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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, July 16.-Forecast for Wednesday: For Minnesota: Fair oler in western portion; northwest-

erly winds. For Wisconsin: Showers in southeast, fair in northeastern portions; variable winds becoming westerly. For the Dakotas: Fair; cooler; northwesterly winds.

For Montana: Fair; variable winds. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, July 16, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 5th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES. Ther. Pace. 

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.81; thermometer, 74; relative humidity, 49; wind, northwest; weather, clear; maximum thermomeum thermomete ter, 85; minimum thermometer, 64; daily range, 21; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M. Gauge Danger Height of Reading. Line. Water. 

 St. Paul ..... 14

 La Crosse .... 10

 Davenport .... 15

  $\frac{2.2}{12.1}$ 

Fall.
Note—Barometer correspondence and elevation.
P. F. LYONS,
Forecast Official. Note-Barometer corrected for tem-

#### 66A CONSERVATIVE NATION. ??

There is great joy among the "classes" in England over the wellassured triumph of the Conservative and Liberal Union party in the pending election. Nothing can now stay them in their success. The Liberals themselves have given up all hope of carrying the country, and the probability is that the Conservatives will have a good majority over all other parties and factions combined. The satisfaction which this awakens in many quarters in England is not based so much on political as on social considerations. We, in this country, hardly appreciate how deeply the distinction of classes is ingrained in the English mind and character. The existence of the house of lords. holding political power by hereditary title, is a visible sign of it; but it runs all through English life and modes of thought. While democratic principles have made great progress in the political development of the country, the great majority if its people still retain their reverence for title, for birth, and for wealth, which is one sure passport to the higher ranks.

These people, who have inherited as a religion the belief in inherent distinctions between man and man, welcome the return to power of that party which has always particularly represented the ideas of class and privilege. They thronged about the bulletin boards in London, and filled the air with shouts of "England is now a Conservative nation." If any one will take the trouble to examine the proposed policies of the Conservative party, he will quickly see that this cry has only a social meaning. As far as political action is concerned, it means nothing at all. The Conservative party has already agreed to go as far as the Liberals, if not farther, in the direction of radical legislation. Of the two parties today, as far as they are to be judged by their platforms, it is the Conservatives, rather than the Liberals, who have yielded most ground to the demands of socialism.

The presence in their ranks in an important cabinet place of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is one of the proofs of this. Mr. Chamberlain is essentially a Radical. He and his associates are already on record in favor of measures to which a Liberal ministry would not give its assent. Some, or all of them, demand compulsory insurance for the employed. Some, or all of them, are determined to establish a system of universal to the shame of liberty, not happen old age pensions, which is the farthest advance toward the socialistic state that has been attempted by any government. A part of the platform of this ministry is said to be a general provision by the state to assist workingmen in purchasing their own homes. There is, as a matter of fact, no sop which the Conservative party is not willing to throw to the laboring man in exchange for his

Its objection to home rule was not because it was a move in the direction of self-government, so much as it was directed agaist the Irish as a people. The average Conservative holds the Irish to be an inferior race. He does not deny home rule because it would be politically undesirable, but because it would elevate the inhabitants of Ireland to that equality with himself which he cannot, for a moment, admit or accept. This distinction runs through all grades and exhibitions of English political life and struggle. If England is "a Conservative nation," it does not mean that the progress toward democracy has been stopped or stayed. Point after point has been given up,

party named Conservative, as rapidly as it may be necessary to hold its own in parliament. As a matter of fact, the Liberal organization has been, of late years, forced to take a true conservative ground by resisting the extreme grounds of its Radical and Labor elements. Taking their cue from this, the Conservatives have sought for those votes by going further in that direction than the Liberal leaders were willing to.

If there are any slow-moving Britons whose souls are stirred with joy by the notion that Conservative victory means a return to ancient policles where a few governed the many. and "the people" consisted of a small number of select classes, he will be desperately disappointed. The party which is now on the way to success will make every political concession necessary to curry favor with the English voter. In its rule, England will be "a Conservatve nation" only in the sense that its dominant party is that which recognizes the validity of class distinctions in social life. Such joy as is awakened by that reflection is likely to be short-lived.

