus occasioned has frequently resulted in bloodshed. Punishment has seldom been meted out to the aggressors. The Indian has invariably been ordered to "move on"—to quit the home he has reared, abandon the scenes made dear to him by association, surrender whatever he has accumulated of this world's goods, and give place to his Caucasian persecutors.

It is not matter for surprise that the Indian race is decreasing at a rate that threatens its speedy extermination. Like all savage peoples, they readily contract the vices of the dominant people, but seldom their virtues. Disease finds in them ready victims, for dissipation and want have prepared the way. Naturally improvident, they are seldom prepared for a hard winter, and the scanty allowances of the government afford them but a meager subsistence. They are unfitted by nature for industrial pursuits; they lack the education necessary to enable thdm to compete with the whites. Their total extinction is merely a matter of time, and it is probable that people now living will see the day when an American Indian will be as great a curiosity as a genuine Aztec is at present.

There are at present less than a quarter of a million Indians in the United States, a decrease within twenty years of more than 33 per cent. Seventy-five thousand of the number are sequestered in the Indian Territory, which was, a

few years ago, set apart for their exclusive and perpetual occupancy. Three times this reservation has been invaded by the whites, and a section of it confiscated, and today there is but a limited territory left for the occupancy of the five civilized tribes who inhabit it. How long they will be permitted to retain this slight foothold upon earth time alone can tell. Probably ere many years another demand will be made upon the government for the opening of the region to white settlement, and then the Indians will be homeless, as they have long been friendless.

It is a crying shame than these outrages should be permitted. It is a disgrace to our boasted civilization that the idea should prevail that an Indian has no rights which a Caucasian is bound to respect. Because the tribes are weak and defenseless we prey upon their property. The common instincts of humanity should dictate that they be protected instead. The government has long been remiss in its duty to these wards of the nation. How long will it continue to be so?

SOME SILVER "REASONING."

There is a bare possibility that there are a few readers of the GLOBE who, notwithstanding its counsels and its arguments, are still impressed with the conclusions which Senator Stewart and hose of his kidney have reached as to the necessity of the government permitting them to take 57 cents' worth of their bullion to its mints and get it coined into what all of us will have to take for 100 cents. We confess to an inability to conceive the proper course by which we may reach the intelligences of such persons; or, what amounts to the same thing, what they conceive to be their intelligence. If no other way is open than that by which common rumor says a joke is to be got into a Scotchman's head—by a surgical operation—we give up the job in advance.

But, discouraging as the attempt appears, we feel like hazarding the effort. We propose to give these people, always assuming that there are such, a specimen of the reasoning of their silver-tongued and silver-pated chief on a topic which is familiarized to them by their every-day experience. The senator from the pocket borough was berating the president for some casual remarks made by him at the commemoration of the laying of the corner stones, in which the senator found a coat that fitted him nicely, and. at the point to which we direct attention, was impeaching him because his secretary of the treasury had not bought the four and a half million ounces of silver required by the Sherman act. The secretary had offered in extenuation that he could not get the silver at the market price. Now the words "market price" have the same effect on the senator and his kind that shaking a red flag in the face of a bull has on that animal.

"What is market price?" snorted the senator. "Everybody knows what market price is. It is the price at which an article is offered." As if he needed fortifying, which he certainly did, he quoted the definition given in the Century dictionary: "The sum or amount of money, or its equivalent, which the seller asks or obtains for his goods in the market." That seems plain enough. It is not what a man asks for his article that makes its price, but what he asks, "or obtains." The market price is the agreement between seller and buyer as to what the thing is worth. But with a fine contempt for the very authority he had called in to support him, the senator followed his quotation with the remark: "That for which the seller offers his goods in the market is the price." The words "or obtains" failed to get into the senator's think tank at all.

