THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
At the Globe Building.
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable in Advance.

Daily and Sunday, per month	.50
Daily and Sunday, 6 months.	$2.75
Daily and Sunday, one year...	$5.00
Daily only, per month......	.40
Daily only, six months....	.$2.25
Daily only, one year.......	.$4.00
Sunday only, one year......	.$1.50
Weekly, one year........	..$1.00

Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE. St. Paul, Minn.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 517, TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. N. W.

Complete files of the Globe always kept on hand for reference.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Forecasts for Saturday: For Minnesota: Showers; cooler in extreme southeast portion; westerly winds.

For Wisconsin: Showers; cooler in eastern portion; southwesterly winds.

For North Dakota: Fair; warmer; westerly winds.

For South Dakota: Fair; slightly warmer in western portion; variable winds.

For Montana: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Aug 9, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

St. Paul	76	Swift Current	56
Duluth	62	Qu'Appelle	52
La Crosse	86	Minnedosa	58
Huron	70	Winnipeg	68
Pierre	72	Port Arthur	58
Moorhead	76		
St. Vincent	66	Buffalo	74-82
Bismarck	66	Boston	76-84
Williston	62	Cheyenne	68-70
Havre	66	Chicago	88-90
Miles City	68	Cincinnati	88-94
Helena	66	Montreal	72-80
Edmonton	62	New Orleans	82-90
Battleford	52	New York	82-86
Prince Albert	52	Pittsburg	88-92
Calgary	66		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.79; thermometer, 79; relative humidity, 78; wind, southeast; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 92; minimum thermometer, 66; daily range, 26; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .59.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

	Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul		14	1.0	*0.1
La Crossse		10	2.5	0.0
Davenport		15	1.2	—0.2
St. Louis		30	9.8	—0.4

*Rise —Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Observer.

"AND MINNEAPOLIS."

The Pioneer Press is to be pardoned for some degree of exasperation on account of its failure to rouse any interest in its tale of census frauds. Its sensation has fallen absolutely flat. But that it might have expected when it deigned to follow the role originally adopted by the Minneapolis Penny Press. One shriek of fraud to answer another shriek of fraud did yeoman service five years ago, and the people of both cities paid for it roundly. One who remembers the dismal outcome of that doughty effort in which the Pioneer Press participated, and has seen the evil consequences to both communities of the passions that it engendered, would think that it could not care to revive a sensation so melancholy and so stale. Especially is this true as investigation shows the slenderest basis of reason for the violent denunciation of the pair of Presses—the Penny and the Pioneer. It did not even sell newspapers. Still, if that kind of thing is to one's stomach, let him indulge in it; only the Globe need not be expected to have a conniption fit over nothing.

There is one portion of the lofty declaration of the Pioneer Press, however, with which the Globe is bound to deal as it deserves. That paper may discuss freely the wild-eyed rumors which it chooses to regard as news, or any conclusions drawn from them. When it impugns the motives of others, and contrasts their sordidness with its own impeccable devotion to principle, it treads upon ground so dangerous that its own consciousness should bid it step lightly. It says that it is the only vigilant and disinterested custodian of the interests of St. Paul. It says that the Globe under its old management left the Pioneer Press to fight the battles of St. Paul alone, "while it seized the opportunity to curry favor with Minneapolis, and went around begging subscriptions and advertisements as the reward of its treachery to the interests of St. Paul." It makes the accusation definite by adding that "the Globe under its new management seems anxious to maintain its ancient reputation." This is our apology for recalling the very unpleasant facts connected with the course of the Pioneer Press in interurban matters, which a cautious regard for its reputation would have permitted to slumber forgotten.

Up to the year 1890 the Pioneer Press claimed to have a publication office in each of these two cities, and to be issued from them "simultaneously." It bore on its date line the heading, "St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press." Its solicitude for Minneapolis business was extreme. Everything published in its columns was prepared with a view to retaining Minneapolis patronage. So far did this go that this great soldier of St. Paul did not permit the name of the city that nourished it to appear unattended in its pages except when relating to strictly local matter. It was "St. Paul and Minneapolis;" and the "damnable iteration" of that "and Minneapolis" recurred with a faithfulness such as business considerations alone command. The begging of subscriptions and advertisements by its representatives in Minneapolis in those days has never been equaled; and the weapons by which "all the fighting necessary to secure fair and just treatment for this city" should have been done rusted idly on the walls of the Pioneer Press castle.

