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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Forecast for Monday—For Minnesota, the Dakotas and Iowa: Generally fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin: Generally fair; warmer; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds, diminishing.

For Montana: Fair; cooler in western portions; winds becoming northwesterly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States, Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, June 28, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Ther.	Place.	Ther.
St. Paul	76	Winnipeg	70
Duluth	68		
Huron	76	Bismarck	80-82
Bismarck	80	Boston	62-78
Williston	82	Buffalo	68-72
Havre	88	Cheyenne	64-78
Helena	86	Chicago	68-68
Edmonton	88	Cincinnati	78-82
Battleford	84	Helena	86-88
Prince Albert	82	Montreal	64-80
Calgary	88	New Orleans	88-92
Medicine Hat	90	New York	64-64
Swift Current	84	Pittsburg	74-82
Q'Appelle	80	Winnipeg	70-74
Minnedosa	74		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.92; thermometer, 66; relative humidity, 62; wind, northwest; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 77; minimum thermometer, 54; daily range, 23; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	6.6	—0.2
La Crosse	10	6.7	—0.1

—Fall.

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

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

A year ago or more Charles A. Dana, the Nestor of the press of the United States, and its assumed mentor and occasional censor, delivered a lecture on "Journalism" before the graduating class of some eastern college. It is needless to say that it was a very nice address, teeming with fine sentiments and that practical wisdom which the venerable editor has garnered under his snow-thatched brain-roof in the course of over half a century's working in the profession of thought-molder and director of popular opinion. The older and hardened members of the modern and honorable profession smiled as they read its sage advice and admirable homilies, and tipped one another the sagacious wink, but the younger, unsophisticated and zealous members, whose enthusiasm had not had the dampening hose of experience turned on it, and whose ideas of the profession were yet the visions of morning, read it and swallowed it and, let us hope will, in time, digest it.

And Mr. Dana might well have closed his lecture with that couplet of Burns in the poem in which he gives to a young friend an amount of worldly wisdom and sage counsel that makes one wonder where and how, in his rollicking life of grinding poverty, he could have gathered it:

"An' may you ever reck the redè
As ne'er did the adviser."

Mr. Dana reached and passed years ago that period in the lives of men who possess the power of observing clearly and reasoning more or less accurately, where they become aware that there is more than one side to all things, even to absolute truth, and that one must examine as many sides as possible before judgment assumes the ermine and passes sentence. It is that philosophic period when reason has gained a mastery over the hot impulses of youth and divorced itself from prejudice, the period of tolerance, consideration and fairness. True this condition never comes to some men. All their lives they are narrow, petulant and prejudiced. In fact, unless the mellowing and ripening process has taken place by the time the age of forty is passed, it not only never comes but the prejudices intensify, the intolerance magnifies and the mind looks out on the world through the narrow crevices of its prison, seeing nothing outside the range of vision. Where such conditions crib a strong intellect its movements are the rush of a great river through the narrow canyon, awful in the fierce impetuosity of its movement, but carrying no useful, helpful commerce in its current. Such men remind one of that comment of Carlyle's on the striking face and fine head of an ignorant man: "Great possibilities much marred."

But to get out of the train of thought dispatched by reflection and back to Mr. Dana's precept and example in the lecture and in the conduct of the Sun. If there be one thing wherein the ethics of the profession is more imperious than another it is that quotations shall be full and fair and never so garbled as to make the writer say or appear to say what he did not say. And yet, Dana, mentor, Nestor and censor, descends to this trick, the charlatan, pushed down by his intense prejudices. Recently the Evening Post commented ironically on the philosophic comments of the Republican press on the apparent loss of President Cleveland's influence with his party. According to them, "never was the fall of a party idol and dictator so complete." The Post then went on to show with "what beautiful docility" the Republicans are following Mr. Cleveland's lead. The Sun takes the sentence quoted, attributes it to the Post as its opinion and comments on it as such. And the young men in and out of the profession who read the lecture on Journalism and see the preceptor's practice, will have taken their first lesson in the wide space that may separate precept from example, preaching from practice.

SOUNDING A WARNING.