Having defined market price as the price at which the seller offers his goods, it was easy to prove from the tables that the secretary was very lame in his defense. But the figures also show that the senator's "market price" is a very uncertain thing, too. For illustration, on Aug. 4 there were six sellers offering the secretary their bullion. They wanted respectively .72, .725, .73 and .731 an ounce. The secretary accepted the offers at .72 and declined the others. According to the senator's idea of a market price, the secretary should have taken all offered at the prices asked. According to the secretary's idea, the market price that day was the lowest offer, and the price he and the seller would agree on.

But the point we wish to make with our misguided readers, if there are any such, is that a man who reasons so absurdly, as they can easily see, on so simple a matter as market price, may well be suspected of reasoning with equal or greater absurdity on all other questions, including that of the free coinage of silver, its relation to prices, and so on.

PRONGS FROM THE TRIPOD.

Gladstone's idea is that constitutional government in England is none the stronger so far as being built on peers is concerned.—Philadelphia Times.

There is a generally accepted report that the cackling of geese saved Rome. But even this does not justify all the senatorial speeches.—Washington Star.

Chicogo brokers are now doing business under police protection, but no provisions have yet been made for the protection of the police.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

By all means let there be night sessions of the senate if it will hasten repeal. There is chance, too, that Stewart might talk himself to sleep.—Indianapolis News.

If the people are to govern and all interests are to be correctly represented, the federal power must remain the creature and agent, not the dictator, of elections.—St. Louis Republic.

Peffer cannot be regarded as a big gun, but when it comes to scattering, the old-fashioned smooth-bore with a muzzle like a funnel is not in it with the hairy statesman from the paradise of grasshoppers.—Detroit Free Press.

Senator Stewart, who made it a reproach to the president that he was once an assistant teacher to the blind, needs that his own eyes should be opened to the truth that none are so blind as those who will not see.—Philadelphia Record.

As Senator Stewart's part in the Emma mine swindle, out of which he realized $220,000, did not shock the patriots in the legislature that made a senator of him, perhaps it ought not to be thrown up to him at this time.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is interesting to see Senator Gorman referring in a debate in the senate to his having been connected with that body since he was twelve years of age. He is evidently proud of the fact that he has risen to his present position from that of a page, and well he may be proud.—Boston Herald.

If the people of the states, whose highest interest it is, cannot be relied on to protect the ballot box and secure honest elections and a fair count, it can never be done by the employment of partisan agents of the party that happens to be in power in the federal government. It is local watchfulness and scrutiny under state laws that give honest elections.—Pittsburg Post.

At the Windsor—G. S. Gilbertson, Forest City, Io.; C. A. Long, Duluth; L. P. Carter and wife, Brainerd; A. E. Stewart, Litchfield; D. S. Smith, Casselton; Edward D. Donaldson, Owatonna; A. C. Rogers, Faribault.

IN THE THEATERS.

The matinee today and the performance this evening close the engagement here of the Seabrooke Opera company in the "Isle of Champagne" at the Metropolitan. Mr. Seabrooke can with truth quote the phrase "Veni, Vidi, Vici." St. Paul has been given a rare treat in the production of this effervescing comic opera, and some of the sayings and isms will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Seabrooke, although his first engagement here as an opera star, has made himself a very strong favorite, and will always be welcomed back, and also his clever company and magnificent production.

→†←

"Hoss and Hoss" and Willie Collier will be seen at the Grand for the last times this afternoon and tonight.

→†←

This is the tenth and last season of Evans and Hoey in "A Parlor Match." Their company is larger than ever this year, numbering twenty-five people, and the critics of other cities say these fun-makers gave the greatest show this season they have ever prdsented to the American public. They will play an engagement of one week at the Metropolitan opera house, beginning tomorrow, Sunday night. Seats are now selling for the entire engagement.

→†←

Tomorrow night the stage of the Grand will be resplendant with beautiful costumes and a dazzling array of feminine artists, when Corinne and the Kimball Opera Comique company will be seen in the new burlesque, "Hendrick Hudson," which has not only been enlivened by the presence of bright and talented little Corinne and an exeellent company, but has been given the additional attraction of elaborate staging. Corinne does a number of new dances, and plays Hendrick with dash and her own peculiar piquancy of manner. The specialties are said to be good, and the entire production a most excellent one of its particular class.

