

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Forecast for Monday: For Minnesota: Partly cloudy weather, probably local thunder storms, southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, May 24, 6:48 P. M. Local time 8 P. M. 73th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Table with columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. St. Paul 68, Minneapolis 68, Duluth 68, Huron 68, etc.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.87; thermometer, 67; relative humidity, 30; wind, southeast; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 73; minimum thermometer, 61; daily range, 12; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .12.

RIVER AT S. A. M.

Table with columns: Gauge, Danger, Height of Reading, Line, Water, Change. St. Paul 10.0, La Crosse 10.7, etc.

—Fall, "Rise." Note.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

BOTH DEMOCRATIC AND RIGHT.

We give place with pleasure to a communication published elsewhere from Mr. J. W. Craven, of Norwood, criticizing the position of the Globe on the financial question. Our columns are as free to those who differ from us as to those who agree with us, if their position is fairly and temperately stated; and in this particular at least the letter in question is worthy of all praise. For a year past the Globe has not ceased to tell Democrats almost daily that the silver question should not be made a test of party loyalty; that to insist on this as the dividing line would be to split the party beyond question. We have failed to observe any special intolerance on the side of the advocates of the gold standard. They have said that they believed themselves right and the opposition wrong; which is the least that any man can say who indulges in convictions on any subject. They have said that the principle of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 is un-Democratic. For this they have the warrant that it is against time-honored Democratic principles; that Jefferson, the great exponent of Democracy, affirmed that the coinage ratio must conform to the commercial ratio; and that the attempt to make all other persons in the community pay to the owners of mines producing silver bullion a bonus of 100 per cent on the value of their product is protection of the worst sort.

On the other hand, the leaders of the free silver movement are exhibiting an intolerance which might justly call for Mr. Craven's severest strictures. In Missouri they shut the believers in sound money out of practical participation in the party's councils. In Texas they did the same. In Illinois the Democratic organization is in the hands of a free silver management that has made the primary elections a farce. So impossible has it been for the last two years for any gold standard Democrats to obtain a hearing or representation in any convention called by these people, that they are now considering seriously the necessity of organizing separately; and it is more than probable that there will be two formal Democratic organizations in that state, as there are already in Nebraska. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, has been declaring publicly for months past, in the senate and on the stump in various parts of the Union, that if the free silver men do not get what they want at Chicago they will walk out of the convention and set up in business for themselves. Mr. Howell, the leader of the free silver forces in Georgia, states the same thing in the public press. This is the common and general attitude of the silver advocates. It has been for a long time past. Is this tolerance? Is it a wise regard for the party's future? And can any similar threats be quoted from the speeches of Carlisle or Morton or Eckels or any of the believers in the present standard?

We think, with Mr. Craven, that this issue should be discussed with proper consideration for the opinions of others. We believe that the unity and success of the Democratic party should rise superior to meaner considerations. But if, as he says, "the financial question is bound to be the issue in the coming campaign," if we are to shove to the rear all others, including those on which the great Democratic victories of the past have been won, then we must be prepared for the consequences. There are but two possible courses. The people are weary of compromises. They are going to have the gold standard or the silver standard. There will be no middle ground. And that they have already decided which it is to be, we think, clear to any thoughtful observer. A situation so

decided as this calls for plain speaking. We concede to every man the right to believe in free coinage if he thinks honestly that it would be a good thing for the country. The drain upon the gold reserve, the increase of the bonded debt, the price we pay for the silver legislation of the past, for the existence of the greenback, and for the fear of a slump to the silver standard. The people will not have it so. They want certainty, subsidence of agitation, prosperity and the dollar of the whole commercial world. We believe that free silver legislation in this country is henceforth as impossible as a law recognizing the right of a state to secede from the Union. We believe free coinage to be utterly disastrous if it were possible. We believe that for the Democratic party to adopt this proposition at the very moment when the people have made up their minds to dispose of it forever would produce not only demoralization, but probably party dissolution and disappearance. Therefore we urge every Minnesota Democrat who loves the party, though his views differ honestly from ours, to stand by the only policy that can save it from the greatest danger in its long and glorious history.

