

THE DAILY GLOBE

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

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Forecast for Sunday—For Minnesota: Showers and cooler in south; gradually warmer in northwest portion; north winds.

For Wisconsin: Showers; cooler; fresh southeast winds, shifting to north winds.

For Iowa: Showers; cooler; south, shifting to northwest, winds.

For North Dakota: Fair; warmer; north winds.

For South Dakota: Fair; cooler in extreme southeast; warmer in west portion; north winds.

For Montana: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

TEMPERATURES.

Boston ..... 46-50 New Orleans..... 68-70

Buffalo ..... 59-50 Montreal ..... 48-53

Chevyenne ..... 46-50 New York ..... 54-54

Chicago ..... 46-50 Pittsburg ..... 69-72

Cincinnati ..... 66-70

Uncle Sam will call one of John Bull's bluffs on these days.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to name the new state at the head of Lake Superior Mesaba?

Before a Republican legislator in New York introduces a bill or votes on one he goes T. C. Platt.

The Pullman Palace Car company shows no signs of collapse. It has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

In some things, at least, the Chinese have heads of the approved size. A Chinese wife who talks too much may be divorced.

There are, according to the very latest returns, 65,000,000 bimetallicists in America, but how different are their definitions of bimetallicism!

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, of New York, announces that he is out of politics. He was out a long time before he was willing to admit it.

Illinois is agitated over the subject "Should bachelors be taxed?" It is suspected the old maids of Illinois are the African in the woodpile.

There is also a boom in oil in Indiana. This does not necessarily affect the boom of that oiliest of Indiana's statesmen, Benjamin Harrison.

New York city consumes daily 185,000,000 gallons of water. But we need to know how much beer the city consumes daily to get at the popularity of water as a beverage.

It seems that Minister Lewis Baker has been forced to act as a sorker of Pook-Bah for Americans in Nicaragua. He was even asked to perform a marriage ceremony, but the state department would not permit it.

Judge McConnell's resignation of the presidency of the Chicago Ironopolis club had a string to it. He has withdrawn it on finding the membership of the club to be about 100, both hold the presidency and his free silver views.

It is about time for the public bodies of Duluth to pass resolutions and hire a few strong-arm men to rid the town of its newspaper fakirs. They are doing the Zenith City incalculable injury. Nowadays, when one sees an item with a Duluth date, he can usually set it down as a lie.

Paris has taken the lead in doing something unique. A periodical has been started entitled Journal for Mothers-in-Law. The editor says that his object is to defend the social interests of mothers-in-law, and to correct their faults as far as possible by means of friendly criticism.

Senator Allison is the latest prominent politician to take refuge in that cyclone cellar euphemistically called "bimetallism" by international agreement. From now on we may look to see the possibilities of '95 flocking to it in hot if undignified haste. It is one of those ambiguous and indefinite expressions that politicians, doubtful which way all winds will set, so dearly love to use because it means so much and so little, and reads one way to one man and the opposite to another. It is a platitude borrowed from the lumber room of the platform builders. No conjunction of nations can do what one alone cannot do, and one alone can do what all of them could. Any one nation can utilize any suitable money metal in its coinage by adjusting its commercial ratios, and no nation or congeries of nations can utilize it by a false adjustment of ratios. There are laws superior to the edicts of one or a combination of nations. When this fact is grasped all the intricate questions of this muddled question vanish like the visions of a nightmare on waking.

SOMETHING WORSE THAN CANT. We have had several varieties of cant in the legislature this session, as we have had in every other previous session of that body, and as we will doubtless continue to have as long as cant is so prevalent in circles more pretentious in morals than are legislative bodies. There is the cant about the laboring man and the poor farmer and the dear people. There was the cant in the Memorial day bill, and here is the cant about the struggling industry of meat packing. The state institutions bills are all loaded down with cant. But it was reserved for Mr. Cant, one of the Duluth members of the house, to give us a specimen of