Then came the census outbreak. Until that time the tender constraint of business interest had sufficed to keep intact the "and Minneapolis" dual relation, for whose dissolution the people of St. Paul had plead in vain for years. But now arose an issue that could not be dodged. When the two cities were in an uproar, and the men of each so inflamed as to be almost ready to go out to battle with each other, neutrality must end. The Pioneer Press had to make its choice. It was compelled, at last, to take a side. It was obliged to stand with the people of the city in which it was actually published and must continue to be issued. Not, however, without conditions. The business conduct of the institution shone luminous through the clouds of census conflict. The value of the Pioneer Press as an ally, the pecuniary sacrifices that it must make were laid before the people, and bankers and business men were asked to contribute in subscriptions and advertising here to make good its losses by the dropping of the magic "and Minneapolis," and the sweeping away of the "simultaneous" fiction. The Pioneer Press lopped off the Minneapolis end, and contributed thereafter from its fund of unwisdom to the plan of campaign in St. Paul, which ended as every St. Paul man knows and as few care to hear about now. But as a reward of its virtue it exacted and received a contribution to its business resources from St. Paul patrons, which was a commercial equivalent for what it relinquished in Minneapolis. It was a soldier in the cause, but it was not in such haste to enlist as to make it forget that soldiers sometimes get bounties.

We take no pleasure in reviving this closed chapter, familiar enough to many people in St. Paul. But the Globe, which stands for honesty, fair play, sanity and courtesy in the treatment of all questions, will permit no reflection upon its motives without a casual inquiry into the record of its assailant. It will fight for St. Paul and her interests, when they are concerned, against any and all comers, to the last ditch. But it will neither give countenance to idle rumors tending to revive the unfortunate occurrences of five years ago, in which rumors not a hundred people in either city have the slightest interest or confidence, nor will it be moved from its policy of fidelity with soberness by the charge of an interested motive. The accusation is not one which lies in the mouth of the Pioneer Press to make. "The begging of subscriptions and advertisements in Minneapolis, as the price of treachery to St. Paul" went out of fashion in 1890, when the only paper ever systematically guilty of it, the Pioneer Press, discontinued it, for a money consideration; an event which, we trust, for its own sake, it will not again compel any friend of truth to resurrect.

AN IGNIS FATUUS.

The glimmering marsh-light which has led some Democrats far from the path of sound doctrine and of party expediency is fairly exhibited in the following from an editorial article in the New Orleans Times-Democrat:

> "If the experience of Mississippi be taken as a guide, a firm position on silver would check these desertions to the Populists and bring back into the Democratic camp some 30,000 voters who have wandered off in the last few years, and who would regard a strong silver plank as a flag of truce and amnesty as those in Mississippi have done."

This is the most extraordinary political delusion that ever obtained lodgment in the minds of otherwise sensible men. It is contrary both to the simplest logic and the plain facts of experience everywhere. It is the old argument that it is worth while to sacrifice a principle for the sake of getting a vote, with this modification: that what the Times-Democrat proposes is for the Democratic party to sacrifice a principle without getting a vote. What it means by "a firm position on silver," and "a strong silver plank," is a declaration by the Democratic party in favor of independent free coinage by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1. What it says this will do is to bring back 30,000 alleged voters who have deserted to the Populists.

There is not the slightest reason for making this assertion. If a voter is so carried away by the free silver argument that he will renounce his Democracy and go over to the People's party, then he is not to be won back by any such concession. He will return when he has found out that he was mistaken about the importance attending the free coinage of silver. If he does not discover that, he will remain where he is. The People's party, in the first place, offers him just as much inducement in the way of free silver as any other organization can. In addition to that, it offers him practically unlimited quantities of other fiat money, whose issue can be proved not only justifiable but necessary by exactly the same argument that is applied to silver. Unless, therefore, the Democratic party is prepared to go as far and bid as high as the Populists for the support of those who hold the fiat theory of money, it is senseless for it to enter the competition. Not one vote can it recapture of those Populist recruits.

On the other side lies an element in the problem which the Times-Democrat, in common with others who argue injudiciously, leaves out of the calculation. It tells us of the free silver Democrats who, it alleges, would return to the fold. It does not mention the sound money Democrats who will inevitably leave the party the moment it pronounces for free silver. We do not pretend to say how it is in the state of Mississippi, but we do know that in every state north of Missouri and the Ohio river such losses would outnumber threefold any possible gains from the People's party and the Republicans combined. It is ignis fatuus that is leading the Democrats of a few Southern states astray. The common sense and ordinary observation of the party in other states will prevent their policy from being carried out. The trade which they would have Democracy make would be a losing one, even if there were no principle involved. Why a party should think it politic to take a chance of gaining one vote at the cost of a certain loss of two is the practical question that will be presented to the national convention. We see no reason to fear the result.

JOINED TO ITS IDOLS.

