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. 20.—Forecast for Wednesday: For Minnesota: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin: Fair; probably slightly warmer; variable winds; becoming southerly.

For North Dakota: Fair; warmer in central and eastern portions; southerly winds.

For South Dakota: Fair; warmer in extreme eastern portions; winds becoming southerly.

For Iowa: Fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

For Montana: Generally fair; cooler; winds becoming northwesterly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Aug. 20, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Ther.	Place.	Ther.
St. Paul	66	Helena	86
Duluth	54	Edmonton	54
La Crosse	70	Battleford	72
Huron	76	Prince Albert	70
Pierre	84	Calgary	62
Moorhead	64	Medicine Hat	86
St. Vincent	58	Swift Current	80
Bismarck	74	Qu'Appelle	72
Williston	80	Minnedosa	66
Havre	88	Winnipeg	62
Miles City	92	Port Arthur	58

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.05; thermometer, 63; relative humidity, 60; wind, northwest; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 71; minimum thermometer, 56; daily range, 15; amount of rainfall, last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	..	2.2	*.2
La Crosse	..	2.3	*.1
Davenport	..	0.6	—.1
St. Louis	..	6.2	*.2

*Rise. —Fall.
Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Observer.

"CONCESSIONS" ARE FATAL.

In the interest not only of the Democratic party, but of good government and sound finance, we may hope that the report of concessions to be made one way or the other in Ohio on the financial question are unfounded. Of all the methods of meeting the financial issue precipitated upon the country by the free silver agitation, none is so foolishly fatal as that of attempting to find a middle ground. Either the country is safe in relying upon fiat money, or it is not. Between the two there is no safety. If this is true with regard to the currency itself, it is still more true of political parties that deal with it. The Ohio Democrats might look with profit across the Ohio river and see what has happened in Kentucky.

An uncompromising fight was made there between the Democrats who believe in sound money and those who do not. The former won the day by a great majority, as they have done in every state where the issue was fairly set before the people and passed upon by them, with the single exception of Mississippi. When the campaign made by Secretary Carlisle was closed, the honest money Democrats had a big majority in the convention. It was then that they stooped to this idea of "concession." A lot of politicians of the ordinary sort concluded that it would be a good policy, after securing a platform of their own making, and after having announced to the country that they had won the battle, to conciliate the opposition by permitting it to name the candidate. The result is seen today in a disorganized canvass and a demoralized party in Kentucky.

Senator Blackburn is making his campaign for re-election on a pronounced free silver basis, and declaring that if he is not the next senator a Republican will be chosen. Gen. Hardin, the nominee for governor, is engaged in a public debate with his opponent, in which, while technically conforming to the decision of the convention by saying that he approves the platform of 1892, he violates its spirit and the obligation imposed on him when he accepted the nomination by proclaiming that he desires the restoration of the conditions prevailing before 1873; that is to say, the free coinage of silver. The whole result of first importing this issue into the Democratic party, and then trying to satisfy both factions after the battle had been fought and won, is to divide the party hopelessly in the presence of the foe.

It ought to be evident by this time to any man that there is no concession to be offered to the free silver men. They announced their ultimatum long ago. It is free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone, and nothing less. They have, at least, the merit of steadfastness in their demand. They have never consented to take anything less and they never will. Either they will have that, or they will fight Democratic principles and Democratic candidates, secretly or openly. When a fight has to be made, the wise man makes it with every ounce of strength that there is in him. After all, the contest over principles, where they are fixed and vital, is on the model of the trial of physical force. When Mr. Corbett and Mr. Fitzsimmons meet in the ring a few weeks hence, we do not suppose that either of them, believing that he had his opponent beaten in advance, would consider it wise policy on this account to give him certain advantages, to agree not to strike as hard as he can, or to promise not to claim a foul. If he did, he would find that neither courage nor prowess could save him from defeat. That is the kind of policy that has been followed in Kentucky. The Democratic party should tolerate no more of it. The silver issue is not and ought not to be properly a party issue. Where friends of free silver insist upon it and necessitate a fight, it should be to a finish. Temporizing with public issues has never won lasting victories. It has destroyed the usefulness and ended the career of more public men and political organizations in this country than any other mistake. Let there be an end of it.

WILL NOT SUCCEED.

