THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

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The Democratic State Ticket.

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

THURSDAY'S WEATHER.

Light Showers; Warmer.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Light showers; warmer; variable winds.
NORTH DAKOTA — Threatening weather; warmer; variable winds.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Threatening weather; warmer; variable winds.
IOWA—Threatening weather; warmer; variable winds.
MONTANA—Generally fair; westerly winds.
WISCONSIN—Rain; warmer; fresh south winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	56	Prince Albert	72
Duluth	54	Calgary	62
Huron	60	Medicine Hat	62
Bismarck	60	Swift Current	72
Williston	64	Qu'Appelle	70
Havre	74	Minnedosa	62
Helena	70	Winnipeg	56
Battleford	64		

Buffalo	70-80	Montreal	62-68
Boston	60-72	New Orleans	76-82
Chicago	70-78	New York	64-74
Cincinnati	76-80	Pittsburg	68-72

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	29.78
Relative humidity	94
Mean temperature	54
Wind at 8 p. m.	Southwest
Weather	Cloudy
Maximum temperature	60
Minimum temperature	49
Daily range	11
Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours	.09

RIVER AT 8 P. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	3.0	*0.2
La Crosse	10	1.4	0.0
Davenport	15	1.2	0.0
St. Louis	30	7.9	—0.6

*Rise. —Fall.

The river will remain stationary or rise slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul from now to Thursday night.

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

ASSEMBLY HALLS SCHEDULE.

Thursday evening, Press Feeders.
Friday evening, Steam Fitters.
Saturday evening, Lithographers.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Spaarndam, Rotterdam; Weimar from Bremen; Servia, Liverpool; Rhynlander, Southampton; Georgic, Liverpool. Sailed: Majestic, Liverpool; Westernland, Antwerp.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Pennland, from New York. Sailed: Kaiser Frederich, New York.
BALTIMORE—Sailed: Dresden, Bremen.
BOULOGNE—Arrived: Werkendam, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Neill Stock company in "Mr. Barnes of New York," 8:15.
GRAND—Leon and Adelaide Herrmann, 8:15.
Palm garden, Klondike Burlesque company, 2 and 7.
Assembly meeting, council chamber, 7:30 PM.
Claims and street committees, council chamber, 3:30 PM.
St. Louis' fair, Market hall, 8 PM.

Travelers unable to buy The St. Paul Globe on any train entering St. Paul will confer a favor on The Globe company by promptly notifying them of each instance.

Wisconsin is fifty years old. In many respects it looks and acts up to its age.

In spite of the fact that he has resigned, Gomez doesn't act resigned.

The corkscrew will be ultra fashionable in Republican politics this fall.

Whether they keep quiet or not, the oyster and the clam will be in the soup this fall.

If there is no objection a motion will now be entertained to permit the board of strategy to go to work.

The absence of gloves is now regarded as a special mark of good breeding. Do you hear that, Mr. Corbett?

Illinois is now in the midst of its broom corn harvest. A movement should be set on foot to sweep the Chicago river.

According to the last school census the population of Chicago is only a little short of that of China.

Santiago is beginning to see the light of modern civilization. A gang of American tramps has just debarked there.

An expert shows that the muscles of the back are largely used in piano playing. But some piano players more largely use the muscles of the legs.

The Times-Herald remarks something above a whisper: "Chicago leads the world in kindergartens." Under what head is the Chicago council classified?

Senator Davis says the cannibals of Honolulu used to eat each other. This is a historic inaccuracy. The Sandwiches knew too much to tackle anything so tough.

Ignatio Ruggiero Rivi has sued a New York girl for $5,000 for breach of promise. Rivi shouldn't take things so to pocket. There are half a million other New York girls.

A New York man has asked an electric company to pay him $10,000 for ruining his whiskers. Oh, come off! Even President Dole wouldn't ask onetenth of that amount for his "silk" whiskers.

A Democratic Opportunity.

The weakness of a house divided against itself is upon the Republicans of this county. They have over estimated their party strength, and there has been amongst them all a belief that a nomination on the Republican ticket was all that was needful to an election. Now they begin to figure and feel differently about it. The one thing they cannot be induced to do is to quit running for office. Every other candidate of the lot is filled with surprise because the other fellow does not quit, and therein will lie their defeat.

The county is naturally Democratic when there is any sort of union among the Democrats. There was organization in 1892, and the Democracy prevailed; there was disunion in 1894 and defeat followed; that same disruption carried over to the spring of 1896 and the city was lost. The fall campaign of 1896 brought in a new order of things, and extended the ramifications of the Republican party tremendously. Last spring the city was ready for a change, and again there was dissension and Kiefer went in. It needs no political knowledge to see that the result of the election of last spring was a Kiefer victory, not a Republican victory. This fall the Democrats will be a unit; there is hardly any room for doubt of that, and the county will be Democratic again.

