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. Complete files of the G lo be always kept on hand for reference.

TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.-Forecast

for Friday: Minnesota-Generally fair; slightly cooler in the afternoon in southeast portions; variable winds. For Wisconsin-Showers, clearing in afternoon; slightly cooler in Western portion; variable winds.

For Iowa-Generally fair; cooler in central and Northwest portions; varible winds. For Montana-Fair; cooler in Eastern portion; variable winds.

For North and South Dakota-Fair;

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Aug. 22, 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	78	Helena	7
Duluth	72	Edmonton	6
La Crosse	84	Battleford	6
Huron			
Pierre		Calgary	
		Medicine 1	
St. Vincen			
Bismarck	7‡	Qu'Appelle	
Williston .	78	Minnedosa	6
		Winnipeg	
Miles City			

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.92; thermometer, 78; relative humidity, 63; wind, west; weather, fair; maximum thermometer, 90; minimum thermometer, 66; daily range, 24; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .03.

	RIVER A	T 8 A. M.	
	Line.	Height of Water. 1.8 2.3 0.6 7.2	Change. —0.2 —0.1 *0.7
*Rise.	-Fall.		

Note-Barometer corrected for tem-perature and elevation. P. F. LYONS,

A MAIL CAR WANTED.

It might be in order to suggest that a popular subscription be taken in these two cities to enable the government to hire a car to carry their mail in from La Crosse. As far as our postal interests are conperned, the department seems to consider that it has discharged its whole duty when it pays for running the so-called fast mail train out of Chicago for the sole purpose of carrying the Chicago newspapers into the Northwest. Recent proposed changes in the service have given absolute demonstration of what was freely asserted before, that this train service has no relation whatever to the business interests of these two cities. They are left out in the cold. The Chicago papers must be distributed by the United States government as quickly as they issue from the press. Compared with that necessity the carriage of business mail is an unconsidered trifle. We repeat that this assertion, freely made and denied by interested parties heretofore, is proved conclusively by the latest developments. Some of the lesser lights in the

povernment mail service were actually weak enough to maintain that it is of some importance to bring business letters from the East to these two cities in time to be of value to the receivers. Acting on this extraordinary assumption, that the duty of postal authorities is to transmit mails as promptly as possible without regard to local interests, they arranged to have the Eastern mail for the Northwest transferred in New York city from the New York Central to the Pennsylvania railroad, so that it might arrive in Chicago in time to leave by the late Milwaukee train. This would give us our Eastern mail, or a large portion of it, at noon instead of in the middle of the afternoon. It now appears that the difficulty in this arrangement is that there is no through mail car on that train from La Crosse in which the matter can be arranged for local distribution. It does not require a complete mail equipment. Almost any old car would do. A combined baggage and mail coach would answer all purposes. But the Milwaukee road is naturally disinclined to furnish extra facilities without compensation, and the government is considering how it can compel the road to supply a car under its contract.

So the situation seems to be that the people of these two cities are not to have an early and satisfactory through mail service until this difference can be arranged. The United States postal department can afford Chicago to St. Paul for no purpose on earth save to deliver the Chicago ford to hire a single car for a run of a few hours to assist in the delivery of business mail in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The injustice which these two cities suffer it is almost worth while to bear in order to exhibit, as this situation does, the atrocious fa- against failure. The success of the worftism by which a subsidy is paid | Nicaraguan canal jobbers has stimfrom the federal treasury to enable | ulated, naturally, a lot of other the Chicago newspapers to circulate Nor is that the worst of it. In addi- advantage of the sentiment existing to the money which the people in some quarters for the annexapay for the promotion of this private interest, they are asked to forego have fixed up another job out of Stoper mail accommodations. Thus

mined by the commands of the Chicago publishing interest. These facts fully warrant a suggestion that a in these two cities, to raise a purse to be sent on to Washington for the hiring of a car to deliver our business mail. We think it would even be possible to raise money enough here to pay for the entire cost of a prompt and adequate Northwestern mail service at private expense, leaving the government to the enjoyment of a partnership in the Chicago news-Daily only, six months....\$2.25 paper business, which seems to be its sole concern in connection with hit them hard. the postal service in the Northwest.

RETIRE THE GREENBACKS.

