

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Minnesota: Generally fair; showers in northwest portion; winds shifting to southerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, May 19, 1896.

TEMPERATURES.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. St. Paul 64, Duluth 58, Huron 58, etc.

WINDS AND WEATHER. Barometer, 30.55; thermometer, 56; relative humidity, 47; wind, northeast; weather, clear.

Table with 3 columns: Gauge, Danger, Height of Water. Reading, Line, Change.

WHAT IS ITS TARIFF POLICY?

While the Republican conventions are shouting themselves hoarse crying for protection, while they are proclaiming McKinley as the great apostle of that faith, while asseverations are rung through all the gamut of changes that "protection and prosperity" go together, and that prosperity will never, never again beam on the American people until McKinleyism is restored, there comes into the harmony now and then a note of discord.

Then we have that other authoritative exponent of the future policy of the Republican party and of what the American people want, the Minneapolis Journal, declaring, in the tone of one who speaks by authority, that if McKinley is elected, he will call no special session of congress to repeal the Gorman act; that congress will not reinstate McKinleyism; that the present tariff is sufficient "with some adjustments," and wanting to know if a tariff that compensates for the difference between labor cost here and abroad "is not the real tariff policy of the Republican party, then what is?"

But is not this harmony of opinion between the New York leader and the Minneapolis authority something striking and beautiful? If memory serves us well, we recall some expressions in our contemporary heretofore that indicated a lack of sympathy between it and Mr. Platt. Some expressions it has used were of a nature to lacerate the tender feelings of the sweet singer of Manhattan. That their souls are in touch now on what "the American people want" and a Republican president and congress, if elected, may do, is, let us hope, an indication that it will grow into that blissful tie that "binds in sweet communion kindred minds." It is one of the most encouraging and hopeful signs of the times, this sympathy of opinion between the New York leader, sometimes referred to as the boss, and the organ of reform and purity in the Northwest. But, by the way, here is Gen. Alger, down in New York on a mission having for its object the removal of all doubts in the minds of business men of McKinley the apostle's soundness on money, telling a reporter that, in his opinion, the Minneapolis tariff plank "was a disgrace to the party," and assuring him that "we have got away beyond that." And it is said that Alger will be McKinley's war secretary. After all, and once more, what is the Republican tariff policy?

BUT "THERE ARE OTHERS."

"The New York Democratic papers are much disturbed about the position of Mr. McKinley on the financial question," says the Pioneer Press. The Pioneer Press itself was disturbed by the major's latest expression of opinion on that issue contained in the platform he had his state convention adopt a few weeks ago. Its comment at the time showed a good deal of perturbation. The "disturbance" is not limited to Democratic papers, however. The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette has been quite frantic in its pleadings with the major to open his mouth. The Philadelphia Ledger is recognized as an able Republican paper, and it says of McKinley: "He sits on the fence, with one foot dangling in bewildering uncertainty upon the free silver and conservative side, and the other similarly dangling on the sound money, radical protection side."

The Des Moines Register, commonly accepted as a hide-bound organ of that party, says: "We believe that Mr. McKinley should now, in view of the fact that he has long neglected to do so, declare himself unalterably for sound money. * * * Let there be no more delay. The Republican party will not trifle with this question this year." The Baltimore American, also good Republican authority, is as "disturbed" as any. It says, commenting on this silence and doubt: "It will be the purest folly for any party or any candidate to attempt to straddle or evade the issue of sound money." The Philadelphia North American, of the same stripe, says: "The American people are not taking any pig in a poke when it comes to the selection of the man who will, in all human probability, occupy the office of president until March 4, 1901. The risk is too serious." Our contemporary will hardly call the New Haven Leader a Democratic paper, and yet it says to Mr. McKinley: "You are either a free silver man or you are not. * * * Some of your friends say you are for free silver; others say you are not. What are your convictions?" Then there is the Boston Transcript, as staid and stanch a Republican paper as is our neighbor, which says: "Mr. McKinley cannot find fault if he is judged by his record and his speeches on the currency. * * * This is not a case, either, in which the vouchers of interested partisans are satisfactory."

We might continue at an indefinite length these quotations from Republican papers to show that it is not Democrats alone who are "disturbed" by the uncertainty that clouds the real attitude of this candidate to this most important public question. The recent pilgrimage of Messrs. Alger, Hahn, Grosvenor and others to the East is an indication that they are aware that somebody else besides Democratic papers are "disturbed."