The Republicans are weaker than they ever were before the people. The success they have had has made them careless, and they are now willing to support the ward heeler as a candidate for office against the citizen of worth. That will bring them destruction. It is sure as fate that the Republican nominations in county convention will be such that the better classes of Republicans who vote their ticket on party issues only will have to oppose the men put in the field. Incompetency and a knowledge of the disreputable side of politics will not make a winner of a Republican this fall.

The Democracy may now prepare for the fight. The conventions are not far off. There is time to select the best men for all offices. This should be attended to forthwith. Strong, capable and honest candidates are necessary. Where there is a weak spot in the Republican ticket let the Democracy create a contrast by the nomination of a man of undoubted strength. There is no reason as things stand why the Democracy cannot elect both the judges. No Republican has been mentioned who commands the entire respect of the people. That a Democrat can be elected county attorney is already an assured fact. The record of incompetency in that office in the past two years settled that long ago. A Democrat can be elected sheriff without regard to who is nominated by the Republicans. The next auditor will be a Democrat if the record of the office is the test of strength at the polls. There is a magnificent opportunity to turn out the entire court house crowd and fill the offices with men who will do something else with them than run them for the patronage. It is a Democratic victory that is in sight, and the Democracy must prepare for it by putting its strongest men in nomination.

Van Sant Swallows Eustis.

Capt. Samuel R. Van Sant is slated to speak at a number of Republican meetings next week in the southern part of the state. He will appear on the same platform with William Henry Eustis and speak in behalf of Mr. Eustis' candidacy. Six months ago Mr. Eustis' friends went into the second congressional district of this state and there held a convention. In the resolutions passed by that convention Mr. Van Sant was denounced as the tool of the most corrupt ring that ever bossed state politics. He was referred to as a man without political decency who was running at the behest of Gov. Clough, and it was said that if he was elected Gov. Clough would run the office.

Two months ago Capt. Van Sant accused Mr. Eustis of carrying Minneapolis by corrupt means. They called each other names. The captain was particularly outraged at the idea of a man like Mr. Eustis, using the methods that he used, being nominated for the office of governor by the Republican party. The night before the convention, when he knew he was beaten, he swore that he would have nothing to do with Eustis or with any of the Eustis crowd.

Capt. Van Sant must be blessed with a good liver and hearty digestion. That he should be able to swallow all he said about Eustis and the means that were used to beat him is almost incredible. That he has done so is undoubtedly true. It is set forth in glaring type in the Republican papers of the southern counties. He will go on the stump with the man who referred to him and his fellow veterans as "old stiffs," and he will preach of the glories of Eustis government.

The Case of Mrs. Yarnell.

A potent argument in favor of the selection of a lawyer to the office of county attorney at the next election is before the people in the case of Mrs. Yarnell. Here is the case:

A man is murdered by a gun-shot wound. The crime is committed about midnight. The wounded man drags himself to the street and attracts the attention of passers-by. To them he tells a story of having been shot by robbers who had broken into his place. The next day, after repeating his first story, but without making the legal post mortem deposition that is usually taken, the man dies.

The police go on the hunt for the murderer—presumably for the actual murderer, in reality for anybody about whom there can be thrown a cloud of suspicion. There are two things that the practical policeman never forgets: He must not admit that a crime has been committed until somebody has been arrested accused of that crime—that would be a reflection on the police department. In the second place he must never admit, under any circumstances, that it is possible that the arrested party may not be guilty of the particular crime. When a policeman lays his hand on the shoulder of a person accused of crime, it is quite settled in the mind of the policeman that he has the guilty party, and he feels a personal affront if any one intimates that judge and jury may not agree with him.

In this Middleton case the police had the support and backing of the county attorney's office—which made it practically impossible that they should arrest the right party. They get a few bits of evidence and it is brought to the ears of the county attorney that Mrs. Yarnell knew the dead man. That is almost positive proof of guilt on the part of Mrs. Yarnell, says the public prosecutor; let us have Mrs. Yarnell. Mrs. Yarnell is captured without much difficulty and taken before the magnate. Before she reaches him she is "sweated" to some extent by the police. When the prisoner is brought before Mr. Anderson she has the temerity to refuse to confess to this murder of which she does not happen to be guilty. Whereupon the county attorney issues a lettre de cachet and the woman is committed to the county jail and orders are issued to the sheriff that no person shall be allowed to see her.

For a whole week she is kept in durance—not that there is a suspicion of real evidence against her, but because the county attorney is not willing to admit that he made a mistake. Fortunately for the prisoner, the sheriff exercises some sense and does not heed the order that has been issued to keep the prisoner incommunicado. In the meantime every person connected with the case or who knows anything about it is positive that there is no possibility that Mrs. Yarnell had anything to do with the murder. The very assistant of the county attorney refuses to be connected with the outrage that has been committed and declares his belief in the complete innocence of the woman. Then it occurs to the county attorney that perhaps it might be as well to have some compassion on his victim, and he gives her leave to go home. He does it in such lordly fashion that the poor woman is inclined to believe that she is under some sort of obligation to him. For a week she has lain in jail charged with the most heinous of crimes; now she is turned loose to be pointed at all her life as the woman who was charged with murder but never tried.