The Globe publishes a letter from Mr. A. T. Ankeny, of Minneapolis, which deals thoughtfully and ably with the present condition of the the greenbacks. There is no solution of the money question, we may say that there is no safety for the country from the threat of perpetual panic, until this shall have been done. The speculators have at last before. But for the future we may depend upon it that, whenever it is to the interest of any manipulator of the market to create distrust and disturbance, there will be a raid upon the gold reserve. We must put an end to that by destroying the purpose for which this reserve is required to be maintained There is, as Mr. Ankeny observes,

but one way in which to end this standing menace, and that is by the retirement of the greenbacks. To the \$346,000,000 of those which the law requires to be kept outstanding treasury notes issued under the provisions of the Sherman act. The bullion purchased with those notes, which are also redeemable in gold, An issue of \$350,000,000 to \$400,000,000 after the gold reserve and the probe applied to the retirement of such notes. These bonds would, as he says, be taken by the people as fast currency with money issued, as money should be issued, by the banks. The suggestion of Mr. Ankeny, that

the tax on circulation be repealed, and any bank organized under state laws be permitted to take out notes is worthy of careful consideration. That such currency would be perfectly safe no one can deny. We believe that the money of this country banks, under federal supervision, on gotiating and begin to act. the lines of the plan proposed by ury, to do away with the necessity to allay distrust. This would relieve all forms of business and take the currency question out of politics. Is plan? We have no doubt that the its part. Whether a Republican congress can be brought to co-operate in such a scheme for sound finance we have reason to doubt. But none the less should the necessity of it be urged unceasingly upon the people.

SUBSIDY GRABBERS READY.

One of the first projects to come up in the next congress will be the proposition to have the United States grant an annual subsidy of a quarter of a million dollars to aid in the construction and maintenance of a submarine cable between the United States and Hawaii. The enterprising gentlemen who contemplate this raid on Uncle Sam's purse have begun well by securing a contract with the Hawaiian government. Under this they have an exclusive franchise for twenty years, and the Hawaiian government is to pay an annual subsidy of \$40,000. The whole enterprise is dependent upon getting the United States to bear the lion's share of its cost. Three years are allowed for completing the line; after which the contract, if unfulfilled, will lapse. This is simply the old scheme of persuading the United States to guarantee the cost and losses of a private business. There is no possible benefit in sight for us in the construction of a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu which would warrant us in engaging to pay a total of \$5,000,000 on its account. If there exists any commercial necessity for such a line, capital for the to hire an entire train to run from purpose will be forthcoming. If it is desirable for national purposes, then the proper course is for the govmorning newspapers. It cannot af- ernment to lay the cable, pay all the expenses, and own and operate the

line. No excuse and no defense can be offered for a proposition which amounts simply to a government guarantee of a private enterprise schemes of similar import This is which they hope to turn a pretty American. It is these qualities that * s whole postal service of the penny for themselves. It is probable have given to American machinery

cratic party to make a stand against subsidies of every kind. The Hawaiian cable concern is the least worthy of all petitioners for subsistence upon the nation's bounty. every Democrat should be ready to

LET US HAVE ACTION.

While the Globe is no jingo, and has no sympathy with the jingo policy of calling on the administration to declare war in all four quarters of the globe, with or without cause. country's monetary system. He is it does believe that the time has entirely right in assuming that the come for this country to act quickly first thing to be done is to retire and peremptorily in at least two directions. The case of Waller, imprisoned unjustly, we believe, by the French government, is one. All investigations which have been made thus far lead to the conclusion that the punishment inflicted upon discovered the fatally weak spot in Mr. Waller is indefensible. It is our financial system. We wonder now stated from Washington that they did not fix upon it long that his release will be secured, and that he will be indemnified for his imprisonment and for the sacrifice of his property rights. This is all right as an end, but the means by which it is to be secured are open to criticism. Waller, an American citizen, is an inmate of a weather. If such should be the case French prison, and is said to be dying of consumption. It is the part lost. It would seem to be the part of this government to demand his immediate and unconditional re-

All the nations are less prompt in protecting their citizens than they were in earlier days. War has beshould be added about \$150,000,000 of come a game so terrible and so costly that no one wishes to play at it except in the last extremity. At the same time we cannot afford to sacrifice the proud security of the flag. should be sold by the government. The time has been when citizenship was everywhere a guarantee of safeof bonds would serve both purposes, ty. The announcement that whoever assailed a French sentry struck ceeds of the silver bullion sale should | a blow at France gave her more prestige and power than the winning of many battles. That has been in the head of the interstate commerce the past, and it still should be our as offered, if issued in low denom- attitude. Every nation in the world inations and bearing 21/2 per cent in- should insist that to lay hands un- plained the term, after having made terest. Then fill the place of this justly on one of its citizens is the equivalent of a cannon shot. We have been, perhaps, more generous and patient in our dealings with France, a sister republic, than we might have been with a monarchy; but the time for toleration has gone by. The American people are not to the face value of bonds deposited, satisfied with securing the release of Waller by the slow processes of diplomacy. They demand that the protection of the flag shall be a real thing. It is time that the governin the future will be issued by the ment at Washington should stop ne-