WHO MADE THE MCKINLEY BILL?

Even politics has its compensations, and if, just now, it seems as if the "yellow dog" had come back while Democrats were dividing forces on the money question, Democrats can yet find food for laughter in the wriggings and twistings, the crimonations and rerimonations, the dodging and straddling of their opponents, cracked and fractured by faction, but still held together by the cohesive force of plunder. We have had the A. P. A. farce which that astute manager, Mr. Hanna, has played Punch and Judy with to admiring crowds, and we have still the posing of Mr. McKinley as the modern sphinx, with the strenuous but unavailing efforts of others of his sect to smoke him out. We have had convention after convention hailing McKinley as "the great apostle of protection," and demanding the restoration of his gospel, and we have had some like the Minneapolis Journal assuring its readers that the gospel will not be again restored. Food enough in all this for laughter that makes the sides ache.

And now, as if the resources of buffoonery were not sufficiently tapped, we have the comedy presented on journalistic boards: "Who Made the McKinley Bill?" Let us Democrats find refuge from our own perplexities, and sit back in our chairs in the gallery at our ease, and watch the stage play, listen to the strutting hostiles who stride the boards, hurling accusation, denial and defiance at each other, while the end men crack their jokes, and the orchestra plays "And the Cat Came Back." See Tom Platt and Joe Manly and Ret Clarkson, and a lot of lesser fry, shouting: McKinley didn't make that bill. The senate in the Fiftieth congress drafted it as a substitute for the Mills bill. Aldrich and Sherman and Platt had more to do with making it than did your little popinjays from Ohio. Who made him, indeed, but Tom Reed? Better dub him the Accidental Apostle of Protection. Name him the Cuckoo of Protection, laying his eggs in other birds' nests for them to hatch, and then claiming the brood. And the tomtoms are beaten and the clappers applaud and roar.

Then there stride on from the opposite wings "Gen." Grosvenor and "Col." Kohlsaat, and Maj. Reid, and Capt. Tilden and Lieut. Thaxton, and they point the finger of scorn at the other fellows and ask: Who stood by the bill when the voters were scourging the party, smiting it hip and thigh, in '90 and '92? Who then admitted the fatherhood of the bill? What were you fellows doing? Dodging, hedging, denying it thrice, apologizing, excusing, laying the blame on that fanatic, McKinley. Pretty fellows you are now to come out in the open and claim that you made that bill when the man who made it was the only one who stood by it in the storm and stress of defeats. We tell you he made it. It is the sole product of his genius, and you shall not pluck his feathers from him to play the jackdaw with. And then their tomtoms are beaten and their clappers hurrah themselves hoarse with shouts of acclaim for the Great Apostle of Protection, the great, the only, the marvelous McKinley.

And down in the pit, filling the cushioned seats of the parquette, sit a crowd of fellows who wink at each other and poke each other in the ribs, and thrust their tongues into their cheeks and strain themselves to suppress their hilarity. They are the nailmen and the woolmen and the glassmen and the ironmen and the steelmen and the tinplaters and the oremen and the blitemen and the knitgoodsmen and the hosiermen, and all the rest of the gang who get rich because a majority of the people of these United States are, what Andrew Carnegie frankly called them, "economic fools." They know who made the "McKinley bill." They know that each one of them made the part he is interested in, went down to Washington, and to McKinley's committee room and wrote into the schedules of his bill just the provisions they wanted. And when the curtain drops they go out, and, over a bottle of champagne, unload their suppressed laughter, and say with Puck: "What fools these mortals be." What a jolly, good side-splitting farce it all is, to be sure.

WHO HESITATES IS LOST.

