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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Forecast for Monday: Minnesota—Local rains; cooler in southeast portions; northwesterly winds, becoming variable.
Wisconsin—Local thunder storms, followed by clearing weather; cooler; fresh and brisk winds.
South Dakota—Fair, preceded by showers in northeastern portion; westerly winds.
North Dakota—Local rains; northerly winds, shifting to southerly; warmer.
Montana—Partly cloudy weather; local rains in northern portions; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, June 7, 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.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	72	Qu'Appelle	44
Duluth	42	Minnedosa	50
Huron	60	Winnipeg	54
Bismarck	50		
Williston	48	Boston	50-58
Havre	70	Buffalo	70-76
Helena	66	Cheyenne	70-72
Edmonton	60	Chicago	68-68
Battleford	58	Cincinnati	86-90
Prince Albert	56	Montreal	60-64
Calgary	68	New Orleans	76-78
Medicine Hat	72	New York	66-70
Swift Current	58	Pittsburg	70-88

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.72; thermometer, 70; relative humidity, 64; wind, southwest; weather part cloudy; maximum thermometer, 76; minimum thermometer, 64; daily range, 12; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, :59.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change
St. Paul	14	8.0	*0.4
La Crosse	10	8.1	0.0
Davenport	15	...	...
St. Louis	30	...	...

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

THE "NEW SOUTH," POLITICALLY.

We have heard much of the "New South," industrially, and we all rejoice that she has come out of the furnace of the war and the devastation of carpetbagism uncrushed, and has turned to developing the resources with which she is so plenteously endowed. But while there is this condition that calls for congratulation, there is another that makes one long for the days of the Old South; not its social or political conditions, but its brains and its character. Nowhere does this longing rise with such sharpness as when one surveys congress, in both houses, and compares the body of representatives who now come up from this New South to stand for the best she can do in the political work of the nation with those who came from the Old South. The last of the former type of Southern statesmen ceased to exist among the representatives when Wade Hampton was displaced by Irby; for no one would care to affront the shades of the Haynes, the Pinckneys, the Hills, the Calhouns, by classing with them those fossiliferous remains who stay yet in the senate and serve only to make the contrast stronger and more painful.

Some of the younger generation of these men from the South who sit in the senate or the house on the Democratic side, seem to have retained all that was disagreeable in their ante-bellum predecessors without inheriting their brains. Lacking their education in the sciences with which statesmanship is familiar, they are possessed with the idea that such knowledge is unnecessary for them or their work. What little they know is all that is needed. Most of them do not even know that they do not know. The arrogance bred of slave-owning infects their manners, and there is much of the pig-headed obstinacy of opinion that carried their predecessors into rebellion They are doing now for the Democratic party of the nation what their official ancestors did thirty-six years ago. For the former there was, at least, the excuse that they were seeking to save several hundred million dollars' worth of property from annihilation, but for the motley crowd of the present South there is absolutely no excuse. They are either playing the part of the mere demagogue or they are showing an ignorance that would make the cheeks of those who sat a generation ago in the chairs they now occupy blush for their section.

The situation has some compensations to Northern Democrats. The "solid South" is a thing of the past. With the repeal of the federal elections law the bonds snapped that had held the South solidly in antagonism to the party that enacted it. The old lines of division begin to appear. The paternalism of Whiggism crops out in the attitude of senators and representatives hitherto Democratic in their party affiliations. This showed in the tariff debate and votes. It is showing now in this other phase of paternalism, the money issue. It has been an element of weakness, contributing largely to the revulsion of public opinion following the betrayal of the cause of tariff reform. Now the Democracy of the South will be rapidly relieved of the embarrassment of men posing as Democrats who are not. They will go to the Republican or Populist parties, where their ideas of political economy will find congenial atmosphere. The Democrats of the South, men like Turner, of Georgia, and Patterson, of Tennessee, good types of the statesmen of the Old South, can reform the party on the line of Democratic principles.

ANOTHER SLIP.

The Chicago Tribune, which is endeavoring to cover the extremes of advocacy of McKinley and opposition to free silver, allowed to slip into its editorial columns the other day the following statement: "During the three years the Sherman act, purchasing 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, was in force, $5,850,000 of silver certificates were used monthly. At the end of the three years, this bad money caused a panic which broke over 500 banks in a fortnight." Is it really so then, dear neighbor? Is the cat out of the bag? Was it not the dreadful Democrats who did this thing, after all? Can it be possible that the disaster which fell upon this country in the summer of 1893, and which we have been told every morning during the three years since then was a consequence of, first, the election of a Democratic ticket, and, second, the prospect of tariff reduction, was really due to the monetary situation, and particularly to the operation of the Sherman act? Are Republican newspapers actually becoming honest about this at last, and willing to tell the truth when falsehood will no longer serve a useful purpose? Every honest man capable of judging causes and effects has known since 1893 that the business troubles of this country sprang from bad financial legislation of Republican parentage. Not a Republican has admitted it. The Tribune is one of the few to confess now that it was not the election of Democrats, or the cut in tariffs that inaugurated our troubles, but the inflation of a depreciated currency issued against an insufficient reserve.