It is not necessary that the people should vex their souls greatly over the proposed consolidation or traffic agreement between the Eastern trunk lines. This is only the old proposition warmed over. It will amount to nothing more than the other "gentlemen's agreements" which railroad managers have tried to put into effect. The progress of industrial development shows that there is a limit to combination as well as to competition. Somewhere between the two extremes the play of natural forces requires all industrial interests to stand. When competition becomes so fierce that profits disappear and competing concerns are threatened with general bankruptcy, they unite in order to save themselves from ruin. When their consolidation is so effective as to produce tempting profits, some member of the combine is certain to overstep its requirements in order to seize for himself more than his percentage of gain. Back and forth these movements play, into and against each other, with a movement of alternating attraction and repulsion as regular and as much to be depended upon as the action of the electro-magnet.

It is true that if these great railroad interests could be so consolidated as to operate as if they were controlled by a single hand, it would be to the danger and injury of the communities dependent upon them. But that is something which cannot happen. No sooner had the plan been formulated than it was abandoned. The next scheme is for some sort of general supervision of them all, by which any one found cutting rates may be properly punished. This, too, will prove abortive. Even at the time when railroad pooling was neither prohibited by law nor regulated in any way by public officials, it was practically ineffective. Wherever a pool was permitted, the jealous members of it were horribly suspicious of one another; and all such combinations went to pieces sooner or later, when proof appeared that some member was retaining an undue share of the business by cutting rates. Merely as a matter of economic fact, the public has no particular reason to fear the success of any such gigantic consolidation.

It is true, on the other hand, that the agencies appointed to supervise and regulate railroad rates and agreements, particularly in the larger field, are mostly impotent. The railroad commissions of the several states, as a rule, discharge their duties with reasonable firmness and fidelity. There are few states in which roads operating within their jurisdiction exclusively are not held down to reasonable rates, and the interests of the people properly protected. It is useless to deny, on the other hand, that the interstate commission, charged with a similar regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, has been a practical failure. Traffic associations have been formed and traffic engagements entered into and carried out which are hostile not only to the spirit, but to the letter of the federal law. This is not due entirely to the insufficiency or unfaithfulness of the federal commissioners. It springs, in the first place, from the law itself. It attempted to do too much. The regulation of interstate commerce in this country is a colossal task. When it was approached it should have been on broad general lines, with a view to accomplishing certain definite, although limited, results. The interstate law, as passed, proposed a minute regulation of the details of railroad business such as it was not possible, perhaps, for any official body to carry out.

The commissioners found themselves overwhelmed and at a loss in the midst of a multitude of details. Finding so much prescribed in the law which they could not accomplish, they have been discouraged, and have finally settled down into a perfunctory organization whose principal duty seems to be to collect statistics and put out annual reports that nobody reads. If the act of congress had simply laid down a few broad, general rules that could have been enforced, and the commissioners had set themselves to put these into effect, a better beginning might have been made. As the situation stands today, it is clear to any intelligent observer that no regulation of interstate commerce, properly so called, exists. This mighty force operates practically unchecked except by laws inherent in its own nature. It is fortunate for us that these are such as have made consolidation over any large section of the country impossible. There will be no agreement between Eastern trunk lines which does not fall to pieces of its own weight. In the future, perhaps, when our legislators are less solicitous about making political capital, and are able to approach the subject of interstate commerce in a spirit of earnestness and statesmanship, we may obtain that just and effective regulation which does not now exist.

TIME TO ACT.

All the governments of the world should not be merely ready to act in the matter of protecting their citizens in China, they should act forthwith. The way to prevent recurrence of the frightful massacres which have taken place in that chaotic country is not to sit still and threaten, or to engage in the tortuous usages of diplomacy, but to have men-of-war and marines on the spot, ready for instant action. It is plain enough by this time that the so-called government of China has either no disposition or no power to protect the lives of resident foreigners. As far as the other countries are concerned, it makes no difference which is the true statement. Where there is no authority to guard the lives of our citizens, it is our business to provide it. We may be willing to let the people of China work out their future for themselves; but they must not be allowed to march to it over the dead bodies of helpless men and women, sacrificed to the passionate hatred of the Chinese for all foreign peoples.

The indifference of the local authorities to outrages already committed is matched by their policy in throwing obstacles in the way of an investigation of the facts. The probability is that the imperial officials feel their own impotence. Through all the vast empire there rages the slow, sullen fire of bitter humiliation because of the victories of Japan. To the body of the common people it is all one on what outlanders they wreak their revenge. The most ludicrous and diabolical representations of the acts and purposes of the missionaries find speedy circulation and general credence among a populace ignorant and prejudiced beyond our comprehension. All China is a volcano ready to burst forth in an eruption that will cost many precious lives. It will avail little if the powers take thereafter a vengeance terrible and complete. The only policy worthy of a government is to prevent what is threatened. There should be made such an ample display of force as will compel the authorities to do their duty, and such protection should be extended to interior points as may be necessary to save foreign residents from pillage and murder. In a situation such as this has revealed itself to be, we do not want correspondence or remonstrance, but action. The powers should act, each one for itself, and all in harmony, without regard to Chinese promises or protests, to save their people who are now in imminent danger.