The same is true in a much greater Secretary Carlisle last winter. But degree of the situation of affairs in an instant readjustment of the cur- China. Another outrage is reported rency could be made in the way here in which a mission has been demoloutlined, without the danger of los- ished, and the American residents inestimable benefit on the public" if The Globe Is in No Way to Blame. ing a dollar, and with absolute se- barely escaped with their lives. All it "smokes out" "Cleveland, Carlisle, Duluth Herald. curity to the noteholder. It would over China the rabble are rising and be well worth while to do this at parading the streets of the cities once, leaving the question of the with the familiar cry, "Drive out currency of the future to be deter- the foreign devils." It matters not mined at leisure. The main thing is | now whether the Chinese government to stop the great leak in the treas- does not give protection because it cannot or because it will not. We for continual gold redemptions, and should cease to look to the Chinese government at all. The situation in that disorganized empire is such that each nation who has citizens residthere intelligence and patriotism ing there and exposed to the im enough in public life to carry out the minent dangers of the times should act for their protection. The only administration stands ready to do safeguard against further massacres is the actual presence of the strong arm of American power. The government should take whatever steps are necessary, extending to the dispatch of men-of-war, the landing of marines and the occupation of towns, to secure our people from outrage

and massacre. It is for such purposes that governments exist. Nothing could do more to establish our supremacy abroad, nothing could more power fully unite our own people in en thusiastic support of this administration, than a vigorous foreign pol icy in these two directions. If it is ignoble for a powerful nation to go filibustering over the world in search of needless quarrels, it is dastardly for it to fail in the protection that it owes to its own. There should be no spot on the face of the globe today where American citizens may not feel secure against any foe. It is time that we have done with diplomacy and negotiations and all the red tape in which departments of foreign affairs take such delight, and return to the old first principles of government. These demand absolute protection by the American govern ment to every citizen, wherever he may be, against injustice or oppres sion. That doctrine which made us a nation and brought us to the first rank among the powers of the world needs reassertion today. The American people can get along comfortably with a smaller amount of statecraft, and an ampler and more instant guarantee to every citizen that the whole power of the United States stands behind him as the security of his rights.

IS DEFENDER DEFECTIVE? From such accounts as have appeared of the construction of the yachts which will probably sail against each other for the America's cup, the only danger of defeat for the American champion lies in th lightness of her fittings and equipment. A standing difference between the English and the American methods of construction, from a pitchfork outside of their legitimate territory, the foremost of them all. Taking to a locomotive or a yacht, is the solidity and heaviness that are natural to John Bull, and the graceful tion of Hawaii, the cable promoters | adaptation of utility to beauty and convenience that are distinctly

Northwest is limited and deter- that a Republican congress, nat- its superiority over British competiurally in sympathy with schem- tors. This may be carried, however, ers of this sort, will lend to an extreme, and it possibly has a willing ear to their proposal. We been in the building of the yacht popular subscription should be taken | do not believe that it can obtain the | Defender. Those who have examthe unwavering policy of the Demo- save weight and material, necessary strength has been sac-Their idea seems to rificed. experience of Defender in some of her sails was blown to shreds, and it was apparent that if she continued her rigging would probably go by nect the letters in its mind with the

> be renewed. This will not do at all if it occurs in the championship race. Valkyrie III. has not only been constructed according to the British notion of strength, but it was necessary to seek solidity in order to make a yacht that would stand the rough passage across the Atlantic. She is, therefore, to be relied upon in all weathers. In a light breeze there is reason to believe, from her performances, that Defender can outsail anything affoat. She was built with special reference to that, and her designers have succeeded in their purpose. But the race is just as likely to be sailed in a strong breeze, rising to half a gale, as in ordinary and anything gives way, the race is of caution and good sense for the owners of Defender to sacrifice extreme lightness and facility of handling by adding enough to the strength of the parts most severely tested to make sure that these will not yield at the critical moment and cost us the cup.

WHAT IS "SOUND MONEY?" The Globe took the occasion of the declaration of Col. Morrison that he was "in favor of sound money" to regret that he had not told what sound money is in his judgment. This is not because there is any doubt as to what it is; but because commission had wished that the president, in his Chicago letter, had exan explanation superfluous by his public statements. In his December message the president discussed the currency question fully, and said that the secretary of the treasury had prepared a measure which, if accepted, would, in his opinion, give the country sound money.