In this connection it is well to recall another Republican pretense. When Democrats have insisted upon asking, for the last three years, how it was that the storm of disaster broke upon this country, not only before the party had touched the tariff, but before the congress in which it had a majority had been called together, we were told that it was apprehension of what Democracy would do that brought business to a standstill. With equal emphasis were we assured last year that the elections of 1894 and 1895, in which Republicans were uniformly successful, had helped to encourage business and restore prosperity. When, at the beginning of this year, there seemed to be a temporary revival of business, coincident with a temporary decline in financial agitation, the Republican chorus broke out all over the country, pointing to this as the first fruit of popular certainty of the restoration of the Republican party to power.

We would like to ask our Republican friends why this has not continued. They are unanimous and vociferous in stating that Mr. McKinley will be nominated and elected; that a Republican congress will be chosen at the same time, and that the first duty and pleasure of this congress and this president will be to restore to the country a prosperity-making tariff. If the absence of sufficiently high duties is all that is or has been the matter with the country, as these gentlemen have pretended, why does the assurance of their return produce this effect? If apprehension of what a Democratic administration would do plunged the country into despair and paralyzed industry, why does confidence in the election of a Republican administration produce precisely similar results? The arguments of our Republican friends have slipped a cog somewhere. If consistency were their forte, we would respecfully press them for an explanation.

DODGING THE CONSTITUTION.

The framers of the constitution, fresh from their experiences with the exercise of despotic powers, and learned in the historical experience of other peoples, sought, in erecting a government by majority, to guard even that democracy against the tyranny that a majority may employ with as great disregard of right and justice as can a despot. So they hedged the states and congress about with restrictions which the ingenuity of men, prompted by selfish interests, have ever since been successfully striving to evade. Webster lent the aid of his great intellect to securing to corporations the embodiment in judicial law of the monstrous proposition that the created is greater than the creator, and that the sovereign power, once exercised to call into existence an implement for the advancement of social conditions, cannot recall its power or control its exercise. Under the inhibition of laws violating contracts, corporations found shelter in the Dartmouth college case, a precedent courts have vainly tried to overthrow.

Another breach in the fortress protecting common and individual rights was found in the "general welfare" clause. Through this opening have been driven numerous acts. Protective tariffs, having for their real purpose the enrichment of the few by abnormal profits exacted under cover of law, are justified by the claim that they conduce to the general welfare. Bounties to private enterprises, the running of steamship lines, the producing of sugar, are justified because they promote the general welfare. Whenever and wherever it is desired to utilize the enormous power of the entire nation in aid of any scheme of paternalism, the excuse for it is found in the provision that empowers congress to collect taxes to pay debts "and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." The purpose for which taxes may be laid and collected is thus severed from its context and made to stand out as a separate grant of power. It is as if a distinct paragraph gave congress the power "to provide for the general welfare." This breach is constantly widening as selfish interests find occasion to use it, and the end is not yet of its use.

Where the end sought cannot be attained by indirection, by strained construction, it is sought and obtained by a direct perversion of the power plainly given. This was the case, when, in the interests of the greenbacks and the national bank notes, the power to lay taxes was used to crush out the issues of notes by banks incorporated under state laws. There was no pretense of revenue purpose in the arguments. No one dreamed that any bank would be able to pay the tax and continue business. It was a use of the power to tax, not to produce revenue, but to crush one class in an occupation for the advantage of others in the same vocation. Self-interest was not slow to perceive the uses to which this novel use of the taxing power might be put.

It is against this abuse of a necessary power, fraught with immense possibilities of mischief, that we protest, not against the adoption of provisions that will compel the products to be honestly made and sold for what they are. The fraud that would impose on the consumer oleomargarine for pure butter, or "filled" for the pure cheese, is a crime that can be reached and punished by state laws; and, probably, the power to regulate commerce between the states could be used to prevent its interstate shipment. But this is not the end sought by the promoters of these acts. That is to crush out a competitor with the taxing power of the nation, dodging the constitution and perverting its powers to uses not contemplated by the framers.

WILL TAKE THE CHANCE.

"Six years ago I was visiting a relative who is the financial man of a manufacturing company making a special line of farm implements," said one of our citizens. "The senate had passed a free coinage bill, and it was in conference on the disagreement of the house. Two years before an unusual weather condition had made a large demand for the implements made in this shop, and, assuming that the conditions would continue, the company had loaded its warehouse down for the following year with implements, a large portion of which were still unsold. 'What will be the effect of free coinage?' the financier of the company asked me.