HOW VERY GENEROUS.

It is not to be expected that a congress that can vote itself an increase of salary under the guise of providing the members a clerk during the entire year, will look with disfavor on another grab like the Nicaragua canal bill. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the face of the report of the commission who made a careful examination of the route—the only engineers who ever went over the whole of it," as Col. Ludlow asserts—in the face of their report that, even if feasible, it will cost \$150,000,000, a majority of the committee having the bill in charge vote to report it favorably. They authorize a capitalization of \$100,000,000, although Col. Ludlow's revised estimate is that the cost will be nearer \$150,000,000, even if subsequent investigations should not prove that the obstacles are insuperable.

Of this \$100,000,000 of authorized capital, the United States is to subscribe for \$70,000,000, but to whom the remaining \$30,000,000 is to go, how it is to be paid for—if it is to be paid for—how much of it will be the promoters' share, is not made clear in any synopsis of the bill we have seen. There is a provision that the government's stock shall not be subscribed until the secretary is satisfied that the shares heretofore issued, except those given Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have been cancelled, in lieu of which \$1,000,000 of bonds may be issued to the holders of the surrendered stock. In addition to this the expenditures made, not exceeding \$4,500,000, may be paid in stock. The promoters thus get \$5,000,000 of the capital stock, whose solvency is made certain by the \$70,000,000 of stock taken by the United States. This is a very liberal allowance for the money actually spent and the time given to the enterprise. Just how much they did expend is not definitely known. It is not for their interest, in the present hour on the treasury, that it should be known. And yet, when the bill was pending in the senate in the Fifty-third congress, and its advocates were hard pressed by questions on this point, Senator Sherman, if we mistake not, said that he understood that about \$2,000,000 had been put into the enterprise. It is probable that the president of Nicaragua had to be "seen" liberally for the concession, that being the conception of their offices that all these "presidents" of these "republics" have, and some money was spent in actual work. But not \$3,000,000. And still, without inquiry, this committee's majority vote these speculators \$5,500,000 out of the treasury. Fortunately, the road to the treasury is a long one for the bill to travel, and it will be a far day before this raid fruits in stolen dollars.

A CANDID MANUFACTURER.

When the Manufacturers' National association elected Mr. Search its president it was a departure from the character of men who had been chosen to preside. They had been, for the most part, business men who believed, or affected to believe, that they could not compete with foreigners unless a stiff charge were made on the goods of the latter when imported. Mr. Dolan, whom we believe Mr. Search succeeded, was always insistent that he could not make plush goods here unless thus sheltered. At the time of the election of Mr. Search, we quoted from his address of a year or two ago, in which he said that the manufacturers of this country should learn to depend on the excellence of their fabrics, and not upon tariffs. We were apprehensive that he had changed this sensible and manly view, because we could not believe that the association, knowing his opinions, would make him president. But they did, and he has not changed his opinions either.

Recently he delivered an address to the manufacturers' club in Philadelphia on our foreign export trade. He told them very plainly that it was one of the facts of the industrial situation that this country had long since passed the point where its manufactures could supply all the home demand, and that the imperative necessity was foreign markets. He noted the marked increase in our exports of manufactures within the past few years, and said that it indicated that, with proper attention to the business, "the markets of the world are within our grasp." That higher wages were paid in this country than in any with which it competes to do so, he said, is true, but "the higher wage of this country is being rapidly discounted by the effectiveness of our methods." This is not admitting what Schoenhof demonstrated years ago, that the true measure of wages is not the amount paid daily or weekly, but the productiveness of the workman, and that, thus tested, American workman are the lowest-paid workmen in the world of manufactures. "We are rapidly demonstrating," said Mr. Search, "that it is possible to overcome the higher wage earnings of our labor by a greater product, and that it pays to maintain the splendid efficiency of our workmen for the sake of its greater value." He demonstrated this by showing that in 1870 the average ton product of pig iron per man was 53 gross tons annually; in 1880 it was about 81 tons, and in 1890 it was about 321 tons. That is to say, taking the aggregate, one man produced in 1890 321 tons of iron to the 53 tons one man produced in 1870. Here is an increase in production per man of over 600 per cent, with an increase of day or week wages of about 50 per cent. From the manufacturers' standpoint wages have been reduced to the extent of the difference between increase of output and increase of wages. Mr. Search went on to point out that there is hardly an article of our manufacture that we cannot now make and sell in any foreign market cheaper than it can be produced there. Mr. Search is certainly knocking the pins out from under the "advance agent of prosperity."