THE TREASURY SEE-SAW.

Nearly $3,000,000 in gold have been again withdrawn from the treasury at Washington for export, and the bond syndicate has deposited $2,000,000 to keep the reserve intact. And this see-saw is likely to continue until an increase of exports shall change the rate of foreign discount, or the syndicate find itself unable to furnish the necessary gold. While this displays the intention of the syndicate to fulfill its implied obligation to maintain the reserve, it is the most tremendous object lesson ever taught to any people in the folly of their financial system. That any man can look at what is going on before his eyes and not discern at a glance the fatal weak spot in our monetary policy is inconceivable.

Gold will flow in and out, according to the fluctuations of the market and the requirements of commerce, like any other commodity. But it is the only commodity whose import or export carries with it ease and security or apprehension and danger to every interest in the country. The present movement of money appears to indicate that the bonds of the last issue which were placed in London will not remain there. The confidence of foreign investors in the intention of the American people to repay their loans in the money of the world is still weak. Therefore large blocks of those bonds are finding their way back to this country, and the money to pay for them has to be returned. There is therefore a greater demand for bills payable in London than for bills payable in New York, and the bullion has to be shipped to make up the deficit.

This would be a matter of unconcern, as it ought to be, were it not for the ability of the bullion exporter to draw on the United States treasury for gold. Suppose that there were an unprecedented demand in London for wheat or iron or petroleum, and that merchants could compel the United States government to furnish these commodities for export. Does any one fail to see the absurdity of such a situation? Yet it is precisely parallel. When there is a demand for money for export, it should be met by those who deal in money—the banks. It would be, were it not for the existence of a paper currency redeemable in gold that enables the banker to compel the treasury to assume his burden. If the banks were obliged to meet the necessities of the situation, no one would know the difference. The steady demand for gold for shipment would presently cause a change in the rates of exchange that would make it move the other way, and supply and demand would regulate each other as they do in mercantile transactions. But the banker now does not need to trouble himself. He simply takes legal tenders and treasury notes to the sub-treasury and asks for gold in exchange. The law compels the government to make the trade. It loses the gold. It must pay out the notes again for ordinary expenses. The next day they can be brought back for a second redemption, and so on indefinitely. It is the crowning imbecility of finance.

The business world watches with some anxiety this game between the syndicate and the gold exporters. It is not certain whether the former will be able to keep its bargain or not. It is not certain what will happen after the first of October, when its responsibility ends. Men look forward to that date with an apprehension that is not unreasonable. For, no matter what the condition of the country, no matter how flourishing its trade, how great its revenues, how ample its exports, the speculator can continue his game. If he desire to create distrust and to hammer down the prices of securities, all that he has to do is to keep up the demand on the treasury for redemption of greenbacks, and to send the gold abroad. Thus is a great nation placed at his mercy, and inspiration and encouragement are given to the propagators of unsound theories of finance by the existence of the legal tenders and the treasury notes. Until we have got rid of these we can know neither safety nor peace.

EVADING TAXATION.

That was an interesting letter of Frank Carpenter's the Globe gave its readers Sunday on the adroit methods used by people to evade paying the taxes levied on imports. It is an old story, told wherever a government yet maintains the revenue raising methods of the Moors of Tarifa. The smuggler used to be a numerous feature in the trade of England in the days when the coast guard circled the island to catch the enterprising navigator who was bringing in surreptitiously the goods most highly taxed, to make the handsome profit there was in cheating the revenue. Long ago, before Canada joined the protectionists, the smuggler was very much in evidence along our northern border, and drove a profitable trade across the lakes. The printed narrative of Silas Burroughs, one of the most daring and skillful of his class, was a book of adventure that charmed the boys fifty years ago.