"Without assuming the role of prophet, I replied: 'I expect there will be first a sharp contraction of the currency, then an expansion of prices measured in terms of silver and paper; a recrudescence of greenbackism, this time sweeping the country, the swelling of the bubble of speculation, and then the crash.' After a few moments of hard thinking the financier said: 'Well, then, I am for free coinage. I will take my chances of getting out while the boom is on and before the crash comes.' Recently I again visited him. 'How about free coinage now?' I asked him. 'Oh,' said he, 'things are different. This company has a good deal more paper due it than it has to meet. I'm against it.' "

How much of the present free coinage movement is due to just such financially embarrassed men as was this officer of that manufacturing company? How many men are giving it their support knowing the inevitable consequences, but who, desperately pushed now, seeing no way to turn, no avenue of escape, are willing to plunge the country into the maelstrom, taking their chances of escape before the bubble collapses? How many more are there who feel the pressure of economic conditions whose source they cannot discern, who only feel the hurt and do not see that effect is naturally and inevitably following cause, and who feel that any change cannot make matters worse? How many farmers are giving this movement their adherence because, between the falling prices of produce and the immobility of debt and interest, they feel that they are being ground, and are willing, also, to take their chances of getting out before the smash? And when these are all eliminated from the silverite crowd, there will remain a few unselfish men who honestly believe it possible for the commercial world to be forced to go backward and resume conditions it has outgrown; men who really think that congress has the power of omnipotence and can breathe into any product the breath of value, can say to the disc of silver or the piece of paper: 'Let this be money,' and it will be money.

We have noted how the different protectees are taking their prosperity in advance of the installation of "the great apostle of protection," but it is left for Moses Promoter Handy to tell how another worthy class are sowing the seed for the harvest that they expect will ripen in November. He says:

Platt working behind the masked batteries of the mugwump and Democratic press has furnished the bears with just the ammunition they wanted to depress securities, tighten money and keep speculators feverish. By the time all is ready for the boom which will follow McKinley's nomination and the adoption of a sound money platform at St. Louis they will have laid in enough stocks at low prices to make a fine, fat profit.

So the bears of the stock market join in this universal rush to the hog trough. Stately and dumb amid the crowd of forestallers and stock gamblers that flock to him, as flies in midsummer to the empty sugar barrel in the back yard of a village grocery, stands the great Apostle of Protection, bearing a banner on which is inscribed the legends: "The Foreigner Pays the Tax." "I Want the Double Standard." "I Am Prosperity's Advance Agent."

The Republicans in congress continue to speak of the treasury shortage as a Democratic deficit, while they pile appropriations mountain high.

CLOUGH'S STRONGEST RIVAL.

The strongest gubernatorial candidate, at this writing, next to David M. Clough, is Moses E. Clapp, and should the former fail of the nomination, Clapp is almost certain to receive it. Chalk this down for a prophecy. —Anoka Union.

* * *

Moses E. Clapp's candidacy for governor has taken on quite a spurt during the past fortnight, and by many he is regarded as Clough's strongest opponent. In point of ability and general fitness he is Clough's superior. Mr. Clapp has a large following of personal friends in this county who appreciate his superior qualifications, and will aid him to secure the honor he seeks.—Grant County Herald.

DEMOCRACY'S DORAN.

Michael Doran is a hard customer for the young Democrats to fight, and he appears to have a clear field for head of the delegation to Chicago. He has fairly won the honors that come to him, by standing up under the abuse he has received in the past.—Taylor's Falls Journal.

* * *

Mike Doran won in a walk in the Ramsey county Democratic convention yesterday, the most prominent feature of the congregation being the good nature exhibited by all present. The lions and the lambs drank together and swore eternal friendship by the victory they expect to win at the next city election. Thus it will be seen that our old friend Mike is yet on earth, and with a pull that is a corker.—Stillwater Gazette.

AT THE THEATERS.

The advance sale of seats and boxes commences today for the appearance of Richard Mansfield and the Garrick Theater Stock company at the Metropolitan opera house the last half of this week. Inquiries for seats signify that they will be greeted by immense audiences at every performance. Mr. Mansfield has never offered such a varied arrangement of plays as he does for this engagement. Unusual interest centers in the first performance, "Arms and the Man," the brilliant comedy by Bernard Shaw, and the composite bill Saturday night, when Mr. Mansfield will present six acts taken from his successes, as follows. Third act of "Prince Karl;" second and third acts of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," third act of "Beau Brummell," third act of "The Story of Rodeon, the Student" and the fourth act of "Parisian Romance."

CLOUGH AND ANTI-CLOUGH.

If Dave Clough can be renominated and re-elected governor of the great North Star state in spite of the support of the Duluth News-Tribune, then the day of miracles is not passed.—Duluth Citizen.

* * *

The Eagle makes occasional prophecies, and so far they have come true. We have already said that Gov. Clough would carry Hennepin county. We are now going to tell you that he will come almost as nearly carrying Ramsey county as will Moses Clapp.—Delano Eagle.