An evening contemporary takes the comments of the Globe on Mr. Morrison's reticence for the basis of some remarks which betray surprising ignorance or forgetfulness on its part of current history. It says that Mr. Cleveland "has not condescended to disclose to it-the country-what he regards as 'sound money;" and it is kind enough to say that "the Globe will confer an cratic sound money crowd." This betrays an ignorance of the public events of the last session of the Fifty-third congress, of the message of the president, of the two bills prepared by the secretary and of the debates, that is unpardonable in any newspaper.

That any explanation of what is sound money would be, as our contemporay admits, "an inestimable favor," is so merely because the party in which it is such a brilliant luminary of the evening sky has, in its experimenting for a sound money, given the country the crazy-quilt patchwork, the commingling of sound and unsound money that now afflicts it. Contemplating it one can appreciate the desire of that party to have some one tell it what a really sound currency is. That any explanation should be asked for from any quarter, or that there should be any doubt about it, is probably due to the fact that the evolutionary development of money is not known to the querists, quite as much as it is to the error prevailing in other quarters that money is a creation of governments. Much of the fog would be dispelled if it were remembered that money antedated governments; that these do not create it; that it accompanied the evolution of commerce and has differentiated as commerce expanded and became more and more diverse; adapting itself, or being adapted, to the ever-expanding conditions. Where governments have recognized this natural growth and confined themselves to their proper function of supervising and aiding, there has always been sound money. Where governments, have been possessed of the idea now prevalent in this nation in localities," that they could create money and make it what they willed, there has uniformly been unsound money. It is quite probable that the final

stage in the development of money has not been attained. It yet has national limits, while serving a commerce that is world wide. It is probable that slowly, as such things always grow, there will develop a money suited to the wide purposes of trade. What it will be, what shape it will take, what basis it will have, whether metallic or credit or both, is a matter of conjecture merely. The development of the past and the present inadequate methods are foundation for the belief that the evolutionary process will go on to effect the needed end. But for the present, and the purpose for which this is written, it is sufficient to refer our contemporary to the records of the third session of the Fiftythird congress for a full explanation of what the president and his financial secretary mean when they

use the term "sound money." it's a cold day when J. Sterling

Morton isn't out with one of his alliterative letters. And we do prayerfully wish, these sultry days, that he would write less.—New York Tribune.

Why, pray? You do not have to read them if they oppress you. You need not read them however they approval or the consent of a Demo- ined her spars and rigging are of affect you. They are not addressed cratic administration. It should be the opinion that, in the struggle to you, anyway. But what is the connection between these letters and peppery enough to add to the sultri- along the line of the great parade have been borne out by the selves. On the other side, they are regarded as particularly cool and emblems on buildings and residences. the preliminary races. In her last refreshing; especially suited, one The electrical display will out-do When the subsidy hunters show their | trial with Vigilant she was obliged | would think, to the temperature that | anything of the kind ever seen in heads at Washington next winter, to withdraw from the contest on ager rages in such offices as the Tribune New England. The floral decoracount of a stiffening breeze. One of during these doleful days of Dem- tions in the public gardens will be ocratic prosperity. Possibly, though, one of the features of the city's decit is the pith and point of the let-

> intended to. A year ago, in the Ohio state conthe question, and when the whole contest was centered on the point as no other question ever elicited. the proposition was defeated by a vote of 270 yeas to 525 nays. If any further evidence of the subsidence in the party of this latest frenzy were

THE RIGHT OF MIGHT. How a Colored Man Put the Se

wanting this would supply it.

cession Idea. Senator Manderson, in his argument for the sugar bounty before Comptroller Bowler, told the following inci-dent of the days just preceding the war, when Greeley was urging peace-ful separation and the question of the constitutional right of coercion was a topic of general discussion. "In Philadelphia," the senator said, "I meta colored barber, one of the most intelligent men with whom I have ever been acquainted, and who has since died, leaving a large fortune. He asked me at once whether I had been at Washing I replied that I had just come

from the city." "Was there any talk about the cor constitutional right of coercion was a "Was there any talk about the constitutional right of the government to erce seceding states?" he asked. There was nothing else talked about," I replied.

on the subject, Mr. Manderson?" he I replied that I had not settled my mind myself upon the question, and queried in turn: "What do you think

"What is your opinion as a lawyer

"Well, Mr. Manderson," he said, "I know nothing about law, but it looks to me just like this: Supposing that you and I were just now on the Schuylkill river in a boat of such peculiar construction and so evenly bal-anced that should one of us leave it the boat would be overturned and drown the other. I do not question your right to jump overboard if you want to, nor do you probably question my right, but I just as little question your right, if I attempted to jump overboard, to grab me around waist and hold me, in order that both of us might be preserved."