Horace Boies is not the first man who has started a fire on the prairies of Iowa which got beyond his power to check, confine or quench. He is not the first man in the history of politics who has kindled the fire of demagoguery until their fierce roar frightened him, and when he would stay their mad and destructive course, has found himself powerless. Should the Iowa programme prevail at Chicago and Boies be named as the candidate on the sixteen-to-one plank, it will not be the first man to be the victim of his own folly.

ing been the only Democratic candidate for governor ever elected in that state. He is the popular leader of his party, partly because of personal qualities, partly because of his success in two elections. When, therefore, he espoused the cause of free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, it is not surprising that the mass of the party swallowed his speeches as something as indisputable as the deliverance on Sinai. When he assured them that it is the constitutional duty of congress to coin money; that silver dollars are money of the constitution; that the traditions of the party were all behind the coinage of those dollars at a ratio of 16 to 1, and that the denial of such coinage was the sole impediment to general prosperity, they accepted his statements as those of the incontestable gospel.

But Mr. Boies took a broader view than did his partisans. He saw that the triumph in the national convention of the doctrine he had been preaching meant the disruption of the party; he saw that it would drive away Democrats in those states whose electoral vote was absolutely indispensable to party success; that there were Democrats who would regard the adoption of such a policy, not only as being a violent departure from party principles, but one which, if successful, would result in a financial distress comparable to nothing in our history. He saw that it meant the return to absolute control for years of a party that had robbed the many for the few under the guise of taxation, and had foisted on the nation a monetary policy only slightly better than the one he advocated.

Then, seeing the storm he had raised in his own party, the inevitable result if persisted in, he sought to temporize with his followers and to take a middle course by means of which the irreconcilable policies might find a common ground of compromise. He accordingly drew and sent to the committee on platform the following plank:

In making this declaration of a free 16-to-1 coinage we do not ignore or underestimate the importance of the Democratic doctrine that the party of coins made from the two metals, of which a double standard is composed, should be faithfully and honorably maintained. And while we believe a ratio which has been substantially continued for three-quarters of a century in the most prosperous period of our country's history will prove equally efficient and equally satisfactory if readopted now, still, if when silver and gold are restored to absolute equality before the law, with equal rights in the mints of the nation, and as money of final redemption, reasonable experience shall demonstrate that the ratio aforesaid cannot be maintained, we pledge the Democracy of Iowa to aid by every means within its power in the establishment of a new ratio just to all classes of our citizens alike by which such parity shall be maintained.

It was rejected by the committee. It was hinted at, but not offered in the convention. No wonder, after preaching the doctrine of fiscal infallibility, the apostle proposed to admit fallibility. After prescribing a sure-cure panacea, he hints a doubt of its effectiveness. If the patient dies under this new experimentation, he will return to the treatment under which he was regaining health. No wonder, we say, the disciples in committee saw the surrender, the denial, the absurdity of the proposed plank, and rejected it. If Boies was right a month ago, what he taught must be right now. If he doubts it, or has fears of it now, so much the worse for him. If the leader shows the white feather when the battle opens, the rank and file will press onward. And so the committee very properly cast this absurd proposition upon the national Democracy as a fit man for the presidential nomination into the wastebasket, and reported instead the gospel he had been so long proclaiming. From their point of view they acted consistently.

GOING IT BLIND.

Not the least remarkable feature of this most remarkable congress is the alacrity with which it proceeds to make financial drafts against a deficit. Ever since last December we have heard the echoes ring with declarations of the deplorable financial condition of the federal treasury, the need of more revenue and of some master hands at the financial helm. Now, whatever problems may lie in the domain of theory, those of the region of practice are simply the extreme. Congress may not be able to agree upon any measure to increase the nation's income. The least statesmanlike legislature is competent to keep expenditures within the limits of revenue, whatever that may be. This is exactly what the present congress has not done, or even attempted to do. All propositions to add to revenue have been negative. Not only was the pretentious and dishonest revenue bill sent up from the house beaten in the senate, but no plan to raise more money by any means whatever finds approval there. Senators from the Democratic side have declared their willingness, in an emergency, to vote for any non-partisan bill that would bring in money enough to meet the government's obligations. They are hooted down by the majority. There is not a moment's possibility that any such action will be taken.