* * *

The outlook for the nomination of Gov. Clough grows brighter each day, especially in Hennepin county, where several of the candidates have combined to do him up. Gov. Clough never lost a fight in his home county, and we have confidence that he will win at this time.—Wright County Times.

* * *

If in order to do right it is first essential to be right, where do the Clough contingent expect to be at?—Morris Sun.

* * *

It looks a little queer to see the Democratic papers supporting Dave Clough. Last week the Rock County News published a whole column booming the machine-made Dave.—Sherburne Advance.

* * *

As the governor would, in the event of Davis being given a cabinet position, have the power to appoint some one to fill the unexpired term, it may explain why Merriam is the power behind Clough.—Morris Sun.

* * *

The Minneapolis Journal's unreasonable opposition to Mr. Clough's candidacy for governor is not injuring Mr. Clough so much as it is the Journal. The Minneapolis newspapers were a strong factor in bringing about Senator Nelson's election through the abuse they heaped upon every one who did not swear by Mr. Washburn.—North Dakota Globe.

SILVER POLICY OF JAPAN.

Judge Flandrau Finds It Not Altogether Objectionable.

New Ulm Review:

James J. Hill is quoted by the Minneapolis Times and other gold-bug papers as saying: "Japan, a silver country, is already competing with us in a way that would ruin our manufactures in time. They are invading our clothing business and they are good tailors, too. Go into a drug store; you will find a good American or English tooth brush for perhaps 25 or 30 cents, while you can buy a Japanese brush for seven cents. The Japanese are laying down in San Francisco a good bicycle at $10. These are examples of the conditions which lead me to believe that a period of great depression for manufacturing interests is before us."

Unconsciously, perhaps, Mr. Hill presents in this paragraph an argument in favor of free coinage of silver in the United States. The gold standard here operates as a prohibitive tariff, as it makes our products so dear that the Japanese cannot buy them. This stimulates home industries in Japan, and with their cheap labor they can beat us at our own tricks. If the stock arguments of gold bugs were true, the silver standard would so cripple the Japanese that they could do nothing; but here they are flooding America with the products of their skill and industry.—Moorhead News.

To the Editor of the Gloe.

The enclosed publication in the Moorhead News, and reproduced in the New Ulm Review of the 3d inst., leads me to believe that people generally do not give the Japanese the credit they are entitled to for financial shrewdness. While silver is more in use in this country than gold, they have sense enough to buy for silver and sell for gold. I had an oject lesson to prove this fact the other day when I subscribed for a magazine published in Tokio, called the "Far East." The price was $1 a year, and the manager would not accept anything but a gold dollar worth 100 cents the world over. That kind of silver policy is not altogether objectionable. Yours, —Charles E. Flandrau.

Watterson Sits in Judgment.

Courier-Journal.

They have repudiated the only president the Democratic party has elected and seated for forty years.

They have repudiated the most distinguished of Kentucky's living sons and the greatest Democratic intellect in the United States.

They have condemned the ablest administration of our national finances the country has ever known, and have disowned the executive who will be gratefully acknowledged in all future history as having stood between our republic and ruin despite a terrific pressure to which none of their predecessors was ever subjected.

They have spit upon the fathers of the party whose name and organization they claim—have proclaimed Jefferson an ignoramus, Jackson a conspirator, Benton a knave, Cleveland a traitor.

For the faith handed down through a hundred years of glorious party history they have substituted a fad rejected by science, by experience and by every intelligent civilized nation on the globe, and for the exponents of that faith they have substituted such apostles of Populism as Stewart, such exhorters of Socialism as Tillman, such evangels of Anarchism as Altgeld.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

Professor—Margaret, please take that cat out of the room. I cannot have it making such a noise while I am at work. Where is it?

Servant—Why, sir, you are sitting on it.—New York Mercury.

By No Means Perfect.—"You're a bad man!" she hissed. "You're another," he hotly retorted. And the new woman made no denial, but argued that she was a better and better man each season.—Detroit Tribune.

A Good Protectionist.—Miss Gotham (wishing to astound her Aunt Cynthia from Hayseed Corners)—What do you think of my new gown, aunt? It was made in Paris. Aunt Cynthia (severely)—Lan's sake, niece! I allers did hear that your father was purty close-fisted, but I didn't think he'd go so far as to send to Europe an' have your dresses made by the cheap foreign pauper labor.—Puck.

"Harry says that there's only one thing about his inamorata that he doesn't like. She hardly ever writes to him, because, as she says, she'd rather talk; and when it comes to talking, she says there's so much to say that she will have to write."—Boston Transcript.

"Mamie's husband stutters terribly, doesn't he?" "Yes; and he's so impetuous and hot-tempered he frequently embarrasses her very much." "How so?" "Why, when he goes to call her darling she is never quite sure that he is not beginning to swear at her."—Truth.