There ought to be some way of reaching and punishing asininity in a public official. There should be some recourse for Mrs. Yarnell. There probably is none. If she finds that she can bring suit against County Attorney Anderson, she should do so by all means, for, if he should act as his own attorney, that ought to insure her a verdict.

The case is useful at this juncture because it points most sharply to the need for competence in men holding positions which place the liberties of the people in their hands. Incompetency in the office of public prosecutor is a grave matter. The selection of a man for such an office should be well looked to.

Two Significant Speeches.

Nothing has more forcibly illustrated the changes that the war with Spain has wrought than the speeches of President Hill, of the Great Northern, a life-long Democrat, and Senator Davis, a life-long Republican, the former at the Davis reception and the latter at Minneapolis, where he opened the Republican campaign, and also in his response at the reception. They form one of the significant indications appearing on every hand of the subsidence of old issues and the rise of new ones. No thinking man in either party can read those speeches and miss their significance. They indicate conditions of public opinion and of its drift that compel every man to restudy politics and policies in the light of the present.

At Minneapolis Senator Davis said, inviting his audience to "look for a moment beyond the confines of our own country" at the foreign market, with its one billion four hundred thousand consumers: "Formerly we were not able to compete for that; it gave us all we could do to compete with foreign production for the privilege of buying and selling among ourselves, but it so happens, my fellow citizens—I am not making extravagant statements here, but am telling you what are the recorded facts of the times in which we are presently living—that, almost without perceiving it, the American manufacturer is competing for the markets of the world." This is a frank acknowledgment that, whatever justification there might have been for the policy of sheltering our manufacturers in our market from foreign competitors, it no longer exists. Democrats will not care to dispute with the senator as to the cause of this condition; they accept his admission that it exists and the logical deduction that protection by taxation is obsolete.

Mr. Hill also dwelt upon the world abroad and its markets. He, too, faced present conditions and pointed their drift. We have, in our soil, climate, men, implements, mechanical appliances on farm, in mill or factory, that "which makes the labor of a man equal to that of four or five in other nations," said he. "The cost of production in the United States has approached a point when we can supply the nations of the world with the articles which constitute the main commodities of commerce." We are indeed, as he pointed out, sending pig iron to twenty-seven European cities; shipping cotton by way of St. Paul to Asia, and steel rails to Japan; sending steel to Belfast and the Clyde with which to build British ships. We have land transportation at 40 per cent of the cost on the continent of Europe, and we can build ships and run them for less than our competitors do or can. Why, then, do we not build ships now as our fathers did in the days before the Civil war, when our ships sailed every sea; when 67 per cent of all our imports and exports were carried in American bottoms, instead of the paltry 9.2 per cent so carried in 1898? Because our navigation laws, intended to promote, have strangled our merchant marine. Mr. Hill found these laws an insuperable obstacle to building a line of ships for trade with the Orient and "we were forced," he said, "to make an arrangement with a line of Japanese boats, manned by Japanese sailors, to carry our products to Asiatic ports."

Each speaker made these statements the basis of a demand for the expansion of our foreign trade; each proved incontestably that this country has reached a position, by whatever means attained, which enables it to challenge all competitors in the foreign market for its trade. It is a natural sequence, as was urged by Mr. Hill, that our goods should go to those markets in domestic bottoms. If antiquated navigation laws maintain their obstructive front, obdurate to their own failure and changed conditions, as they have, then it becomes a governmental duty to stimulate the transportation of products to foreign ports on broader and more modern lines, and the suggestion of a bounty will now attract deserved attention.

Each of these gentlemen spoke for the present and into the future. Each addressed himself to those facts which, as the senator said, "present themselves to us and ask us questions which we are bound to answer." And future party policies will depend upon the answers given to these questions.

The report that the president will offer the position of ambassador to the court of St. James, in place of John Hay, to Senator Hoar suggests that the Massachusetts Republicans have carefully read up the history of Ohio's method of getting rid of its old men. Senator Hoar is abundantly able to represent Massachusetts Republicanism in the national senate for some years to come. He has long been the chief figure of his state's Republicanism. So was John Sherman, of Ohio. Mr. Hoar is gathering years, and a younger generation would like a change. That was the case in Ohio. His "promotion" would take him off the active stage, just as John Sherman's did. This process of "boosting" its old men up and then bumping them down is peculiar to the Grand Old Party. It is probably a survival of the Indian custom of putting away their aged and infirm. Who ever heard of a Republican "sage," anyway?