Ideals at the Imperial.

"The Bohemian Girl" is popular for the simple reason that it probably has more catchy and pleasing airs than has that of any opera before the people today. The Ideal Opera company has been doing this production of Balfe's at the Imperial theater the latter half of the week to very fair houses. Las evening their performance was very clever, and the leading parts were well taken and sustained. Harry Davies probably shows to a better advantage than the other leading characters, for the music in the lines of Thaddeus seems admirably adapted to his voice.

Between the second and third acts the McCoy sisters' mandolin orchestra rendered two very pleasing selections in an admirable manner, which seemed to take hugely with the audience, and, judging from the encore, they wanted another selection or two.

"The Mikado" will be the bill for the week of Oct. 8.

WITH THE TRAVELERS.

Thomas Couch, of Great Falls, Mont., one of the heaviest miners and ranchers of that state, is a guest of the Ryan, en route to the world's fair with his son, Thomas Couch Jr. Mr. Couch is the superintendent of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining company, which has forty prolific copper mines at Butte. The smelters of the company are at Great Falls.

"No, sir, copper mining has not yet suffered materially from the movement against silver," said Mr. Couch last evening in reply to a query. "We are now employing from 500 to 600 men at our smelters and nearly 700 men at the mines, and pushing our work hard as ever in the existence of the company. Copper has, of course, suffered to some extent, like all business over the country, from the stringent times; but there is still enough profit in our product to keep us a-going.

"What have I to say on the silver question? Nothing; I prefer to make no remarks on the subject. I will say though that more interest is taken in gold mining and prospecting than for years, and, perhaps, ever in the history of the region."

Mr. Couch also has a large cattle ranch, also a large horse ranch near Great Falls. He says the horse business is not so profitable as it was before the cities began using electricity for power. However, it still pays to raise horses.

→†←

F. C. Cruger, of Anaconda, Mont., secretary and treasurer of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railroad, is a guest of the Windsor. Mr. Cruger says that his road is not completed, but that work is progressing rapidly upon it.

→†←

J. H. Murphy, a prominent miner of Helena, and member of the legislature, and George B. Childs, cashier of the Second National Bank of Helena, stopped at the Ryan last night, and left this morning for the world's fair. The Second National and the Helena National banks have just been consolidated, was the information given by Mr. Childs. Mr. Murphy is a Democrat, and Mr. Childs is a Republican, but both agreed in the assertion that three-quarters of the people of Montana are in favor of having an extra session of the legislature to elect a United States senator, and that the people care little whether the man elected is a Democrat or Republican, so that he is a free silver man. Mr. Childs is the secretary of the Montana club, and Mr. Murphy is also a member. As members of this club they were guests of the Minnesota club yesterday afternoon. Both men say that the movement against silver has been a great stimulus to gold mining and hunting in their state. Mr. Murphy says he is engaged in shipping great quantities of ore from his mine, and that his shipments yield from 10 to 50 per cent of gold, the rest being silver and copper. He says that many of the abandoned gold properties about Helena are yielding profitably under their revival.

→†←

Smith F. Turner, of Washington, agent of the fast mail service, is a tthe Ryan. He is engaged in looking over the service in Minnesota and Wisconsin. He says that he finds the service running very smoothly.

→†←

At the Ryan—J. H. Murphy, George W. Child, Helena; J. Roberts, North Wales, Eng.; Henry P. Dalton, Oakland; W. E. Barnes, R. H. Moors, San Francisco; G. K. Gilbert, Glencoe; Gowan Ferguson, W. Meade Fletcher, R. E. Gray, Great Falls, Mont.; D. Rinaldo, San Jose; S. Rinaldo, San Francisco; Thomas Couch and son, Great Falls, Mont.; J. W. Kelly and wife, Mrs. J. Pine, Everett, Wash.; Ben C. Keator, Moline, Ill.

