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on hand for reference.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Forecast for

Tuesday—Minnesota: Fair, followed by

probable showers Tuesday afternoon; southeast-

ern winds.

Wisconsin: Fair; light, southeasterly

winds, increasing.

Packets: Thunder showers; southeasterly

winds, becoming westerly.

Montana: Fair; northwesterly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

St. Paul 80

Duluth 78

Hibbard 78

Williston 78

Hayden 78

Helena 78

Edmonton 78

Battleford 78

Winnipeg 78

Calgary 78

Medicine Hat 78

Swift Current 78

Q'Appelle 78

Minneapolis 78

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States, Department of Agriculture,

Weather Bureau, Washington, June 22, 6:45

P. M. Local Time, 8 p. M. 75th Meridian

Time.—Observations taken at the same

moment of time at all stations.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.99; thermometer, 73; relative

humidity, 61; wind, south; weather, partly

cloudy; maximum thermometer, 84; minimum

thermometer, 62; amount of rain, 0; amount

of rain in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Danger Height of

Reading Water, Change.

St. Paul 6.1 -0.4

La Crosse 10 -0.1

Davenport 10 -

St. Louis 30 13.7

—Fall.

Note.—Barometer corrected for temperature

and elevation. P. P. Lyons, Observer.

THE LAW VINDICATED.

The capture of the highwaymen who

perpetrated the recent cowardly murders

at Wyoming and the method of

dealing with them reflect the highest

credit upon the law-upholding and law-

abiding character of the people of this

state. It is a matter of sincere con-

gratulation that these outlaws were

hunted down and apprehended within

forty-eight hours of the commission of

their crimes, and that when they sur-

rendered they were delivered over to

the keeping of the law without any

attempt to inflict summary vengeance.

There are not many communities in

this country, we believe, where this

could have happened. As soon as

news of the murders was spread

abroad the whole countryside was

roused and everybody joined in pur-

suit of the assassins. Before they could

get out of the country they were

tion and its relations to the future

furnish interesting food for thought.

What are the conditions? The Rep-

ublicans lack one of a majority in the

senate. The last hope of overcom-

ing that went glimmering when the

convention turned "gas Addicks"

down. Delaware will send a Democrat

to fill the vacancy. Should strength

be gained in other unexpected

quarters, still they will have no majority

without the senators from the states

which, in the madness of their power,

they so freely coined. A straddle on

the money plank would not have won

them; the declaration for the maintain-

ance of the gold standard completely

repels them. On fiscal and financial

questions the Republicans will be in

a hopeless minority in the senate.

The treasury difficulties, they insist,

rest solely in deficient revenues. They

propose to increase these by increased

taxes on imports laid for protection. If

the Democrats, Populists and silver

Republicans refuse their assent what

will they then do? The platform de-

clares the policy of "borrowing money

to defray current expenses" while their

congress has just immensely increased

them. The hundred and odd millions

embraced in the continuing contracts

must be furnished. The appropriations

of the latest billion-dollar congress

must be provided for. A president

whose convention has denounced the

"piling up of the public debt," would

hardly dare stultify his party by a

bold issue.

The situation then will be: Expenses

increased, income stationary, deficit

swelling, bond issues prohibited, bor-

rowing denounced. Add to this the

maintenance of their "time honored

financial policy" which makes the

treasury of the United States the

warehouse for gold for the conven-

ience of anyone who wants it. As long

as that policy is maintained, just so

long will we have the cheap money

crisis with us. Even Republican gold

standard success will not quench it.

Just that long distrust will prevail

and men having taxes to pay will pay

paper and keep gold. Gold will be

wanted for export. None will come in

taxes. None can be borrowed. How, then,

will the parity of gold and paper be

maintained? We apprehend that our

friends will find infinite difficulties in

the way of their redemption of any of

their platform promises, and most of

all that one which pledges them to

maintain at a parity with gold "all our

silver and paper currency."

THE PROPER CANDIDATE.