#### HOW TO HELP ARMENIA. A full conception of the desperate

wrongs and sufferings of the people of Armenia is only now becoming possible. The massacre of thousands of helpless people, which attracts the attention of the world, is only the culmination of a series of daily atrocities that have always existed under Turkish rule, and that will continue until it shall have been abolished. There is no hope and no help for Armenia as long as she remains subject to the government of Turkey. The Christian world knows of old what is the temper of the Mussulman in power, and he has not changed with the revolving centuries. He is the same cruel, fanatical fatalist that he was at the beginning, to whom it is doing a service to Allah to doom any Christian at his mercy to suffering and death. There is no reason to suppose that

the latest reports from Armenia are exaggerated. These state that the wretched people there are ready to invite another massacre, and that it may be expected to follow soon. They have, in this, a double motive. They would rather take a short. sharp way to their fate than to endure the daily and unspeakable outrages of their persecutors. They imagine, also, that by one great sacrifice of themselves they may so impress the civilized world with a sense of Armenia's desperate need, that help will come. That help can come in but one way. The convention of Christian Endeavorers in Boston addressed a petition to the Queen of England, urging upon her attention the condition of the Christian subjects in Turkey, and praying her to use her influence and authority to help the perishing, and to give to Armenia a safe and just government. This resolution was received with great applause; and a similar petition, it is said, is to be presented to President Cleveland. But not by any one of the rulers of the great nations of the world is this reform to be accomplished. It is always easy to petition some one else to perform an unpleasant duty. There is no more reason why Queen Victoria should move to the rescue of Armenia than there is why such a step should be taken by the Emperor of Germany or the King of Italy or the president of France. All civilized peoples have a common interest in

this rescue work, and there are rea-

sons why it can be done only by all

of them in conjunction.

The existence of Turkey is a blot on the map of Europe, and a standing reproach to all civilization. But the existence of Turkey has a political aspect. The old figment of the balance of power still prevails in Europe. Each nation fears desparately the aggrandizement of any other by its acquisition of new territory. If Russia had been allowed to have her way, there would have been no Turkey in Europe today. But no one nation will permit any other nation to strike down the heathen barbarian, lest it should win an overweening military and naval advantage by the possession of Constantinople. Holding up hostile arms against each other through all these years, their internal jealousy has been the salvation of the Turk. The time has come when. with the general indisposition to war, and the general adoption of arbitration as a means of settling difficulties, the great nations of the world ought to be able to arive easily at an agreement for the destruction of the Turkish government. History does not want for instances in which they have combined to conquer and divide some peaceful and happy country. Why should that which happened to Poland, despite the sacrifice of her heroic sons, and now to the Turk, for the sake of

humanity and of civilization? The great nations of the world have but to agree in order to make what arrangements they please for the future of the Turkish empire in Europe. There ought to be but one condition. The government, as it exists today, ought to be wiped out and destroyed. Let the powers make what disposition they please of Turkish territory. Let them govern it by common protectorate, or divide it into provinces to be assigned among themselves. Let them make Constantinople a great free city, dependent upon and owing allegiance to no other European power. Let them rescue the subjects of Turkey that now grinds them to the earth. of a blow. It ought to be done, if faith, then in the name of common humanity. There is no other way. The Turk is insensible and implaca-

ble. He can understand nothing ex-

done with him. The only legitimate movement for help to Armenia is one that shall unite the nations of the

LET THEM COME TO US.

It is reported that the Democratic leaders in Iowa are attracted by a scheme to unite in favor of their ticket all the discordant elements of opposition to the Republican party. To this end there are a few who would be glad to see some bait offered to the Prohibitionists, a policy of conciliation adopted toward the free silver element, and a general plan of action mapped out which would mass these warring and incongruous elements behind the Democratic candidates. In the name of Democracy we hope that no such course will be pursued. It is the old, fatal error, that has already cost so much. It is the foolish notion that it is necessary for a great party to thrust its own principles in the background, and offer its conviction in exchange for votes. It is essentially the policy of fusion; and that has never yet won a victory anywhere whose succeeding consequences were not ten times worse than a defeat. What follows when such an under-

standing is reached? The first necessity is that the platform of a party must be framed to suit all the new and heterogeneous following which it is hoped to gather together upon it. It must have a lenient eye for all the crude political notions of the day. It must nat on the back every crank who has got together a little knot of voters in support of his pet absurdity. This takes out of it all stamina, all principle, all devotion to an earnest and fixed course of action. And for every vote that it wins, it loses five. It is the same principle that applies to the contention over the financial question. A few Democrats are frantically anxious that the fortunes of the party should be tied up with the issue of free coinage. Why? Not, as many of them are candid enough to confess, because they believe it to be vital, but because there are votes to be had. And that is just where they make their mistake. There are votes to be had for Populists, but not for Democrats. It is worthy of careful note that in most of the local conventions which have been called to consider the financial issue, many of the delegates, not infrequently a majority, belong to the People's party. It is the dearest wish of their heart that the Democrats should pronounce for free silver. Not because it would help Democracy, but because it would help Populism. That is the secret of their earnestness, and the sure result of any such action.

