

Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City & County

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year

By H. F. HALL.

NO. 17 WABASH STREET, ST. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription for the Daily Globe.

By carrier, (7 papers per week) 70 cents per month.

By mail (without Sunday edition) 6 papers per week.

By mail (with Sunday edition) 7 papers per week.

By mail the SUNDAY GLOBE will be one dollar per year.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The WEEKLY GLOBE is a handsome sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily.

It contains in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, etc.

It is furnished to single subscribers at \$4, with 15 cents added for pre-payment of postage.

Subscribers should remit \$1.15.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1880.

The Inside Pages.

In addition to a large amount of miscellaneous matter on the inside pages, local, telegraphic, and market reports will be found on the seventh page.

In fact every page of the SUNDAY GLOBE will be found interesting.

STRAIT appears to have walked away with the high-toned Gordon E. Cole, and he (St. Paul) will be the Republican nominee for Congress in the Second district.

Hod knows how to run the machine.

DUNNELL seems to have made his calling and nomination sure at Waseca, next Wednesday.

His office-holders are well disciplined, and they have rallied manfully to his standard.

In spite of Republican abuse he comes up smiling to the front.

GEN. WEAVER'S letter of acceptance of the Greenback nomination for President is a long one, probably much longer than his column of votes in November will be.

He enters the field buoyed up by hope, however, and argues his cause with much force and diffusiveness.

Dr. Tanner succeeds in living forty days without food he will have made a mortal enemy of all the boarding house keepers of the land, for he will have demonstrated the fact that they have been obtaining money under false pretenses—selling as necessities things that are merely luxuries.

Nor content with the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, some of the populace at Besiers on Friday undertook to mob the monasteries in that vicinity.

If this sort of lawlessness and intolerance is to continue, France will be a good place to emigrate from.

The present government is digging its own grave with admirable expedition.

The celebration of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony yesterday, was an unbounded success.

The very full reports given in this morning's Globe of all that was said and done, leave but little else to say.

The State Historical Society may well be proud of the manner in which the celebration passed off.

All connected with it are deserving of the highest praise.

The vote of Garfield extending the thanks of Congress to Gen. Hancock is excused on the ground that it was in exact harmony with the spirit of the party.

This is no excuse at all. It is simply the assertion that because one man does wrong everybody else has a right to do likewise.

No one has a right to refuse to honor a man who has as bravely served his country as Gen. Hancock did, simply because of a difference in political views.

GRANT'S speech at Kansas City on Friday, was rather more outspoken than usual.

Since he has escaped from the coils of candidacy he has grown more liberal in his views, and even condescended to speak a good word for the Democratic party.

There is still hope for the general. He may yet be taken into full fellowship with the Democracy, but before that time comes he will have to reform his ways considerably.

SOME over-zealous masons are agitating the expediency of receiving the Egyptian obelisk on its arrival at New York by a grand masonic demonstration.

This proposition is made because of the real or fancied discovery on the base of the obelisk of masonic emblems that would prove a greater antiquity for the masonic order than it has ever claimed.

Few masonic students have ever attached any importance to the discovery of the alleged emblems.

They may be genuine emblems of the craft, but not of the order as at present existing.

It will hardly pay to entuse over so doubtful a case of identity.

THOUGH Capt. Castle sometime since parted with his interest in the Dispatch, his editorial connection with the paper was not formally severed until last evening.

The Globe regrets the loss of Capt. Castle from the editorial field.

He has made a lively and interesting paper during the past four years, and his retirement is a loss to the journalistic fraternity of the State.

Gov. Marshall and Gen. Andrews, who now assume the control of the Dispatch, are gentlemen needing no introduction.

They are fully competent to make a superior newspaper, and the Republican party will find in them zealous and able advocates.

The Globe wishes the new Dispatch regime great business success.

ST. PAUL'S PROGRESS.

A stranger driving through St. Paul cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary activity manifested on every hand.

Our streets are crowded from morning to night by a busy, jostling throng; wagons and trucks go hither and thither, laden with goods of all descriptions, destined for every part of the great Northwest;

hundreds of trains come and go daily, heavily laden with merchandise, produce and machinery; the click of the mason's trowel, and the rattle of the carpenter's hammer are heard on every hand, and elegant residences and palatial business blocks are springing up by magic.

There are no idlers on the streets, but every man seems to have something to do, and to be anxious to do it as speedily as possible.

This activity is a gratifying evidence of the real growth of the metropolis of the northwest that is now in progress.

Though the building season has scarce commenced, hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been expended on public improvements this season, and at least four hundred buildings of every description have been

erected, while hundreds of others are now in process of construction.

Our architects, contractors and builders have all they can do. Skilled labor is in active demand, and unskilled workmen find all the employment they desire.

This energy and enterprise is not spasmodic. It began two years ago, developed into a decided boom last year, and this season has become almost a mania.