At the Metropolitan—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Draw, Clarinda, Io.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Yellowstone Park; Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Gilbert, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. N. Baker, Urbona, Io.; L. R. Warner, Milwaukee; T. F. Hoffman, Milwaukee; Juluis Leppert, Waseca; W. S. Darling, New York; Mrs. Senator, Austin, Minn.

At the Merchants'—Hon. C. A. Gilman, D. McCormick, Rush City; C. E. Daniels, Watertown, S. D.; H. Spencer, Mankato; O. G. Sanders, Elbow Lake; J. R. Canty, Morris; F. McDonough, Eau Claire; John Conlan, Owatona; Dr. G. S. Chilgren, St. Peter; D. E. Morgan, Devil's Lake; N. J. Schafer, Owatonna; Hon. E. W. Durant and wife, Stillwater; A. B. Cole, Fergus Falls.

At the Clarendon—W. F. Boland, Superior; F. W. Temple, Blue Earth; W. G. Thoms, Mankato; J. B. Ruddy, Jamestown, N. D.

J. B. McCormick, secretary of Dennis Ryan, and D. L. Bell left for Chicago last evening to spend a week at the fair.

WILL IT GO ON FOREVER?

SOUTHERN SENATORS TALK AWAY ANOTHER DAY

IN OPPOSITION TO REPEAL.

Blackburn Offers an Amendment Which Provides for Free Coinage and Makes an Attempt to Maintain the Parity of Gold and Silver—Butler Favors the Repeal of the State Bank Tax.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—In the senate today Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment to the bill repealing the silver-purchasing clauses of the act of 1890. It strikes out the Voorhees substitute, leaving the bill as it passed the house, and then provides for the free coinage of silver of American production. The scretary of the treasury is authorized on the first day of each month to establish the seignorage to be charged to the following month, which is to be the difference between the market price of silver bullion and the minted value after coinage. This seignorage is not to be coined, but is to be sold by the secretory of the treasury for gold, to be used for the purpose of maintaining the parity of gold and silver.

This is the amendment which Mr. Blackburn in his recent speech said he would propose with a view of reaching a compromise. The debate on the repeal bill was continued by Senator Call, of Florida, and Senator Butler, of South Carolina, both of whom opposed the bill. Mr. Butler devoted the largest part of his speech today to an argument in favor of the repeal of the tax on state bank circulation, taking the position that the tax was unconstitutional.

This led to a debate participated in by Senators Dolph, Allison, Sherman and others, and then Mr. Teller resumed his speech against

THE REPEAL BILL

commenced some time ago.

The repeal bill was taken up at 12:25, and Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) gave notice that he would address the senate upon the bill on Monday next.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) took the floor and resumed his speech against the bill begun on Wednesday. He referred to the importance of the subject, and spoke of the great interest manifested in the debates by the American people.

Mr. Call said the senate was called upon to act without reason, and not to perform the function imposed upon it. Instead it was to rush through a bill repealing the only method by which there could be an increase of the currency of the country in metal money. Against this he protested.

Mr. Call made a lengthy argument in advocacy of the amendment suggested by him, requiring all silver bullion in the treasury to be coined into dollars, half-dollars and quarters at the existing ratio of 16 to 1. He also looked with favor upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Blackburn, and a lengthy discussion ensued between Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) and himself as to the effect of these amendments.

When Mr. Call concluded his speech, at 2:45 p. m., there were but six senators present.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) obtained the floor, but Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.) suggested the absence of a quorum, and the roll was called. Forty-four senators responded.

Mr. Butler went into a long argument in favor of the amendment which he submitted some time ago,

REPEALING THE TAX

on state bank circulation. He proposed to modify his amendment by striking out the proviso limiting the right to issue circulation to such banks as secure their circulation by coin or approved state or municipal bonds.

Mr. Butler ridiculed the suggestion that if the tax on state bank circulation were repealed the days of wild-cat banks would return. It was impossible for any state in the Union to permit for one hour the existence of a bank that was not conducted upon conservative, prudent and business principles.