A queer feature of this tax dodging is that it is indulged in by all classes, regardless of their convictions as to the merits or demerits of the system. Henry George tells, in one of his books, how, on a railway trip, after a hot discussion with some gentlemen who maintained the imperative need of a protective tariff, they fell to telling their experiences in running the blockade of the customs officers and getting in dutiable goods without paying the tax. A Republican member of our state legislature was caught by a revenue officer smuggling in some costly robes from Manitoba a few years ago. One can understand that a free trader, and even a mild revenue-only Democrat, might take positive pleasure in preventing Uncle Sam from levying tribute on the things he had bought with his earnings. But that a good, staunch protectionist could shatter his convictions so ruthlessly is a surprising revelation of the frailty of such convictions when personal interest stands in the breach.

There is a difference between the smuggling of goods and the common evasion of taxation levied directly on property that is fundamental, and rests in an inherent sense of justice universal among men. The effort to tax all property under the direct system is due to the general concession that property is the proper burden-bearer; and that, as long as it is fairly distributed, there is no room for objection. The impost is not based primarily on property, but on consumption; on the things people wear and use, either as necessaries or as luxuries. The tax falls only on the article imported, and the owner perceives at once the apparent injustice of making him pay a tax on the thing he brings home with him, while the owners of the same domestic article pay nothing. There is an inequality of burden-bearing here that offends his sense of justice and reconciles his conscience to the evasion of the tax.

But there are other smugglers than those who run the gauntlet of our revenue officers. There is the land smuggler as well as the maritime one. The whole power of the state is as ineffective to eradicate the former as are the revenue laws to obliterate the latter. Something in common there is between them. The lower motive of gain may influence them both, and, in diverse ways, the sense of injustice actuates them. But in one case the sense is positive; in the other merely negative. The one feels that there is an injustice in making him pay a tax on things exempt in the possession of others; while the other merely fears that, if he lists his property fully and honestly, he will have to bear a larger share of the burdens because of those who withhold their property from the lists. How extensive is this evasion every one knows more or less accurately. In 1890 there was listed for taxation 29 cents worth of personal property for each one dollar of real estate, including improvements, in the United States. That this is at all a correct proportion of the values of these two classes of property, no one at all familiar with the elusiveness of personal property when the assessor is making his rounds will believe. While their true relations cannot be ascertained, it is not an unwarranted assumption that the values are nearly, if not quite, equal, especially in those older regions of the country to which the newer parts have been so long tributary. But the actual proportion is immaterial. The common impression that personal property largely evades taxation has its foundation in fact even if it cannot set limits to the amount. The larger question for the consideration of a tax-paying public is whether the two systems produce fruits that warrant their continuance. What with the evasions at the customs and in the assessors' books, coupled with the undoubted demoralizing effects of both on the popular conscience, it would seem the obvious and simple thing to do to cease hunting for more drastic methods of prevention, and to begin to look for simpler and more certain sources of revenue.

The Chicago Times-Herald has been interviewing national committeemen of both parties as to whether they favor a long or a short presidential campaign. It is a general and accepted truth which has doubtless occurred to these astute campaigners that if the campaign was short and their candidate was defeated it was much too short, and on the other hand, if the campaign was long and their candidate was defeated it was much too long. The campaign is always too long or too short for the party that gets left.

The free silver Democrats think that they have hit on a happy repreach to their sound money brethren when they set floating about the assertion that "there is not room in the country for two Republican parties." This is obviously true; and it is even more true, they may be reminded, that there is not room for two Populist parties.

With nearly $10,000 hung up in purses, and a field of as good horses as ever passed under a wire, the races at Washington park, Chicago, have been a failure in attendance. It is because betting is not allowed. Well, well!

It may be said in passing that New York "buttermilk" is not so pure as that of Minnesota.

SWIFT ST. LOUIS.

Speed of 22 3-10 Miles Developed in the English Channel.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20.—The steam trials of the America line steamer St. Louis, over a measured course in the English channel today, were a complete success. The course was from Portland Bill to Start Point and back, which is a distance of 104 knots. The time in which the course was covered was four hours, forty-one minutes and one second, which gives a mean speed of 22 3-10 knots. There was a smooth sea, and bright sunshine with little wind. The trial was made to ascertain whether the St. Louis comes up to the requirements of the government under the contract for carrying mails. Naval Constructor Fernald said that he had thoroughly examined the hull structure of the steamship while she was in dry dock, and found that she was in excellent condition, hardly a rivet being loose or a seam started. This morning at 7 o'clock Messrs. Griscom and Wright, Commander Bradford, Lieut. Mulligan, United States Consul Kincaid, Lieut. Cowles, naval attache to the United States embassy; Naval Constructor Fernald and a select party boarded the St. Louis, after which she started, flying the Stars and Stripes. At Portland Bill the St. Louis crossed an imaginary line and started on her trial to Start Point, a distance of fifty-two miles. She was going with the tide and she passed every vessel en route. She reached Start Point in two hours, twelve minutes and thirteen seconds, which was at a rate of 23 6-10 knots an hour. The vessel turned smartly, pointing homeward, and twenty minutes later she passed Start Point and commenced her return against the tide. She reached Portland Bill in two hours, twenty-eight minutes and forty-eight seconds, which is at a rate of twenty-one knots an hour. Mr. Griscom stated after the trial that he was greatly pleased, as he had hardly hoped to reach such a grand result. The revolutions of the engines averaged ninety-five, and it is an interesting fact that, without taking account of the tide, the St. Louis went faster during the last hour than during the first. Mr. Griscom thought it was the first time the American flag or any other had ever been taken at that speed up and down the English channel. The draught of the St. Louis was twenty-four feet.