In Self-Defense.—"See here, Pitcher, why do you always talk shop to me?"
"Well, if you must know, it is to keep you from talking shop to me."—Chicago Record.

Smart Wife—Don't worry, George. I wrote an article for the paper today showing how to get up a family dinner for $1, and took it around, and the editor gave me $1.
Husband—That's a rare piece of good luck. What are you going to do with the dollar?
"I'm going to try that recipe myself and see if it will work."—New York Weekly.

His Significant Statement.—"Johnny, were you ever whipped at school?" "Only by the teacher!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Miss De Plain—Doctor, what is the secret of beauty?"
Family Physician (confidentially)—Be born pretty.—New York Weekly.

ST. PAUL NEXT YEAR

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES MAY MEET HERE.

SO SAYS CAPT. H. A. CASTLE,

AND, AS HE HAS JUST LEFT IT, HE SHOULD BE WELL INFORMED.

INTEREST IN THE ENCAMPMENT.

He Reports That There Is Plenty of It Everywhere He Has Been.

Capt. Henry A. Castle returned home yesterday from Grand Rapids, Mich., where he has been attending two conventions—that of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and that of the Northwestern Soldiers' Home association. The former convention opened last Thursday night, and will not adjourn until Wednesday or Thursday of this week, as the scope of its work is very extensive, including discussions relative to all charitable and penal institutions, hospitals, asylums, etc.

"The Northwestern Soldiers' Home association," said Capt. Castle, when seen at his home last evening, is an organization of the trustees and officers of the state soldiers' homes in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Oregon, all of which states were represented at the convention, which was the third annual meeting of the association. There were some thirty delegates in attendance, the Minnesota Soldiers' home being represented by Capt. Thomas McMillan, the commandant; Dr. D. R. Greenlee, the surgeon, and myself. The convention opened Thursday forenon with a business session. In the afternoon the delegates paid a visit to the Michigan Soldiers' home, situated about four miles from Grand Rapids. The home contains 500 inmates, and is surrounded by fine and spacious grounds. In the evening a banquet was served at Sweet's hotel, at which Gen. L. G. Rutherford, the president of the association, presided. Gen. W. Averell, U. S. A., the inspector general of national and state soldiers' homes, was present. Gen. Averell expects to be in St. Paul next week. Friday the business session was resumed, being devoted to interesting discussions concerning the management of soldiers' homes. This subject was considered in joint session with the national conference of charities and corrections.

"The national conference of charities and corrections was attended by about 800 delegates, representing nearly, if not all, the states in the Union. The president of the conference is A. O. Wright, of Madison, Wis., and H. H. Hart, the secretary of the Minnesota state board of charities and corrections, is the secretary. Minnesota was represented by twenty-five delegates.

"I left Grand Rapids Friday night, not remaining over to participate in the election of officers of the Soldiers' Home association, which took place on Saturday. It is likely that the association will convene in St. Paul next year."

Capt. Castle corroborated the reports telling of the great interest manifested in all sections of the country over the coming G. A. R. national encampment.

"I could not but note how eagerly and expectantly people are looking forward to the national encampment. The delegates I met in Grand Rapids, representing as they did nearly every state, bore testimony to the lively interest felt in their locality over the next encampment. The state of Michigan will undoubtedly send large delegations to this city."

Speaking of Grand Rapids, Capt. Castle said that he was surprised to see such a flourishing city. "Grand Rapids now contains 100,000 inhabitants," said Capt. Castle, "and is a solidly built, substantial city manifesting on every hand evidences of prosperity, indicating that it has endured the hard times more successfully than other cities. This condition of affairs is principally due to the enterprise of the furniture manufacturers."

BUSINESS AREA OF ST. PAUL.

Brief Study of the Topography of the City.

To the Editor of the Globe.