Mr. Butler read copious extracts from an article in the Forum, on the Scotch banking system, and he asked why such a system could not be established in the United States.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Io.) said that every stockholder in a Scotch bank was liable to the full extent of his property for every obligation of the bank. That was one of the reasons of the success of the Scotch banking system.

Mr. Butler believed that South Carolina or Iowa would, with the tax on circulation removed, acquire a method of banking as safe and conservative as that of Scotland. Why could not the American people imitate the Scotch? Why could not each locality be allowed banks establishing the cash credit system of Scotland where a man's personal credit with the aid of two friends would get capital? What was there in the American people that they could not be trusted as the Scotch people were trusted; that the state which was trusted in so many other

VITAL POINTS

could not be trusted to regulate the currency for its people?

Mr. Sherman thought the national banking system was better in every respect than the Scotch system, and affording a larger circulation per capita.

Mr. Butler said there were not $2 per capita in circulation in South Carolina. He closed his speech by reading an extract from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson, condemning the United States banking system of that day. What Mr. Jackson said at that time, Mr. Butler declared, was a solemn truth when it was uttered, and as true today in this country.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.) read from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of Jan. 15, 1859, as to the state bank circulation. He said that in New York there were 153 failed, closed and worthless banks of issue and only 259 in operation. Mr. Butler wanted the senator from Oregon to supplement the statement he was making with another as to the number of banks which had failed in the last twelve months. Mr. Dolph replied that it was not necessary to do that, as in no case had the holder of national bank currency lost a dollar. Of all the currency issued in 1859 that of seventy-six banks only passed at par in New York. Those banks were in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) took the floor on the repeal bill at 4:44, and before he began Mr. Dubois suggested the

LACK OF A QUORUM.

After some delay a quorum was secured.

Mr. Teller said that, while he radically differed from the secretary of the treasury and the president, he assumed they were not actuated by any desire to injure the country. He believed the evidence could be and had been produced sufficient to justify the statement that neither the president nor the secretary of the treasury intended to interfere in the slightest degree to prevent in any way by any action on their part the disturbance that was somewhat apparent as early as the last of April or the first of May.

"I will say more," said Mr. Teller, "that so far as I am concerned I am satisfied that the excitement and distrust was created in a large extent by the attitude of the executive department of this government on the financial question. The president did not intend to take such steps as were hitherto taken to bring quiet and peace to the financial center. If senators were not misinformed the president more than once declared that the people should have an object lesson in order to bring about the enactment into law of certain financial views.

At 5:15 Mr. Faulkner, understanding that Mr. Teller was not feeling well, moved an executive session. Without concluding his speech Mr. Teller yielded for this purpose. The senate after a short executive session adjourned.

A WINDY SESSION.

Seven Hours Devoted to the Elections Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Seven hours of uninterrupted debate on the elections bill occupied the time of the house today, the speech of Mr. Cummings, of New York, being the feature.

As but three days remain for the debate, the house met this morning at 11 o'clock. Night sessions will also be ordered, so that all desiring to speak shall have an opportunity. Only twenty-three members, by actual count were present when Speaker Crisp dropped the gavel. All morning business was dispensed with, and Mr. Heiner, of Nebraska, resumed the floor to complete his speech in opposition to the Tucker bill.

Mr. Hicks, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill.

Mr. Brookshire, of Indiana, spoke in support of the measure.

Mr. Ray, of New York, also opposed the bill.

Mr. Amos Cummings, of New York, followed with a vigorous speech.

"These laws," he said, "were the result of party necessity, not national needs. They were passed not to preserve the purity of the ballot, but to violate it. The force bill, the legitimate offspring of these laws, was brought forward, but failed. It was designed to accomplish what they would not."

They were the substratum of the force bill, which the Democrats in their platform had pledged themselves to repeal in their entirety. [Applause.[He read from the record to show that these laws were passed in 1871 under suspension of the rules by the Republicans without permitting one word of debate. He also read extracts from the speeches of "Sunset" Cox to show that he had opposed the passage of these laws with all the energy of his nature.