Now, the only course that seems possible for men who assume this attitude to take is to reduce appropriations accordingly. They are on record in favor of exactly the opposite course. Hand in hand with a halting revenue goes a prodigality in expenditure such as no preceding congress has ever dreamed of. In time of profound peace tens of millions are voted almost without opposition for increased military and naval expenditures. With a regular monthly deficit in sight, and the surety that it will be some time yet before our receipts equal our ordinary expenditures, a river and harbor bill goes through that carries with it a total appropriation of something like \$75,000,000. No man in Washington has a very good thought to the question how this money so lavishly voted is to be provided. Instead of fitting the garment to the cloth, they are ordering every comfortable kind of raiment to be cut from a roll of material hardly ample enough to cover the country's nakedness. Of all the expedients that come to the surface, not one contemplates such a thing as re-

trenchment in expenditure. The swollen appropriations which were made in years past for the express purpose of exhausting a surplus and justifying the imposition of heavier taxes are furnished at the same when the money furnished by an already overburdened people is insufficient to pay their current debts.

If men acted in conducting any private business, this congress is activating, they would be considered, if not actually insolvent, at least incompetent to look after their own affairs; and any court would order the appointment of a guardian. Yet the chief legislative body of the nation, while withholding any financial aid already existing, provides for deficits already existing, authorizes and commands the expenditure of "untold millions" of money not yet in sight, and which there are no means of collecting. If revenue had been increased to meet increased expenditure, it would, although unjustifiable, have been intelligible; but to restrict income and then go to work to enlarge expenses to the utmost possible limit, involving an annual shortage that is likely to reach hundreds of millions in the near future, is the very insanity of finance.

Ex-Gov. Merriam, of Minnesota, is a great admirer of Maj. McKinley, and is stated to be said, for a cabinet portfolio in case McKinley is elected.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

There are many great admirers of Maj. McKinley and several hundred of them have been "slated," it is said, for a job in the cabinet. They are called, but few are chosen. Ex-governors in Minnesota or elsewhere, should moderate their transports and beware of overconfidence. The truth is, that the success of McKinley is the purpose of a campaign conducted on the Ohio plain.—New York Sun.

Mr. Merriam's seat in Mr. McKinley's cabinet, if he ever builds one, we are happy to inform the Sun, was all arranged for and duly clinched at a little meeting last October in Mark Hanna's home in Cleveland, at a little conference in which Mr. McKinley was a party of the third part.

The Minneapolis Tribune roasts the old professionals as gently as a sucking dove. It reminds them that "it never should be remembered that Judge Lochren has not been supreme in the pension department. The policy of the department has been controlled by President Cleveland and Secretary Hoke Smith." The Tribune might have spared Judge Lochren the added insult of its apoplexy. This administration, from the president to the commissioner, has had no policy but to exploit the law. To have a policy that violated the law was the exclusive property of the Harrison administration under Corporal Tanner and Green B. Baum.

An "old subscriber," who signs himself a "Democrat," writes to the Courier-Journal information upon a political contest with the financial discussion. First, he wishes to know whether any part of the gold reserve is a memory of the grand army of a nation redeemed from infamy, it is dear to every soldier. It deepens in our hearts a memory of the grand army of a nation redeemed from infamy, it is dear to every soldier. It deepens in our hearts a memory of the grand army of a nation redeemed from infamy, it is dear to every soldier.