Historically the German will have nothing to do with schemes of cheap money. While the French were whirling through the mad financial dance John Law led them, while Englishmen were inflating their South Sea bubble and when, later, France followed the lead of her Peffers and Blands and plunged into her brief but disastrous experience with cheap money assignats and mandats, Germany remained sane. She has always been kept immune by her sturdy common sense from the financial baccilli that has infected other nations with delirious dreams of getting rich by "making" money. They brought their traditions and common sense with them when they left fatherland to become citizens of this land. Said one of our German citizens, sent out in the campaign of 1894 to make speeches in localities where his people predominated: When I asked the leading citizens if they wished me to discuss the silver question, their reply was: "Ach Gott, no. We don't expect to get something for nothing."

Already the German voters of the nation are giving warning that they will have nothing to do with a party that proposes to give them "something for nothing." A German silverite is a rara avis and is regarded by his countrymen as being mentally out of balance. The circular of the German-American Sound Money League, which we print this morning, indicates the attitude of the voters of their race. Out of 581 papers published in their language 499 are for the gold standard and but 39 are for free coinage. We doubt if a similar proprtion can be found in the papers published in any other language in the country, English not excepted. The significance of this warning can be grasped when we consider that those influenced directly by this league are said to number a million voters, and that it was very largely due to the German votes that the Democrats won either of their national victories since the war. Without them hope of carrying a single state north of the Ohio river may as well be abandoned. This is one of the immovable facts that will confront the national convention.

ENGLAND'S "BALANCE OF TRADE."

The report, in the London "Chamber of Commerce Journal," of England's export and import trade for the first three months of the year, presents some details worth mentioning and invites a comparison with our own efforts in the same line. As bearing on a favorite theory of a certain school of economists in this country, which insists that, if the imports of a nation exceed the value of the exports, it is rushing headlong into insolvency, the returns have an interest as confirmatory of those of many consecutive years which conclusively prove, if the theory is sound, that England is hopelessly involved in debt to other countries, and as disproving that other assertion of which we hear so frequently, that England is the "creditor nation of the world." If a nation year after year, imports a couple hundred million pounds of merchandise more than she exports she must be in a condition of abject pauperism or else logic fails.

During these three months of the present year the imports were valued at 112,295,342 pounds, an increase of 11,457,482 pounds over those of the same period in 1895, while the exports were 61,233,043 pounds, an increase of 8,512,682, over 1895. That is England bought nearly twice as much of other nations as she sold them, which is doing the insolvency act at an accelerated pace. But when one examines the details of the imports some facts are found that knock out impressions and assertions. The world feeds England and England manufactures for the world is an impression. She takes the raw materials and converts them into wares and sells them to the producers of raw material, a protective policy having so firmly established her manufactures that they have a monopoly of the home trade. So it is not surprising to find that about one-third, 41,876,491 pounds of these imports was composed of articles of food and drink, but it is a surprise to find that about one-fifth of them are manufactured articles. The raw materials for textiles form another fifth, while the raw materials for other industries amount to but 9,266,435 pounds, exclusive of metals which amounted to 4,932,556 pounds. Over half the exports consist of yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, while 4,076,142 pounds were the value of exported raw material. It may be mentioned in passing, that England is so considerate of the foreigner that she made him pay a tax on but 6,798,735 pounds of all the imports, or on but six per cent of them, a folly that, to Mr. McKinley, must be incomprehensible.

During these three months the United States did some exporting and importing. While England was getting poorer by buying more than she sold, this country was gathering wealth by the contrary process. We sent out $235,926,099 worth of merchandise and $12,312,257 in gold and $13,217,915 in silver, or a snug total of $261,456,271. We bought of the foreigner only $191,338,157 worth of goods, getting the best of him, however, in the matter of gold, of which we wheedled him out of $22,604,762, while he worked off on us $3,823,090 worth of his silver. Merchandise and precious metals imported made a total of $223,966,009, which left this country the richer, if the balance of trade theory is sound, by some $37,000,000 for the three months trading. And yet, in spite of this showing, England is boasting of her excellent trade, her unsurpassed prosperity, while this country is growling about hard times, scarcity of money, dull trade and general dilapidation. But one consolation remains to us. We made these foreigners pay a part of our taxes, 52 per cent of their stuff being smartly taxed before it could get by the customs officers.

