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### TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Indications: For Minnesota: Fair; continued warm; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin: Fair; warmer; winds shifting to southwest.

For Iowa: Fair; south winds; warmer in western portion.

For South Dakota: Fair; warmer; south winds.

For North Dakota: Fair; continued warmer; southerly winds.

For Montana: Fair; west winds; cooler in extreme northern portions.

TEMPERATURES.

| Place. | Ther. | Place. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 78-80 | Montreal | 70-76 |
| Chicago | 70-76 | New Orleans | 76-88 |
| Cincinnati | 82-82 | New York | 74-88 |
| Cleveland | 74-78 | Pittsburg | 76-84 |
| Galveston | 80-84 | St. Louis | 84-88 |

ACE was the winner of one of the races at Washington Park, Chicago, Friday. It is not unusual for the ace to take a trick.

IF DEBS is as anxious to end the strike as he pretends to be, why doesn't he end it? It would not take him five minutes to call off the dogs of war.

THE indifference with which the Knights of Labor treated the call of their chief to strike seems to indicate that he is a Sovereign without subjects.

A MAN in Portland, Ind., tried to whip the local editor because of the publication of an article not to his liking, but received an unmerciful trouncing himself. The editorial fist is sometimes as powerful as the editorial pen.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN tries to pose as a philanthropist and a friend of the workingmen.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
Then the devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND insists that all resistance to the laws and authority of the United States shall cease before arbitration of the questions at issue between the railroads and the strikers shall begin. And he is right. He could not consistently with his oath of office hold converse with rebels.

THE bank statement for the week is far more favorable than was anticipated. It shows a total decrease for the United States of only 11.7 per cent, much less than was feared. The railroad strikes are, of course, responsible for the loss indicated; but it is pleasing to record the smallness of the figures.

THE American Federation of Labor has repudiated Debs and all his works, and counseled all its members to refrain from striking or in any way expressing sympathy with the strikers. The members of the Federation may consent to martyrdom in a good cause, but not to sustain so mad an enterprise as that in which Debs is engaged.

THE Chicago butchers who obeyed Sovereign's order to strike are now highly indignant at the agitator for calling them out in the face of certain defeat, and threaten to make it hot for him. They find their places filled, and no prospect of work in the future. They say they will desert the strikers and the order at the same time.

DESERTIONS are the order of the day in strike circles. The instinct of self-preservation is still strong among the workingmen of the country, and as it has become evident that members of the A. R. U. are hereafter to be blacklisted on all roads, those who look into the future are forsaking the standard of anarchy for that of law and order by the thousands.

DEBS' assertion that labor unions generally are waiting patiently to be called upon to join in a sympathetic strike is an insult to every sensible workingman in the country; and his claim that he has the power to call them all out is as far-fetched as it is false. The flat failure of Sovereign's strike order is a sufficient proof of the falsity of Debs' claim.

THERE will be no objection, even from the general railway managers themselves, to the inquiry of the federal grand jury into the legality of their acts. They were called upon to meet a great emergency, scarcely contemplated by the founders of their association, but nevertheless clearly within their province. Their acts, however, have been done openly, and in obedience to legal counsel, and they have nothing to fear from the most searching inquiry.

A NUMBER of Seventh Day Adventists in Tennessee have been heavily fined for working on Sunday, and the decision of the lower court has been sustained by the supreme court. Such proceedings are a mockery of freedom. The Adventists have as good a right to observe the seventh day as a day of rest as have the Jews, or as good a right as other sects have to observe the first day of the week. The entire religious world should protest against such injustice.

PULLMAN'S plea of poverty as an excuse for cutting down the wages of his employes will not wash in the light of his own statement that the company was organized twenty-five years ago with a capital of one million dollars and now has a capital of thirty-six millions, every share being worth its face value. The stock, however, as a matter of fact, has not been for sale for years, and if offered in the market would have brought three times its face value. But, not reckoning the premium which the stock commands, it will be seen from the statement of Mr. Pullman that the profits of his company have averaged $1,400,000 a year over and above the dividends paid, which in no year have fallen below 8 per cent a year on the capital stock. Such a return ought to satisfy the most grasping of men.

WHERE will the other assembly meet now?

### WILL HE ACCEPT?

The suggestion of the GLOBE, made a day or two since, to the effect that it would be desirable that Judge Willis should inform the public of his intentions as to the acceptance or declination of the nomination of the People's party for associate justice of the supreme court, has elicited a vague and inconsequential response from the judge in an interview published in the Dispatch of the 13th inst. He there expressed himself as follows: "I am in complete sympathy with the glorious aspirations which animate the People's party. And my interpretations of the dogmas of Jeffersonian Democracy, to which I have been devoted, inclines me to co-operate with such men as Sydney M. Owen, Ignatius Donnelly, T. C. Hodson, Gen. Barrett, Kittel Halvorsen and Judge John L. MacDonald in efforts to abolish social and political abuses, and to ameliorate the condition of the industrial classes.