Following this ceremony the adjutant, acting under the command of the commander, read the record of the services rendered by the late comrades in the cause of the country and the Grand Army of the Republic. As the name of each comrade was read the first comrade on the right raised his cap, and the second comrade on the left raised his cap and deposited a bouquet of flowers upon the table. The first comrade on the left-hand side of the table likewise as the name of the second comrade was announced. This ceremony was continued until the entire record was read, and the table was strewn with flowers. Then spoke the commander:

"The record is an honorable one, and as the memory of all faithful soldiers of the republic should be cherished, and their record be preserved, I direct that it be placed in the archives of the post for future reference." Appropriate music and a beautiful responsive service followed, and the entire congregation sang a hymn. Rev. Dr. Egbert then delivered the address of the evening. It was an earnest talk, in which Dr. Egbert paid an eloquent tribute to the G. A. R. as the result of his inspired and patriotic address. He read to live lives worthy of the great cause of the Grand Army.

"The memorial," said Dr. Egbert, "is not simply to commemorate those comrades who have died, but those who have died in a great cause. This memorial service is for men who were willing to die for a cause they believed to be great, a cause worthy of death. Truly, the Grand Army of the Republic is the result of a blessed inspiration. As such it is a memorial to live for than simply to commemorate what has taken place, something deeper and wider. A memorial service is fraught with patriotic sentiment as to the future as well as to the present, and the testimony of the nobility of those who followed, after which the entire congregation sang a hymn. Rev. Dr. Egbert then delivered the address of the evening. It was an earnest talk, in which Dr. Egbert paid an eloquent tribute to the G. A. R. as the result of his inspired and patriotic address. He read to live lives worthy of the great cause of the Grand Army.

Dr. Egbert dwelt upon the future of America. She had only fairly started in her career. The future rested with the nobility of her people. "Greatness is not in things; it is in men," said Dr. Egbert. "As you hope for a great day for this country in time to come, so should you live today. It is not greatness to have a larger army than your foes, and more content more than your money." Dr. Egbert referred to those who are wont to say that the foundation of the G. A. R. rested on nothing but sentiment. "But what is sentiment? It is the nobility of sentiment. It is a sentiment. Don't let men be so practical that they can't look before them in business affairs. As you commemorate your comrades, remember you are doing more than that. You are testifying to the nobility of your cause. Commemorate the dead, but make the living worth commemorating."

Dr. Egbert then asked all to join in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The comrades and a large congregation thereupon arose and sang the inspiring national anthem with patriotic zeal. A short responsive service followed, at the conclusion of which Commander Mahan declared the post closed, after which the comrades marched down the center aisle and out of the church, the congregation following them. Garfield W. R. attended service yesterday morning at Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church. The service was a most impressive one. Company D, First regiment Infantry, N. G. S. M., listened to an inspiring patriotic sermon by Rev. Watson B. Millard, at Plymouth church, yesterday morning. "The New Defender" was his topic, and his sermon was an eloquent exhortation to the millions to rise to a full realization of their duty and responsibility.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

Corrected.—A—Now, if I understand correctly, the first principle of Socialism is to divide your property with your neighbors. B—Then you don't understand it correctly. The first principle of Socialism is to make your best man divide with you.—Birmingham Post.

The Approached.—Well, what is your particular complaint? The Tramp.—Well, for see, sir, I enter here with a headache, and I broke up my business. Now I'm a-tryin' to live a honest life. Can you let me have a dime?—Philadelphia North American.

DEAD OF TWO YEARS

ACKER POST HOLDS ITS FIRST MEMORIAL SERVICE SINCE MAY, 1894.

DR. J. P. EGBERT'S ELOQUENCE

IS A FACTOR IN AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE OF FRATERNITY AND RESPECT.

OTHER LOCAL POSTS OBSERVE

With Fitting Solemnity and Reverence, the Union Sacred to the Union Dead.