NOT GUILTY.

The St. Paul Globe, which very properly denounced the Duluth "news fakers," has been guilty of a similar offense because in its issue of Aug. 17 we find the following "Special to the Globe" dated at Rainy Lake City. Aug. "There is no truth in the item about the Rainy Lake City bank which was sent out today. The bank is doing business, and the publication will do the bank injury. The circular is undoubtedly false." Inasmuch as there is no telegraph line to Rainy Lake City, the Globe should explain how its "special" was received or stand convicted of faking.

The Rainy Lake item quoted above was sent out by the correspondent of the Associated Press at Duluth. The Duluth fakers ought therefore to be in a position to settle the little matter of authenticity among themselves .- Ed.

Why the Third Term Talk.

Courier-Journal. But the dog days, and the dulines thereof, are upon us. Not merely the boys in the city editor's room must live, but their big brothers on the staff must have something to keep them awake. Thus the midsummer fad of a third-term—thus and only thus—furnishing a ready, easy-going, unexciting text for the enforced garrulity of the professional scribe— "For sure as come the postman and The indefatigable ink must run."

Another "Local Issue."

Courier-Journal. The nefarious scheme for the de-bourbonization of Kentucky liquor is right before us, and ought to be grap-pled with at once. It makes no differ-ence whether it is the drug-store ratio of 2 to 1 or the Cincinnati ratio; it is an issue that we have all got to meet. And these remarks apply to Hopkinsville and Bowling Green as meet. And these remarks apply to Hopkinsville and Bowling Green as weil as to Elizabethtown and Glasgow. Shake silver, and go in for the pro-tection of the bonny liquor of the Bluegrass and Pennyrile.

Watterson on the Interviewer. Courier-Journal.

her maternal injunction to the first of her progeny, who, like Mr. Whitney, jescended upon terra firma: Beware the jabberwock, my son— The jaws that bite, the claws that

Beware the jub-jub bird, and shun

Another Lie Rebuked. Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.).

d'There is a compensation for this, however, in the evidence that free coinage men are allowed to keep their positions in the department. The assertion has been made that the administration was throwing aside civil service reform in its endeavor to wine out. ice reform in its endeavor to whe out the free coinage heresy. But so long as the free silver men are left in their positions it is evident that civil serv-ice reform is a living force.

Cerrect, Josiah, but Who?

Boston Herald. As to Secretary Olnev's siah Quincy remarks with some force at, if the Democratic party canno ct its presidential candidate upon record of this administration, it not elect him at all. He, therefore, ninks it a serious question for con-deration whether it is not best to ominate some member of the present

Corn and from are building up credit faster than gold exports could tear it down if they were thrice what they can possibly amount to. With our ability to produce, and at a profit, the cheapest food, the cheapest from and the cheapest fumber in the world, our conquest of trade is as certain as our safety against any possible combination of exemics in war.

GAY WEEK FOR BOSTON.

Elaborate Plans to Entertain the Knights Templars.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.-Preparations for the triennial conclave of Knights Templar of the United States are being made. Observation these sultry days? They are not stands are appearing by the score ness, nor are they sultry in them- and hundreds of decorators are engaged in hanging bunting, flags and oration. Here two handsome floral to stand up to the wind, as was their bristling Democracy, that irriarches are being erected, and a necessary to win the race, some of tate our contemporary, and con- and plants are being arranged. Tuesday, the day of the great pathe board. Time and again, in here sultriness of the days. On the whole, rade, in which it is estimated nearexperimental runs, some part of the this seems to be the correct con- ly 30,000 knights will participate, will fittings has given way and had to jecture; and, really, we do not won- be the great day of the week, and if der that the letters prove annoying the weather is fair it is believed to the Tribune. Possibly they are over 300,000 visitors will be in the city. Excursions from all parts of New England will be run to Boston, and banks, public offices and most of vention of the Democratic party, a the large business houses will close free coinage plank was adopted after | for the day. Places of vantage along a severe contest in the committee on | the line of march are being taken platform, and carried on the floor of rapidly at from \$2 to \$40. The somthe convention, by a vote of 468.4 mittee arranging for the parade pre for to 319.6 against it. This year, dicts it will be one of the grandest after twelve months of agitation of pageants ever seen. There will be over 800 horses in line, 100 bands will participate, and scores of unique after an eruption of pamphlets such | features are promised by knights from different parts of the country. There will be only a few business sessions of the conclave, and the week will be given up mainly to pleasure. Excursions and recep-

in entertaining her guests. SOUND FINANCE.

tions almost without number have

been arranged, and it is estimated

that Boston will spend over \$500,000

Mr. A. T. Ankeny Makes Some Valuable Suggestions for Currency Reform.