GONE WITH $25,000.

Chicago Merchants Looking for a Looking-Glass Man.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Conrad H. Beyer, president of the Chicago Looking Glass company, has disappeared, and it is the general belief of his creditors that he has gone to Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is alleged that he has with him a large amount of cash, which the creditors claim should be divided among them. The Looking Glass company failed Aug. 13, and the creditors at once began proceedings to learn the state of Beyer's finances and to bring him within the jurisdiction of the county court. The National Band of Illinois is said to have a claim against Beyer for $15,000, and the First National bank one for $6,000. The allegation is that Beyer obtained the money which he took with him by purchasing goods from dealers of this city for use by the Looking Glass company, but the goods were sent to warehouses and the receipts taken and pledged for cash. Between Aug. 1 and Aug. 13, the creditors claim, Beyer secured between $20,000 and $25,000 worth of goods, which he disposed of in this manner. Unless he can be brought back the creditors will realize practically nothing on their claims.

DUNNING ASYLUM HORRORS.

Revolting Story Told by the Resident Physician.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The investigation of the county commissioners into the management of the Dunning insane asylum began today. Dr. McCrew resident physician of the asylum, told of a horrible battle between two madmen, who had fought in the corridor of Ward No. 2 and tore each other with their teeth like cannibals, while Anderson, accessory to the murder of Pucik, looked on and didn't interfere. At the end of that story somebody whispered to President Healy, of the commissioners, "You said there was nothing to investigate." Healy looked up. His face was pale and his eyes full of the horror of the story he had just heard. "God forgive me," he said; "I did, but I did not know these things." Although the inquiry was only begun today, enough was drawn out to show that great abuses have been practiced in the asylum.

FOUND AT MOUNT DIABLO.

Did Durrant Throw Away This Gory Weapon?

WALNUT CREEK, Cal., Aug. 20—A blood-besmeared knife, supposed to have been carried by Durrant, the alleged murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, has been found at Mount Diablo. On the day following the murder of Miss Williams a number of militiamen, among them Durrant, stayed at a ranch near Mount Diablo. Two days later a lady's knife, the scissors and one blade of which had blood upon them, was found where the soldiers had slept.

QUAY TRIUMPHANT

SENATOR MATTHEW CAPTURES A SCORE OF QUAKER DELEGATES.

HARD-FOUGHT PRIMARIES.

IT RESEMBLED A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

QUAY'S COMPLETE TRIUMPH.

Results in Philadelphia Give Him Control of the State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 20.—The Republican primaries to select seventy delegates to the state convention and also to choose candidates for various city offices were held tonight. The indications at midnight are that the Quay faction has certainly elected eighteen delegates and possibly twenty-two, with one or two districts with five additional delegates still in doubt. The anti-Quay people concede the senator sixteen votes. The polls were open from 6 to 8 p. m., and the scenes around the various polling places, in districts in which there were contests, recalled an exciting presidential election. Never before in the history of the Republican party in this city has there been such a fight in the primaries. In many wards almost the full Republican vote was polled. Although the contest was an earnest one, there was very little disorder, and the few arrests made were for minor offenses. The result was in some respects a surprise to Senator Quay himself, who did not expect to overcome the influence that would be brought to bear against him in certain localities. The thirty-seven wards of the city are grouped into twenty-eight legislative districts, and these elected from one to seven delegates each.

HARD-FOUGHT CONTESTS.