The counties in this state that compete at the state fair for premiums do not always appreciate what good may come to them in a substantial way from the exhibit made. Aitkin county is now in a state of astonishment—at least some of the people up there are—because the exhibit that was brought down to the state fair from that county has been taken bodily to Omaha by one of the railroads to show the visitors at the big exposition what the possibilities of a newly developed county in Minnesota really are. It is not permissible to doubt but that substantial returns will be had by the people of Aitkin for sending that exhibit to the state fair. The lesson should be taken to heart by other counties, and the agricultural exhibit should be much larger next year.

From the Seventh district there comes every evidence that Eddy, M. C., will not have a place in the Washington beauty show during the next congress. Even the press of his own party is giving him only lukewarm support. When he tried to steal the thunder of the First district man who was willing to abide by the result if the homely men would only vote for him, he made an error. There are men who have no particular claim to beauty, but who object to being represented as a class by Eddy. Now if Eddy would only be satisfied with running for the state senate it might be different, and Henry Feig would find no difficulty about supporting him. As things stand every Republican in the Seventh who is not a Douglass Republican will be for Ringdal, as they are now.

L. H. McKusick, S. C. Johnson and J. C. Pope were nominated for the legislature at the Rush City convention. The Pine County Pioneer, evidently intending to be complimentary, says of the candidates:

Two lawyers and a gentleman is the way the legislative ticket was sized up at Rush City last Saturday.

Now, who is the gentleman and what are the other two going to do about it?

Ignatius Donnelly has two whole years in which to run for the vice presidency. If he can't win out in that time, what sort of a handicap does he expect?

Dramatic and Musical.

METROPOLITAN.

The Neill stock company last evening presented "Mr. Barnes of New York" at the Metropolitan to an audience that was delighted with the performance. In this, as in other plays produced by this organization, the company proved again its claim to popular approval.

In "Mr. Barnes of New York" the members of the company have ample opportunity to exercise their art, and they played their roles with a skill and cleverness that was nearly perfect. It is difficult to select any one for particular praise, but in the comedy scenes in the second act Emmett Shackelford as a French railway guard evoked hearty and constant laughter. His rendition of the character was inimitable. Miss Edythe Chapman was a passionate, revengeful, affectionate and natural Marina Paoli, the sister of a murdered Corsican, and Miss Angela Dolores was a haughty and frigid Enid Annstruther until she found herself in love with Mr. Barnes of New York, whose blandishments she could not resist. James Neill's impersonation of Mr. Barnes is well known and it has lost none of its excellence. Charles Wyngate has a double part—first as Antonio Paoli, who is killed in a duel, and as Lieut. Annstruther, the falsely accused murderer of the Corsican. Fred Wallace also doubles, as an inn keeper and as an old passenger who is always late. Agnes Maynard played Lady Chartris and Florence Modena, the irrepressible daughter. Allen Patton as Capt. Andre de Bellock and Signor Salicetti was equal to both characters.

Herschel Mayall was a good Count Danella. He was especially effective when, at the close of the fourth act, he decides to wait until after the wedding before telling Marina Paoli that her lover was her brother's murderer. Joseph B. Everham as Tomasso Monardi, an old Corsican and foster-father to Marina, gave an excellent interpretation of the part.

The play will be repeated this evening.

Individuals and Things.

Paris will have a new sensation next month, when King Menelik, the negus of Abyssinia, accompanied by his wife, Queen Taitcu, will visit the French capital.

* * *

President McKinley has become chary of the use of his name in matters of which he knows nothing since he was made the victim of a fakir who cast his horoscope. He was the other day asked by Joseph Garezyuski, of Ripon, Wis., to stand as godfather for his seventh son. The president granted the request, with the express understanding that nothing farther than the use of his name would be involved in the concession.

* * *

Lord Francis Hope, who attained distinction by marrying the American actress, May Yohe, has got himself talked about again by securing permission from the courts to dispose of some of his family heirlooms. He sold 83 Dutch and Flemish pictures, which none of his creditors knew that he possessed. It is said that he got upwards of £125,000 by the sale.

* * *

The new governor general of Canada, the Earl of Minto, has not yet taken office, but he has become sufficiently well known to his future subordinates to have been dubbed an exceedingly English nickname. He is called "Old Pepperminto."

* * *

It was a statistical fiend who figured it out that all the gold that has been mined in California since 1848 could be put into a room thirty-six feet long, eighteen feet wide and twenty feet high.

* * *

Lobner, the famous watchmaker of Berlin, has invented a mechanism capable of measuring time to the thousandth part of a second.

* * *

Mr. Bjornson, the well known Scandinavian dramatist, who wrote to Zola that Prince Hohenlohe, the German chancellor, knew positively of the innocence of Capt. Dreyfus and had told him of it personally, now proposes to prove that the prince made the statement. The official German papers continue to deny the story, and Bjornson will be asked for the proof.

* * *

Dr. Tanner, he of starvation fame, has jumped into public notice again by putting the question to the British house of commons: "Whether the board of agriculture has any evidence to show that the solerostomum tetrancathum worm is capable of causing severe epizootic attacks, and that the modern and moderate antiseptic remedy, thymol, will be of service in nematocide?"