The answer of the Democrat to all such representations that there are voters waiting to be appeased by concessions should be, "Let them come to us." The doors of the Democratic party are open. It refuses admission to none who will subscribe to its principles. It permits to all its members the largest liberty of thought and action. They are free to mold its policy if they can, them any other inducements to act declaration of principles. It has always been the traditional policy of Democracy, clearly declared and firmly held, that has won. Wherever there has been an attempt to unite warring political ideas by comrejected it with a righteous disgust. Not by going about with a brass band, offering prizes and bounties for recruits, but by planting firmly the banner of the party on its strongholds and summoning those who believe in its cause to its side, is success to be attained. Straight Democratic principles can carry the country in 1896. Fusion and compromise can only make defeat doubly disastrous. No matter whether the issue is in Iowa or in any other state. let the dissatisfied come to us. A victory that has to be bought by a surrender to them, with all their multiplied forms of heterodoxy, is impossible, and would not be worth winning even if it could be had.

TEXAS AND THE PUGS. There is a mixed state of affairs down in Texas with regard to the proposed mill between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. It is not unprecedented, however, but represents the usual conflict between the real or assumed desire of one set of authorities to uphold the laws of the state and present a clean record to the public, and the desire of another set to see a rattling good prize fight, and to gather in the huge amounts of money that are squandered lavishly on such occasions. The law of Texas is such that, if strictly enforced, no prize fight could take place within the commonwealth. Indeed, it is doubtful if there is a state in the Union where the law actually permits or countenances such a contest. But the people of Dallas have entered enthusiastically into the affair, have arranged all the preliminaries, and are about to erect an enormous amphitheater for the coming show. There is no doubt that they will carry out their plans, unless the physical authority of the state shall interpose to prevent them. and it is not often that an executive

cares to go to that length. It is more probable that a sort of tacit agreement has been reached between the local and the state auin Asia from the brutal tyranny thorities, by which the latter may preserve, through a protest, their It can be done without the striking | dignity and appearance of respect for the law, while the latter go on with not in the name of the Christian | their arrangements and take whatever mild penalty may be assigned to them later. Texas seems likely to acquire the unenviable distinction of being, perhaps, the only state in cept the overwhelming compulsion the Union where two bruisers can of armed force. He is an interloper fight to a finish for the championand others will be yielded by the in Europe and a relic of an earlier ship without suffering inconvenience

and abhorrent age. Let us have from the law. It is not likely that public opinion will ever permit it to happen there a second time. Indeed. there are many reasons to think world to drive the Turk, as a politi- that, while the fight between Corbett cal ruler, from the face of the earth. and Fitzsimmons will come off, it will also be the last great encounter of this kind in the country.

The Century Dictionary is an adnirable work; but the Philadelphia for a definition of the word "boodler" in dictionaries to be used in the various city offices. Small wonder that gorical; it marshals the opinions of only one-fifth of the new city loan the two sides to this controversy, so was subscribed for.

world. She is Senora de Cousino, a widow, whose fortune is estimated at \$200,000,000. Chauncey M. Depew is advised to stop running for president a few minutes and look up this splendid matrimonial prospect.

There is a choice bit of humor in the presentation of a horse and buggy to Bicyclist Bird at Asbury There is in it a hint that the horse will again soon be on top, or that New Jersey, finding no sale for its equines, is giving them away to anybody who will take them out of the state.

Archangel Cristello, a murderer on trial at Aitkin, has been ordered back to Italy to finish a term of military service. Out of deference to American courts of law. Cristello has declined to obey the Italian order until after the hanging.

didate for anything else. In several Western states yesterday his thermometers registered from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade. The bicycle has now been appiled successfully to the purposes of the highwayman. Who knows but the

Weather Chief Moore ought to an-

nounce at once that he isn't a can-

general use of the wheel may restore the picturesque knight of the road to real life? The silliest of all the silly hot weather rumors is that which connects Secretary Lamont's recent trip

Mr. Cleveland for a third term. Level-headed Democratic leaders will regard that silver conference to be held in Washington next month much as they would the unprotected end of a live electric wire.

to the West with a purpose to boom

Reports from lake and swamp indicate that the ducks are doing well, including Mr. Drake, of Iowa.

Seals are surely disappearing from Bering's sea. Arbitration is more deadly than poaching.

#### AT THE THEATERS.

The Wilbur opera company will present two more performances of "The Bohemian Girl" at the Metropolitan opera house-a matines at 2:30 this afternoon, and the performance this At the regular Thursday evening. matinee the bill will be changed to "Falka," which will run the remainder of the week. The high art living pictures which are presented at every performance have become very popular with the theater-goers of this city.