It is amusing from the party point of view, humiliating and discouraging from that of the practical citizen, to consider the result of the campaign within the Republican party in Pennsylvania. That state has been for years the unquestioned private property of the bosses of the Republican machine. There are no two men in the United States who have a more undesirable political reputation than Cameron and Quay. They are men without principle in politics, men who have reduced the system of machine government to a science, men who control the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and through it the government of the state, so completely that the holding of any election has become a foolish form. Year by year, when ever a state convention is to meet or members of a legislature to be elected, some lonesome political reformer raises his voice in the wilderness, girds up his loins and starts out to rouse the people for the overthrow of Cameron and Quay. The discussion of these reform movements affords to the people of Pennsylvania about the only amusement that they can get out of politics. The result of every election being foreordained, they have to have their fun before candidates are nominated.

They have just had one of these paroxysms of virtue, and a strong opposition, headed by Gov. Hastings, has been fighting Quay in every part of the state, with the solid support of the reform element as far as it exists in Pennsylvania. The results are now summed up by the Philadelphia Times in the statement that out of sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania, Senator Quay will be supported for chairman of the state committee by absolutely solid delegations from not less than fifty and probably fifty-four, with divided delegations in at least five counties more. He can count now on a majority of the whole convention, without Philadelphia or Pittsburg, while he will have a considerable vote from these two cities.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania is for Quay. He represents the average political morality of that state. The moral sense of its people has been lowered and almost destroyed by the effect of the protective system. During the whole lifetime of most of its voters, nearly every Pennsylvanian has felt that a high tariff was a matter of life and death to him. He has been taught that it was right and a part of honorable politics to demand that the industries of his state be paid a profit out of taxes wrung from the people of all the rest of the Union. To men who have accepted this as a political gospel, the doctrine of Mr. Ingalls, that the decalogue has no place in American politics, is the only one true or possible. They do not discredit themselves, therefore, they only express concretely their average intelligence and morality in politics, when they continue to select Quay as the man whom they delight to honor. Pennsylvania is joined to its idols. We cannot expect to see the triumph of higher ideals or purer methods of politics in that state until the curse of the robber tariff, which has perverted the moral standards of the whole people, shall have been lifted.

A BOOMERANG.

The facts furnished to the Globe, by its special correspondent at Washington, concerning the case of the pensioner Jerry Pembrook, of St. Paul, which was exploited a short time ago in a local Republican paper, show that it was inadvisable for anybody on that side of the fence to open up this particular question. It is an almost universal rule that when complaint of injustice to a pensioner is made, an analysis of the facts shows not only that no injustice has been done, but that he himself is either responsible for the trouble complained of, or that he has attempted to take advantage of the liberality of a generous people. In this instance it happens that the Republican editor has put his foot in it rather more seriously than usual. He claims in both news and editorial columns that a cruel wrong was done to Pembrook. If we take no account of the circumstances and simply admit the statement that there was a wrong, then the Republican party stands guilty of having committed it. It must, indeed, require either an extraordinary ignorance of the facts or an unusual degree of effrontery to claim that the Democratic party, or any official of it, is responsible for the treatment by Republican officeholders of an applicant for a pension.

We wish to reiterate with emphasis the statement of our correspondent, based on the official records of the pension department, that every act complained of in the Pembrook case was the act of a Republican commissioner. The pension was allowed originally by Commissioner Van Aernam. The pensioner was dropped from the rolls in 1876 by Commissioner Bentley. If he was not entitled to a pension, the fault of allowing it was committed under the administration of the former. If he was entitled to a pension, the cruel wrong of cutting it off must be charged to the latter. The second pension allowance, under the act of 1890, was made by Commissioner Raum. We have not heard of anybody who ac-

cuses Green B. Raum of denying a pension which there was any reason to grant. Yet the order directing that no money be paid to Pembrook until he had reimbursed the government for the money erroneously paid to him under the original allowance in 1871, was also the act of Commissioner Raum. There has been no action taken in this case since the Democratic administration came into power, and it has never been before Commissioner Lochren in any way. The course taken by the department was in accordance with the rules enforced by all Republican secretaries of the interior and commissioners of pensions. Whether this were right or wrong, the vital and final fact is that the pension department, since administered by a Democratic commissioner, has never passed upon Pembrook's case or had it under consideration.