To the Editor of the Globe. I have read with much interest your late articles urging the early retirement of the \$346,000,000 of green backs. There can be no question that this is now a most important matter for discussion and one which

demands an early solution.

Just as long as this relic of the war and its necessities shall remain, so long will the government have failed to perform a grave duty. The greenback should long ago have been retired by the issue of bonds. That this has not been done we must at tribute largely to the fear of a somewhat too severe contraction of the currency; and the times through which we have passed would have made it not an easy matter. In addition to this positive duty of retirement there are also the grave difficulties from their remaining which you have so clearly portrayed. As long as the stock jobbers and gamblers of Wall street are allowed to daily raid the treasury, by presenting greenbacks for redemption in gold, there will be a scarcity of gold, with all the bad effects to the business interests of the country. I desire to say that I heartily concur with the Globe in its effort to get rid

The question, however, as to how this shall be brought about is one equally important. In my judgment omething like the following course

of the greenback.

syndicate in Europe.

will have to be pursued: First-Let congress at its next session provide for a new bond issue for this purpose, to the extent, say of two hundred and fifty millions; the bonds to bear a rate of interest of two, two and one-half or three per cent, and to be in small denomination say as low as ten dollars. Let there then be a fair division of the amount among the several states; the loan to be emphatically a popular loan. Does any man doubt for a moment that such a loan would be taken up by the people within ninety days? The one hundred millions now held as a reserve would take up that amount of greenbacks, for only a very small reserve would then be necessary. Such a plan successfully carried out would millions to our people in teaching them that we are not obliged to depend or the Rothschilds or any other banking

Second-This done, there should then be provided additional currency to take the place of the retired greenback. How shall this be done? I answer by removing the tax on circulation. low any one who has obtained a charter under state banking laws to de posit with the government his bonds and in return receive the face value currency issued by the government. In this way the government will have othing to do with the banking business except to provide and regulate the circulation. This, of course, would require a complete reconstruction of the national banking system, and the substitution of a better one, and one not nearly so obnoxious to the people These two things, as it appears to me, are essentially necessary before we can reach any satisfactory adjustment of the money question. Then by a rigid adherence to the platform of National Democratic convention of 1892, and just now reaffirmed Ohio, the Democratic party could restore prosperity and procure thereby an indefinite lease of power. That platform, as we all know, recognizes "both gold and silver as the standard

the Democratic convention of money of the country," and upon equal the organization scheme was fully matured. Diagrams and maps of the terms both of coinage and debt-paying power. The "paper issued to be reeemable in such coin." Such a line showing direct communication with procedure scrupulously followed. Cuban headquarters for this country in all factions and diversities of interest in the party could stand together and New York, were submitted." the result would be an overwhelming victory for Democracy in 1895.
A. T. ANKENY.

FRENCH CAUSE ALARM.

Danger of Their Descending on Newfoundland.

Minneapolis, Aug. 22, 1895.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 22.-The expected stoppage of the railway by French warships causes great excitement here. It is felt that this is a crucial point, where England must make a determined stand against French aggression or else sacrifice Newfoundland's prosperity, which chiefly depends on the development of internal resources, made available by the completion of the railway. Premier Whiteway has started for Bay of Islands, where trouble is expected to arise. The British gunboat Buzzard leaves tomorrow to reinforce the flagship Cleopatra, now near the disputed coast. Considerable correspondence is taking place between the local ministry and the Salisbury government relating to the matter. England's course is watched with anxiety.

Bushnell Puts Up Wages. SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 22.—Gen. Bushnell has ordered an advance of 10 per cent in the wages of the laborers in the Lagonda shops. About 400 men are affected.

CAMPOS A FAILURE

rect. The Chronicle says: "It is

rumored from a good source that the ameer has forbidden the Shahzada to

return until he has secured Great Brit-

ain's consent that the ameer shall

be diplomatically represented at Lon-

don. He desires to deal directly with

the government, instead of through

demand is supposed to explain the Shahzada's long stay." According to information obtained a

few weeks ago, the Shahzada visited the queen at Windsor castle and per-

sonally informed her majesty that it

was the ameer's desire to be diplomat-

ically represented at London instead

of dealing with the British govern-

ment through the vicerov of India.