"I am especially interested in the People's party because of its manifest purpose to secure the rights of labor. This lofty, humane and Christian purpose is worthy of all praise," and so on, with a tub to the farmers and an apology for his Democratic principles, to the end.

No one disagrees with Judge Willis in approving the "glorious aspirations" of any body or any party; or in the "lofty, humane and Christian purpose" of aiding labor; or in "repeling aggressions upon the rights and privileges of the agriculturist." On the contrary, all well-disposed people and associations are heartily in accord with such efforts, and none more so than the Democratic party. Judge Willis will not be compelled to abandon the Democracy to gratify his heart yearnings in any of these directions: he has always found cheerful co-operation in the Democratic party in any and all legitimate endeavors to advance the cause of labor and the great industry of Minnesota—agriculture. The Democratic party has ever been the party of the people, and will continue to be as long as the Populists allow this government to exist, and no one has done more to proclaim this truth in the past than Judge Willis. So it now becomes a question of considerable public interest whether, as a candidate for one of the highest offices in the state, Judge Willis accepts the People's party in its entirety or only its "glorious aspirations." What the GLOBE, representing the Democracy of the state, wants to know, is, whether Judge Willis is in sympathy with Gov. Waite's desire to wade in the blood of American citizens up to the bridle of his horse, if they do not follow him and the People's party in their absurd silver vagaries?

Whether he approves the resolution of Senator Kyle offered in the United States senate in aid of lawlessness and the crimes of the A. R. U., which Senator Davis achieved a national reputation by striking down in its inception?

Whether he sanctions the utterances of Senator Peffer that he would destroy the senate and house of representatives and govern the country by one man from each state if Debs does not succeed in his lawless aims?

Whether he sanctions the methods of Debs and Sovereign to advance the interests of labor, which, in their brutal atrocity, have been repudiated by the very men they pretended to benefit?

Whether he believes in that most diabolical of all crimes, the boycott, that would reduce to the vilest slavery every man, woman and child who dared to differ from the party invoking it, and which was the chief weapon of the Populists in the recent strike?

Whether he joins in the Populistic cry of vengeance toward, and impeachment of, the president for interposing the strong arm of the federal government to enforce the laws of the United States, save the republic and crush out anarchy?

All of which menaces to the existence of liberty and popular government are the direct outgrowth of Populistic doctrines. Such a condition of things as has been developed in the past year or two in this country is unprecedented in our history, and is directly traceable to the teachings of the Populist party. This government must be one of law to be successful, and its citizens must be taught to respect and uphold the law, and not to advocate resistance to its mandates, if we hope to maintain our institutions. Not one word of commendation has issued from any Populist for those who have recently rescued the country from anarchy, while some of the gentlemen whom Judge Willis expresses such a desire to "co-operate with" have been loud in their denunciations of every effort which has been made to restore peace and order.

We do not expect Judge Willis to admit that he approves any of the dangerous doctrines that this party has inculcated, or of the criminal acts that have resulted therefrom with the certainty of cause and effect, any more than we would expect the same from Debs and Sovereign, who are loud in their denunciations while in the very act of promoting and abetting them. It is not high-sounding and unmeaning words that the Democracy wants, it is deeds, and we are very glad that the People's party has decided not to accept the say-so of any candidate of its nomination, but demand his sign manual to its political creed. A man is largely judged by the company he keeps.

Let us hear from Judge Willis, and this time in no uncertain voice.

THE action of the supreme court seems to be something like that of the moderator at a town meeting in putting a question—"The rump seems to have it—the rump has it."

### A FURTHER INDICATION.

We found in the state platform of the Populists encouraging indications that the state branch of the party was learning that there can be no safe government that is not based on Democratic principles. It is probably the same discovery that makes the Pioneer Press now advance its battery of denunciation and open fire on the Pops as downright anarchists, bent on the overthrow of all government and the dissolution of society in chaos. This is natural. Paternalism, of which our contemporary is at once the advocate and defender, is ever crying for more government, while Democracy, and now Populism, the one knowing and the other just perceiving the inevitable tendency, demand less governing and more individual freedom. We find further confirmation of the tendency of Populism to Democracy in a speech of Senator Peffer in the senate, in which he said: "The Populist idea is exactly the opposite of anarchy. The Populist believes in the government by the people. He believes that the Declaration of Independence is simply a terse statement of a fundamental truth—the right of man to life, to liberty, and to pursue his own vocation in his own way unmolested, so long as he does not interfere with the right of his fellow men. The Populist is ready to take the prototype of my excellent friend who sits in front of me (Mr. Mills) as their guide in political philosophy. I can recall nothing that Thomas Jefferson ever said which does not find a warm, responsive heart-throb in the breast of every Populist."

What is to us incomprehensible is that, accepting Jefferson's philosophy of government, which is that of the Democratic party—as distinguished from the few adventurers and corruptionists unhappily in a position where they can make their dishonesty and treachery appear to be the act of the party, mere political carpet-baggers, caring only for the plunder of place—the Populists should flock off by themselves and defeat the common purpose and hopes instead of joining the great, earnest mass of the Democracy and making the triumph of our common faith sure. It is as if men would refuse to eat at a hotel and go hungry because they disliked the head waiter of the table, or as if they would not take passage in a boat going to their destination because they distrusted the mate and insisted on first building a boat of their own.