The hottest fights were in the Fifteenth ward, in which Mayor Warwick resides, and the West Philadelphia wards, the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth. In the former the mayor was badly beaten, the Quay forces, headed by Alexander Crow Jr., carrying twenty-seven out of forty-three divisions, with contests in two. In West Philadelphia State Senator Thomas, the Quay man, won his fight handsomely, notwithstanding the fact that David Martin, the anti-Quay leader in this city, took personal charge of the fight during the past week. These two districts elected seven Quay delegates. The Second, Third, Fourth Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth wards also elected eleven Quay delegates, making a total of eighteen. In the Fifth ward the anti-Quay leaders changed the polling places in a majority of the divisions, and the result was that double primaries were held. Both sides claim the one delegate from this ward, but the anti-Quay man was given the credentials, and his opponent filed notice of contest. At midnight the result in the First ward, where four delegates are to be elected, was in doubt.

Later—The Quay people claim to have carried twenty-seven out of fifty-two divisions, with seven in doubt. If this version of the result is verified, Quay will have twenty-two delegates from this city. The Quayites also claim that the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, electing five delegates, are in doubt.

COMPLETE VICTORY.

Tonight's contest practically closes the fight in the state, Lehigh being the only remaining county to elect delegates. It appears almost certain that Senator Quay has won his fight for the state chairmanship, with some votes to spare. A conservative estimate gives him 160 votes in the convention, fifteen more than the number necessary to elect. The senator tonight occupied his suite of rooms in the Metropolitan hotel, and a constant stream of visitors passed in and out, congratulating him on his victory. He declined to be interviewed, saying that he would not speak for publication until after the convention, which meets at Harrisburg on Aug. 28. He was elated at the result of tonight's primaries, and replied good-naturedly to the compliments that were showered upon him. The contest attracted to the city politicians of all degrees from all over the state. These crowded the headquarters of the two factions and eagerly watched the returns. Senator Penrose, who more than any one else precipitated the fight, carried his ward, the Eighth, by a vote of 18 to 3, and will go to the convention as a delegate. John Russell Young ran as a Quay candidate in the Ninth ward. This ward is presided over by Sheriff Clement, who did not permit Mr. Young to carry a single division. It was stated at the Quay headquarters tonight that two of the four delegates from Northampton county and one from Clearfield county have deserted the anti-Quay candidate for State Chairman B. F. Gilkeson.

The following candidates for city offices will be chosen at the convention tomorrow:

District attorney, George S. Graham; coroner, Samuel H. Ashbridge; city controller, John M. Walton; clerk of quarter sessions, William B. Ahren; recorder of deeds, William M. Geary. All of the candidates are unopposed and all are present incumbents except Mr. Geary.

INDORSED QUAY.

LEWISTON, Pa., Aug. 20.—The Republican county convention today was a continuous fight. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Hastings administration, and Senator Quay for chairman of the state committee.

DELEGATES UNSEATED.

At midnight the committee on credentials, by a vote of 13 to 5, with three absentees, unseated what is called the regular Cuyahoga county delegation and seated the Brice delegates, who were selected by what was known as the bolting or rump convention at Cleveland last Saturday. The so-called regular Cuyahoga county delegation resolved to appeal to the convention in a minority report. Judge Blandin has been around the room of the committee on resolutions during the evening, and when the report of the majority of the committee on credentials is adopted he will be unseated, so that he cannot join in signing a minority report on resolutions, as was expected. In the contest on Butler county the Campbell delegation was seated, and there is considerable feeling expressed about Brice and Campbell carrying things high-handed, and about a programme having been arranged. It is evident that there will be contests in the convention on reports on credentials and resolutions. The subcommittee on resolutions was increased to seven, so that the silver men had two more representatives in the persons of Patrick and Lewis, and the gold standard men were represented by Ingalls, Haro, McMahon, Dietrick and Moors. This subcommittee will report to the full committee at 8 o'clock in the morning, if it concludes its work by that time.

A MASTER AMONG LEADERS.

The Times (Democrat) will say tomorrow: "Senator Quay's victory, under the circumstances, is a surprising one, and marks him as a master among political leaders. Shorn of political patronage, betrayed and deserted by those men whom he had elevated to political power and prominence, he has wrested victory from foreshadowed defeat, and placed himself once more at the head of the Republican organization of the state, a position he is likely to retain undisputed as long as he cares to."

The Inquirer (Quay-Republican), will say: "There is nothing but encouragement to be got out of last night's primaries. The lesson is plain that hereafter the people will take a hand in politics. They have been beaten in some spots where they put up a strong fight, but notable victories also have been won, and they have learned how easy it is to capture the city when all pull together. The future can be looked to with hope."

CALIFORNIA'S SILVER MEN.