We feel that this instance is worthy of more than ordinary prominence, as illustrating the utter recklessness of partisan misstatements indulged in by the Republican press. The charge was made by a Republican newspaper in St. Paul, claiming credit for fairness and honesty of statement. Yet it cited this as only one instance of a uniform discrimination against pensioners by Commissioner Lochren. No effort was made to ascertain the facts, either by consulting with Commissioner Lochren in Minneapolis, or by making an inquiry at Washington. Because the statement of the case presented tended to throw discredit upon the action of the pension bureau, and to prejudice the old soldiers against the Democratic party, it was admitted and made the subject of violent editorial comment. The Globe has ascertained the facts in order to drive home the conviction of a misrepresentation which is clearly inexcusable, whether it arose from accident or intention. Those who have asserted that Pembrook is the victim of official indifference and Democratic hatred of the veteran have appealed to Caesar, and to Caesar they shall go. If that is true, then Pembrook is the victim of some one or another of the Republican pension commissioners who alone decided his case. We leave the Pioneer Press, in whose columns this false and malicious assertion originally appeared, to such explanation of its conduct as it may think consistent with honorable journalism.

ONLY CONJECTURE POSSIBLE.

To the Editor of the Globe.

"Can any man, by taking thought, add a cubit to his stature?"

Can any legislature by a "Be it enacted" make a bushel of timothy seed worth sixteen bushels of wheat?

Can any congress or any number of congresses or the whole world make sixteen ounces of silver worth one ounce of gold and cause them to be always worth exactly the same?

F. D. WILLIS.

St. Paul.

Stated as a syllogism our correspondent's questions would read: No man can add a cubit to his stature by taking thought. No legislature can make a bushel of timothy seed the equivalent in value of sixteen bushels of wheat. Therefore, no congress or body of congresses can make sixteen ounces of silver the equivalent in value of one ounce of gold, or permanently maintain it. As to the first proposition, there is no question. As to the second one, no one would care to attempt its negation and prove it. As to the conclusion, who knows? The congress of the United States tried it and failed. It might or it might not follow that the congresses of the world would also fail. It has never been tried; it would be purely experimental.

The question underlies the proposition of international bimetallism. So far in the discussion of that question there has been no suggestion of a ratio. Many politicians have made use of it as a convenient retreat from a question they preferred not to answer. Many believe it feasible; others think, as our correspondent does, that it is impossible. After all it is merely a question of credit. Metallic money, conforming to the commercial ratio, requires no use of credit. Paper money, above the metallic reserve, is all credit. Metallic money, beyond the commercial value of the metal in it, is credit. Fifty per cent of the $500,000,000 of money resting on silver, issued by this country, rests on the credit of the government; that is, on general confidence in our ability to redeem it in the money recognized as the best.

The third question involves the proposition of all the governments to take all the silver that may be produced and coin it at a ratio to gold of sixteen to one, and to keep the silver coinage constantly convertible into gold. This means that they will put under all existing and all future production of silver the support of their combined credits. Credit has its limits no less for a government and for all governments than for an individual and for all individuals. When its limit is reached, depreciation follows in one case as in the other. The queston then is: Could the credit of all the governments sustain free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, with the present commercial ratio over thirty to one? Here one enters the region of conjecture. No such experiment has ever been tried. Individual nations have tried it and failed. Their credit had not sufficient sustaining power. There are too many factors in the problem to permit any ready conclusion, affirmative or negative. Public confidence, the effect on production, are some of them. While there can be no doubt that "any number of congresses or the whole world" could maintain effectually the bimetallic system at some ratio, whether they could do so at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a question that no one can answer except by a guess.

Either association with such paternalistic ideas as protection breeds an indifference to accuracy and a defiance of mathematics, or, what is more probable, it is loose-jointed minds that accept its delusions for facts. We had an illustration, to which we have occasionally and casually referred, in the stout assertion of our own gallant Col. Kiefer, that a tax could be reduced one hundred and fifty per cent and yet survive. And now comes the Springfield, Illinois, Journal—meeting the statement of the Register that wages were ten per cent higher in the rolling mills than under McKinleyism—and soberly declares that "wages at the rolling mills are 100 per cent less now than they were ten years ago under protection and union rules." This is worse than "pauper" labor; it is "working for nothing and boarding yourself."

The St. Louis Republic, at one time a strong silver organ, has only this to say of the action at Pertle Springs: "Nobody will seriously contend that the convention has added to the strength of the Democratic party. Thanks to the moderation of some of its guiding spirits, it has not done any injury which cannot be repaired by continued moderation on all sides." This may be what they call an "indorsement" in the Southwest.

When those locomotives which are to make 150 miles an hour come into use a St. Paul man can get his dinner at 12, go to Chicago and attend a ball game at 4, and go to bed at home at 9. Or he can leave St. Paul at noon and attend the theater in New York at 8 and be in St. Paul for breakfast the next morning.

Senator Blackburn is duly sorry Justice Jackson is dead, but if his death elevates Lindsay to the supreme bench and Carlisle to the senate, Blackburn will not fail to be thankful for the removal from his path of a stumbling block which is reaching the proportions of a mountain.