#### INNOCENT OF MURDER.

of Killing Mrs. Peany.

Dr. Edmon Acquitted of the Charge BOWLING GREEN, O., July 16 .-The arguments in the Mrs. Peany murder case were concluded this afternoon. Judge Melhorn's charge under the condition of majority rule. to the jury was manifestly in favor But the party's mission is not to go of the accused, and when the jury out hunting for strays, and to offer | retired at 5 o'clock there were few persons who believed that there with it than are to be found in its | would be any other verdict than an acquittal. It was 6 o'clock when the jury arrived at a verdict, and fully an hour elapsed before the prisoner, the attorneys and the court officials had all gathered. Dr. Edmon entered the court room smiling and confident, and sat down with his promise of principle, the people have attorneys. The imrors responded in the usual manner as to finding a verdict, and the same was then opened. It was in the usual form and found the prisoner "not guilty." The audience showed such enthusiastic satisfaction at the announcement that the bailiffs had considerable difficulty in restoring order. Mr. Parker renewed his motion that Mrs. Edmon be admitted to bail, but Prosecutor Murphy moved that she be discharged, the state not possessing sufficient evidence to warrant her detention. Judge Melhorn thereupon ordered her discharged, and the case against her stricken from the docket. Dr. and Mrs. Edmon were then driven to their home at Tontogany.

## A Comfortable Explanation.

Philadelphia Times.

The obvious explanation of the failure of the new city loan—that 3 per cent is not a sufficient rate of interest to tempt investors just at this time—is confirmed by the fact that Brook-lyn has just offered \$570,000 in bonds lyn has just offered \$570,000 in bonds at 3½ per cent and received bids for nearly \$7,000,000, the issue being made at \$103.81. At the same time a 3 per cent loan offered by New York met with only a little better success than the Philadelphia offer. In this instance it is not a question of credit; it is simply a question of the profitable use of capital, and the disposition to demand a better rate is a sign that money is again finding employment in business.

## Escape the Statistician.

Pittsburg Post.

One short year has worked a tremendous change in the opinions of manufacturers. We see it all about us here in Western Pennsylvania. Instead of the calamity, low wages and idleness for capital and labor predicted a year ago, we have daily bulletins of increased prosperity, milis running oh double turn, and voluntary advances in wages that have passed the capacity of the statistician to number.

Against Bikes and Guns.

Helena Independent.

Your Uncle Benjamin Harrison is credited with saying that he thinks' in disgraceful for ladies to ride on bicy's cles, that he does not believe love matches can be made on wheels, and that the time of late when he most wished he had his gun was when he saw a woman riding on a wheel and chewing gum. Shades of our anceschewing gum. Shades of our tors, this is homicidal mania. our ances-

They Need No Protection.

Philadelphia Ledger.
The truth is, and it would be idle to close our eyes to the fact, that American maufacturers have reached the point of extent and quality of production which at last enables them to take their place in the van of the world's industrial competition. Take Command, Roger. St. Louis Republic.
Senator Mills fears that nobody is left to represent the Democracy led by the two old heroes of immortal memory. He is mistaken. There are great Democrats yet, and Roger Q. Mills is one of them. It is in him to make potent the hard money Democracy of the party's great founders.

# MATCHING MONEY.

aldermen should have examined it what we want to get at is the fact before they voted to invest \$10,000 we are proceeding."

Mr. Harvey—The "school" is alle-

MAIGHING MOLEY.

It continued From First Page.

the castigation which he says he administered them on the spot (laughter). The book even goes further; it describes the crestfallen manner in which some of these gentlemen left the room after being worsted in this fearful manner (laughter). I feel now that about the book, so we will know where we are proceeding."

Mr. Harvey—The "school" is allegorical; it marshals the opinions of the two sides to this controversy, so that one in imagination can see the conflict of opinions and the contest as it proceeds. It puts in the mouths of the gold standard advocates their well known views, fairly stated, with which the country had been flooded up to the time the "School" was written. The strength of the book was intended to be in the fairness of stating those views. The fact that a little boy in knee pants was the instructor of the men was supposed to be sufficient to fix the story as allegorical. One reading Assop's fables does not care whether the animals talked or not. It is the subject and the truths uttered that give to it, in each instance, it importance. If it is charged that actual characters are used in the book, the should constitution, and the congress that met in pursuance of it that we should as educators upon Chili has the richest woman in the it proceeds. It puts in the mouths of its importance. If it is charged that ictual characters are used in the book, while similar books use fictitious characters; the answer is that the well known utterances and opinions of these men are used, and the further nswer, that Shakespeare used actual characters.