But it is not an ordinary mania. It partakes more of a strife between rivals in business, each seeking to reach the goal of success first.

It springs from a settled faith in the brilliant future of St. Paul. Our capitalists and business men have been convinced more and more as the years have passed that this city is destined to become the center of a vast trade, far out-reaching that commanded by Chicago, St. Louis or any other Western metropolis.

The business of an empire will be laid at the feet of the business men of this city, and before another decade shall have passed, St. Paul will be recognized as the greatest of Western commercial cities.

It is natural that, in view of this brilliant prospect, capital should seek a permanent investment. As capital is never blind it naturally enters the groove that gives promise of the largest returns.

This groove, at the present time, happens to be the erection of business buildings for the accommodation of those who desire to engage in the various branches of trade.

The accumulation of even small houses will aggregate a large amount of trade in the course of a year, and thus attract a large amount of trade that might otherwise go elsewhere.

The present development of the city is almost without a precedent in the growth of Western cities.

In the past ten years, notwithstanding that half of the time the country was experiencing a season of unusual depression, the population has more than doubled and the trade more than quadrupled.

The prospect is that the next decade will show a still more remarkable improvement.

It is, at any rate, gratifying that capitalists are taking so deep an interest in the welfare of the city, and testifying their faith in its future by their works.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Hold fast to the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me.—II TIMOTHY I:13.

This being the anniversary of the day upon which the American colonies declared their independence of Great Britain, it is fitting that recurrence should be had to those events and the principles enunciated by the brave men who dared to stand up for their personal and religious liberty against the most powerful despotism on the face of the globe, and who, in furtherance of their patriotic determination, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

The fundamental idea of the Declaration of Independence and of the constitution framed under it was the equality of all men, and their right to perfect civil and religious liberty—the right to independent political action, and the right to worship God as they see fit.

To maintain this idea, the fathers of the republic shed their blood and endured untold hardships and privations, and committed the government to their children as a sacred heritage, to be protected and maintained for all time to come.

The right of man to govern himself had never before so manfully maintained, and to abandon it now would be a betrayal of a most sacred trust without a parallel in history.

Within the last decade a new element seems to have sprung up in this country. It is an outgrowth of the war of the rebellion—a period during which large private fortunes were made and great political influence and power attained. It is an aristocratic element which regards men for what they possess rather than for what they are. Great and powerful monopolies have sprung up and have been fostered by a system of pernicious legislation, which takes from the poor what little he has, and give to the rich an increase in his abundance.

We have now an aristocracy of wealth wielding immense power over the country people, over the legislative and executive officers of the State and federal governments, and threatening to subvert the republic and establish upon its ruins a monarchy patterned after that to obtain independence from which fathers bled and died.

Unhappily there are a large number of the governing politicians of the country who are allied with the wealth, and who, in the hope of self aggrandizement, are willing to take the lead in overthrowing the framework erected at so great a cost. They dare not openly avow their purpose, for that would be fatal to their plans.

They have for a long time, however, been busy undermining the republican form of government with the ultimate purpose of executing a coup d'etat, and landing the government upon the shores of monarchy.

The first step of the revolutionists was the substitution of military for civil courts. This was endured for a time, but finally the people demanded that the military should keep its place, and the system was abandoned.

Then the supreme court was packed with partisans and Congress, dominated by a majority of the monarchists, set about robbing the States of the rights reserved to them by the constitution. This was done gradually, and as fast as the lovers of free government contended the validity of the acts thus passed, the supreme court obeyed the behests of the party and turned the protestants out of court.

Then the political rights of the citizens were assailed. Impediments were placed in the way of a free exercise of the right of suffrage; legally qualified electors were driven from the polls by threats of arrest by federal supervisors of election and deputy marshals, and thus the will of the majority was in many instances overridden. The government has done in the last decade what was never attempted during the previous hundred years of our existence as a nation, and if attempted would have provoked an armed insurrection.

The crowning infamy of the party of revolution was perpetrated in 1877, when a candidate for President of the United States who had not been elected was inducted into the office by fraudulent and unconstitutional means.

For nearly four years this official has exercised the functions of the highest office in the land, and has repeatedly interposed his power between the representatives of the people and the consummation of reforms which they deemed necessary. He has in every instance done the bidding of the party that placed him in power by despotic and dishonest means, and set at naught both the constitution and the laws.

The monarchical party, emboldened by their success hitherto, but recently essayed to place in nomination for the Presidency a man who fully represented their idea of force as opposed to law. It barely failed in the accomplishment of its purpose, but displayed

a degree of strength that cannot but alarm all patriotic citizens.

On the anniversary of American independence it is proper that these questions should be most earnestly considered. They concern every Christian and every citizen, and cannot be too frequently brought to the attention of every person in the land.

A DIME BIOGRAPHY.

Father Hennigan spent the winter previous to coming to St. Paul in Ohio. He then came to this city and struck his stakes as an Ohio man.