WRONG TO MOVE OUT

REV. H. H. HART ADVANCES A UNIQUE THEORY ON SUB-URBAN RESIDENCES.

CHRISTIANS SHOULD STAY WHERE THEIR GOOD INFLUENCES WOULD BE FELT BY THE WICKED.

SLIMS LEFT TO THEMSELVES

Only Increase in Their Iniquity—Congregational Conference Has Interesting Discussions.

Moderator Rev. Watson B. Millard, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock called the delegates to the annual Anoka congregational conference to order for the first church, Merriam Park. Rev. S. W. Dickinson, of St. Paul, led the devotional and musical exercises, which were of unusual interest. There was a large attendance, not only of ministers, but lay delegates as well. After Rev. John A. Stemen, of Minneapolis, has been chosen secretary, the roll of the fifty-two churches in the conference and the delegates were called. All credentials were referred to a committee for examination. At 11:30 o'clock Moderator Millard delivered his annual address. Mr. Millard spoke of the power of the church to exert an active influence for good. "We are assembled here," said he, "to consider notes, renew acquaintances and zeal. There are fifty-two churches here represented. These churches, these churches, these churches, represent a center of power in each community. The plan of Christ was that the church should have power, in the social, political, business and every-day life. The power we should have is to bring to bear the influence of the church in social life. The way we may realize this happy condition and make the church an active agent in the world is to be true to the words of Christ. Let us all pray that our Heavenly Father will bless this conference and the work of His servants." After music and prayer an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock, when there were written reports from the various officers. Registrar and Treasurer H. P. Roberts made his annual report, which showed the collections for the conference for the past year to have been \$56,622, against \$32,341 the preceding year. A number of churches were delinquent. The conference also owned him over \$12. The report was referred to an auditing committee. Then followed interesting devotional exercises, and at 4 o'clock the conference took up the question of "Evangelism in the social field." The subject was introduced by Rev. G. D. Black, followed by Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D. D., and proved of decided interest and value. East, even though they were specially entertaining service. There was excellent music by a choir of eight, and congregational singing also. The little church was crowded. "The Church in the World" was the general topic of the conference. The following were the subjects: "The Church in the World," treated by Revs. D. W. Beach, H. H. Hart and James McAllister, respectively. "You are requested to send a copy of the speech made by me in the house of representatives, Feb. 21, 1873, is received, and in response you are informed that the speech was not published except in the official proceedings of congress, and that I cannot, therefore, send you a copy. The speech was made in opposition to the free coinage of silver and in favor of striking out the free coinage provision from the pending bill. The statement that is now being circulated as having been made in Texas and elsewhere that I made a free coinage speech in 1873, or at any other time is absolutely false."

CARLISLE DENIES.

Says He Never Made a Free Silver Speech.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 19.—The following is a copy of a letter from Secretary Carlisle to S. O. Porter, bearing on his speech in congress: "You are requesting me to send a copy of the speech made by me in the house of representatives, Feb. 21, 1873, is received, and in response you are informed that the speech was not published except in the official proceedings of congress, and that I cannot, therefore, send you a copy. The speech was made in opposition to the free coinage of silver and in favor of striking out the free coinage provision from the pending bill. The statement that is now being circulated as having been made in Texas and elsewhere that I made a free coinage speech in 1873, or at any other time is absolutely false."

TRAMP KILLED.

Six Others Injured in a Fast Freight Wreck.

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Remarkable Surgical Operation Performed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Dr. Nicholas Senn has made a success of an extraordinary operation in skin grafting. The parboiled hand of a man, devoid of skin on its back, was inserted in a man's arm, and the man killed the fish of the man's own stomach three weeks ago, and fastened there literally in a sling of skin and flesh. Today it was removed, and it was found that the skin of the stomach had grown to the back of the hand. It was regularly treated, trimmed down to where it should grow, and a triumph in surgery of skin grafting was accomplished. The patient is E. F. Lyday, cashier of the First National Bank of Newton, Pa.

POLICE BOARD OUSTED.

Commotion Caused by the Governor of Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 19.—A commotion has been created here by receipt of news from Topeka that Gov. Morrill has ousted the board of police commissioners for this city and appointed in their stead Otis Q. Claflin, John E. Sterrett and Thos. W. Washburn. The former commissioners were removed on account of their failure to enforce the prohibitory liquor law in this city.