cant that is something worse than the common article. If such a gift has any merit in it whatever, this one is entitled to it for the quantity and quality of it. It was frank, open and as capacious as the ambitious hopes of "the unsalted city of the zenith seas." It carried no mask, wore no disguise. While of the same species it differs from its relatives. It is sui generis. It is Mr. Cant's own, original cant. But it was not popular. The house would have it not. It decided that Mr. Cant's cant was not popular. It has given its energies to things material and base and sordid. It has confined its energies and ambitions to such vulgar things as hematite ores. It has played in dirt, where it could find it among its granite hills. It has made faces at Superior and belittled the pretensions of the city on the flats. It has cultivated the elusive boom and opened its doors to the money-laden stranger that it might take him in. It has scorned the state normal schools, as an impracticable, unpractical lot of fellows who knew nothing about ores and dirt. It preferred the company of the festive boomer, with his scintillating diamonds, his good dinners and fragrant cigars and exhilarating wines and loud, buoyant talk.

But Duluth, having exhausted ore and dirt, and the boomer having flown to a longing eye towards Education—with a capital E—she has been growing the raw material of teachers and wanted an institution to, as it were, lick them into shape—a smelter, as her practical men might figuratively term it. With the collapse of the boom there came a large, if not an elegant, leisure, and it begins to dawn on the Duluthians that there is truth in the couplet of the revered Isaac Watts, "For Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do."

So Duluth's enterprising delegation set out to capture a state normal school, with an appropriation, of course. There was the customary cant about education, the duty of the state, the importance of trained teachers, and, taking a minor key, the plain reminder of how Duluth had been neglected by the state. City after city had been given some kind of an institution for the regeneration of the race, but poor Duluth, sitting on her granite hills, had been passed by on the other side, like a Samaritan fallen among thieves, and left to sit wrapped in the mantle of her geographical position and Proctor Knott's speech. But to the delegation's cant the senate and house obdurately said "Can't."

Then Mr. Cant tore off the mask he and some other statesmen wore with ruthless and unsparring hand. The bill to submit an amendment to the constitution whereby sleeping cars might be taxed was his opportunity. He told how the bill was a nefarious scheme of the saturnine Pullman to evade taxation under the pretense of providing it. His virtuous soul rebelled against it. He would draw his neckers out and prance into the arena of the house and destroy it. But the sleek and cunning promoters beguiled him into silence and assistance by promising to let Duluth have what she wanted. That sop to Cerberus has been yanked away from him, and now he lets the legislative cant out of the bag.

When Mr. Cant's cant is rather worse than the common run of cant. That is hypocrisy, but this involves something worse and more dangerous. It means that Mr. Cant thinks it the proper and legitimate thing to do as a guardian of the public interest in proposing a measure he deems necessary if his locality can secure an appropriation. In the vernacular this is called logrolling; in ordinary conversation it is called by a plainer, but more accurate, name. If some promoter of a measure is as vicious as he thinks this one is, were to come to him with a proposition to pay him \$10,000 for his aid and vote, we believe that he would kick the proposer out of doors. Possibly there is a difference in a legal difference, but then the moral perceptions of the law are never fine.

SENATE FILE NUMBER FOUR.

With singular ease and silence a bill has passed the senate and is on the way to the house, proposing a constitutional amendment for the avowed purpose of taxing those elusive creatures, the sleeping car, telegraph, telephone "and other" companies. Mr. Cant, with a frank avowal of hardly creditable motives, first drew attention to the bill and stimulated curiosity about it. An examination of the bill justifies the statement of its introducer and promoter, Senator Stevens, that "it was drawn by some of the best lawyers in the state" and does credit to their skill in using legal technicalities, thought, and, possibly, concealment, as a lucid expression of purpose it is not so creditable.

Briefly, the bill proposes an amendment to the constitution that will give to the legislature the exclusive right of imposing taxes on telegraph, express, insurance and boom companies and ship owners. Down to line 13 all is plain sailing. Here it gets foggy. The bill continues the authority "to impose taxes" upon the property in this state of all other companies and corporations whatever, except railroad companies, which property, by reason of frequent changes of site, or elusive character, cannot, in the opinion of the legislature, be reasonably and fairly taxed in the manner provided by law. The section further provides that "in providing for the tax or in providing for the ascertaining of the just and true value of the property" the tax may be imposed "on any or all of the property," and "in either case" the value—It may take "as the basis of such imposition" the business earnings, mileage, production, "or in such other manner or by such other method as the legislature may determine."