Mr. Cummings went on to detail the operation of the election laws in New York city. The federal government sought to overawe the local officials. Troops were stationed at Governor's island, and a gunboat was anchored at the foot of Wall street. The city authorities were not cowed. Bloodshed was averted by mutual concession, but Davenport remained in power. With his experience he could draw up the force bill.

"And he did draw it up," shouted Mr. Cummings, with flushed face, as he pounded the desk in front of him.

"He did draw it up, line for line and word for word."

Mr. Baker, of New Hampsire, and Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, in opposition, and Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, in support, followed.

STATE PRESS OPINIONS.

Faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is hope—that congress will run down and adjourn.—Hokah Chief.

If Holy Smoke Smith was a home rule man, more Minnesota Democrats would get Minnesota places.—Ortonville Herald-Star.

As a constructive and affirmative political organization, the Democratic party is not a shining success.—Grant County Herald.

Like the circulation of the blood, the circulation of money is of as much if not more importance than its quantity or quality.—McIntosh Times.

It took some time for the Democrats to decide that filibustering is wrong, but at the present time they are solid on the proposition.—Caledonia Journal.

No other president has ever attempted to dragoon congress into submission to his personal authority so defiantly and persistently as Mr. Cleveland. —Faribault Republican.

Stack your wheat or store it, but do not sacrifice it unless you are absolutely obliged to sell. Times are growing better and prices must grow better. Hold that wheat.—Crookston Times.

Tams Bixby may as well be chairman of the Republican state central committee as any one else. The office is but a figurehead to do the bidding of the officeholders, who control the committee. —Anoka Union.

Let no Democratic congressman fear that he can be too economical in his ideas of public expenditures to please the great mass of his Democratic constituents. The danger is all the other way.—West Duluth Sun.

Senator Stewart's tirade on President Cleveland in the United States senate a few days ago is beneath the dignity of a gentleman, and will be condemned by all honest men, regardless of party affiliations.—Wabasha Herald.

The Southern Democrats are a little premature with their repeal of the federal election law. This law will probably have to go anyway, but their haste has only tended to complicate matters in the senate.—Zumbrota News.

Gov. Nelson is something of a patriot himself. He recently issued an order that the stars and stripes should float over the capitol every day in the year instead of only when the legislature is in session.—Granite Falls Journall

The Democrat is not an advocate of paternalism to a very great extent, but it does believe that the interests of the people could be better guarded if all the great railway lines were in the hands of the government.—Mazeppa Tribune.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, this congressional district has a member in congress and he is in his seat. His name is James A. Tawney, his home is in Winona, and a pleasant young man he is.—Freeborn County Standard.

It used to be popular once to "go into bankruptcy." Now they call it an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Generally the hard cash is safely salted first. On the whole, we believe the old bankruptcy law is preferable.—Chisago County News.

The friends of sound money will do well to insist upon the proposition for unconditional repeal. This is certainly the attitude that ought to be assumed by every Republican advocate of an honest dollar in the senate. Stand by the right at all hazards.—Winona Republican.

Cleveland believes we should have more gold to strengthen the reserve. That's where we agree with Cleveland. We are in favor of more gold to strengthen our reserve and make us more solid with our creditors.—Stillwater Gazette.

The country has had enough of compromises upon this question for the past few years, and now unconditional repeal of the silver law is what is demanded, and the Republican senators should not desert the position they have heretofore maintained.—Mankato Free Press.

If the Republican party hopes to maintain its excellent record, it does not want anything to do with the manipulation of Democracy in the senate to bring about this or that result. Let them fight it out alone.—Lake Crystal Union.

It will take the cow to hook and the hog to root the mortgage indebtness from Minnesota farms. It is all right to raise wheat enough for bread and paste, but to cultivate more than to supply local demand means—you know what.—Granite Falls Tribune.

A Clock out of order shows it on the face. When the human machine goes wrong, the physiognomy tells tales. If you do not *look* well, take

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.)