There is a very important omission in the statement of State Oil Inspector Foote. He says "total number of gallons of oil approved for use in Minnesota, 10,320,255." Then he should have said: "Total fees received for same, $$$$$$."

A correspondent reminds the president that Minnesota has a possible candidate for the supreme court vacancy in the person of Judge Lochren. Mr. Cleveland would make no mistake if he were appointed.

The most popular man in America will be picked for president in November, 1896. The most unpopular man in New York is ripe for picking right now. His name is Theodore Roosevelt.

There may be some things more preposterous than the Minneapolis Journal's intimation that Minneapolis will win the Western league pennant—but the Globe has not noticed them.

David B. Hill says a Western man should be named for president by the Democrats, and Col. Morrison bobs up with suspicious alacrity and indorses the sentiment.

The Rockefellers are finding the mining business a rocky road to travel, but, if iron is plenty, they will get a good foothold eventually.

JUDGE LOCHREN.

A Correspondent Suggests Him for the Supreme Bench.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I see that speculation is busy with the names of candidates to succeed the late Justice Jackson on the supreme bench. Why should not Minnesota be honored? We have in Judge Lochren, now commissioner of pensions, a man of ample qualifications and the highest personal worth. The distinctly judicial quality of Judge Lochren's mind, and his absolute integrity have been known to his fellow citizens for years. They have of late been displayed conspicuously upon a larger stage. There are few officials under this administration to whom the people owe more for the courageous discharge of duty than they do to Judge Lochren. Mr. Cleveland is given to surprises, and suits his pleasure and sound judgment in making appointments oftener than he consults the whims of politicians. He would make no mistake if he were to remember Minnesota and elevate Judge Lochren to the supreme bench. DEMOCRAT.

ROYAL SPONSORS.

The Salvation Army Has the Sanction of Crowned Heads.

Chicago Record.

Queen Sophia of Sweden, whose fifty-ninth birthday has just been celebrated with much pomp and ceremony at Drottningholm castle, Emperor William proceeding thither for the express purpose of tendering his congratulations and good wishes, is one of the most enthusiastic friends and promoters of the Salvation Army, a distinction which she shares with her niece, the Queen Regent of Holland.

Both queens publicly countenance and patronize the work of Gen. Booth, sending liberal subscriptions to his various funds and expressing the opinion that on religious and political grounds it is wise to encourage a form of worship which seems to suit the masses and finds the way to their hearts. Queen Victoria has as yet refrained from following suit, although it is well known that she approves of the work accomplished by Gen. Booth.

But the Empress of Germany, and the emperor, too, give evidence of the most undisguised hostility to the Salvationists, their army having been by imperial order subjected to annoyances and persecutions by the police. This is all the more strange as the consort of Emperor William professes a greater degree of interest in evangelical work among the masses than any other royal lady in the old world. Neither she nor her husband appears to bear in mind the axiom which King Frederick the Great used to boast was the keystone of Hohenzollern rule—namely, that every Prussian should be at liberty to save his soul in the way that suited him best.

In contrast to this nerrow-mindedness at Berlin we find the Salvation Army receiving tokens of imperial favor at St. Petersburg. Among the most cordial responses sent by Czar Nicholas in person to the messages, first of condolence, then of congratulation, which he received from abroad at the time of his father's death and his own marriage was one which he addressed to Gen. Booth in London. I suppose that unless the Salvation Army movement declines on the death of its founder and moving spirit, Gen. Booth, it will eventually—thanks to royal support—become just as popular with the rich and educated classes as it is with the masses.

The Idea Is Spreading.

Iowa Register.

Why not offer Des Moines bonds to Des Moines people? The city could afford to pay even 5 per cent on bonds taken at home, rather than pay a commission for negotiating bonds at 4 per cent in the East.

TORRENTS OF RAIN

MOST SEVERE DAMAGE REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF MANKATO.

CROPS HAVE NOT SUFFERED

FESTIVE BIKE RIDERS AT ST. CLOUD ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

ROCKEFELLER COMPROMISES.

The McKinley Suit Settled—General News of the Northwest.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Aug. 9.—The severest rainstorm in several years passed over the city today noon. Many roofs were blown off and trees and sidewalks lifted. The damage will reach several hundred dollars in the city. Hail and rain accompanied the wind.

Special to the Globe.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Aug. 9.—A heavy rain fell here early this morning and again this afternoon, which will do some damage to crops not yet cut, which is a small per cent.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Aug. 9.—The hot wave from early this morning dried up the moisture that fell last night, but another storm came this afternoon, delaying threshing, but reviving pastures and late crops.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 9.—Continuous showers last night and today have interfered with harvesting to a serious extent, but there is no wind, and grain will not be lodged.