JUST to think, Mister McCardy has actually drawn breath for the last month in a building with an assembly which proves not to have been an assembly at all. He ought to call out the troops.

### TIM A WINNER.

Well, Tim Reardon has proved to be an eminent jurist after all.

As the result, he is a member of the assembly, though, according to the city charter, he was not elected.

It may not be altogether pleasant to discover that as a legal document the charter is worthless, but as the supreme court has so decided, there seems to be nothing to do but "let it go at that."

Laws and their construction are not always satisfactory, but they must be obeyed while they grace the statute books.

It appears, however, that we have a city charter which is part law and part chaos. Perhaps if the investigation is continued it will be proven that the charter is no law at all, and what will Mister McCardy do then, "poor thing."

The GLOBE does not pretend to be delighted with the result of the assembly contest or concede its correctness, but it is the result, and that ends it.

Let us have peace.

THE Democratic members of the assembly, elected by the people but defeated by the supreme court, will retire gracefully. Horst, who was not elected by the people, and has been declared defeated by a referee and a judge, still sticks. For this are we Republicans.

### GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

The convention which met on the 5th at Asbury Park to continue the agitation in favor of the improvement of the common highways of the country was a surprisingly large body, having delegates in attendance from every state in the Union. The agitation was begun a few years ago by Col. Pope, the head of the Columbia Bicycle company, and doubtless had its root in business instincts. The "bike" had demonstrated that it was not merely a toy, but had become one of the useful instruments of travel. Col. Pope saw that its use, and consequently its market, was largely restricted to the cities, where paved streets or good roads made its use feasible, and that, if it were to be extended to the country districts, its introduction would have to be preceded by improved methods of constructing and keeping in repair the country roads. This is one of the rare instances where selfish interest becomes identified with public interest and a valuable adjunct in promoting the latter.

The care of country roads is everybody's business, and consequently is nobody's business. While each individual land owner is desirous of having good roads, he limits his desire to those roads on the land of every other person but himself. He is insistent that the highway running across his land shall occupy the poorest and least valuable ground. By an unfortunate coincidence, this kind of ground is that least suited for a road. In the regions where the ground is broken by hills and valleys the land owners insist that the road shall run along the hillsides, instead of occupying either the highest or lowest points, with the result that such roads are troughs to catch and carry the rains that sweep down the watershed. Road builders seems to act on the theory that water is the friend instead of the enemy of highways it is.

Our road laws are designed, apparently, on the plan of how best not to do it. We have provisions for state roads which are never put to use, and county roads which might be made useful if made a county charge, but the unit of the system is the provision for town roads laid by local supervisors and "worked" by taxes levied by the town meeting and commuted by the labor of those having to pay them. The innate disposition of our race to shirk taxes displays itself here as elsewhere, and the spring and fall periods of road work, to which are given the intervals when farm work is least pressing, become a sort of vacation, where men meet and chat and gossip in the shade of the fences or the trees, and pay their road tax in true capitalistic fashion. What work is done might better be left undone. The land is back-furrowed and the loosened dirt put in the best possible condition to be distributed by the succeeding rains and gouged into mudholes by wagon wheels. One-half of the tax annually levied and wasted, if collected in money and expended under intelligent direction, would in a very few years make the county roads of the state a source of pride instead of disgrace.

The problem of good roads, everywhere a difficult one, is nowhere so difficult as in the broken surfaces of Vermont. Gov. Fuller, of that state, was a delegate to the Asbury Park convention, and said that the agitation for good roads which had been going on for several years had resulted in a remodeling of the road laws in that state. Roads are laid out under the supervision of skillful engineers, and a road commissioner put in charge of the roads in each town. The commissioners of the several towns hold frequent conferences, where, with the engineers, the question of road construction under the varying conditions of soils and location is discussed and the best methods ascertained. Mr. Stone represented the secretary of agriculture, under whose auspices the convention was held, and gave the convention some valuable information in regard to the cost of poor roads. Five hundred million tons of produce are annually hauled over dirt roads in this country from the farms to the market at the cost of $2 a ton for an average distance of eight miles, 60 per cent of which cost is due to the badness of the roads. He estimated that the average value of farms is diminished 2 per cent by the same cause, and that the total annual loss from poor roads reaches the enormous sum of $600,000,000 annually.

Our entire road system needs radical reformation. On whatever lines changes run, they should be in the direction of concentration of effort, instead, as now, of diffusion; the replacement of ignorance by intelligence and the expenditure of money instead of commutation of taxes by labor. One fallacy of our laws, that land taken for highway use must be paid for, should be eliminated, and the doctrine established that the necessity which every land owner is under to use the land of others for highway purposes, in order that his own land may have valuable use, requires that he permit a like use of a portion of his land by others. His benefits vastly overbalance his damages. The reluctance to pay road damages which must be made good by taxes levied upon the property of the locality is an impediment in the way of better roads which must be removed before any methods that may be adopted will be productive of any good results.