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The Rumors Regarding It Cannot Be Verified.

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AT THE THEATERS.

The Clara Schumann Ladies' orchestra continues to do good business at the Metropolitan opera house. The Capital City Bicycle club attended the concert in a body last night, and was a feature of the evening. The first matinee of the week will be held today. Through the invitation of Manager Scott, the orphans of the Protestant orphan asylum will attend. An invitation has been extended to the Catholic orphans for the Saturday matinee.

Louis Eagan's scenic melodrama, "The Midnight Flood" is drawing fair-sized audiences. The New Mozart and his company will present "Rip Van Winkle" with Mr. Eagan in the title role.

N. P. PLAN IS UP.

The House Committee Devoting Its Time to the Reorganization Scheme.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The bill to authorize the reorganization of the Northern Pacific railroad is absorbing the attention of the house committee on judiciary this week. Objections have been made to the bill on account of questions which representatives of certain interests involved in the reorganization have raised, and it is not unlikely that some important amendments will be made. Today Morton S. Paton, of New York, the chairman of the reorganization committee of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad bondholders, spoke against the bill. Bonds of this branch amounting to \$5,558,000 have been guaranteed by the Northern Pacific, and under the reorganization it is said the guarantee will be lost. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, is endeavoring to secure amendments which will hold the reorganized company to the guarantees of the titles to land sold by the Northern Pacific in the past. He holds that the warranties of land titles will lapse with the reorganization, and that settlers whose titles may be found defective by the courts will have no recourse unless special provision is made in the bill. There is much land in the West which this phase of the question affects. Mr. Tawney will also try to secure amendments to make the reorganized company assume all past judgments for labor and personal injuries. Mr. Hartman, of Montana, addressed the committee today in favor of certain points of the bill. The features of the plan which forbid the company from combining in any way with rival lines and take it out of the power of state legislatures to authorize combinations which would suppress competition are meeting with support from representatives of the Northwestern states. The provision to compel the company to sell its grant lands, within one mile of the track, at \$2.50 an acre is also favored, but some exceptions are taken to the exclusion of mineral and timber lands from this rule. Senator Wilson, of Washington, urged that an amendment be made which would include indemnity lands as well as those in the plan limits so as to bring the so-called ten lands of Oregon and Washington within the provisions of the bill. At the conclusion of the hearing, Chairman Henderson appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Representatives Connolly, Updegraff, Miller, and Deamant, to consider the matter brought up and report to the full committee tomorrow.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Minnesota Men Prominent at the Session at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The first session of the eighth annual convention of state railroad commissioners was held here today. Simon R. Billings, of Michigan, chairman of the convention, presided. The first paper read was prepared by E. B. Sturges, president of the Chicago Great Western. In discussing the question of reasonable rates, Mr. Sturges said that, in respect to a railroad company which is not a public utility, the rate to meet all of its obligations, it should be and is only necessary for the court to inquire and determine whether the rate is too high to produce, in the long run, the greatest possible revenue from the class of traffic to which the rate applies. A paper on the influence of the Interstate Commerce law on railway earnings, prepared by W. P. Clough, of the Great Northern railway, was read. A report of the committee on the protection of public interests during railroad labor contests was read by E. A. Mossley, a member of the committee and member of the Interstate Commerce commission. The report commends the use of the army in such emergencies, as it does also the injunction, the weapon which was so effectively used during the Chicago railway strikes, as impracticable and offensive to the genius and spirit of the American people. Arbitration is regarded as the only safe and satisfactory method of dealing with the difficulties that arise between the railroad companies and their employes. The report favors the bill now pending in congress, providing for compulsory arbitration of controversies between carriers and their employes when they threaten to obstruct the operations of railroads. A report was read on government ownership of railroads by A. K. Teisberg, of Minnesota, in which the committee express the opinion that the sentiment in favor of government ownership is not only to the prejudice of discrimination between persons and places, but also to the overcapitalization of railroads and the delay under our present system of adjudicating difficulties between railroads and their patrons. They, however, do not advocate it except as a last resort.

IMMIGRATION BILLS.