Then comes the very distinctly stated and expressed provision, singularly lucid, as compared with the obscurity of the foregoing, that "this provision shall be paramount in its operation to all other provisions of this constitution in respect to any and all such property." The provisions of the constitution relating to taxation are two, that taxa-

tion shall be uniform throughout the state, and that the gross earnings tax on railroads shall not be repealed unless by vote of the people. To these this amendment will be superior and controlling if the bill is passed and the amendment ratified.

As, in their order, the amendment to tax lands of railroads will be first submitted, this one, following it, will be the latest expression of the will of the people, and if there is any conflict between them, the latest declaration controls. This is the uniform interpretation to statutes, and would undoubtedly apply here. If there can be found in this provision any conflict with the principle of taxing the gross earnings of railroads, the ratification of it by the people must be taken as the assent provided to the repeal of the gross earnings law. We are not saying that this would be the case in either of these matters, but the confusion of statement, the lack of lucidity, in a measure, draws the "best lawyers in the state" casts a just suspicion on the purpose that may be behind it, and the possibilities of claims and interpretations lurking in it.

If the purpose is to provide a constitutional ratification of a tax on sleeping car and the other companies named, if the present powers of the legislature are insufficient, it can be attained by striking out from this bill the provisions as to "all other companies" down to the word "tax" in line 16, inserting there the words "a gross earnings tax of not less than 3 per cent," and striking out all of the section following. But before the bill is accepted there should be demanded a very explicit explanation of it.

THE LAW OF COMPENSATION.

There are sundry gentlemen in these two cities who might profit by a thoughtful reading of Emerson's essay on Compensation. They are in a frame of mind, induced by their experience, to appreciate the truth that "always, it would seem, the vindictive circumstance stealing in at unawares, even into the wild poetry in which the human fancy attempted to make bold holiday and shake itself free of the old laws—this back-stroke, this kick of the gun, certifying that the law is fatal; that in nature nothing can be given, all things are sold."

Some few years ago chemists discovered that the fallow of soil might be so combined with other substances as to produce a substitute for butter, hardly distinguishable from the real thing, and producible at less than half the price of butter. Forthwith the farmer took alarm. Unmindful of the fact that multitudes of his fellows were precluded from the use of butter on their tables by the scantiness of their earnings and the high price of butter, to whom this cheap substitute would be a godsend, the farmers demanded prohibitive legislation. The strong arm of the state must be invoked to keep them from an imaginary competition.

Congress taxed the product. States legislated more or less stringently against it. Minnesota's legislature absolutely prohibited its manufacture within its borders, and, not content with having the substitute sold, what it was, decreed that it must not have the color of butter, but must be colored a bright pink. It established a commission with learned and skilled experts to hunt down the most reliable to produce the substitute, and furnished a new demand for it that enhanced its price. Using the cheaper and poorer grades of butter from the farms and dumped into barrels within the country, the manufacturer saved it from conversion into axle grease and upheld the price of butter. It was one of the triumphs of our modern civilization, the utilization of science.

Later some enterprising gentlemen, seeing the fortunes grow under the skillful management of the managers of the meat packing industry, thought to emulate their enterprise and share their fortune by introducing similar establishments here. This was in every way commendable. There seemed no reason why cattle should not be more profitably converted into food at a point nearer the place of feeding. They, of course, knew that they were entering into competition with the powerful houses already established, but they felt able to hold their own in an open market, and in a fair competition several hundred thousand dollars were invested. Today a Minneapolis paper assures us the stockholders are going down in their pockets to take out the assessments needed to make up a deficit. The investment does not pay.