The Minnesota Press.

Aitkin county has always enjoyed the distinction of standing at the head of the alphabetical list of the counties of the state, and now she is first in grass, first in grain and first in the hearts of the state fair judges.—Aitkin County Age.

* * *

The only resolution introduced in the Republican legislative convention was one indorsing and pledging the nominees to the reelection of Senators Davis and Nelsos. Page Morris' course in congress was neither approved nor condemned. This "oversight" has been laid at the door of the James A. Martin Republicans, who were in control of the convention, Martin having been defeated for the postmastership of St. Cloud. The excuse that "resolutions of this character amount to nothing" is given, but if this applied in one case, why not in another. Taken all in all, it was a queer proceeding and excited more or less comment among even the faithful.—Sauk Rapids Free Press.

* * *

"A. R. Holston, Populist candidate for county attorney, is letting his 'whiskers' grow in order to catch some of the Populist votes that are blowing away." A Press reporter interviewed Mr. Holston anent the article above referred to, and he denies the allegation and says he can lick the allegator—that is, he denied that portion of the article insinuating that he had base designs on the voters—the whiskers he cannot deny, they are in evidence—but says that he has swore a swear not to shave them off until the "Reps" give us the dollar wheat they have been promising so long.—Crookston Press.

Our Asiatic Trade.

From the St. Cloud Journal-Press.

In a notable speech made Saturday evening at St. Paul, on the occasion of the reception given to Senator Davis, James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company, more fully developed the central idea of a speech delivered last winter before the Minnesota Editorial association, on the great importance of Asiatic commerce to the farmers of the United States, and especially to those of the Mississippi valley. Mr. Hill has made this a matter of careful study, and the facts and figures he gives, as well as his clear reasoning from them, cannot but carry conviction to men of sound business judgment who will give the subject fair and candid consideration. To begin with he declared that, in view of the undreamed-of advance in the facilities for intercommunication between the different nations of the world, the policy of isolation which was wise in the early days of the republic can no longer be maintained except to our great commercial detriment. The United States must reach out and possess its full share of the commerce of the world. The richest markets lie to the west of us, where is one-third of the population of the globe. Mr. Hill would have the wheat crops of the Pacific states carried to Asia instead of to Europe, thus reducing the quantity to be exported from the United States to British and other ports from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 annually, leaving only 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 for these markets, with the resulting advantage to the farmers of the United States of an increase in the price of wheat from 10 to 20 cents per bushel. At present the Pacific coast wheat is loaded and shipped as soon as it is harvested, seeking buyers, instead of being sought by buyers, with the inevitable result of depressing the price. This wheat shipped to Asia would find a new and profitable market, and the farmers of Minnesota and the other wheat-raising states of the Mississippi valley would be freed from the unfortunate effects of its competition in European markets.

How is this to be brought about? Mr. Hill says that the one obstacle in the way is the impossibility of securing vessels in which to transport this wheat to the Orient. The capacity of every ship is now taxed to its utmost to carry the cotton that is going to Asia. Very few people are aware of the fact that last year over 60,000,000 pounds of cotton passed through St. Paul destined for that continent. Mr. Hill said that while at Seattle, a few days ago, he saw a cablegram from a Chinese house at Hong Kong asking figures on 500,000 barrels of flour, to make which would require 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. But the transportation could not be had and cannot be had until ships are built to take care of all this trade. Mr. Hill meets the problem practically, and doubtless in the only way in which it can be met. He would have congress give ships engaged in this trade a bonus of $2 per ton, which, based on the assumption that a vessel of 5,000 tons burden would leave a Pacific coast port for the Orient every day in the year, would mean an annual expenditure for this purpose of $3,000,000. The benefits to the people of the United States from such an investment would be almost incalculable, and the money could be taken from the government's annual appropriation for rivers and harbors without detriment to any general or important local interest. It would simply be in line with the policy which has been followed by Great Britain and other European countries in building up a merchant marine, which enables them to enter with their products the ports of any and every nation on the globe.

The growth of commerce in the Pacific ocean during the next quarter of a century will unquestionably be little short of marvelous, and if the people of this country are to have their share of it they must encourage the building of ships in which to carry it. The tribute we have paid and are still paying to the owners of foreign vessels—belonging to subsidized lines—is enormous. There will be no relief from this until we build our own ships, and, under existing conditions, the sailing of ships under the American flag, in competition with foreign ships, is impossible, and can be made possible only by means of a bonus such as is suggested by Mr. Hill. The profit would be fully as great to the people as it could possibly be to the steamship companies.

This matter is one which vitally interests the farmers in Minnesota, which affects every interest in Minnesota, and our senators and representatives in congress should be urged to press the early consideration of a bill to meet this situation. It is not in any respect a political question, or should not be, but if it is made one let the Republican party take the lead, as it always does, in the interest of the people. The successful establishment of lines of steamships from the United States to Asiatic and also to South American markets means more to the commercial development of this country and more to the prosperity of the West than does anything else that engages public attention or is likely to engage it for years to come. Mr. Hill has considered the question from the most commanding and far-reaching point of view, and he has given our legislators abundant reasons for prompt and practical action.