ESTELLINE, S. D., Aug. 9.—An electric storm, the hardest for years, visited Eestelline last night; 1.25 inches of water fell. The lightning was almost continuous. Harvest is well along, but owing to the heavy crop and so much of it tangled by hail, dealers find it impossible to supply the demand for twine.

CARTHAGE, S. D., Aug. 9.—Heavy rain and thunder storms here the past two nights have thoroughly soaked the ground and given corn a new lease of life. During the storm lightning struck the residences of James Frisbee and Andrew Satter, doing considerable damage. It also struck a setting of stacked grain on the farm of Albert Jenson, burning two stacks to the ground.

CROP OF '95.

It Is of the Best Quality in Manitoba.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 9.—First sample of Manitoba's wheat crop of 1895, was received by the Lake of the Woods Milling company today from Melita. It is a splendid specimen of the red fife variety, the berry being unusually bright, plump and remarkably hard. weighing sixty-four pounds per bushel. This is said to be a fair sample of the whole crop in the Melita district. Fifty cents per bushel was the opening quotation.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 9.—A. E. Preston, grain buyer at Blunt, estimates that 1[illegible]5,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed at that point this year.

ROCKEFELLER COMPROMISES.

Settlement in the McKinley Case at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 9.—The $600,000 suit brought by William McKinley, of this city, against the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines, the Rockefeller corporation that controls the Messaba range, has been quietly settled for a trifle less than $200,000. By this settlement John D. Rockefeller practically admits that his agent, Rev. F. T. Gates, made fraudulent representations to McKinley to get his mine into the consolidation. It was a sure thing that McKinley would win, for, when the case was tried, in June, a single juror was the only obstacle to a big verdict, and the sentiment of the public was that the plaintiff had been defrauded. The verdict of $940,000 for Alfred Merritt against Rockefeller had considerable to do with the settlement. As there is a feeling on the part of some that Gates ought to be arrested for perjury, it is not likely that he is anxious to testify in Duluth again, and without him Rockefeller would have no case at all. This settlement will put the McKinleys on their feet again.

EDITORS ELECT OFFICERS.

Fergus Falls Wants to Entertain the Association Next Year.

Special to the Globe.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Aug. 9.—At the adjourned meeting of the editors today it was decided to call the association The Northwestern Minnesota Editorial association. Constitution and by-laws were adopted and the officers elected for the first year were Elmer Adams, of the Fergus Falls Journal, president; L. Osborne, of the Glyndon News, vice president; C. M. Bronson, of the Osakis Review, secretary; G. H. Sheets, of the Long Prairie Argus, treasurer; C. F. Hendryx, of Sauk Center; Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud; W. H. Goetzinger, of Elbow Lake; Hammond, of Crookston; Mitchell, of Alexandria, executive committee. The selection of the next meeting place is left to the executive commitee. Fergus Falls wants it for next year.

TAYLOR IN LUCK.

Two Years Imprisonment Is the Maximum in His Case.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 9.—The Taylor defalcation is about to be cleared up and the defaulting treasurer will be sentenced Tuesday. His bondsmen and himself this morning turned over to the state treasurer $100,000 in checks and drafts as agreed upon when he surrendered himself in June, and also a list of properties in which the defaulter held equities or owned prior to his skipping to South America. The value of the properties will be assessed by the state board and the amount agreed by them and the $100,000 will be credited to this deficit. The bondsmen will make up the balance. The statute on which it was thought Taylor would be sentenced for twenty years, is found defective, and two years will be the maximum.

CITY WANTS $150,000.

Eau Claire Sues Green and His Bondsmen.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 9.—Suit has been commenced by the city of Eau Claire against ex-City Treasurer Greene and his bondsmen, Hon. W. A. Rust and O. H. Ingram, to recover the shortage of Greene amounting to $150,000. Papers have been served by the sheriff.

Farewell to Mr. Sterling.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Aug. 9.—The farewell reception and banquet in honor of W. B. Sterling here tonight was one of the grandest social events in the history of the city, and was attended by prominent people from all parts of the state. Attorney General Crawford, in behalf of the friends, presented Mr. Sterling with an elegant gold watch, and Mrs. Sterling with a diamond pin. Among those who responded to toasts were Gov. Sheldon, Hon. A. B. Kittridge, of Sioux Falls; Congressman Gamble, of Yankton; Mrs. W. C. Foster, of Huron; Congressman Pickler, Hon. L. T. Taylor, of Alexandria; Hon. W. A. Lynch, of Huron, and others. Hon. A. C. Johnson was toastmaster. Music and dancing were indulged in. Mr. Sterling has accepted the position as general attorney for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway, with headquarters in Omaha.