PULLMAN was obliged to ride on a Wagner car from his summer home at Rest island to New York the other day. He was compelled to acknowledge that while the car was no better than his own it was much safer, at least for the present.

### THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCES.

The deplorable tragedy in St. Paul last night furnishes a vivid object lesson of the pernicious results which follow when men proceed to deliberately disregard law and order.

Beyond question, the greater portion of the men out on a strike discountenance violence, but the leader whom they so blindly and mistakenly follow has unleased the spirit of murder and anarchy, and that sentiment is abroad in the land, and beyond control.

There is only one safe rule for the existence of society, and that is the preservation of law and order.

In his mad attempt to aggrandize himself by the destruction of worthy labor organizations, Debs has set the example of lawlessness, and the sooner the railroad employes decide that they are personally free moral agents, and refuse to obey the behests of a man who cares nothing for their interests, the sooner will tragedies such as that of last night cease.

"LIE there—again," he said, as he threw the newspaper on the floor with its editorial indorsement of the platform.

### PER CAPITA STATISTICS.

The report of the statistician of the treasury for May has attached to it a table of financial and commercial statistics of this country from 1867 to 1893 inclusive, which contains very interesting and valuable data. Beginning with the population in 1867 of 36,211,000, and closing in 1893 with 66,823,000, the data in the succeeding columns are reduced to a per capita basis. The debt of the country less the cash in the treasury, which in the first year was $69.26 per capita, has fallen in the last year to $12.55. While the interest charge fell from $3.84 to 34 cents, the pension charge rose from 51 cents to $2.37, beginning its rapid increase with the notorious arrears act of 1879.

While the net ordinary receipts have fallen from $13.55 to $6.91, or nearly one-half, the net ordinary expenditures have decreased from $9.87 to $6.87, or a little less than one-third. The effect of billion-dollar congresses is seen in the rapid jumps of the expenditures, which were $4.75 in '90, $5.55 in '91, $5.28 in '92 and $6.87 in '93. The merchandise imported runs quite uniformly through the years, being $10.44 in '67 and $12.64 in '93. The taxes on imports cost each individual $4.65 in '67 and $2.97 in '93. They were 46.67 per cent of the value of the dutiable goods in the first year and 49.58 per cent in the latter, while from being 44.56 per cent on all imports, free and dutiable, in the former year, they were 23.49 per cent of all in 1893, showing that the additions to the free list made in those years were in the direction of protection.

The amount of money in the United States in the first year was $20.11, and in 1893 it is $34.75 per capita, while the amount in circulation in the former year was $18.28, and in the latter $23.87. The exports of domestic merchandise were $7.73 in '67, rising to $17.23 in '81 and falling to $12.44 in '93, of which agricultural products have constituted an average of 75 per cent. The imports and exports of merchandise carried in American vessels have, under the benign influence of our navigation and tariff laws, fallen from $33.87 to $11.54 in '93.

Consumption as affected by taxation is shown in the statistics of sugar, which were 24.1 pounds per capita in 1867, rising gradually to 52.8 pounds in 1890, and under the influence of the removal of raw sugar from the tax list that year consumption leaped to 66.1 in 1891. The trust by 1892 had regained its grip, and consumption fell to 63.5 pounds that year and 63.4 in 1893. Coffee is getting to be more extensively used, its consumption having risen from 5.1 pounds per individual in 1867 to 9.63 in 1892, falling to 8.25 in 1893. In the consumption of all staple articles enumerated there is a marked decrease from 1892 to 1893, while distilled spirits, malt, liquors and wines show slight increase.

Not the least interesting of the columns is that which gives the per cent of the domestic production of wheat exported in each of these years, furnishing as it does information instructive to those who insist that increased protection has had nothing to do with the fall of that cereal, and that it is solely due to some occult sympathy with silver bullion. In 1867 we exported only 12½ per cent of the wheat grown in the country. With the return toward normal conditions from the disturbances of the war, aided by the enormous influx of immigrants then beginning, the percentage of wheat exported rose, with some rapid fluctuations, until it reached 37.2 per cent in 1893. It fell from 25 per cent in 1876 to 19 per cent in 1877, rising to 40 per cent in 1880. The table, as a whole, is one of the most interesting and valuable of the very valuable reports issuing from this bureau since a statistician replaced politicians in its charge.

### THE MONTANA REBELLION.

The strikers in Montana have gone a step farther than their associates in Chicago have dared to go. An order has been issued from the local branch of the A. R. U. at Great Falls commanding that "all employes of the Great Northern between Havre and Butte quit work the moment an attempt is made by the company to move troops between any points on other lines for the purpose of operating roads employes of which are now out on strike, or protecting scabs."