> A CHAPTER ON BABES. Mr. Horr-I submit that if my friend had studied the Scriptures ittle more carefully when he was look ing for the motto which I shall take up next, he would have found it somewhere stated that a man is not per-

> mitted to bear false witness against his neighbor. He says that he put into their mouths the words that they hemselves would have uttered. have had that done for me so many

intended to illustrate the fact that a boy, a child even, like his young fellow who taught finances in his book, could distinguish the difference be tween right and wrong, and would be among the first to learn to love a pure life. But I submit to him that that motto does not give an excuse for a boy, because he is in knee breeches, to stop telling the truth. It does not give the boy right to misrepresent

#### LAWS ON MONEY.

At this point the contestants discussed at some length the definition of money. Coming to the money system of the United States Mr. Horr said: "The first law that was ever passed in this United States upon the subject of money was on the 6th day of July, 1785; that was two years after the subject had been discussed it they be the subject of the subject of the subject had been discussed in the subject of the subject had been discussed in the subject of the subject had been discussed in the subject of the subject had been discussed in the subject after the subject had been discussed in every shape and form by the people and press of the United Staes. Congress then—I will say the exact words—'And on the question that the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Howell, every member answering aye, it was resolved that the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar. Resolved, that the smallest coin be of copper, of which 200 shall pass for one dollar. Resolved, that the several pieces shall increase the smallest coin be of copper, of which 200 shall pass for one dollar. Resolved, that the several pieces shall increase in a decimal ratio.' That was the first action taken by the American congress. They first fixed the unit—that is, the name of the thing that should be used as the measure of value—deciding that it should be called one dollar, and that the smallest division of that should be a half-cent piece; that it should be copper, and that it should take 200 of thm to make the unit. That was the first effort of the new government to establish a monetary system. Now, every one will say they had not yet stated at all what the dollar should consist of, except that 200 copper half-cents should be one of them, and that was the first unit of measure that congress established—200 balf-cent coppers. That is all the law there has ever been on the subject, and all that has ever been said about it anywhere (applause). So we had first the money of the daddles of copper—no doubt about it. Now comes the next important legislation upon this subject: 'Resolved, that the standards of the United States of America for gold and silver shall be eleven parts fine and one part alloy.' Originally that was the weight of alloy in all the coins of the United States. Afterwards we reduced the alloy so that it was one part in ten." ed the alloy so that it was one in ten."

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

Mr. Harvey—What Mr. Horr says about copper used as money during the continental days preceding the adoption of the constitution is trivial to be used in this argument. At the time our constitution was framed the details governing the concurrent coinage of the two metals in our financial system was under discussion in committees and between statesmen of that period. So, while these details were left to congress, after the adoption of the constitution, a bimetallic system was provided for in that constitution. Article lapsection is says: "Congress shall have plower to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins." Section 10 says: "No state shall coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." If says gold and silver (Applause), not gold or silver (Applause). This is the constitution. The states surrendered to congress the right to separately coin money, but expressly tetained the right to the use of the silver and gold as money. Nather as token money, one rep-WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS. constitution. The states surrendered to congress the right to separately coin money, Dutexpressly etained the right to the use of the silver and gold as money. Neither as token money, one representing the other, as silver is now coined representing gold, but both as money in their own right (Applause). Congress, in good faith with the states, has no more right to demonetize one of these metals than it has to demonetize both of them, without the consent of the states (Applause). The men who framed this constitution then proceeded to give it the construction intended. They gave to both metals equal dignity, equal rights, except to make the dollar of silver and it the unit of value in which the value of gold would be measured, but with concurrent coinage of silver. They gave both metals free and unlimited coinage. Both were given full and unlimited use in the payment of debts. There was no discrimination made in the use of the two metals, except that the unit of value was to reside in the silver dollar, and that gold coins were to be of the value of so many silver dollars. This is the exact language of the statute of the men who framed the constitution, and knew the construction that it was intended that it should have. Daniel Webster said (see Congressional Globe appendix, pages 54 to 56, Twenty-fourth congress, second session, Dec. 21, 1823), "Gold and silver is the money of the constitution." (Applause). The constitutional standard of value is established and cannot be overturned. To overturn it would shake the whole system. Gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and neither congress nor any state has authority

by congress, constitute the legal stand-ard of value in this country, and neither congress nor any state has authority o establish any other standard or dis-

nose of this. (Long and continued ap-

# ENLIGHTENING MR. HARVEY.

lar United States congress; and it is to the action of that constitution, and the congress that met in pursuance of it that we should as educators upon this question direct our attention. Alexander Hamilton recommended two units, one to be made from gold and one to be made from gold and one to be made from silver. Mr. Jefferson at one time came very near yielding to the arguments of Mr. Hamilton, but the whole matter went into the American congress at its second session, and, out of the recommendations and discussions that had been made, the result was the enactment of the law of 1792, and section 9 of that act is the one that settles this question. What Jefferson recommended for the unit was adopted, and the statute so reads, and the gold coins are valued in that actions. reads, and the gold coins are valued in that silver unit, and Hamilton's suggestion for two units, a gold unit and a silver unit, was not accepted by con-gress, and only a silver unit was pro-vided for in the act of 1792." TWO STANDARDS.