(Tasteless)

25 cents a box

7

Fine Shoes!

HANAN SHOE CO.

Latest Designs in Fall Styles.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.

92, 94, 96 E. Seventh Street,

ST. PAUL.

Branch Stores in All the Principal Cities of the U. S.

ART SUPPLEMENT PREMIUMS

For this week only. Wide-awake St. Paul merchants make the following offers to obtain certain Art Supplements given away by the Sunday Globe with its issue of Oct. 1st. Every Supplement is consecutively numbered. Look at your numbers and see if you are entitled to a gift.

☞ *Remember that none of these premiums will be given unless the numbered Art Supplements named below are presented this week. There will be new numbers next week for the premiums of the Oct. 8th Art Supplement of the Sunday Globe. The present offers end Saturday night, Oct. 7th.*

NUMBER 13113.

THE FAMOUS BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE. C. B. Bowlby & Co., Proprietors, Corner of Third and Robert Streets, will give a celebrated Youman Hat, worth $5, to the party who will present or send the Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st bearing the above number.

NUMBER 9700.

A. E. WHITNEY. of Whitney's Music Store, at 97 East Third Street, will present a very fine Italian Mandolin, thoroughly and perfectly fretted and tuned, in exchange for the Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st numbered as above.

NUMBER 22000.

DR, CHAS. E. MAGRAW, the Seventh Street Dentist, offers a $20 Set of Teeth to any one who will bring him Art Supplement No. 22000, issued by the Sunday Globe on Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 110.

HENRY BOCKSTRUCK, Jeweler, at 11 East Seventh Street, will give a novelty in a Minnehaha Souvenir Spoon for the Art Supplement of the Sunday Globe of Oct. 1st numbered 110.

NUMBER 2780.

THE STERLING STOVE AND FURNITURE CO., J. J. Biebighauser, Proprietor, 318 and 320 East Seventh Street, offers a handsome Palace Sleeper Carriage for number 2780 of the Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 2569.

SCHLIEK & CO., Shoe Dealers at 103, 105 and 107 East Sixth Street, will give one pair of the best Shoes in the house for ladies or gentlemen for the Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st No. 2569.

NUMBER 2403.

DR. HURD, Dentist, at 24 East Third Street, will place a gold crown on any tooth in return for Art Supplement No. 2403, given by the Sunday Globe on the 1st of October.

NUMBER 19999.

SMITH & FARWELL, Furniture Dealers, at 409 and 411 Jackson Street, Will give a beautiful Oak Flower Stand for the above-numbered Art Supplement of the Sunday Globe of Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 23499.

THE above-numbered Art Supplement of the Sunday Globe of Oct. 1st, when presented to the **HANAN SHOE COMPANY,** at 92, 94 and 96 East Seventh Street, will secure a pair of the celebrated Hanan & Son's Shoes.

NUMBER 15578.

HOFFMANN, the Seventh Street Clothier, wants the above-numbered Art Supplement of the Sunday Globe of Oct. 1st, and will give an elegant Embroidered Night Shirt to any one who will present it.

NUMBER 23408.

C. A. LANG. Dealer in Fine Millinery, at 175 East Seventh Street, offers any $5 Hat in stock for Art Supplement No. 23408.

NUMBER 23347.

R. A. LANPHER & CO., Men's Furnishers, 353 Robert Street, will give a nice Smoking Jacket or House Coat for the Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st numbered 23347.

NUMBER 17013.

Mussetter's Best Frangipanni Perfume, a quart bottle of it, will be given by **LATHROP MUSSETTER,** Druggist, Corner Fourth and Wabasha Streets, to the person presenting the Globe Art Supplement issued Oct. 1st and numbered 17013.

NUMBER 23000.

H. W. REITZKE. Pharmacist, Corner of Selby and Western Avenues, wants the Globe Art Supplement "His First Plaything," issued Oct. 1st and numbered as above, so much that he will exchange a beautiful Cut Glass Bottle of Perfume for it.

NUMBER 378.