One of the charter obligations of all railroad corporations, including the Great Northern, is that they shall at all times furnish transportation for United States mails and troops, and any refusal on their part to do so works a violation of their rights and charters. If the American Railway union shall interfere with or prevent the performance of this duty, its officers and members will place themselves in the attitude of rebellion against the United States and render themselves subject to the penalties of treason. Debs and his associates stand indicted for a less offense than that contemplated by their Montana confreres. Their crime is conspiracy to obstruct the transportation of the mails and interstate commerce; the crime of the Montana rebels is to obstruct the movement of federal troops, and is an act of war, to which conspiracy may be added.

There can be no question as to what the federal government will do in this emergency. There is but one course open—the rigid enforcement of the law and the punishment of its assailants. It cannot afford to temporize with those who thus openly defy its authority. It must act promptly and vigorously, and it will do so, no matter what the consequences may be.

A government has been set up within the territory of the United States that arrogates to itself powers superior to those exercised by the congress and the president. It has assumed to legislate contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and to deny to certain classes the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It has taken from the citizen the right to labor for the support of himself and his family. It has declared that no man shall work except by express permission of men who have no interest in his welfare, and care nothing whether he lives or dies. It has denied the binding effect of the laws made by congress; it has denied to the regularly constituted officers of the government the right to execute their sworn duty. Jefferson Davis and his coadjutors attempted nothing more in 1861, and they were no more guilty of treason than are the officials of the lawless organizations of today that are waging war upon the government and upon the people who stand in the way of their own aggrandizement.

The right of the people to peaceably assemble and to state their grievances is inalienable and undisputed. But the present is not a peaceable protest against oppression. It is an armed insurrection, the result of a conspiracy that has been long in process of incubation—a conspiracy by selfish men to usurp powers of dominion that belong only to officers of the government lawfully chosen and inducted into office. Indeed, it is more, for the conspirators assume power that no officers of the government dare exercise—the power to declare war, to confiscate and destroy property without due process of law, to obstruct commerce and to levy tribute. This usurpation must be resisted if any vestige of our government would be preserved.

The Montana rebellion will be met as the Chicago rebellion has been, and it will be crushed. There is a man at the head of affairs who knows his duty, and has the honesty and the bravery to do it, no matter what may befall. Treason, riot and anarchism will be made odious, and the majesty of the law will be vindicated.

THE Pioneer Press gives George M. Pullman a left-handed certificate of veracity in saying that his latest statement, made, as it was, after the president's determination to appoint a commission under the arbitration act, is probably a truthful statement of the case of his company.

### THEY PLEAD GUILTY.

There is no need of any one adding to the counts in the indictment that Debs and his associates have framed against themselves. Here are the crimes of which they stand self-accused, the words being their own, taken from their latest communication to the railway managers:

The strike, small and comparatively unimportant in its inception, has extended in every direction, until now it involves or threatens, not only every public interest, but the peace, security and prosperity of our common country. The contest has waged fiercely. It has extended far beyond the limits of interests originally involved, and has laid hold of a vast number of industries and enterprises in no wise responsible for the differences and disagreements that led to the trouble. Factory, mill, mine and shop have been silenced. Widespread demoralization has sway. The interests of multiplied thousands of innocent people are suffering. The common welfare is seriously menaced. The public peace and tranquillity are in peril. Grave apprehension of the future prevails.

These, then, are the conditions which the criminals admit they have brought about. Could confession be more complete? Could evidence of deliberate intent and fiendish malice be more convincing? "Look at the ruin we have wrought," they exclaim, in effect. "We have burned, we have destroyed, we have murdered, and yet we are not sated. Surrender yourselves into our hands or the dire work will continue."

Audacity, anarchy, treason could go no farther than this. It is the declaration of the supremacy of the mob leaders over all laws and governments. It is a threat that riot will be continued; that property will be ruthlessly destroyed whenever it shall suit the whim or serve the purpose of the strikers; that human life will be sacrificed if interference is attempted with any of these desperate deeds; that rebellion against their decrees by any class of citizens involves a declaration of war against all classes—a war in which private rights are violated, private property devastated, and innocent men, women and children made to suffer.

These leaders of anarchy do not seem to understand how their right to defy the law can be questioned. They evidently regard themselves as invested with the divine right to govern—to make and to abrogate laws at their own option. Upon what meat do these, our masters, feed, that they have grown so great? Have they superseded the officials charged by the constitution with the execution of the laws? Have they been charged with the responsibilities that have heretofore devolved upon the president of the United States and congress, the governors of the several states and the legislatures thereof? Has the authority of the courts been abolished? It seems as if such were the impression under which these men are laboring.

But the public may rest safe in the consciousness that the law is not yet a dead letter, and that the government at Washington yet lives. The American flag has not yet become the emblem of anarchy, the insignia of lawlessness. The impudent and treasonable assumptions of the enemies of law and order will be fittingly rebuked, and the national and state authority will be reinstated upon the throne from which the mob has sought to depose them. The American people are not prepared to follow the lead of men whose avowed purpose is destruction—who have nothing to offer in exchange for government, peace and tranquillity but a reign of license, incendiarism and murder.

Out of their own mouths are the leaders of this rebellion against public order condemned. They admit all that has been charged to their account. Now let them be suitably punished for their crimes.