Over 500 Delegates at the League Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—At the forenoon session of the non-partisan convention called by the American Bimetallic league 547 delegates were seated by the committee on credentials. The temporary officers, George W. Baker and George P. Kenny, were made permanent chairman and secretary respectively. In view of their services to bimetallism G. W. Baker, Republican, C. J. Cleance, Democrat, and Alexander Majors, Populist, were recommended for appointment as national committeeman for the American Bimetallic league for California, and were instructed to proceed without delay to organize bimetallic leagues through the state. The balance of the session was devoted to addresses on the silver question by speakers selected by the programme committee. Assemblyman Timothy Guy Phelps, ex-collector of the port, said the committee had met to right a great wrong, "the crime of '73." He said by remonetization our paralyzed industries would be revived and American laborers raised to a higher plane. He declared that demonetization benefited the creditor and hurt the debtor class; it disturbed the rights of contracts. Robert M. Libetti, of Nevada, thought that silver would never be restored as long as its friends depended on either of the old parties. He believed the People's party was sincere toward silver. Mr. Hurley, of Calvaero, held that the United States should proceed to remonetize silver irrespective of the action of European countries, which he thought would soon follow such an example set by this country. He maintained that the only way to secure the remonetization of silver was by the election to congress of men pledged to silver regardless of party. A silver education was necessary all over the country.

At the afternoon meeting Delegate Thompson (colored), of Sacramento, believed that party affiliations should be thrown aside and men should look to their own interests. He had left the Republican party, although, he said, it had freed his race. He considered the negroes had paid their debt to the Republican party by twenty years of faithful allegiance, and henceforth he would vote for the man pledged to free silver.

HARDIN NOT THEIR MAN.

Demand for the Withdrawal of the Kentucky Candidate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—The Evening Post this afternoon says: "In view of Gen. Hardin's speech, the general committee should call for his retirement. Holding the views he now proclaims of the relation of the candidate to the platform, he should have declined the nomination the day it was given him. It is not too late yet for him to render this great service to the party and retrieve his own political fortunes. But if he hesitates to take this course, the central committee should act for the party, regardless of the personal ambition of any man or the political necessities of any faction. A dozen such debates as that last night and the party is undone. The committee must see clearly that, as Mr. Hardin has abandoned the platform, the party will inevitably abandon Mr. Hardin. The Evening Post cannot support Mr. Hardin."

REFORM DEMOCRATS WON.

Carried Nearly Every County in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 20.—There was an election in South Carolina today for members of the constitutional convention which meets Sept. 10. The Democratic primaries were held July 30, and resulted in the nomination of agout 115 reform and forty-three conservative Democrats. In many of the counties the Democratic candidates were unopposed today, while in others there were independent Democratic candidates and Republican tickets in the field. Senators Irby and Tillman, Gov. Evans, ex-Gov. Sheppard and Congressmen Stokes, Wilson and Talbert were all among the Democratic nominees. They will, to a large extent, shape the work of the convention. Very full returns to the Register from the thirty-five counties show that the Democratic nominees in every county have been elected, with a few possible exceptions. Two independent Democratic candidates may be elected in Union, and two negro Republicans in Darlington and two in Beaufort. The reform Democrats will have a large majority in the constitutional convention, which will largely eliminate the negro vote. There was no trouble today at any precinct in the state.

BRAVE FIRE BOYS

GIVE ABUNDANT EVIDENCE OF EFFICIENCY ON THEIR RUNS.

STRENGTH OF ALL STATIONS

FIRE COMMISSIONERS AND CITY OFFICIALS MAKE THEIR ANNUAL INSPECTION.

THE FINE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It Closed With Lunch, Then Came Speeches and Congratulations on the High Standard.

The annual inspection of the city fire stations was made by the fire commissioners yesterday. With the commissioners were a number of city officials and others. Beginning with the central station the entire day was devoted to the inspection. At noon the commissioners took lunch with their invited guests at the central station. The repast was served in the large hall on the second floor, the apartment being prettily decorated with potted plants and palms. After the lunch Comptroller McCardy, J. W. Lancaster, Ald. Ehrmanntraut, Assemblyman Van Slyke, Ald. Lindahl and Commissioner Freeman made brief remarks expressing their satisfaction over the morning's inspection. They could not say too much in praise of Chief Jackson and of the high state of efficiency which the fire department had attained through his excellent management. In reply the chief offered a few suggestions. He recommended increased expenditures for the work of the department, providing the city were willing to incur the expense. "The Life of a Fireman" was then agreeably recited by Miss A. Shinner.