Why not? The reason illustrates our text and shows how imperative the law of compensation works. We are sure the recall of the gun. The opportunity to utilize the fallow of the beehives in making substitute butter added from two to three dollars to the value of the animal to the slaughterers. The denial of the opportunity deprived the packers here of that profit, while their competitors, less unwisely protected, enjoyed it. It was one of the factors and the main one that made up the margin between profit and loss in the conversion of cattle into meat, and the want of it helped turn profit here into loss. A vicious law reacted on a legitimate industry. We are not sure, but we think that these gentlemen were among those who approved of the anti-butterine act, and their experience should be a valuable one to them in forming their notions of the functions of a state and of its interference with legitimate industries. It has cost them enough, surely, and they should get some benefit out of it. But the farmer who thought to get something for nothing, to shut out a competitor and retain his profits, how has the law of compensation worked with him? He has prevented the nearer, and therefore the better market for his beehives. To the extent that this unequal competition has lowered prices they have been the losers. They have driven the maker of oleomargarine to artifices to make his product so closely resemble butter that experts cannot tell the difference, so that, instead of being sold for what it is at a cheaper price, it is sold as butter, and, by increasing the supply, decreases the price of dairy butter. And so all around the law of compensation finds its own in spite of the puny efforts of men to get without giving. Action is followed by the equivalent reaction, and unlawful gain one way is compensated by loss in another. To the gentlemen who are now trying to avoid the results of these efforts to

WARNING TO VETS.

Georgia G. A. R. Cautions Old Soldiers Regarding Colonization Scheme.

PLAIN CHARGES OF FRAUD In Title to Much of the Land Which is Offered for Sale.

EX-GOVERNOR AT THE HEAD

Of the Original Movement to Secure Homes for Boys in Blue.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—The Indiana department, G. A. R., today received from Atlanta, Ga., a copy of the statement adopted at the recent meeting of the department in connection with the proposed colonization of Georgia for the purpose of establishing permanent homes; therefore, be it Resolved, That while we emphasize in the most hearty and conscientious manner the efforts to unload this first proposition we feel it our duty to give equal emphasis to the fact that great care should be exercised as to the locality selected for such settlement. Old soldiers cannot afford to be misled in order, as he says, to call attention to the following facts: There are large tracts of lands located in various counties, to which pretended titles are held under

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

They Will Take Place at the People's Church Next Week.

It is not often that the music lovers of Paul are afforded such a treat, as they will enjoy in the performances of the Chicago orchestra of sixty-two artists in the two great musical festivals to be given at the People's church, Wednesday and Thursday nights, May 1 and May 2, under the personal direction of that greatest of leaders, Theodore Thomas, whom those who will assist Mr. Thomas and his artists are Miss Fanchon Thompson, the young contralto, who has been so widely known in our city, and also Bruno Steindel, the violoncello virtuoso, Theodore Thomas, the world famous conductor, Miss Thompson and Steindel will appear in both programs.

LANDS FOR OLD VETS.

Ex-Gov. Northern Successful in His Negotiations. BALTIMORE, April 20.—Ex-Gov. J. W. Northern, who is at the head of the great movement to secure for the veterans of the Civil War, the purchase of the lands of the state of Georgia, which he has secured a site for a settlement of 14,000 veterans of the late war, and their families, in South Georgia. This colony has been organized by P. H. Fitzgerald and others, of Indianapolis, and will comprise old soldiers from various states. The plan is to purchase a tract of 100,000 acres, in which each member has a share of \$10 or more. It is called the Soldiers' Colony club, and embraces mechanics, farmers, and others from various industries. A large proportion of the people will locate on small farms in the territory selected, while the balance will be used for a good and sufficient mechanical and agricultural education. A committee examining points for a location in Georgia, Alabama and other Southern states. Ex-Gov. Northern has been negotiating for the lands for several months, but until now no decision has been reached. The lands are purchased on easy terms and are well adapted for agricultural purposes. About 100,000 acres will be required at once—an area of 109 square miles.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Richard Mansfield, who proposes to call his new theater The Garrick, has announced that the country's most eminent eighteenth century actor. This fondness, it is said, has led him to prepare the materials for a new biography of Garrick, which he hopes to publish in the fall.