IT IS feared that the Wellman exploring expedition, which started for the polar regions last summer, has been lost, and an expedition is to be sent in quest of the adventurers. This, in turn, will go astray, and another relief expedition will have to start for the pole. Perhaps, after a few more thousand men have left their bones among the snows of the northland, the folly of these excursions will be recognized, and such foolhardy exploits will cease.

### LIGHT AGAIN BREAKING.

The senate bill has met a reception in the house that is cheering. It is the first ray of sunlight that breaks through the clouds which have lowered on Democratic hopes since February, when the bill having in it the germs of free trade entered the portals of the senate, whose lintel might be inscribed with a notice to the free trade bills of the house, all hope abandon when ye enter here.

Amid the jeers and sneers of Reed and his imitators, and under the stirring appeal of Chairman Wilson for the redemption of pledges, the keeping of faith, by a sturdy insistence on the main features of free raw material and the ad valorem method of taxing, the house refuses concurrence in the senate amendments and sends the bill to conference. The membership of this important committee gives warrant that it will stand firmly for the cardinal points stated by the chairman. Wilson will be ably supported by McMillin, Turner and Montgomery, all capable men, who feel that the utmost of concession to protection was made in the house bill, and that the flood should be stayed at the limits therein set.

Aside from all question of right and weighing merely tactical reasons the house should unwaveringly support its conference committee in the position Chairman Wilson takes. There is no use in disguising the fact that the general opinion in the party, especially in the West, was one of disappointment with the concessions of the house bill. This feeling was intensified into a disgust verging on rebellion as the senate proceeded to shape the bill to meet the wishes of our few protectionist senators. There was a wide-spread feeling that relief would have to be found in some new party if our own should prove incapable of giving it. The effect of the ratification by the house of the senate surrender would be to immensely increase the Populist vote this fall, partly because of a desire to make some kind of a protest, and partly because of the fact that the motive which is the nucleus of that party, was opposition to protection. If representatives, especially from the Northwest, do not know this they have lost touch with their constituents.

It is right that the house stand by its bill. To it is committed the right to originate revenue bills. The senate virtually, in this case, assumes that right. It takes the house bill and makes a new bill of it. It did so in 1883, and again in 1890, and it is time that the house call a halt on this encroachment on its prerogative. The house was given this right because it represents the people who must pay the taxes, while the senators represent the states, which pay nothing as such. It is right, too, because the house bill would be accepted by the party as a temporary move towards freer if not free trade, and the course of the Republicans, opposing it at every step and in every schedule, would make the issue this fall a distinct one between ultra protection and a long stride away from it, and the elections of '90 and '92 and the subsequent congressional elections leave no doubt of what the verdict would be.

So far from the refusal of the senate to yield being a danger the contrary would be its effect. It would simplify the issues for the fall congressional campaigns. It would concentrate public opinion on the one question of sustaining the senate or the house. It would be equivalent to a disagreement with the government in parliament followed by a dissolution and going to the country for its verdict. It would be a submission to the voters of one question relieved of all side issues, and, as in the English case, a speedy decision capable of being followed by congressional action in the ensuing short session. In such a contest the unpopularity of the senate would cut no insignificant figure.

Good tactics and right conduct then combine to point the house the course to take. Stand firm as a rock for free raw material. Insist to the end on no protection to the sugar trust. Make the duties ad valorem instead of specific, so that the amount of tax will rise and fall with values, and cut out all possible protection. Do this if it take until next March, sitting in continuous session, and the people will sustain you. Weakly yield to the traitors who dominated the senate, and he will be either a very sanguine man or have a rock-buttressed majority behind him who will care to ask the suffrages of the voters this fall.

THERE is a candor about type that occasionally escapes the intention of the writer and the attention of the proof reader, and gives to the public a bit of unvarnished, if unintended, truth. An instance is the statement in the Dispatch, in an article forecasting the results of the coming election, that, though Gov. Nelson had a plurality of over 14,000 in 1890, "this year, no matter who his competitors may be, the lowest estimate is $30,000." That will be a good deal cheaper than it was two years ago.

SOVEREIGN and Debs ask that no appeals be sent to them to call the strike off, announcing beforehand that they will not be heeded. This is characteristic of petty despots, and a declaration that they will be deaf to reason. In view of this fact they should be made to feel not only the power of public opinion, but the force of the law.

### Pullman Is Responsible.

From the Boston Traveller.

Mr. Pullman can run away from his employes and from the rioting in the West. He can puff his cigar on the veranda of his St. Lawrence mansion, and, in the language of another multi-millionaire, exclaim: "The public be damned!" but neither he nor his company can escape outraged public sentiment, and the sooner stockholders recognize this and demand arbitration and justice at Pullman, the better.

It is apparently Mr. Altgeld's opinion that Cleveland should resign, and let him boss the whole job.—Baltimore Herald.