A brief study of the topography of St. Paul will easily convince one that the area on the east side of the Mississippi river within the city limits, which is most suitable, desirable and specially available for the transaction of the growing business of the city, is within somewhat circumscribed and clearly defined bounds, beyond which, so far as the bulk of the business is concerned, it would seem unlikely to expand. This area is sufficient in extent to accommodate the business of a large city and is bounded by St. Anthony hill on the west, Dayton's bluff on the east, the Mississippi river on the south and the high ground on the north, between the hill and the bluff. The great bulk of the retail trade of this city is now carried on in the district bounded by Eighth street on the north, the Mississippi river on the south, Jackson street on the east and St. Peter street on the west. In the future, when this district will have become solidly built up and occupied by retail stores and shops, there will still be room, on the same level, for the expansion of the retail trade, both on the north and west. The wholesale business of the city is now almost wholly transacted in the district bounded on the north by Eighth street, on the south by the Mississippi river, on the east by Kittson street and on the west by Jackson street. Adjoining this wholesale district on the north, and on the same level, is a residence district of moderate extent, which, as the city grows and the wholesale business correspondingly expands, will be required to accommodate the increasing trade. The district now occupied by wholesale houses, and the adjoining district, now occupied by residences, comprise all the territory in this city, east of the river, which is available and especially desirable for the transaction of the wholesale trade. The ground is substantially on a level with the various railway freight houses and with the levee on which river freight is landed. It is the first plateau above the Mississippi river at this point and extends from the river to the bluffs which, on the north and east, separate it from the plateau next above it. It would seem as if this territory, locally known as "lower town," had been especially designed by nature to accommodate the heavy wholesale business of a large city. The grade from the river to the level of the plateau is an easy one, facilitating the hauling of full loads, and the haul from the levee or the railway freight houses to the most distant point in the district alluded to, is comparatively short, thereby greatly expediting the work of receiving and shipping freight. During the years 1894 and 1895 there were received in this territory 236,895 carloads of freight, and 165,365 were shipped out during the same period. This is exclusive of 15,450 carloads received and 14,155 shipped during the period named by the Chicago Great Western railway, the freight houses of which road are on the west side of the river. The day is not far distant when all of this plateau lying between Jackson street on the west and Kittson street; or, say, Trout brook on the east, now partially occupied by the wholesale trade of the city, will be required as sites for heavy wholesale business houses and manufactories. This will come about in the natural order of the growth and increasing business of the city, both as a center of commercial and manufacturing importance. That the population, the business and the number of modern and costly business buildings and private dwellings of this city are steadily increasing, is a matter of fact; but it is a fact the importance and significance of which our citizens frequently undervalue, and sometimes wholly overlook. It is so constantly going on before our eyes that it ceases to impress us. The erection of a new, handsome and costly building is not heralded by "the beating of drums and the flourish of trumpets," as is, metaphorically speaking, the case in small towns; for such improvements are in continuous progress, and the thoughtful reader can easily forecast what this "continuous progress" will result in, in the course of the next decade. We sometimes seem to overlook the fact that St. Paul is not only the metropolis, but at the same time the capital of the state, and might thereby be called the civil, educational, financial, legal and military headquarters of the state of Minnesota.

This fact invests our city with a dignity and a prominence not enjoyed by any other town in the state, and brings to the city numerous officials from every part of the state; and, directly and indirectly, no inconsiderable amount of business, which otherwise would be diverted to other points. Fortunate in its location at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river, St. Paul has already become a great railroad and commercial center, a vast entreport from which a large and annually increasing amount of goods, wares and merchandise, of both domestic and foreign manufacture, is sold and distributed. In times of general financial depression, such as have prevailed in this country (and not alone in this country) for the last few years, when laboring under a cloud of present difficulties, we are prone to become discouraged and, in our impatience, to overlook the fact that the future holds brighter things in store for us; that the city is steadily growing in population, in commerce and manufactures, and that new and valuable improvements are continually increasing in number within our limits. In a casual view of the present situation we are apt to forget that not over 25 per cent of the arable lands in our own state are, as yet, under cultivation, and that the vast empire west and southwest of us, and tributary to St. Paul, is as yet largely unsettled and undeveloped. Large numbers of the best class of immigrants will this year settle in this state and in the empire tributary to us, and what that means to the commerce of this city in the near future can readily be conceived. In reference to this influx of desirable homeseekers, Mr. T. L. Schurmeier, of this city, president of the Northwestern Immigration association, in a communication published in the Globe on the 4th inst., says: "The records of the union depot at St. Paul, the great gateway to the vast fields of the Northwest, show an enormous increase in settlers within the past six months, which have scattered all over Minnesota, North Dakota and the states farther west. This movement is so marked that, at a modest estimate, 50,000 settlers from all sources have found new homes within the last seven months in the territory named.

"The sales of the St. Paul & Duluth, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific and other railroads of railroad lands have, in every case, since Jan. 1, been the largest in the history of these roads. In addition, thousands of acres of land in private hands have been purchased and settled upon at prices from 10 to 40 per cent higher than existed one year ago."

The low figures at which real estate can now be purchased in St. Paul indicate that the bottom has been reached, and the fact that property is now being purchased at such figures is convincing proof that it is considered a good investment. This is evidenced by a recent purchase, made by one of our own citizens, a shrewd and a farseeing capitalist, who, within the last month, has invested in unimproved residence property in this city to the extent of about $70,000. Chances equally good for profitable investment in city property may be found on both sides of the river. The first level above the river on the West side is filling up with residences and many retail stores, and on the levee, on that side, are many large manufacturing plants in the full tide of successful operation. From the premises above stated the writer concluded that, so far as business property is concerned, any judicious purchase of property in either of the so-called retail or wholesale districts, or in what is now residence property contiguous to those districts, cannot fail, within a reasonable time, to prove a remunerative investment. It does not follow because we are not taking great strides in our own onward progress, that we are not, therefore, progressing. We are continually progressing. It may be a slow, but it is a sure advance; and, with a continually increasing tide of the better class of Eastern homeseekers flowing Westward, and finding homes, not only in our own state, but in the vast territory tributary to this city as well, the city's growth in population and in commerce and manufactures is assured, and increased value of real estate within its limits must, in the near future, result as a natural and inevitable consequence, as effect invariably follows cause. —J. I. Beaumont.