Frisky Wheelmen Acquitted.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Aug. 9.—After a trial lasting a day and a half H. C. Ervin, J. N. Strihen and E. P. Long, arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct for taking part in the demonstration of wheelmen to show their disapproval of an ordinance passed by the council compelling riders to carry bells and lanterns, were acquitted. The jury was unanimous on the first ballot. The bicyclists had procured cow bells, and paraded the business part of the city for two hours.

Creamery Boys Strike.

MANKATO, Minn., Aug. 9.—A dozen boys employed at the Creamery Package Manufacturing company's factory ran away yesterday afternoon to attend the bicycle races. As this threw the other fifty employes out of work, the three ringleaders were discharged this morning. The rest of the dozen went out with them, which causes a shut-down of the factory. Their places will probably all be filled by Monday, so that operations will be resumed. The strikers include all the boys employed.

Not Rebuilding the Works.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Aug. 9.—Efforts to secure $3,000 bonus to aid in rebuilding the rattan works having failed, the stockholders will not rebuild this year. Some departments are still continued with cramped quarters. Twenty-five to thirty hands have been discharged, reducing the pay roll $10,000 to $15,000 annually. Specialties manufactured elsewhere being produced enables the plant to continue with smaller advantages.

Freight Trains Crash.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 9.—Train No. 36, going east on the Omaha, broke loose at 5 o'clock this morning near Humbird. Before a coupling could be made train No. 38, going in the same direction, collided with it, totally destroying six box cars and the engine. Engineer Burns received injuries while jumping from his engine. Traffic was delayed for seven hours.

Summer School Closes.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Aug. 9.—The summer school for county teachers closed today. It has been in session for the past month at the Winona high school building. As a closing entertainment, Miss Margaret Lennon, of St. Paul, this morning delivered a lecture on "Reading." The school enrolled 121 pupils this summer, being much larger and more successful than expected.

Foreclosing on Big Works.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 9.—The largest foreclosure ever made in this county, and very likely the largest ever made in the state, has been begun here. It involves $120,023.40, and covers the entire property of the Sioux Falls Granite company, limited, including the quarries and townsite at East Sioux Falls and all the buildings thereon. This winds up what was once the largest industry in Eastern South Dakota.

Manitoba Changes.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 9.—A prominent conservative informed a reporter yesterday that several important changes would shortly be made in the official staff of the Dominion government in this city. Among the changes contemplated are the tranfer of Commissioner H. H. Smith, of the Dominion lands, to be deputy minister of agriculture at Ottawa; W. B. Scarth will succeed Mr. Smith. A. W. Ross, M. P., will also be given a position, and Sir John Schultz is to run in Selkirk.

Claims He Saw Wheeler.

FOREST LAKE, Minn., Aug. 9.—Conductor McManus, of the Duluth road, says he is absolutely sure that the J. V. Wheeler, who was reported to have been drowned in Forest lake recently, paid him a cash fare from Wyoming to Duluth on the night the alleged drowning took place. Mr. McManus gives a close description of Wheeler, and is positive that he is not mistaken in the man.

Mangled by a Steam Shovel.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Aug. 9.—John Nordton, an employe on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gravel train, which is working on Le Sueur river trestle, was disembowled this afternoon by falling against the steam shovel. He came here from Hector, Minn., where he has a brother, and also two brothers in Minneapolis.

Couldn't Drown His Grief.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Aug. 9.—Charles Lesner, a brick yard laborer, shot himself through the brain tonight. He cannot recover. He had been drinking heavily for the past few weeks. His wife was sent to the St. Peter insane hospital last spring.

Writ of Error for Wendlund.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 9.—The state supreme court has this afternoon granted a writ of error in the case of Emil Wendlund, convicted in Cass county last month of murder, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The writ is returnable at Grand Forks Oct. 1.

Hot Winds in Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Io., Aug. 9.—Unless the weather conditions change soon the corn crop of central Iowa will be pretty seriously affected. A fierce southwest wind has prevailed for two days, with the mercury at 94 in the shade, and everything is so dry that the corn blades are wilting and twisting.

Farmer Sunstruck.

Special to the Globe.

LUVERNE, Minn., Aug. 9.—Jeurgen Willprecht, an old and respected German citizen living in Mound Township, was overcome with the heat late Wednesday afternoon while watering stock, and died shortly after.

Preparing to Irrigate.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 9.—Parties from Sully county are in the city today trying to make arrangements for floating bonds for artesian wells in two townships of that county. The wells are to be used for irrigation.

WAR WITH JAPAN.

AMERICA ALMOST INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICT A FEW MONTHS AGO

AN UNWARRANTED DEMAND.

JAPS INSISTED UPON MAKING ARRESTS ABOARD AMERICAN SHIPS

SERIOUS CLASH JUST AVERTED.