### 100 IN THE SHADE.

I am feeling simply horrid
Since the weather got so torrid,
And the furrows on my forehead tell of worries that appall;
My temp'rature has risen
Till my blood is almost fizzin',
And a red hot furnace isn't in the shootin match at all.
The flies are mean and tricky,
My inside clothes are sticky,
And my collar and my dicky are perspiring human dew;
Yet regardless of my sweating,
And my stewing and my fretting,
Here's the razzle I'm oft getting: "Is it hot enough for you?"

Yes. I'm sweating like a dray horse,
Seeking office—that might be worse,
But I'd bravely bear the punishment as other fellows do,
Rather than be cooked and broiled, too,
Have my best complexion spoiled, too,
Saying nothing of the query: "Is it hot enough for you?"

—Michael Joseph Donnelly.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

"There is an infection in these 'booms' just as there is in other diseases of the body. Financial crazes are to the minds of men what microbes of cholera are to men's bodies," said one of a party of gentlemen who were discussing the depression and its causes. "Some years ago," he continued, "I went to one of our Western villages in which the fever was raging on the invitation of a friend there to come and go in with him. I took my coo judgment with me and spent a week there. I saw a village of packing-box houses scattered over a prairie which stretched from the town to nowhere, on which here and there at wide and lonesome distances were settlers' cabins. I saw no vision of a great city looming up in the future and all I could see was a possibility of a comfortable, prosperous country when the prairies were all under plow. But after the third day of listening to the talk which was all of rise of values, sales of lots at surprising advances, pictures of the future, and so on, being in the thick of such a spirit, I could feel as sensibly as one feels the throb of the fever in his veins, the contagion of the boom working in my mind, and I felt sure that if I staid long I would become a victim. I got away as soon as I could." Said another one of the group: "I had the disease, and had it bad, and as I look back on it now I wonder how it all happened that my judgment was so completely swept off its feet. It was, as you say, an infection; it was worse, it was a craze. And it caught not only the men with the speculative or gambling spirit in them, but men of sober judgment and conservative views, who invested the money they had accumulated by dint of frugality, economy and hard work in the gauziest of schemes. I hear men sigh for a return of the good times, but I earnestly pray that we may never again see those good times. A man might as well wish a return of the typhoid fever." "Here," added another of the party, "in the morning paper is a sad commentary on what you have been talking about. A paragraph tells in a morning paper of the death in the city hospital of George H. Orme and his interment at the public cost. I knew Orme well, and those who frequented the Merchants' much during the past several years, if they did not get acquainted with him, will remember the gray-haired, ruddy-faced, English-looking man, who was in the lobby day after day. He was a man of large business experience, with the soundest of business, trade and financial views. He had the Englishman's sturdy common sense and conservatism. He had amassed a comfortable fortune in trade, and came here some years ago during the boom, or about as it was swelling to its crest, with his wife, bringing with him his fortune, some $175,000, lured by the stories of rapid fortune-making in real estate investments which had crossed the ocean. He, too, took the contagion and invested every dollar in dirt, I don't know just where, but when the boom broke it left him with a lot of utterly unsalable dirt on his hands. His wife could not stand our climate and returned to England, but he staid here to watch his investments and wait with dogged patience for the return of the boom. His funds ran out, and when rheumatism attacked him he was removed to the city hospital for treatment, being himself unable to pay for his care. He partially recovered, but Bright's disease followed, and he is now dead, as dead as his investments, as dead as the boom that ruined him, and sleeps in the city's burial place. I don't know anything sadder; it is one of the many thousand tragedies of the boom. I, too, say heaven preserve us from a recurrence of such 'good times.'"

P. J. S.

### THE CONSPIRATORS.

Debs and Sovereign still insist that they must pull the nose of the country in order to make it strike back at somebody else.—Indianapolis News.

Master Sovereign's idea of curing chaos is to throw 1,000,000 more idle men into it. Sovereign must have a great head.—New York World.

Master Workman Sovereign ought to do as the ministers do in most European governments, and resign on a vote of want of confidence.—Cleveland Leader.

The folly of Sovereign's order relieves his men from the obligation of obedience. He has no right to put their fidelity to such a test.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Between Pullman and Debs there is great danger that the leg of the long suffering and patient public will be pulled out of all semblance of shape.—Washington Post.

There are no Altgelds in the senate of the United States. That body has indorsed the action of President Cleveland in the Chicago riots, and without a dissenting voice.—Milwaukee Journal.

The next time Debs wants to strike he will probably know enough to tackle something near his size. The government of the United States is considerably too much for him.—Philadelphia Press.

Debs and the A. R. U. alone are responsible for this war against the American people and insurrection against the United States government. It is also a war on all other labor unions.—Toledo Bee.

Sovereign's gun has missed fire. He is no longer a factor in the fight. He has tried to do his worst and failed. Therefore it is only a question of time when he, too, will have to give up.—Albany Journal.

Debs and Sovereign are rapidly sinking to their proper level in the estimation of the American people—that of agitators with ideas vastly too narrow for the responsible positions they occupy.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The strike leaders who profess to be entirely ready for arrest should bear in mind that Mr. Coxey, with the able assistance of Carl Browne, burlesqued the martyr idea to a point where it is no longer profitable.—Washington Star.