St. Paul, June 5, 1896.

MOVING A WISCONSIN RAILWAY.

Dobie Logging Railroad Being Transferred to Hawthorne.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 7.—The Dobie Logging railroad, which runs seven miles into the woods from Dedham station, and which has been operated to great advantage by the Dobie Logging company during the last winter, is being torn up and moved to Hawthorne station, on the Omaha road. The road will be rebuilt from a point near Hawthorne out into the pine woods, where Dobie Brothers expect to operate next winter. It is proposed to build a long extension to the line this summer, the route of which has not been definitely decided upon. The scheme will likely be to tap the heavy forests in the Howe lake, Amnicon lake and Black river regions, bringing the logs to the St. Croix river. The extension will be built by the Frederick Weyerhauser company, which now practically owns the Dobie road, and it is expected that eventually Superior will be included in the circuit, making probably the longest and most complete logging railroad system in the world.

Morton on Boies.

Secretary Morton, asked by Mr. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, if he thought Boies would be nominated at Chicago, said:

"I don't know. The candidate ought to be of the 'B' brand—one of the busy bees—Bland, Boies or Bryan. Boies is a good fellow. He is a nice, pleasant, genial gentleman, but I have not known him since he was a Democrat. He was one of the best Republicans in Iowa, until a short time ago, and he hasn't been in the Democratic party long enough to be weaned. I think he was a convert to tariff reform, or else he split off with the anti-Prohibition wing of the party. He crossed the gulf on some sort of a narrow plank and would make a very proper kind of a candidate, if we have got to have one of his kind."

Waiting for Witnesses.

Manitowoc Pilot.

Some one suggests that Maj. McKinley is acting wisely in not committing himself on the financial question until after the platform is promulgated, and that will speak for him. It is a pretty safe thing to limit one's assertions to the expression "them's my sentiments." "Are you guilty or not?" was the query put to a son of the Emerald Isle charged with some offense. "Sure, how can I tell?" was the response. "I haven't heard the witnesses yet."

Big Contrast to St. Paul.

Omaha World-Herald.

St. Paul, Minn., is credited by several of the principal magazines of the country with having the most beautiful streets of any city in the world on account of its handsome shade trees and grassy lawns, where not a weed is permitted to live. How about the weeds on Omaha's vacant lots and sidewalks?

Use Convicts on Roads.

Le Sueur Sentinel.

The St. Paul Globe advances the theory of employing convict labor in the construction roads. This certainly seems to be not only a legitimate but desirable way to solve the convict labor problem. No laboring man would object to their employment in this fashion, and the general public would be greatly benefited.

Her Lost Opportunity.

Indianapolis Journal.

Being a woman and in the neighborhood of a mirror, she looked at the reflection of herself. A look of glad surprise overspread her features. "I never noticed it before," she said, "but I surely do look just like a poster girl. My fortune is made. I shall go on the stage."

A second look and it was all off. The $3-down-50-cents-a-week mirror had deceived her. The effect was produced by a wrinkle in the glass. Sitting on the floor she wept bitterly.

BOYCOTT UNCLE SAM

MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES CAUSED BY THE CUBAN SITUATION.

SYMPATHY SHOWN FOR SPAIN.

OBJECTION EXPRESSED AS TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

INCREASE IN THE LIST OF KILLED.

Dons Argue From It That the Government Cause Is Prospering—Mistake of Spaniards.

HAVANA, May 29, 1896.—The Spanish newspapers teem with articles on the loyalty of Spaniards in the republic of Mexico, Uruguay and the Argentine. But that is too well known to require extended notice. Spaniards of Argentine and of Uruguay have enrolled as volunteers in Cuba, and today over 3,000 of them are serving in this island, to maintain Spanish rule and Spanish supremacy.

Spaniards in the United States and all Spanish America have initiated the novel fund, the subscriptions extending over three years.

The latest evidence of loyalty of the Spaniards in Spanish America has taken a new form. What is deemed to be a strong anti-Spanish feeling in the American senate and in the United States generally has been developed by the press in the mother country as well as in Spanish America. It has led to calling together Spanish merchants in the republics of Mexico, Uruguay and the Argentine. They have protested against what they regard as the unfriendly utterances of the American people, and have unanimously decided to cease further purchases in the United States. The movement was initiated in South America quite recently. The Spanish merchants of Mexico City and Vera Cruz have decided on similar action.