The Enemy Got Ready to Open Fire on Admiral Carpenter's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In the event of a war between Russia and Japan the United States may find itself an unwilling party unless the Japanese retire from a position which they assumed towards the United States during the progress of the last war with China. It is not generally known that just before the declaration of the armistice which preceded the signature of the treaty of peace, an issue had grown up between the United States and Japan that threatened to lead to actual hostilities between the two countries, and that a hostile clash was perhaps only averted by the conclusion of the Chinese war. This issue arose through the assertion by the Japanese authorities of the right of search of American vessels. They insisted that they had the right to board an American vessel, and if they chose to take from her any Chinese or any enemy they might find, even though they were but passengers. Minister Dun promptly denied the existence of any such right on the part of a combatant, and a hot correspondence ensued. The Japanese insisted on their rights, and even when the minister reminded them that the United States had gone to war with Great Britain on just this issue, and forced their relinquishment of the claims of such a right, they refused to abate their claims one jot, though the minister asserted the first assertion of such a right would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act and therefore likely to lead to war.

The matter progressed to that perilous extent that when Admiral Carpenter was about to escort an American merchant steamship out of a Japanese port, to prevent her detention by the Japanese, the latter, it is said, gave orders to the shore batteries at the mouth of the harbor to fire on the American naval vessels if they attempted to do so. This fact came out after the conclusion of the armistice, which fortunately occurred at just this point in the negotiations, thereby preventing an incident that would certainly have led to war; but the significant point is that since that time the Japanese have steadily clung to the same contention, promising serious trouble in the event of another war in the East.

This Animal Lays Eggs.

One of the oddest of the many queer and unique creatures that inhabit the antipodean wilds is an animal about the shape and size of the American raccoon. He is not a curiosity on account of his shape or size, or because he resembles the coon and lives in Australia, where all nature is topsyturvy, but because of a remarkable habit the female of his species has of laying eggs and hatching them after the manner of birds. This queer egg-laying animal, the only creature of the kind on earth, so far as the zoologists know, is called a platypus. It inhabits the deep forests of the river bottoms of both Australia nand New Zealand, and, it is said, has many of the characteristics which distinguish the beaver tribe. The platypus in not a common animal even in its native haunts, and it is yearly becoming scarcer because of the war which the natives wage against it on account of its peculiar egg-laying habits. They have a superstitious dread of the harmless little animal, because its habits deviate so widely from those generally noted in fur-covered four-footed creatures.

Danz at Como Tonight.

Last night the Hungarian band closed its engagement at Lake Como, and this morning it will leave for the East. The programme for tonight will be in the hands of the Danz band, which will play a number of old favorites, which have been made popular during the band's engagements this summer in St. Paul. There will undoubtedly be a good turnout if the weather keeps its hands off. Como never has been more inviting than it is at present, and it will be in the full tide of its glory from now on until the summer closes.

Mississippi Democrats Deadlock.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 9.—The Democratic convention reassembled at 3:30 p. m. and proceeded to ballot for railroad commissioner. After two ballots had been taken the long deadlock was broken, and M. M. Evans, of Jackson county, was nominated for the Second district. The balloting proceeded, and before the roll call on the third ballot was finished the delegations began to break, and as a result J. J. Evans, of Monroe county, was nominated for the Third district. The First district was then again taken up, and a number of ballots were taken, resulting in no choice.

Right You Are.

Boston Post.

One million of American workmen benefited by the revival of industry within six months is therefore not too large a figure. And it marks the most marvelous recovery from depression which our industrial history records.

What is the cause of it? The favorable conditions established by a Democratic tariff and a Democratic administration.

Surprised, but Proud.

Philadelphia Press.

In short, Philadelphia ought to make it easy for men with small savings to invest from time to time small sums in its bonds. Every bond in the hands of a small holder is a guarantee of personal interest in the order and prosperity of the city, and in the economical administration of its civic affairs.

I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest.

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

Roman Punch.

Make 2 quarts lemonade, rich with pure juice lemon fruit; add 1 tablespoonful Extract Lemon. Work well and freeze; just before serving, add for each quart of ice, ½ pint brandy, and ½ pint Jamaica rum. Mix well and serve in high glasses, as this makes what is called a semi or half ice. It is usually served at dinners as a coup de milieu.

Mangoes.

Take small musk melons and cut an oval piece out of one side; take out the seeds with teaspoon, and fill this space with stuffing of chopped onion, scraped horseradish, mustard seed, cloves, and whole pepper; sew in the piece. Put in jar, pour boiling vinegar, with a little salt in it, over them. Do this 3 times, then put in fresh vinegar, cover close.