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INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana's new minister to make of the new minister," said the king of Mwaba to his forty-second wife. As usual, woman's aptitude for estimating a man at his true value came to the front. "Suppose you make a stew of him," she suggested, and it was done. That is to say, the stew was done. In the course of time.

ESSENCE OF LUB.

(A Darky Melody.) Great big yaller coon peepin' in de wood. Shu, shu! g'wan dah! Taint no use makin' lub to Belinder. Yaller coon! um! um! Brack's mah fr'ite, cullah, yassah. Yaller coon always cack de rassah. Wash'n't Jeff'n, go yoh yaw, sah. Brack's mah's stoh mah heart—wow! Chorus—Um! um! um! wow, wow, wow! 'Never felt true lub till now. Wouldn't live alone no how. Um! um! no sah. Every 'Thurs'day evening rappin' on de doah. Golly—that's him. Heart's a-palpitatin' beatin' moah and moah. Cotch me—I'll dah. Light throwed low sittin' in de dah. Clock strikes lehen wiah she spak. Suppose me Cassus, what I lak. Brack's mah's got mah heart—shuah. Chorus—Um, um, um! wow, wow, wow. Never felt true lub till now. Wouldn't live alone no how. Um! um! no sah. Mabby in de June time, when de posses bleom. Small one—dem flow's. Standin' der beside him—Cassus he's de groom. Glory! hallelujah! Passon readin' de weddin' suvvis. Take dat coon foh better, foh wuss. Hope to die, I'm gettin' wuss. Honey, what's de ring?—wow. Chorus—Um, um, um! wow, wow, wow. Never felt true lub till now. Wouldn't live alone no how. Um! um! no sah. —Michael Joseph Donnelly.

WAR TALK IN HAWAII.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER OUTBREAK THREATENED.

THURSTON'S ACTS INDORSED

Minister Hatch Upholds His Subordinate—Affairs on the Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The steamer Australia arrived this morning bringing the following advices to the Associated Press under date of April 13: Minister Thurston returned from Washington this morning. Soon after his arrival he was closeted with Minister Hatch. The latter official, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, stated that Thurston had not been recalled. As far as he knew, the American minister had not received any notification of recall, or at least had not intimated to the government that he has, up to the time for the departure of the steamer. Minister Hatch defends Thurston's course while at Washington, and is confident that he is not guilty of any breach of diplomatic propriety. He stated that Minister Thurston had not been entrusted with any communications in regard to a trial of the rebels, so it is quite impossible for him to make public any news in advance of Gresham's advices from here. In the matter of the cable enterprise, in which it is alleged that Thurston took part, this government defends his course also, and does not feel that any impropriety could exist in closing Mr. Hatch said: "If Thurston had stated any facts in regard to local affairs he had a perfect right to do so."

THE USUAL WAR RUMOR

is afloat, and if reports from abroad are true, arms have either already been landed on Oahu or are liable to be at any moment. It is believed the natives have anything to do with the business. It may be a part of the filibuster scheme to land arms in advance and then surely bring in men to start the racket, others to come in on the tail end of the movement. For some time it has been noised around in peace circles that another lot of arms was to be landed on Oahu. The head was the location, and the

Chance for Lost Heirs.

The Providence Journal prints three odd columns of the names of depositors in a single savings bank in that city, who are credited with dividends that will have to be turned over to the state unless they are soon called for by those who are entitled to them. Presumably they belong to depositors who have not been heard from for late years, though it seems impossible that so many hundreds of names of this class of people should be on the books of a single savings bank.



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Hand-Turn Oxfords, never less than \$3 and \$3.50, best quality and dressy—think of them at this price, \$2.00.

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The Spring Shoe in Needle and Narrow Square Toes, Wing Tips. You have paid \$5 and \$6 for these Shoes. Our Sale Price, \$4.00.

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VOLUNTARY EXILES

and are in San Francisco. They wish to return to this country but cannot do so without the permission of the