have had that done for, me so many times in my life that I know what it means. But now I come to the motto of the book, which is this: "I thank Thee, Oh Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes." Does my friend desire to intimate that the kind of finance which he teaches is something that babes will understand, but the people who know anything will never be able to comprehend? (Applause and laughter),

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr mininterprets the meaning of that verse. The word "babes" is intended to mean the pure of mind and unselfish. It is in that sense that it is used in the Bible, and means that those pure of mind and unselfish can see clearly those things which the impure of mind and selfish cannot see or understand."

Mr. Horr—Now, all this talk of Mr. Harvey's is of very little importance so far as I am concerned. What I say is that when they passed that law then they passed tha

for gold, consequently the gold left the country.

Mr. Harvey—I want now to call attention to the fact that for several years our side has claimed that silver was fixed in 1792 as the unit of value, continuing to 1873, as strenuously denied by the other side, denied by the other side to such an extent that they went to the trouble in this city of getting an ex-judge, an associate of bankers, to render an ex-parte opinion that silver was not fixed by the act of 1792 as the unit of values, and telegraphed that opinion all over the country, and it was reported in the newspapers editorially all over the country, and a professor in a university that is built with a money lender's capital wrote articles published in the Times-Herald denying that silver was made the unit of value in 1792, and these articles were copied in their friendly papers all over the country. And now we come face to face with the other side where they do not dare to mislead; and in the first joint debated question in this controversy bated question in this controversy they are forced by the truth to admit that 371¼ grains of silver was fixed as the unit of value (loud applause) by he unit of value (loud applause) by he act of 1792, and remained such to

1873. Mr. Horr-Who is admitting that? SILVER SACRED.

Mr. Harvey—The reading of the debate thus far will show that Mr. Horr has admitted it. Now, why was silver made the unit of value by that act? This was to be a government of the people, with its organic laws, its financial policy and its statute laws intended to promote the interests of the many, the poorer people. Silver was the money of the plain people. How did they favor it? They made it the unit—the thing in which gold was to be valued. The silver coins were not to be recoined or exchanged. Silver—the people's money—would be treated as sacred. The unit would be undisturbed. This was the intention of those who framed our republican government and our financial laws. To call in the silver coins to redeem them would be a serious interference with the business of the people; to recoin the gold coins would not to any great extent. The people's money was to control the rich man's money. This was as it should be. This was intended to be the financial system of our re-SILVER SACRED. was as it should be. This was intended to be the financial system of our re-public, instituted to resist the influence public, instituted to resist the influence of the monarchies of the old world.

Mr. Horr—I want to say here the question of the unit I have not disposed of today; I am not through with it, and as he has taken so much time, I want to give a word as to why they recoined the gold instead of the silver. The reason was because we had been on a silver basis, and they did not intend to disturb the relation of money to the business of the country. Gold had not been used, and they proposed to put the gold dollar so that it would equal the silver dollar, the one we had been using and the one under which contracts had been made; and so they resolved to cut down the gold dollar esolved to cut down the gold dolla to make it even with the one the people had been using. That is the reason Here ended the first day's debate.

# NO THIRD TERM WANTED.

Ben Cable Says Cleveland Would Certainly Not Run.

PORTLAND, Or., July 16 .- Ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable, of Illinois, in an interview today, speaking about President Cleveland and a third term, said: "When the proper time comes the president will make himself mighty clear on the subject if necessary. He will not be before the convention nor would he run if nominated." Continu ing Mr. Cable said: "Silver will not have any formidable support in the next Democratic national convention The craze is dying out. William R. Morrison will be supported by the Illinois delegation for president."

## MANUAL TRAINING.

Convention of the Tenchers! Association at Chicago. CHICAGO, July 16.-Practical in

structors from all parts of the country, representing the Manual Training School Teachers' Association of America, were welcomed to Chicago and the Armour institute today by Dr. D. C. Milner, of the institute. The occasion was the opening session of the second annual convention of the association, which is an outgrowth of the World's fair congresses, and includes not only men and women engaged in training children in the manual training schools, but persons interested in education along practical lines generally.