The Shahzada expected an immediate answer, but her majesty replied that

she could not decide without consult-

zada received a definite refusal, and

the situation now is unpleasant, if not

serious, as the refusal amounts to a snub to the ameer and it is thought

this may affect the relations between Great Britain and Afghanistan. The

Shahzada, however, starts for home

Sir Matthew Ridley Promises to

Consider Her Case.

LONDON, Aug. 22.-T. P. O'Connor

believed that the lord chief justice

should be a revision of the unfortunate

woman's sentence. Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the home

department, replied that, in view of

the strong feeling which prevailed, he

would consider it his duty to inquire

AGREEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Balfour Declares Himself in Fa-

vor of One.

LONDON, Aug. 22.-In the house of

commons today the first lord of the treasury, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, re-

plying to Sir John Long, Liberal mem-

ber for Dundee, who asked whether he would advise the government to in-

vite an international monetary con-

ference, said: "I have always been

but I have not the right to pledge my

an international agreement would re-

Thousands Hurried to Death.

Coin Jingles.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—A severe earth-quake has shaken the town of Coin, in Andalusia, twenty-one miles west of Malaga. Serious damage has been done. Coin has a population of about

steamer Shattered by a Boiler.

KIEFF, Aug. 22.—The boiler of the steamer Tanan exploded while that

were drowned and forty people injured. One of the latter will die.

CLAMORED FOR MONEY.

Then Chinese Soldiers Murdered

a Hundred People in Tien Tsin.

patch received from Shanghai says

at Tien Tsin revolted yesterday and

assembled outside the gates of Li

Hung Chang's yamen, clamoring for

their arrears of pay. Later they at-

tacked a number of shops in the

city and killed over a hundred per-

SPOKE FOR PEACE.

that the Chinese soldiers stationed

LONDON, Aug. 22.-A special dis-

vessel was at Kaneff. Several

sult from an international conferer

shared this dissatisfaction.

into the case.

via Paris next week

LONDON, Aug. 22.-The Havana A CHANCE FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

the viceroy of India. This impossible

DANGER OF SPAIN LOSING CUBA FAST BECOMING AP-PARENT.

QUICK ACTION NECESSARY.

SOMETHING MUST BE CONCEDED IN THE DIRECTION OF AU-TONOMY.

A CAMPAIGN OF DISASTERS. ing her ministers. Last week the Shah-

Movement for Annexation to the United States May Soon Become Irresistible.

correspondent of the Times, writing

of the gravity of the situation there. urges the necessity of large concessions in the direction of autonomy. or else even loyal Cubans will drift referred in the commons today to the into disloyalty. "The only alterna- case of Mrs. Florence Mabrick, who is tive is a costly campaign in men and serving a term of imprisonment in noney, followed by the occupation prison for poisoning her husband and of the island by 60,000 men for a dec- for whose pardon ade. Gen. Campos only opened his have been presented to the home secreeyes, after the fight at Bayamo on tary, both from English and American eyes, after the fight at Bayamo on July 12, to the fact that the insur-an intense feeling of dissatisfaction, gents were armed, disciplined, and both among American men and women, provided with ammunition. With- with the trial and conviction, and he out the havoc which yellow fever and dysentery have played and will play with the troops arriving in this thought the time had come when there sickly region, the constant and aimess marching and countermarching of the last three months would itself have sufficed to invalid men by the wholesale, without help from epidemic disease. A remarkable characteristic in the spread of the rebellion is the higher strata of society now joining the insurgent ranks. Gen. Campos has tried to treat with the rebels and has failed; he has tried to suppress them, and has failed: he has tried to patch up a reconciliation, and has generally failed. The rebels have been quick to profit by his mistakes. A three years' campaign will cost Spain £30,000,000, which she cannot afford. Giving autonomy will be a bitter in favor of an international agreement, pill, but unless it is swallowed embryo the movement for annexation colleagues, and I do not believe that to America may gather strength until it becomes irresistible. I am un able authentically to discover the sources of the rebel funds. Very YOKOHAMA, Aug. 22.—Since the outbreak of cholera in Japan there have been 25,000 cases and 16,000 deaths. Viscount Miura has been gazetted Japanese minister to Corea. Gen. Takassima has been gazetted vice governor of the island of Formosa and commander of the Japanese army there. little is obtained in Cuba. I am assured from revolutionary sources that the Cuban colonies at Kev West, Fla., subscribe \$7,000 to \$10,000 weekly to the revolutionary committee in New York, but I doubt