Acker Post, G. A. R., conducted its memorial services at the House of Hope church last night, in the presence of a congregation that completely filled the church. The post was represented, there being about 150 members in attendance. The service was conducted by the most Grand Army posts to hold Memorial services every year on the Sunday preceding Memorial day, but last year Acker post omitted the exercise of Acker post occupied the services at the House of Hope church last night were held to commemorate the comrades of the post who had passed away since Memorial day, 1894. They are eleven in number, as follows:

Charles F. Yeager, Nicholas Gillard, J. H. Judd, C. D. Parker, Thomas Screeton, C. V. Jobert, James Daly, David Kennedy, Hermon L. Lounson, Morris Tracy and William R. Marshall.

The ritual and ceremony comprising the memorial service are simple, direct and impressive. The comrades of Acker post occupied the pews directly in front of and at the side of the pulpit. On the rostrum sat Department Commander McCarty, Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert, the pastor of the church, and Gen. E. C. Mason of the post. The platform beneath the pulpit stood Commander Isaac L. Mahan and Chaplain George R. Lewis. Commander Mahan opened the service with the announcement that the comrades would read memorial orders from headquarters. After Adjutant W. B. Summers had finished reading, Commander Mahan said:

"Obedience is a soldier's duty. It is not, however, merely to obey the order read that we assemble here. This day commemorates a valor on land and that is the leading Democratic principle of the North-west which did not speak only from the lips. This day is sacred with the almost visible presence of those who, out of prison pens and hospitals, from camps and battlefields, have found in this country a new home, and those who muster today upon the parade ground of heaven. Comrades, salute the dead." As the commander uttered the last four words, every comrade rose to his feet, placed his hand upon his heart, raised his cap, and stood in this attitude for a moment in silence. Then as the commander laid his left hand down, replaced his cap, and uttered the command, "Attention, Post!" the comrades sang the national anthem. A newspaper contains the address of the evening.

Friends: As commander of Acker post, I welcome you in the name of my comrades to this public service. This is the memorial day of a nation redeemed from infamy, of a nation redeemed from infamy, it is dear to every soldier. It deepens in our hearts a memory of the grand army of a nation redeemed from infamy, it is dear to every soldier. It deepens in our hearts a memory of the grand army of a nation redeemed from infamy, it is dear to every soldier.

The Sunday edition of the St. Paul Globe, May 10, has an interesting illustrated article descriptive of the processes of making a modern newspaper, the Globe's establishment furnishing the example.—Fairbairn Republican.

Last Sunday's issue of the St. Paul Globe was a good one, a large number full of good and timely reading matter. The first page was printed in colors and presented a very neat appearance.—Granite Falls Journal.

The St. Paul Globe's comes out with a new head in honor of its first anniversary under the new management. The Globe has been a rattling good newspaper the past year, and its new management has more than usual ability.—Preston Times.

The Sunday, May 10, issue of the St. Paul Daily Globe was something grand. The cover was printed in colors and was a work of merit. The illustrated article "Making a Modern Newspaper," a sketchy story of how the Globe is prepared for the public, shows the actual inside minutes of the daily operations employed to get up a great metropolitan journal like the Globe. Success must attend the Globe as at present managed.—Weekly Valley (Chaska) Herald.

The Globe issued a forty-page edition last Sunday in honor of its first anniversary under the new management. The paper had a new heading, and was unusually illustrated. The matter selected for the special edition was worthy of a souvenir number. May the Globe live long and prosper.—Northwestern Chronicle.

MERRIAM AS SECRETARY.

It has been noticed that Merriam has been more conspicuous in the McKinley circles since it became known that Mr. Mc was on top. Our William never loses sight of the main chance.—Montevideo Leader.

Without Merriam to boost him along (though he will have pretty hard work to do) dollars to dumpings he don't get the nomination.—Glencoe Register.

William R. Merriam keeps people guessing whether he wants a cabinet position or wants to place C. K. Davis in the cabinet and succeed him in the senate. He is a close friend of McKinley's, and the supposition that he has some of the fire is quite natural.—Howard Lake Herald.