None Drowned. NEW RICHLAND, Minn., July 16 .-The reports of wholesale drowning in Beaver lake, east of here in Steele county, are incorrect. There has been no drowning at the lake

# ESCAPED IN A BOAT

E. W. Davis for murder will begin at

Fort Pierre tomorrow. He refused to

state what he will do in the matter of defense. When his Illinois record

as a thief and jail-breaker was read

to him today he considered it a great

Postoffice Robbed.

DURAND, Wis., July 16 .- The post-

About \$1,000 in postage stamps and money were taken. The safe was

blown open with powder. It was evidently amateurs' work. A packet of

valuable papers taken was found in

a box car near the elevator this morn-

WATERTOWN, S. D., July 16 .-

William Leary, the Brookings county horse thief, who has been in jail here

ince June 1, awaiting trial, broke jail

by sawing off two of the steel bars.

Leary escaped from the sheriff of

Brookings county last March, but was caught at Galesburg, Ill., and brought

Winona's Artesian.

WINONA, July 16 .- The contract for

boring the city water supply artesian well was let last evening to A. J. Bautch, of Independence, Wis. The contract price is \$725 for the first 500 foot \$150 per life.

feet, \$1.50 per lineal foot for the next

300 feet and \$1.60 per lineal foot for all

North Dakota Knights.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 16 .-

The Knights of Pythias grand lodge

convened here today and will probably

Saloons to Close.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 16 .-

Saloons in East Grand Forks are to

be closed at 11 p. m. and on Sundays

hereafter, an order having been issued

tonight to that effect by Mayor Rine-

hart as a result of a fight in the city

Editors to Organize.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., July 16 .- A

meeting of the editors of the Seventh and a portion of the Sixth congres-

sional districts will be held at Alexan-

dria, Aug. 1 and 2, for the purpose of

organizing a Northwestern Minnesota

Editorial association. It will be somewhat on the plan of the Southwestern

Newspaper Suspends.

WOONSOCKET, S. D., July 16 .- The

Artesian Chronicle, one of the ablest

ended publication last week, after a

ife of three years. The publishers

Republican papers in this county, sus-

wish to devote their whole time to the

Creamery Plant Burned.

HECLA, S. D., July 16.-The Hecla

Creamery company's plant burned to the ground last night. Loss, about

\$2,000; no insurance. This was a new plant, having been in operation only

Industrial Exhibition.

WINNIPEG, July 16 .- The fifth an-

nual fair of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association opened here to-

day under the most favorable and

Manitoba, and Gov. Mackintosh, of

the Northwest territories, besides the mayor and other prominent person-

ages, delivered addresses. Exhibits are present from Manitoba, the North-

west territories and Ontario, and the

total aggregates 3,594. The live stock

Gets Six Months.

ST. JAMES, Minn., July 16.-Clarence

Lyman, who was convicted of forgery

in the second degree at the May term of the district court, was sentenced to

six months in the state prison by

Herding on Reservations.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 16 .-

William Place and several other stock-men west of here on White river have

been proceeded against by the federal

authorities for herding cattle on the

Indian reservation. A large number of

stockmen's cattle have been seized and are now held at Rosebud agency as

contrabands. The stockmen will be

tried at the next term of the United

Killed by Lightning.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 16 .- A spe-

cial from Melrose says that the ten-year-old son of F. Schleppenbach, of

that place, was killed by lightning this

Three Years at Waupun.

Special to the Globe. WINONA, Minn., July 16.—John Les-

sau, the man who broke into the Cen-terville, Wis., store about a month ago,

has been sentenced to three years in

Titus Case May Come Up.

MOORHEAD, Minn., July 16 .- Judge

Baxter, of Fergus Falls, convenes a special term of court in chambers here

comorrow to try civil and law cases

It is probable that the famous Titus

Jimmy Ryan Fights a Draw.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—Fifteen hundred people witnessed a ten-round bout between Wiley Evans, of this city, and Jimmy Ryan, of St. Paul. It was evenly contested, and the deci-

What Can't Be Cured.

States court at Deadwood.

Special to the Globe.

Special to the Globe.

case will come up.

sion was a draw.

Boston Herald.

morning.

sion which convened here today.

Severance in the adjourned ses-

publication of an agricultural paper

Horse Thief at Large.

ffice here was buglarized last night.

Special to the Globe.

Special to the Globe.

Special to the Globe

further depths.

Special to the Globe.

Special to the Globe.

Minnesota association.

just started by them.

Special to the Globe.

display is especially fine.

Special to the Globe.

Special to the Globe

two months.

be in session three days.

AMERICAN MISSIONS IN ECUADOR BROKEN UP BY THE RE-VOLT.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

SISTERS OF THE BENEDICTINE ORDER FORCED TO FLY FOR THEIR LIVES.