THE WINONA CONVENTION.

Committee Has Arranged for a Minnesota Day.

Mrs. F. S. Allen, a member of the programme committee of the Minnesota Federated Women's clubs, sends to The Globe a glimpse of the good things in store for Minnesota club women. She says:

"The meeting of the federation, to be held in Winona, Oct. 26, 27 and 28, promises to be exceedingly interesting. One session will be devoted to the interests of the North Star state, as its public school system and the women's obligation thereto. The day will be known as 'Minnesota Day.'

"Art will receive proper recognition, and much stress will be laid upon the state libraries. Miss Stevens, of the traveling library committee, will, in all probability, deliver an address upon the subject.

"Winona will extend a cordial welcome to all club ladies, and opportunity will be given through informal receptions to become better acquainted."

As stated in these columns some time ago, it has been the object of the state board to abolish the long paper system at its annual meetings and substitute therefor the short, pointed talks and profitable debates.

Ben Tillman's Pitchfork.

What has become of Benjamin R. Tillman and his pitchfork? They have scarcely been heard from since the "late war" began. If they will only keep quiet after congress meets it may be credited to the czar's disarmament proposition.—Chicago Tribune.

It's a Lumber Yard Now.

The chip on Gen. Miles' shoulder has grown to be quite a lumber yard.—Chicago Record.

TO PEOPLE'S PARTY

FRANCIS H. CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ISSUES AN ADDRESS

SPEAKS WELL OF THE TICKET

Mentioning Each Man on It—Gives Some Suggestions as to What the Party Has in Mind to Do—Victory for All if They Work Together—Will Make an Aggressive Campaign.

Hon. Francis H. Clarke, who was elected chairman of the state central committee of the People's party, taking the place of F. M. Stacy, who resigned to devote his time to his own campaign for comptroller of the city of Minneapolis, issued an address yesterday. Mr. Clarke felicitates the party on the make-up of the state ticket, and tells what the party, of which he is the representative, proposes to do. Following is the address in full:

To the People's Party of the State of Minnesota:

The state central committee of the People's party, appointed by that convention which nominated John Lind for governor and J. M. Bowler for lieutenant governor, at a meeting held in Minneapolis Sept. 6, 1898, elected me their chairman for the ensuing two years, in place of Hon. Francis Stacy, resigned. When I accepted this place I assured the committee that I did so as one who was and would continue unalterably opposed to the merging of the People's party in any other political organization. Permit me to repeat those assurances as a part of that political gospel which I deem it to be my mission, in this position, to carry to all who, in this state, believe in the rule of the people.

We are at present combined for the sake of principle and for victory, in cooperation for this campaign with the Silver Republican and Democratic parties. Our standard bearer is that devoted patriot and soldier statesman, Hon. John Lind, of New Ulm. Second in command in this contest is another soldier, whose patriotism was not only tried on many a battlefield of the Civil war, but always in the front ranks of that irrepressible conflict against monopoly and corruption which has been looming higher and higher and growing stronger and stronger, Maj. J. M. Bowler, of Bird Island. Alexander McKinnon is our candidate for treasurer; Julius J. Heinrich is our candidate for secretary of state; Judge John F. Kelly is our candidate for attorney general; George N. Lamphere, another soldier and tried patriot, is our candidate for auditor; Z. H. Austin, of Duluth, is our candidate for clerk of the supreme court; Hon. Thomas Canty, Hon. Daniel Buck and Hon. William Mitchell are our candidates for justices of the supreme court.

This is indeed a ticket of which the People's party may well be proud, for it is made up of men who have always stood for popular rights and who believe in the rule of the people. Our co-operation with the Silver Republican and Democratic parties in this campaign involves no surrender of our individuality, our rights or our principles. The platforms of these parties are identical in the most important of their planks, and all declare for that most desirable of all systems, to wit, the system by which the people have the right by petition to demand the submission of certain laws to be repealed or enacted by popular vote.

It would be worse than absurd for these parties to divide and vote separately with certain defeat in view, when their object is expressed to be the enactment of the self-same laws. But, while this is true, there are yet a few who profess to believe that in such co-operation the People's party must suffer. Why, I ask? It has appeared to me impossible that our party could suffer by such co-operation if its principles are just, its candidates true and its organization complete. As our principles are unassailable except by falsehood and ridicule, as our candidates are above reproach, it follows that, if we are in danger of loss or destruction by co-operation, that our fault, our weakness consists in our lack of organization. Let us, then, organize our party and organize it thoroughly in every district, county, township and precinct. Let us organize it independently. Let us have our own committees, our own auxiliary league, our papers, our own speakers and make our own campaign. We can work harmoniously with the committees, speakers and members of the Silver Republican and Democratic parties without suffering any loss, if we keep our own organization intact.