There can be no question that the

only logical and proper candidate to

represent the cause of the free coinage

of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this

country alone is Henry M. Teller, of

Colorado. If there is to be a ticket in

the field representing the free silver

issue solely, as most persons are agreed

that there will be, then Mr. Teller

should be its presidential nominee.

Personally, his fitness for the place is

questioned. He is a man whose

public and private life are alike free

from reproach. He is a man of very

great general ability. He is not a

free silverite from political motive, and

he is not a demagogue. We believe

that he is acting on this question solely

in obedience to a strong conviction, and

that his position upon it would be the

same if he were a citizen of New York,

instead of Colorado. These facts con-

stitute proper qualifications for the

leader of a silver movement.

Mr. Teller possesses one other virtue

which not all of those nominated for

the doubtful honor can boast. He has

been, and is and will continue to be

party, whatever it may call itself,

which adopts a free coinage platform

this year should place upon it no

other man than Henry M. Teller.

STATE HOUSE PERTURBATIONS.

The usual placidity of the officials up

in the state house is ruffled. Usually

it is a beautiful thing to see; so calm,

so serene, so convinced that this world

is a good place to be in, especially when

the lines of life are cast in such pleas-

ant places with the minimum of labor

and the maximum of recompense at-

tached. The vicissitudes of private

life never climb the stone steps and

enter the portals of the state house.

The wolf never barks at those doors,

nor do the unpaid bills of the butcher,

the baker and the candlestick maker

obtrude their humiliating presence.

Ever are its precincts in an area of

high financial barometer, and panics

dash their angry waves in vain against

its walls. With a regularity that recks

nothing of trade and its risks, of the

markets, with their ups and downs,

of bugs and drouth and hail that

shorten the income from the farms,

the months roll around with their pay-

rolls promptly honored by the state's

paymaster. Is it any wonder that know-

ing there takes on a serenity not known

elsewhere since that little indiscretion

in the garden?

But, as we observed, there is pertur-

bation there now. There is the feel-

ing that comes over one when a tack

punctures the tire. The sense of

security is gone, the foundation of mat-

ters shake, faith in the stability of things

waivers and vanishes. Wherefore is

this thus? A court, a mesne court, one

of inferior jurisdiction, has had the

temerity to declare unconstitutional

the act of a legislature which is the

connecting link between sundry of

the placid, serene and contented occu-

pants of the state's house and the

state's treasury. It is barely possible

that these poor creatures will have to

go again into the hustling, bustling

world and hustle for their livelihood

just as other untitled mortals must do.

Instead of being on the exalted seats

among the paid they may have to get

down into the ranks of the payers. In-

stead of having a million and a half

in the people for paymasters they may

have to be their own or hunt one with

less sureness of income than is the state.

Instead of leisurely getting into their

luxurious offices at nine o'clock and

rolling in upholstered chairs for six

months, they may have to hustle out

of bed to a breakfast at the unseemly

hour of six that they may be at their

ten hour task by seven. No wonder

they are perturbed.

But the blow hits only one office, the

boiler inspectors. True, but what as-

surance is there now that some other

ruthless court, with an iconoclastic

judge sitting on its bench, will not

smit with his Samsonian weapon the

acts by which the others hold their

chairs and draw their salaries? There

are commissions after commissions and

boards after boards, all with salaries

and some with perquisites, holding

places just as useless as is the boiler

inspectors', created for precisely the

same purpose and that in no way re-

lated to the public or its interests,

made to enable one politician to make

the people who pay taxes pay his obli-

gations to another politician. What

security is there now that some judge

with microscopic eye will not find

something unconstitutional in the act

of creating him? Suppose—and a shud-

der passes over the entire group—that

the court should take jurisdiction of

an inquiry into the real reasons for

the creation of the office, should find,

statement of Mr. Whitney obtain a new

sanction and a higher standing by the

character, quality and party relation of

the men whom it has stirred from

silence into impudent speech?

"RUBBERNECKING."

Whether or not the states that lap

the Rockies will ever have the privi-

lege of coining their silver at a ratio

of sixteen to one or not, they have

long enjoyed and will, let us hope,

continue to enjoy for an indefinite

period the privilege of coining terse

expressions of their thought at that

or any other