George M. Pullman has forfeited whatever of public sympathy he may have once enjoyed. His conduct has been obstinate, supercilious and almost childish. The people of the United States do not propose to be responsible for the idiosyncrasies of any such man as he has shown himself to be.—Detroit Free Press.

It is your imperative duty as a citizen, Mr. Pullman, to do all in your power to help put an end to the disastrous and calamitous conditions that have arisen. You should not stand idly by doing nothing toward quenching the conflagration which started in your establishment.—New York Recorder.

No other American citizens, high or low, rich or poor, claim the right to paralyze the industrial interests of the country, to stop their fellow citizens in traveling from one place to another, to brutally beat and murder working men who are trying to earn a living, and to plunder, wreck and burn the property of the railroads.—Baltimore American.

### SHOTS AT STRIKERS.

King Debs will have to find another throne.—Baltimore American.

Mr. Sovereign is just the kind of a man to place on the tail gate of a dismal failure.—Washington Post.

There are indications that the sympathetic strike has been made the object of a boycott.—Washington Star.

Debs has a great name for headline purposes. There is always room for it at the very top.—Boston Globe.

Sovereign does not seem to possess the autocratic power which his name would suggest.—Detroit Free Press.

The Knights of Labor are subjects of a Sovereign who comes dangerously near being a despot.—New York Press.

They say Debs is an omnivorous reader of poetry. The whole country is a verse to him, anyway.—Boston Herald.

As one understanding something of locomotives, Debs should have known better than to run up against the law.—Philadelphia Times.

It is almost criminal to ask men to quit work in times like these unless there is a plain advantage within sight.—Des Moines Register.

Mr. Debs started out to seek a grave situation, and many hope the undertakers will not strike until he secures it.—Washington News.

Throwing up their own jobs in order to help somebody else get higher wages doesn't commend itself to sensible workingmen.—New York World.

The boycott is un-American, and the man who advocates it is an enemy to his country and to his fellow men, fully ripe for treason.—Toledo Bee.

A penny for Terrence V. Powderly's thoughts these days would be worth paying. Indeed, they might be worth a Sovereign.—Indianapolis News.

Organized labor is standing upon the edge of a frightful abyss. To follow Sovereign means to take the leap which must end in destruction.—Philadelphia Item.

Sovereign is not sovereign. He seems not to be monarch of all he surveys. It must be a surprise to him to find men who are not willing to quit work.—St. Louis Republic.

The law maintains the same exalted respect it commanded before Debs thrust himself into notoriety. But how about the standing of the Keeley institute?—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Sovereign is a tombstone cutter by trade. He will soon be in a position to do an artistic job for himself, for he will soon be dead so far as his influence with labor goes.—Cleveland Leader.

As a destroyer and scourge, it must be admitted that Debs is a great success. There has been nothing like him in this line since Alaric decreed the pillage of imperial Rome.—Philadelphia Record.

Somebody says that the first thing known Eugene Violent Debs will be running for some big office. Nonsense. The first thing Debs will be likely to run for is safety.—Philadelphia Press.

Sovereign's appeal would have been a more statesmanlike document if it had assured ninety days' rations. Men with families, be they ever so sympathetic, have to face hard facts.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Organized labor will one of these days learn that "walking delegates" and professional agitators eat out their substance as effectually as a cancer, after it is once fastened, eats into the human body.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There are several penalties for violation of the statute under which Debs is indicted, one of which is hard labor. No wonder such a "laboring man" as Debs is indignant when he contemplates the prospect of a sentence to actual labor.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Our Own Particular Bill.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Attorney Erwin, who took a conspicuous part in the Homestead riot cases in Pittsburg, will furnish the fireworks in the Debs trial at Chicago. His love of notoriety and his ability to give the proceedings a blood-red hue are both unbounded.

### A Mind-Wrecking Task.

"It is impossible!" she exclaimed. "I am foiled." And she threw the pen despairingly from her.

"What is the matter?" asked her mother.

"I was writing to Herbert, and tried to spell his college yell."

### A Fellow Feeling.

"I do not know of anything," said, the young woman, "that touches me more than Sullivan's 'Lost Chord.'"

"Well," said Farmer Corntossel, "I certainly kin sympathize with Sullivan. Somebody's been stealin' wood from me fur nigh onto two year."


Globe, 7-15-'94.

**"A Bull in a China Shop" Would Make a Crash.**

This is the time for our regular semi-annual clearance sale of seasonable goods. In order to reduce stock we have made prices that cannot fail to attract economical buyers of Crockery and Lamps.

A glance at our window will convince you. REDUCED PRICES PREVAIL THROUGHOUT.

This is the proper time to think of Gasoline Stoves, Gurney Refrigerators and Porch and Lawn Chairs.

**Our Summer Bargain Sale covers all departments. See our 50-cent Brussels Carpets, our choice display of Sideboards—below ordinary cost—our 85c Cots, and so on throughout the store.**

By our Easy—very easy—Payment Plan, you have the use of needed Furnishings Now, and pay the greater part later. If you wait until later, you lose the use Now.

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