Victory will be our victory if we win together; defeat will be ours if we are divided. The state central committee of the People's party has it's headquarters at St. Paul, separate and distinct from those of any other party. We propose in this campaign to commence and push through the succeeding two years a system of organization which will prepare our party for independent action hereafter, if it chooses. We want every county chairman to send in to headquarters the full list of the county committee. Where there is no county committee, we ask members of the party to organize and send in the names of its members.

It is our intention to organize at once a Referendum league throughout the state, which is to be devoted to the great purpose of obtaining direct legislation for the people of the state. The plan of this league is novel, simple and effective and we believe it should embrace among its members every believer in direct legislation in this state. Through its medium we hope to bring such pressure to bear upon the next legislature, whatever its political complexion, that it will submit a constitutional amendment providing for direct legislation, to be voted upon at the next election. In this connection we have adopted as our motto and the motto of the Referendum league that of the Swiss Democracy, namely,

"THE PEOPLE'S MOTTO — WE TRUST OURSELVES."

Hitherto we have permitted our legislature to delegate the sovereign powers of the state to enormous combinations of capital and these bodies have employed the wealth which they have amassed through the favor of our people, to corrupt our official servants and obtain further grants and special privileges to the scandal of our state and the shame of popular government. We have confided in them long enough. Our trust, so far as it has been in them reposed, has been outraged. Therefore our motto, "We Trust Ourselves," indicates a determination to reverse the dangerous order in which we have indulged and take the affairs of government into our—the people's hands. The people alone are to be trusted. The people must rule. This is no threat against wealth or property. Them we must protect. Them we must preserve, because the people's hands have created them, and no matter in whose hands they now exist, wealth and property must be and continue the state's concern, second only to life and liberty.

In my judgment there was never a more favorable opportunity than the present to effect an organization of the people along these lines. Let us unite all factions. Let us push forward to the mark all together. Let us endeavor to revive the teachings of the fathers of this republic. They are old truths to be applied to new conditions. Let us "trust ourselves." Yours fraternally,

—Francis H. Clarke, Chairman,
716 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, 1898.

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The Republican state committee is arranging its assignment of speakers and the holding of meetings in all parts of the state. Senator Knute Nelson will hold his first meeting of the campaign at Hallock, Kittson county, Sept. 19, and from that day until election will be kept at work in the Sixth and Seventh congressional districts. His work will be entirely confined to those districts, with the exception of two or three speeches. The committee is also making arrangements for a meeting to be held in some of the larger cities of the state in order that it may be taken by stenographers and published in the larger dailies for general distribution through the state. It is probable that this meeting will be held in St. Paul, although Duluth would like to have it. The date for this meeting will be fixed probably to suit the convenience of Mr. Eustis, and will not occur before John Lind has returned to his home.

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The leading members of the Populist parties in Crookston met Monday night and made preliminary arrangements for the instituting of a political organization to be called the Lind-Ringdal Campaign club. Committees were appointed to secure names of members to the club, and a meeting to complete the organization will be held on Thursday evening.

The campaign will be opened there at an early day by a meeting held under the auspices of the new club, at which prominent speakers will be present, and the Lind-Ringdal club of Crookston will be a power for the advancement of populist principles during the campaign which is just opening.

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The regular meeting of the Lind and Willis club, at Albachten's hall, Dale and University avenue, set for tonight, will not take place owing to the general meeting at Democratic headquarters in the Davidson block. The next meeting of the club will be Thursday evening, Sept. 22.

FANCY FAIR OPENS.

French People of St. Paul Arrange an Attractive Event.

The Frech fair, given under the auspices of the French people of the city, opened in Market hall last evening with a good attendance. The hall has been gaily decorated, and the booths, with their pretty colors and bright lights, are very attractive.

The West side booth is all yellow and red. Blue and white are the colors used for decorating the booths in charge of the young women, St. Anthony's booth is pink and white, and St. Louis' green.

There is a contest for a violin between Albert Deslaurier and Alfred Bousquet, and one for a diamond ring between Miss Moosbrugger and Miss Archambaulh. The committees follow.

Men's Committee—Eugene Villaume, Alfred Dufrene, Frank Robert Jr., Octave Savard.

Ladies' Committee—President Mrs. E. Bazille, Mrs. Louis Salmon, Mrs. Dr. Martel, Mrs. P. J. Bigue.

The tables were in charge of the following ladies:

West Side—Mrs. A. G. Moosbrugger, assisted by Mesdames E. Villaume, J. N. Bousquet, A. Meier, P. J. Bigue, S. Hesselgrave and Miss M. Leduc.

St. Louis—President Mrs. E. W. Bazille, assisted by Mesdames Louis Salmon, J. Benard, E. D. Evans, A. Dufrene, I. Patenaude, C. Davis, O. Martel, J. B. Trudeau and Mrs. Latourelle.