While taking a walk in the suburbs one day looking for a route for an elevated railroad, he found the Falls of St. Anthony, and became so delighted with them that he fell into the river fourteen times before he returned to the metropolis.

After sleeping over the matter he concluded he was on the high road to the Presidency, and being an honorable man he immediately fled the country to avoid being a candidate before an electoral commission.

This is the brief but true history of the manner in which the tunnel which surrounds St. Anthony's Falls was discovered. The tunnel is properly an Ohio affair, and worthy of all honor.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"How slim is Sara Bernhardt?" This was the title of a burlesque play.

"My boy, my just about as this." As picnic lemonade.

Joe Jefferson has become a grandfather on his daughter's side.

Hench's opera house, in Cincinnati, is being thoroughly refitted.

More than half of the New York theatres are closed for the season.

Tony Denier's season of forty-six weeks closed last night at Aurora, Ill.

Clara Cole, formerly a promising leading lady, is now playing the role of Topsy in Philadelphia.

All the Cincinnati theaters have closed for the season. They will reopen about the 1st of September.

The Standard theater, New York, has just been sold to Bernard Earle for \$28,900 under mortgage sale.

Texas Jack died in Leadville one day last week. At one time he made quite a hit in the sensational drama.

Augustin Daly's New York company has done good business at Haverly's Chicago theatre in "An Arabian Night."

Mario Prescott will play in "Mother and Daughter," "Camille" Miss Milton next season. He is likely to get beyond her depth.

Jimmy Morrisley, the manager of the Emma Abbott Opera Company, expects to return from Europe within a few weeks as a Benedict.

There is every indication that burlesque will be overdone next season. Over fifty companies are now being organized for that particular line.

Mrs. Zaida Segin, the charming contralto recently widowed, is to be married in October to a railroad man of Indianapolis named Wallace.

Clara Vesey and Rosa Stella, the latter the celebrated "high kicker," will accompany Soldato to this country in the fall. They are both bare idealities.

William H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is the owner of the Indianapolis "Penny Press," and is a liberal party man of the house.

Hanlin's Chicago theatre is being entirely remodelled at a cost of \$60,000. It will open in the fall as a legitimate place of amusement, first class in every respect.

"Boccaccio" has held the boards at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, during last week, and has done a good business. It will be succeeded by "Ratinzita" the present week.

The 1,000th performance of "Evangeline" was given at Boston theatre on Wednesday evening last, most of those who participated in the original performance taking part.

Joe Murphy has not drawn well at Hooley's Chicago theatre, and the management has lost money on his two week's engagement. George Holland, in "The Gentlemen Friends," will appear to-morrow.

The press of Omaha are loud in their denunciations of Charles L. Davis, of the Alvin Jolynt combination, who left Miss Hendricks, one of their company, who was injured by being thrown from a carriage, penniless in that city.

For breaking her engagement with the Comedie Francaise, Sara Bernhardt has been fined twenty thousand dollars and costs, besides losing eight thousand eight hundred dollars standing in her credit in the reserve fund of the theatre.

The Nathal English Opera company had but a brief career of seven weeks, and their backers were considerably out of pocket. The company deserved a better fate, for, though not especially brilliant, there were some good fresh voices in the cast.

Tony Pastor closed a very successful engagement at the St. Paul Opera House last evening. The machine was well attended, as was the evening performance, and he passed off well. Several new and amusing sketches were introduced, and provoked much merriment.

The police force of St. Paul have united in tendering a benefit to Officer James Nugent, who was injured while in the line of his duty about a year ago so seriously as to totally disable him. The benefit will take place at the Opera House on Thursday evening next, and there ought to be a crowded house.

The Rice Park concert last evening by the Great Western band was largely attended and the selections, being mostly of a patriotic character, were loudly applauded. Following is the programme:

1. March, "Very Is America." Koch Keller & Walte, "Blue Bonnets."

2. March, "Pretzels and Pickles."

3. Overture, "Summit."

4. Overture, "American Airs."

5. Bohemian Girl.

6. Galop, "Bells and Whistles."

8. Grand Selection, "Marianne."

The Pirates of Penzance.

D'Oyly Carte's company, full fifty strong, will appear at the Opera House to-morrow evening in Gilbert and Sullivan's latest comic opera, "The Pirates of Penzance." The New York Tribune speaks thus of the merits of the production, and the opera ought to gain greatly upon the favor of the public after two or three representations. The music is fresh, bright, elegant and merry, and much of it belongs to the latter order of art than the most popular of the times of "Pinafore."

There are little gems of melody, and there are duos and concerted numbers of the most delicate device and the most careful construction. The music is well adapted to the situation, and the opera ought to gain greatly upon the favor of the public after two or three representations. The music is fresh, bright, elegant and merry, and much of it belongs to the latter order of art than the most popular of the times of "Pinafore."

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