Exports to these republics have been considerable. The following are the latest obtainable figures from United States concerns:

The report of the bureau of statistics, treasury department, Washington, D. C., 1896:

Value of American exports to Mexico in 1892, $14,293,999; in 1893, $19,568,634; in 1894, $12,842,149.

Value of American exports to Argentine Republic in 1892, $2,927,488; in 1893, $4,979,696; in 1894, $4,862,746.

Value of American exports to Uruguay in 1892, $939,030; in 1893, $960,406; in 1894, $1,015,171.

Value of American exports to Cuba in 1892, $17,953,570; in 1893, $24,157,698; in 1894, $20,125,321.

Some soldiers on detachment at the Olympo estate near Cimarrech on the afternoon of the 24th inst. went into the hills of the nearby Toro estate to bring in some horses placed there for pasture. The Spanish column of Parvia was encamped on the Toro estate. The men searching for the horses saw them, and, mistaking them for insurgents, fired on them. This alarmed the remainder of the detachment at the Olympo, when they went to the relief of their comrades, but seeing the supposed enemy in large numbers in the woods, they fired a volley and fell back to the sugar hills, on the Olympo estate. The Pavia column, taking them for rebels who were in retreat, actively pushed them, when the proprietor of the Olympo estate recognized the mutual mistake and ran in between the fire. He waved a white handkerchief. He in turn was taken for an insurgent, and was fired upon by both sides. His horse was killed under him. However, his courage and daring put a stop to the firing. As a result of this bungling, a soldier of the Havana battalion was killed, while one of the royal engineers was dangerously wounded.

La Discussion, of this city, of the 27th, under the heading "To Gen. Weyler," editorially refers to the suspects imprisoned in that city, the first case being that of Juan Ponce Gomero, a teamster from the interior of the islands. He owns a transport system of teams, and previous to his arrest had been engaged in Placetas in transporting military supplies for the government. His alleged crime consists in having expressed a wish to purchase a revolver from a volunteer, as he alleges, to defend himself when near the insurgents.

La Discussion states that Senor Gomero is well known to the military and civil authorities of Placetas and vicinity. While in the common prison since January last, no specific charge has been made against him, nor has any lawyer or judge been named to inquire into the case. No doubt the governor general will put this unfortunate matter right. Continuing, La Discussion adds: "We also ask clemency for Antonio Perez Guerra and Jose Vaquero Torres, likewise prisoners since January last, who so far have had no judge named to try them. They are well known to wholly reliable citizens, who will vouch for their loyalty and fidelity."

Official advices from Consolation de Cour just published state that during the illness of Gen. Valdez his command in that department of Pinar del Rio will be transferred to Gen. Molina. Gen. Valdez will be promoted for bravery in action.

A resident of Caiguanabo says that insurgents following the battles of Caimito and Caiguanabo recovered 130 wounded from the field and safely transfered them to their own lines.

El Heraldo de Madrid, referring to a statement published by the minister of war, giving the casualties among the insurgents, makes the following summary for eleven months of 1895:

Twenty chiefs or leaders and 1,190 rebels were killed; four chiefs and 358 men were wounded and 218 men were made prisoners.

El Heraldo draws a contrast between the early months of 1895 and the early months of 1896. During January, February, March and April, 1896, 37 chiefs and 3,085 men were killed, while 12 chiefs and 1,613 men were wounded, and 12 chiefs and 330 men were made prisoners. The result in favor of four months of 1896, compared with eleven months of 1895, shows a difference in favor of 1896 of 11 chiefs and 1,895 men killed and 8 chiefs and 1,260 wounded, while 112 prisoners were captured.

CINCINNATI PAPERS TO UNITE.

Consolidation of the Commercial-Gazette and Tribune Planned.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—It is finally announced officially that the much-talked-of consolidation of the Commercial-Gazette and the Tribune, the only Republican papers in Cincinnati, will be consummated within ten or twelve days. The Tribune will suspend publication, and the consolidated paper will be issued from the present plant of the Commercial-Gazette, under the name of the Commercial-Tribune. The new paper will be managed and controlled by the heavy stockholders of the two concerns, most of whom will be represented in the board of directors. A. Howard Hinkle, president of the Commercial-Gazette company, will be president, and James M. Glenn, who occupies that position in the Tribune company, will be vice president and general manager, and will probably dictate the editorial policy of the new paper. William H. Eggleston, who has a wide reputation as a political writer, will be the managing editor.

Looting an Empty Treasury.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming vote by which the house passed the river and harbor bill over the president's veto the reasons given by the chief executive for his disapproval of this most pernicious type of logrolling legislation appeal with forcible and convincing logic to the sound, sober sense of the American people. Aside from all party contentions as to the cause of the insufficiency of revenues there will be general assent to the declaration that the river and harbor bill is a monstrous piece of extravagance and reflects no credit upon the Fifty-fourth congress.