St. Anthony—Mrs. P. Labossiere, assisted by Mrs. E. Rouleau, Mesdames I. Morrissette, A. Girard, J. Leduc, L. Vaudelac and Z. Beaudin.

Young Ladies' Table—Miss E. Geudron, president, assisted by the members of the Young Ladies' sodality.

Refreshment Table—President Mrs. A. Godbout, assisted by Mesdames Giroux, Etue, Chandelaine, Baurassa, Verette, Martineau and Miss Florence Godbout.

An orchestra will be in attendance each evening.

MIRTH, MUSIC AND SONG.

Colored People Will Entertain at Mozart Hall Tonight.

Under the auspices of the Santiago Glee club an entertainment will be given at Mozart hall this evening by a number of local colored people. The Glee club has been recently organized and is said to possess some of the best musical talent among the colored people of the city.

The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music, chorus and jubilee singing.

One of the features will be a selection from "Il Trovatore," rendered by Miss Hattie Shepard, Allen French and Claude Jackson. W. E. Harrison will contribute a solo, as will Harry Bryant and Claude Jackson. Others who will take part are Mrs. T. R. King, Miss Marie Harwell, Mrs. R. Marshall and Miss Bernice Galloway. Addresses will be delivered by F. L. McGhee and J. F. Wheaton.

The programme will conclude with a comedy sketch by Byron Tyler, Herbert Browne and Claude Jackson. Dancing will follow the concert.

JUNIOR PIONEERS.

Candidates to Be Voted for at the Annual Election.

At the meeting of the Junior Pioneers held last evening nominations were made for officers of the organization, the candidates to be voted for at the annual meeting, which will be held Wednesday evening, Oct. 12.

The following are the names of the candidates placed in nomination:

President—William R. Tostevin.
First Vice President—Fred A. Defiel.
Second Vice President—R. N. Hare.
Secretary—Edward Dahl.
Treasurer—Albert J. Oertel.
Marshal—Julius Keller.
Assistant Marshal—Frank W. Lindeke, Charles Reichow, George V. Guerin.
Color Bearer—A. N. Peltier.
Assitant Color Bearers—Louis Jergens, John C. Hardy, Thomas Markley and Herman F. Vitt.
Directors—Frank Robert, John Jackson, A. J. Schweizer, Charles T. Jessrang, E. W. Bazille, John Wagener, Silas E. Foreman.

The gentlemen nominated for president, secretary, treasurer and five of the seven nominees for directors are now holding the offices for which they were nominated.

New members admitted and initiated last night were John C. Hardy, Joseph W. Gross, A. W. Drewry and C. A. Van Slyke.

Applications were received for membership from William F. Zschau, C. Hoff, William Salves and John B. Botzet.

The usual resolution was adopted on the death of Rudolph Ayd.

Several minor changes were proposed in the constitution and by-laws, and these will be voted upon at the annual meeting.

Where Democratic Conventions Will Be Held.

Counties.	Where Held.	Date.	Chairmen.	Secretaries.
Aitkin	Aitkin		J. R. O'Maley	John Swedberg
Benton	Sauk Rapids	Sept. 20	H. P. Wood	J. B. Schnoler
Big Stone	Clinton	Sept. 16	R. Norrish	
Brown	New Ulm	Sept. 22	Fred Pfaender	G. J. Grimm
Cook	Grand Marais	Oct. 1	Chris Murphy	John Mathes
Carver	Norwood	Sept. 15	O. C. Brunius	J. W. Craven
Chisago	Lindstrom		B. L. Bronson	
Dakota	Farmington	Sept. 20	N. B. Gergen	William Cadzow
Fillmore	Preston	Sept. 16	G. A. Love	William Lenz
Houston	Brownsville		A. H. Belding	Joseph Vossin
Itasca	Grand Rapids	Sept. 17	E. J. Farrell	J. R. Donohue
Kittson	Hallock	Sept. 24	J. E. Bourette	
Lac qui Parle	Madison	Sept. 23	Frank Palma	Nic Herriges
Marshall	Stephen	Oct. 3	A. P. McIntyre	
Mower	Austin	Sept. 17	H. N. Peterson	C. F. Cook
Nobles	Worthington	Sept. 26	Harry S. Hobson	James F. Cox
Olmsted	Rochester	Oct. 8	Martin Heffron	
Pine	Hinckley		R. C. Saunders	J. F. Stone
Ramsey	St. Paul	Sept. 27	John L. Townley	
Renville	Olivia	Sept. 24	W. P. Christenson	C. L. Kane
Rice	Northfield		H. B. Gress	Joseph Smaldson
Rock	Luverne	Oct. 12	L. H. Way	M. W. Chunn
Sibley	Gaylord	Sept. 20	D. M. Jones	Charles Joyce
Scott	Shakopee	Sept. 27	W. H. Weiteler	John Thiem
Washington	Stillwater	Oct. 8	H. H. Gillen	A. G. Armson
Winona	Winona		B. D. Blair	G. H. Noble