The inspecting party was composed of Fire Commissioners G. W. Freeman, Kenneth Clark, George Mitsch, E. E. Hughson, J. C. Prendergast; W. A. Van Slyke, chairman of the fire committee of the assembly; Joseph Ehrmanntraut, chairman of the fire committee of the board of aldermen; Comptroller J. J. McCardy, Ald. Lindahl, Chief Weber, of the Red Wing fire department; J. Hanaford Jr., Chief Jackson and Secretary Hall. The official time keeper was Albert J. Schweitzer.

The first examination at the central station was of the alarm system and the operating room. The chief here advocated dividing the alarm system into twelve instead of six circuits as at present. The object of separate circuits is mainly to prevent the remainder of the system's becoming useless by damage to any one portion. The tests were then begun. The "standing hitch" test was that afforded by an alarm following which the horses left their stalls and were timed when they had been fully hitched and were ready for a start. The "night hitch" test was given by the men leaving their beds, sliding down the brass pole to the lower story, and then hitching ready for a start. Additional tests were made as to the time required to get outside the door; the time necessary to secure a flow of water through the hose; the time required for raising ladders, etc. At the central station the ninety-five foot extension ladder was raised to its full height and mounted by Lieut. B. H. Burke within one minute and thirty seconds after the truck reached the street.

By Engine No. 1, corner of Fort and Ninth streets, the standing hitch was made in 11 seconds, the night hitch in 21½ seconds.

Engine No. 2, Wacouta, between Sixth and Seventh streets: Standing hitch, 15; night, 26 seconds.

Engine No. 3, corner Leech and Ramsey: Standing hitch, 12; night hitch, 24½ seconds.

Engine No. 4, corner of Tenth and Broadway: Standing hitch, 16½; night hitch, 20½ seconds.

Engine No. 5, corner Selby and Mackubin streets: Standing hitch, 13½; night hitch, 25 seconds; running 600 feet, stretching 300 feet of hose and securing water, 1:35.

Engine No. 6, corner of Delos street and Clinton avenue: Same tests, 14½, 27 and 1:31.

Engine No. 7, Ross street, near Seventh. Same tests, 14, 24 and 1:23.

Engine No. 8, central station, corner of Eighth and Minnesota; First two tests, 13 and 22.

Engine No. 9, corner of Edmund and Marion: All three tests, 12, 27 and 1:35.

Engine No. 10, Randolph, near Bay: All three tests, 12½, 29 and 1:20.

Engine No. 11, corner Bedford and Beaumont: Three tests—12, 19 and 1:31.

Engine No. 12, Rosabel, near Fourth; First two tests—19 and 27.

Chemical No. 1, Wacouta, near Sixth: Two tests—11½ and 18½.

Chemical No. 3, George, near Stryker: First two tests, each in the same time—16 seconds.

Hook and Ladder No. 1, corner of Fort and Ninth: Standing hitch—15 seconds; cleared the house in 22 seconds, and had raised a standing ladder with a man on top in 2:12.

Hook and Ladder No. 2, Eighth and Minnesota: Above tests—13, 28½ and 2:13.

Hook and Ladder No. 3, corner of Selby and Mackubin: Same tests—13, 29 and 44.

Hook and Ladder No. 4, Maple and Conway: Same tests—14, 16 and 29.

Hook and Ladder No. 5, Delos street, near Clinton avenue: Same tests—13½, 19 and 42.

Several companies in the outlaying suburbs were not tested.

In reference to the water tests it must be noted that in lower town the natural water pressure is much below the pump pressure in other parts of the city, and it was therefore more difficult for the lower town companies to secure a speedy flow of water.

Everywhere the houses and apparatus were found in the best of order. The men of all the companies exhibited intelligence, sobriety and good physical development. The horses were splendid animals. Altogether yesterday's inspection made evident why it is that St. Paul has the just reputation of possessing one of the finest and most effective fire departments in the United States.

Clerks Get Gold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The first assistant postmaster general today made allowances for clerk hire for current fiscal year in the following Minnesota postoffices: Austin, $1,600; Fergus Falls, $1,000; Crookston, $1,200; Rochester, $1,000. An allowance of $1,000 was also made for Pierre, S. D. E. H. Mattice was today appointed postmaster at Magnolia, Rock county, and Herman D. Ames at Montery, Waukesha county, Wis.

MAIL POUCH
BLOCH BROS. TOBACCO
NICOTINE THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE NEUTRALIZED
THE BEST CHEW AND SMOKE
ANTI-NERVOUS-DYSPEPTIC