Ex-Gov. Merriam is slated as McKinley's secretary of the interior. There are a number of statements who will have to be content with the "reversibility of the exterior."—Dodge County Record.

It is said that McKinley's cabinet includes ex-Gov. Merriam as secretary of the interior. Such an appointment would remove a very disturbing element from the next senatorial contest in Minnesota.—Sherburne County Star-News.

Merriam for secretary of the interior is the latest guess as to the ex-governor's place in the McKinley cabinet. There is no question about some cabinet position for Merriam, the particular portfolio assigned him being only a matter of conjecture.—Morris Sun.

While W. R. Merriam is not popular with the rank and file of Minnesota Republicans, every one concedes that he is a man of great ability, and all would be glad to see him given a portfolio in McKinley's cabinet. Minnesota has not had a cabinet officer since William Windom died.—Herald-Star.

To the Editor of the Globe. In your issue of May 10 there appeared an article purporting to be a history of Fort Snelling wherein it was stated that Franklin Steele was done a great injustice. I refer to the passage wherein it is alleged that he defaulted in his payments on the purchase of the Fort Snelling reservation, and that his transaction in relation to the matter was most one-sided. I am a resident of a branch of the Fort Snelling reservation, and that his transaction in relation to the matter was most one-sided. I am a resident of a branch of the Fort Snelling reservation, and that his transaction in relation to the matter was most one-sided.

KIND WORDS FOR THE GLOBE.

The St. Paul Globe finished the first year under its new management Sunday, and celebrated the event by issuing a handsome 40-page issue. A notable change was made in discarding its old heading in favor of a plain block letter of modern type. From a typographical standpoint the new head is handsomer and more in conformity with present usage. Yet we feel that with the departure of the old familiar title an indescribable something has gone—an old friend has lost the garb by which it was recognized for so many years. However, the new heading is a commendable improvement, and the thousands of Globe readers will learn to love its new face as dearly as the old. The Globe was never a better newspaper than it is now, and it has always been a leader in Northwest journalism.—Nebraska County Democrat.

TO THE BACKGROUND WITH WOMEN

AN SUFFRAGE AND THE NUMEROUS ISSUES.

DELEGATES ARE GATHERING

Convention, Which Opens Wednesday, Promises to Be the Liveliest the Party Has Ever Held.

The St. Paul Globe issued an anniversary edition of forty pages last Sunday, and it was a hummer.—Lanesboro Journal.

The St. Paul Globe has been under its present management one year, and Sunday the event was celebrated by a handsome forty-page edition. It was a credit to modern journalism.—Howard Lake Herald.

Last Sunday's St. Paul Globe, a forty-page edition, was a splendid paper, that not only shows the enterprise of the new management, but proves that their efforts are meeting with substantial recognition.—Morris Sun.

There was a new head on the "St. Paul Globe" Sunday. It was also a forty-page edition of interesting reading and a triumph of typographical art. The Globe is easily the leading Democratic paper of the Northwest.—Sherburne County Times.

The St. Paul Globe celebrated the close of its first year under its present management Sunday by issuing a special edition that is a credit, not only to itself, but to journalism in the Northwest.—Wabasha Herald.

The first anniversary edition of the new Sunday Globe appeared last Sunday morning. It was a splendid paper. The people of Minnesota in general and St. Paul in particular should be proud of the new Globe. It is a representation of what push will do.—Sherburne Advertiser.

The St. Paul Globe has a new heading, and now looks more like a metropolitan newspaper than ever before.—Arlington Enterprise.

The annual edition of the Globe, of forty pages, issued Sunday last, was a hummer. If the new management, which has been in the saddle only a year, shall continue to improve the quality in the same ratio as succeeding years advance, there will be absolutely no limit to its excellence and influence. The great mass of people, the business men especially, want a newspaper, and they don't care a fig for its politics. A newspaper contains the news, and you don't have to take the political or other opinions of the editor as found in its editorials unless you like them.—Le Sueur Sentinel.