FEARS FOR SOME LEFT BEHIND.

State Department Sending Instructions to American Consuls to Demand Protection.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Ex-Rep-

esentative Timothy Campbell, of New

York, called at the state department oday and had a conference with Acting Secretary Adee respecting the ill-treatment of certain American missionaries in Ecuador during the progress of the recent revolution in that country In 1887 a number of sisters of the Ben edictine order sailed from New York for Ecuador to establish missions there. Mr. Campbell secured passage for them. They started missions at Roe-apurte, where a convent was established in charge of Sister Theresa, and at Babahoyo and Calcetra, the latter in charge of Sister Genevieve. The latcompanied by Sisters Francis de Sales and Josephine, after having exper-ienced great hardships in Ecuador. During the revolution the mission at Calcetra was destroyed and the sisters were ill-treated and compelled to escape from the country in a small boat. The other missions suffered also, and the sisters who reached New York are apprehensive as to the fate of the twnty-two missionaries they left behind, from whom nothing has been heard. After hearing this statement Acting Secretary Adee promised to cable to United States Minister Tollman at Quito, instructing him to secure governmental protection for the re-mainder of the little band and see that they are not further persecuted. It is probable that as soon as the case can be put in proper shape our government will be asked to prefer a demand for reparation upon the Ecuadorian gov rnment for this outrage.

#### TUBBESING WINNER.

He Gets the Medal for High Score at Lakeview.

Special to the Globe. LAKE CITY, Minn., July 16 .- The camps of the two state commands at Lakeview were broken this afternoon, the First mounted battalion, with horses and artillery pieces leaving by special train at 2:30, and the field and staff officers and companies of the militia by special little later. The fine gold medal offered by Theodore G. Welther, to be presented to the "D" man making the highest aggregate score, was won by Private L. H. Tubbesing, his grand total score being 166-within one of a sharpshooter's qualification. Other gold medals offered by the company to the members making the next highest scores were awarded to Private O. Sobotka and Corporal F. E. Krembs, who made respective grand totals of 163 and

The gold medal offered by C. E. Crittenden & Co., of this city, to the individual of the brigade making the highest score at the known distance ranges was won by Private George E. Geddes, Company B, Third regiment. His score was 126 out of a possible 150. Those who had qualified as sharpshooters at any previous engagement were debarred from entering this contest.

The encampments of the First regiment and artillery this year were more satisfactory in every respect than any they have ever held. The Third infantry, U. S. A., has peen ordered to break camp on Saturday morning at 6. They will go from here to Camp Douglass, Wis., by special train.

## Sent to State Prison.

Special to the Globe. ELLSWORTH, Wis., July

George Klingensmith and Alfred Han-son both pleaded guilty to burglary, and County Judge Allen P. Weld sen tenced George Klingensmith teen months and Hanson to thirteer months at hard labor in the state prison at Waupun.

## Prominent People Wed.

Special to the Globe. WORTHINGTON, Minn., July 16.-Word has reached here of the marriage at Spirit Lake, Io., of John Cousins and Mrs. Aikin Miner. The groom is a very wealthy citizen of Spirit Lake. Mrs. Miner, now Mrs. Cousins is the widow of Capt. Aikin Miner one of the earliest settlers of Nobles county and Worthington, who was at one time quite wealthy, but died

some years ago.

Many Homesteaders File. DULUTH, Minn., July 16. - Forty nen, mostly homesteaders, stood on the steps of the government building all night, in order to file on lands that were thrown open for settlement this norning. The towns offered were 55, 29; 156, 28; 155, 28, and 156, 27. About sixty men were in line when the doors opened, and forty-one filed. The land is valuable both for timber and farming purposes. The favorite town was

#### Russian Colony to Locate. Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., July 16 .- A colony of twenty families from Southern Russia arrived this morning and will locate on Willow creek, twenty miles west of here, where a colony was started last year.

Thrown on Her Head. PRINCETON, Minn., July 16 .- Mrs. John Harmon, of the town of Germany, was thrown from her carriage in a runaway, striking on her head. Her case is critical and she may die.

Special to the Globe.

Boston Herald.

A sensitive stickler for the eternal fitness of things objects in print to the word "bike," because it is not a contraction of the word for which it is used. He is in favor of "bice" or "cike" if there must be an abbreviation. It is in vain. It is "bike" and bike it will remain despite its ugliness and its conflict with the proprieties. It Can't Go Clear Around.

PRINCETON, Minn., July 16.—Mrs.
John Harmon, of the town of Germany, was thrown from her carriage in a runaway, striking on her head.
Her case is critical and she may die.

And Davis Laughed.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., July 16.—The trial of