SUICIDAL FOLLY. In an editorial on the foregoing the Times says: "The failure of Campos to suppress the rebellion has cause bitter disappointment in Madrid. We sympathize heartily with Spain's pa triotic determination to hold Cuba at any sacrifice, and we admire her en ergy, however misdirected, in resist ing projects for further disintegration and plots concocted in foreign coun tries to foment rebellion among her subjects. At the same time it is suicidal folly for a nation obstinately t refuse to look facts in the face. lishmen have no desire to see Cub separated from Spain. The movemen for annexation to America is opposed by most intelligent and independent Americans of all parties, and for ob vious political reasons annexation t regarded with lit tle favor by British statesmen. We should be well pleased if Spain were able to arrive at a practical settlement with her rebellious subjects, but that demands a quality of statesmanship far higher than has yet been dis played, and if Gen. Campos is to gain a victory he must show greater energy and ingenuity than hitherto.'

whether it is paid with regularity.

MISSOURI RECRUITS.

een present and to have participated

in the conference: Ex-Assistant Pros-ecuting Attorney T. A. J. Mastin, B.

G. Crosby, of Butler, Mo., son of Rear Admiral Crosby, U. S. N.; J. R. Rus-

sell Lincoln, distantly related to the

"Every effort was made to throw the

cloak of secrecy about the meeting.

Just what transpired could not be

fully ascertained, but it is known that

island, and telegrams and letters

Thomas Estrada Palma, who has

Orville Shelby, in a published inter-

view, admits that the expedition is

being organized and says the party

AMEER WANTS TO BE HEARD.

He Insists on Having a Personal

Envoy in Londo-.

LONDON, Aug. 22.-Although the

greatest secrecy is observed on the

subject in official circles, the Asso-

ciated Press has ascertained that the

the Shahzada Nazrulla Khan, the sec-

ond son of the ameer of Afghanistan,

does not return home is virtually cor-

story which the Chronicle printed this

rning, regarding the reason why

will soon leave for the seat of war.

Palmyra, Mo., related to the

name, and others.

J. W. Foster and W. Lloyd Gar-Prominent Citizens Working for

sons.

rison at the Congress. Cuban Cause. MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 22 .- This was KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22 .- A the third day of the annual conven-tion of the Universal Peace associa-tion. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of ocal paper prints the following 'Headquarters were opened in this city this afternoon looking toward the s state, spoke of the work in behalf state, spoke of the work in behalf of the society in Peru and discussed the plan for the International Peace Arbitration union. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, who made the address of the day, deplored the growing military spirit of the nation and made exhaustive arguments for free trade and the single tax, which he regarded as remedies for many greatills. Free trade, he said, was the international law of God. Resolutions were adopted condemning the war department in its treatment of the Bannock Indians, against capital punishment, and in favor of woman suffrage. cess of an expedition already partially organized in behalf of the freedom of Cuba. The nucleus of the expedition consist of 100 picked men, who are ready to go at any time. The method of procedure is secret, but the lead. ers, all of whom are prominent, say there exists no doubt about the transfer of the men to the island. Orville Shelby, son of 'Fighting' Gen. Joe Shelby, is said to be at the head of the movement. He and a few of his closest friends, it is learned, held a meeting last night lasting until o'clock this morning, at which plans QUEENSBERRY ACCEPTS HER. for carrying out the expedition were earnestly discussed. The followin Lady Sholto Becomes a Member of named gentlemen are said to have

the Noble's Family.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.-After making an exhaustive examination of the antecedents of his California daughter-in-law, the Marquis Queensberry has pronounced Lady Sholto Douglas fit to take her place late president; C. Breckinridge, of in the ranks of English aristocracy.
At the special request of the marquis, tinguished Confederate general of that J. P. Wharton, an Englishman, who resides in Oakland, spent some time in looking up the family the Mooneys. He says he has made his report to the Marquis of Queensberry, who has approved it and expressed his willingness to accept son's wife as a member of his family.

Frosty in New York. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.-Reports from the mountain districts Sullivan and Delaware counties are the effect that there was a heavy frost last night. In many localities buckwheat was killed, corn damaged ar gardens blighted. The loss will be con siderable.

Went With the Diamonds. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 22.—When Mrs. Joseph Nirdlinger, the wife of a prominent hatter, arose this morning she found that her jewelry case, containing diamonds worth \$1,100, was missing. So was a nurse, who had been employed to attend her through a recent illness.

a recent illness. CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 22.-Charles and Fred Casey, arrested her for the theft of a team, buggy an harness, broke jail and escaped at o'clock this morning. Jones an

Moore were fictitious names.