Day Spent in Discussing Them in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The house today entered upon a two days' debate of the immigration bills reported from the immigration committee. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Tracewell, of Indiana, argued for a restrictive measure; Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, for his bill designed to put an end to Canadian competition with American labor, and Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Barthold, of Missouri, for the education test bill. The feature of the debate was the plea of Mr. Buck, of Louisiana, against any sort of restrictive legislation beyond that now in the statute books, which excluded paupers and criminals. Before the debate began a resolution was adopted instructing the sergeant-at-arms to send reinforcements of clerks to the Sixteenth district of Illinois for the purpose of recounting the ballots in the Binkler-Downing contest. The title of Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, to his seat was confirmed, and Messrs. (John) Cantwell, of Iowa, and McClain (N. Y.) were appointed on the board of visitors to West Point. Mr. Buck, who is a naturalized German, opposed the restriction of immigration in an eloquent speech. If there was anybody who valued American citizenship, he said, he was the foreign-born citizen, who held citizenship, not as a right, but as a privilege. He intimated that the educational test was aimed at the races of Southern Europe. "It is not some of the Southern states that adopted educational tests in their constitutions to prevent native-born Americans from voting," asked Mr. Morrill (Iowa, Tenn.). "The right to vote is a common right, and Mr. Buck—"The right to come to these shores to work is another. I care not what political convictions may say, I am now speaking my convictions."

MURPHY HUNG UP.

Not Yet Confirmed to Succeed Judge Lochren.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The senate, in executive session, today confirmed the nomination of Dominic C. Murphy to be commissioner of pensions, and then reconsidered his vote against Judge Lochren, with a view to a future date. This latter action was due to an objection made by Senator Pascoe to immediate action upon the nomination of Gen. Napoleon J. F. Dana to succeed Mr. Murphy as deputy commissioner. This objection was sufficient to throw the whole matter over.

HOUSE FRIGHTENED.

Lightning Played Closely About the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A severe rain and wind storm which swept over Washington about half-past 12 today created something like a momentary panic in the house. The storm was signaled by a blinding flash of lightning, accompanied by a fierce clap of thunder. It seemed that the capitol must have been struck, and most of the members of the house rushed to the lobbies to see if any damage had been done. There was also a rush from the galleries by frightened spectators, and for five minutes business was practically suspended in the house.

COMMERCE AMENDMENT CONSIDERED.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The house committee on commerce today considered again the Sherman bill to repeal the imprisonment clause of the interstate commerce act. It was decided by a vote of 10 to 4 to restore it to its former place on the calendar. The proposition for government aid to a Pacific cable was also discussed, but without definite results.

Teller Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The secretary of the interior has forwarded to Chairman Sherman, of the house committee on Indian affairs, a favorable report on the Teller bill, providing for the abolition of the offices of commissioner of Indian lands and assistant commissioner, and the substitution therefore of a board of three Indian commissioners.

Tarsney Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of John C. Tarsney, of Missouri, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma.

HOT AFTER ARMOUR.

Formal Charges of "Grave Misconduct" Have Been Filed.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Charges were filed with the board of directors of the board of trade this afternoon against Philip D. Armour, Jonathan Ogden Armour and Philip D. Armour Jr., president of the American Elevator company, and also against Alastair I. Valentine, manager of the company. The board of trade officials refused to give out a copy of the specific charges, but one of the directors said that the charges consisted of that of "grave misconduct" in issuing warehouse receipts contrary to the rules of the board. A special committee has been working on the case since the meeting last week, when the elevators of the Armour system were declared irregular because of the issuance of "short" receipts with changed dates.

BANKERS INDICTED.

Action Taken by the Denver Grand Jury.

DENVER, Col., May 19.—The federal grand jury in session has found several indictments against bank officials and others accused of having conspired to defraud depositors in banks in this city which have closed their doors during the past four days. John J. Reithman, president, and John J. Reithman Jr., vice president, Charles M. Clinton, cashier, and Charles Kunzendorf, assistant cashier, of the German-American National, are charged with having conspired with the controller in their report of the condition of that institution on May 4, 1893. It is said that charges of a more serious nature are being considered by the grand jury. It is also announced that G. E. Miller, of Chicago, has been indicted on a charge of embezzling \$125,000 from the Commercial National bank, and Charles M. Dow, who was president of the Commercial, is charged with having conspired with Miller to defraud the Commercial, and with having violated the national banking law by loaning to Miller \$125,000, whereas, under the law, the bank could not loan to one individual or company more than ten per cent of its capital stock, which was \$250,000.

HOLT WILL CASE.

The Executor Under the Mysterious Document on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Luke Devlin, the war department clerk named as executor in the mysterious alleged