TREAT BROS., Shoe Dealers, 378 Robert Street, will give a nice pair of Bicycle Safety Shoes—the latest out—to the person presenting to them the Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st numbered 378.

NUMBER 4242.

THE ANDREW SCHOCH GROCERY COMPANY, Corner Seventh and Broadway, will give a 50-lb. sack of "Schoch's Fancy Patent Flour" for Globe Art Supplement of Sunday, Oct. 1st, numbered as above.

NUMBER 2522.

THADDEUS CLANCY, of the Ryan Hotel Hat Store, 133 East Sixth Street, offers a $5 Derby Hat for the above-numbered Art Supplement of the Sunday Globe of Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 6430.

THE SHEPHERD PHOTO CO., 420 Wabasha Street, offers one dozen of the best Mantello Cabinets for the above number of the Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 8700.

THE FURLONG GROCERY STORE., on the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, wants No. 8700 of the Art Supplement issued by the Sunday Globe of Oct. 1st, and will give a fifty-pound sack of the renowned Haxall Flour for it.

NUMBER 1230.

MICHAUD BROS., Grocers, Corner of Seventh and Wabasha Streets, regard the above-numbered Art Supplent of the Sunday Globe of Oct. 1st worth a five-pound box of candy, and will give it on presentation of the supplement.

NUMBER 1600.

THE RYAN FRUIT STORE, at the corner of Sixth and Robert Streets, offers a fine box of Bon Bons to the party who will bring them the above-numbered Globe Art Supplement, dated Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 12485.

THE TREADWELL SHOE CO., at 133-135 East Seventh Street, are sufficiently desirous of securing No. 12486 of the Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st to give a fine pair of Lady's Shoes for the same.

NUMBER 380.

S. W. RAUDENBUSH & CO., Piano Dealers, at 380 Wabasha Street, offer a very nice Guitar for the above-numbered Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 1131.

THE WARRENDALE GREENHOUSES, City Store at 113 East Third Street, will give one dozen beautiful Roses to whoever brings them the Globe Art Supplement No. 1131, dated Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 17160.

THE PALACE FURNITURE & CARPET CO., 419 and 421 Jackson Street, will give a fine Parlor Rocker or a Reception Chair in return for the Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st bearing the above number.

NUMBER 1200.

J. T. SCHUSLER, Merchant Tailor, 313 and 315 Jackson Street, will give for the above-numbered Globe Art Supplement of Sunday, Oct. 1st, a perfect-fitting pair of $6 Trousers, made to order.

NUMBER 2615.

A. M. HAUSER & CO., 153 East Third Street, will, on presentation of Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st, numbered 2615, give bearer a new Fall Overcoat.

NUMBER 11100.

MISS J. D. HESS, Practical Business College, 802 Pioneer Press Building, will take Sunday Globe Art Supplement of above number of Oct. 1st as $5 toward part payment for a course of typewriting and shorthand.

NUMBER 12321.

F. H. WHITESTRUCK, Artist and Photographer, 131 and 133 East Seventh Street, will give One Dozen Cabinet Photographs for the Globe Art Supplement Sunday, Oct. 1st, of above number.

NUMBER 18619.

KAVANAGH & JOHNSON, Auctioneers and Household Furnishers, 186, 188 and 190 East Sixth Street, will make a present of an elegant Jewett "May Blossom" Base Heating Wood Stove to the person delivering to them the above-numbered Art Supplement of the Sunday Globe, Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 8753.

W. J. DYER & BROS., Music Dealers, will present a complete Violin Outfit to the person who will bring them the Sunday Globe Art Supplement of Oct. 1st numbered 8753.

NUMBER 18448.

STRONGE THE MILLINER, at 389 Wabasha Street, will give any $5 Hat in his house for the above numbered Art Supplement of the Sunday Globe of Oct. 1st.

NUMBER 12016.

McGRATH & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, 370 Robert Street, will take the Globe Art Supplement of Sunday, Oct. 1st, numbered as above, as pay in full for a handsome pair of Trousers, made to order "as only Mac can make them."