The St. Paul Globe issued a forty-page anniversary edition last Sunday that was a credit to itself and to Northwestern journalism. A highly artistic cover, especially designed for the anniversary, was a bit of color work. A new and commendable feature was the substitution of a new plain type line for the heading of the paper in place of the old style and inartistic letter that has always been used. The new heading is a splendid improvement, and about the only thing with which the Review cannot agree with the Globe is its advocacy of a gold standard.—Grant County Review.

The Sunday edition of the St. Paul Globe, May 10, has an interesting illustrated article descriptive of the processes of making a modern newspaper, the Globe's establishment furnishing the example.—Fairbairn Republican.

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The Globe issued a forty-page edition last Sunday in honor of its first anniversary under the new management. The paper had a new heading, and was unusually illustrated. The matter selected for the special edition was worthy of a souvenir number. May the Globe live long and prosper.—Northwestern Chronicle.

MERRIAM AS SECRETARY.

It has been noticed that Merriam has been more conspicuous in the McKinley circles since it became known that Mr. Mc was on top. Our William never loses sight of the main chance.—Montevideo Leader.

DRYS DIVIDED, TOO

FREE COINAGE QUESTION WILL BE THE MAIN ISSUE IN THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

PROHIBITION IS RELEGATED

TO THE BACKGROUND WITH WOMEN AN SUFFRAGE AND THE NUMEROUS ISSUES.

DELEGATES ARE GATHERING

Convention, Which Opens Wednesday, Promises to Be the Liveliest the Party Has Ever Held.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 24.—Free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 of gold promises to be the main issue before the Prohibitionists' National convention, which will convene here next Wednesday. The leaders of both factions of the party are here, and it will be the liveliest convention the party has ever held. Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, will lead the free silver wing of the party, while the opposition will be headed by Samuel Dickey, of Alton, Mich., chairman of the national committee, and a strong gold standard man. Ex-Gov. St. John says that two-thirds of the prohibitionists of the country are for free silver, but that the rank and file are too poor to come to the convention. It would cost a Kansas farmer the price of 400 bushels of corn to get here, he says; and as their farms are all mortgaged, they cannot afford it. Chairman Dickey says they cannot afford it. There will be three factions in the convention—one which desires a platform for prohibition only, one desiring a sound money declaration which can be adopted without serious opposition, and a third which desires prohibition, free silver, woman suffrage, free trade, government ownership of railway and telegraph lines, restricted immigration, anti-monopoly, united ownership of land and "anything else that anybody wants." This latter faction is said to have a majority of the delegates and is called the "broad gauge wing."

The leading candidates for presidential nominations are: Joshua A. Levering, of Baltimore, who represents the "narrow gauge wing"; Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, a free silver or broad gauge man, and John McCall, of Rhode Island, representing the conservative. Ex-Gov. St. John says that there will be about 300 delegates in attendance, while Mr. Dickey thinks there will be over 1,200. From the way the hotels are filling up it is estimated by the leaders that the convention will be attended by 10,000 to 15,000 Prohibitionists.

A TIE ON COINAGE.

Times-Herald Figures on the Chicago Convention. CHICAGO, May 24.—The Times-Herald this morning says: Up to Saturday delegates to the Chicago convention were elected as follows:

Table with columns: State, Delegates. Free Coinage... 22, Sound Money... 28. Alabama... 2, Michigan... 28, Colorado... 3, Massachusetts... 28, Iowa... 20, Nebraska... 19, Missouri... 18, New Hampshire... 8, Missouri... 24, New Jersey... 20, Ohio... 20, Pennsylvania... 24, South Carolina... 18, South Dakota... 8, Tennessee... 18, Washington... 5, West Virginia... 4, Dist. of Columbia... 4, Wyoming... 4. Total... 167.