WHY THE ANTI-CLEVELAND FEELING.

It is no secret that Senator Daniels reveals to the country in his letter to the sympathetic Mr. Dana. The country has long known that this senator and several others, nearly all of the Democrats, have entertained a dislike for the president bordering on monomanin, to gratifiy which they stopped at nothing, even the passage or defeat of measures that put to risk the material interests of the country. But it is something not known that it was their fear of the president's popularity, their dread that it would insure him another nomination, that made them put up "a hot fight for free silver." The cause of this bitter antipathy is not difficult to find. It lies both in Mr. Cleveland's disposition and in the radical difference of concept of office held by him and the majority of politicians of the class of these senators.

Mr. Cleveland is not a lovable man, as was Garfield, nor even a likeable man, and it is only at a distance that one is able to preceive that he is an admirable man. He is a reserved man, capable of strong feelings and friendships, but shrouding his sensibility with a reticence that takes on the appearance of brusqueness. It was the complaint of congressmen who supported his policies that he repelled them by his manners. He seemed to want to avoid them. He gave no confidences and invited none. He is a plain-spoken man, strong in his convictions and emphatic in expression of them. Such men are more apt to be feared and hated than loved. That under the brusque exterior are tender sensibilities was shown in that glimpse of him alone in the car that bore the dead body of his secretary of state to its burial, kneeling, bowed with grief beside the coffin. But of that side of him the senators, representatives and politicians saw nothing. They only saw the cold man who listened with seeming impatience to their requests for appointment and refused to yield his presidential prerogative and responsibility for appointments to senatorial courtesy. He was actuated by the conviction that public office was a public trust; they largely that it was a "private snap."

Even with his rigid ideas of public duty Mr. Cleveland could have established amicable if not confidential relations with these men had he been endowed with that social lubricant called tact. Carlisle could have done all Cleveland did without giving offense. It is that fine quality that enables its fortunate posessor to refuse a favor in such a way as to leave the person refused under the impression that, somehow, a favor has been done him. It is, however, a rare combination, that of tactfulness with a strict sense of duty and unswerving adherence to it, and tact is more frequently found in association with insincerity and deceit. But if the qualities created antagonism in those who came in close contact with the president, they commanded the respect and admiration of those at a distance who saw only the sturdy standing up for right and duty. Mr. Cleveland's unquestioned strength even now, in the closing year of his final incumbency, is due to the very qualities that excited the anger and hatred of the senator from Virginia, and Gen. Bragg's epigram in 1884 is true today. Mr. Cleveland is still loved for the enemies he has made.

WISCONSIN VILLAGES UPSET.

The supreme court of Wisconsin hands down a decision that nullifies the organization of every village in the state since 1858. The law provided that applications for charters should be made to the circuit court and, if sufficient cause is shown, the court might order the incorporation of the village. Under this law every village in the state is organized and it has never been questioned until now, when in the case of North Milwaukee some protesting taxpayers interposed the question of the court's jurisdiction, and the supreme court holds that it has none.

The court holds, (1) that the creation of municipal corporations is a legislative function; (2) that the legislature cannot delegate its powers save as authorized by the constitution, and (3) that the circuit court under the constitution is purely a judicial court, not authorized to receive and execute legislative powers.

The home rule amendment to the constitution of this state provides that the judges of the district court in the district in which the city is located shall appoint fifteen persons as framers of the charter which, before becoming operative, shall be ratified by four-sevenths of the legal voters. The only question that might arise here, if the amendment is adopted, would be, under the Wisconsin case, whether the appointment of the framers was a proper judicial act, even if the power were bestowed by amendment to the constitution itself. That the delegation of power to the framers is permissible the decision sustains. But the singular thing is that for nearly half a century that the law has been in operation, its validity has never been questioned until now, when some lawyer, with a keen scent for "points," raises it. The complications that will ensue before the legislature can assemble to frame a village organization act are not the least interesting effects of this decision.

Prosperity's dawn gleams from the coteaux of Dakota. Wool has advanced a quarter of a cent a pound since and because of the nomination of the great apostle. "It indicates," says an organ of the apostle, "a belief on the part of the purchasers that there will be again a tariff on wool and wool is good property to buy and hold." Perhaps. But what belief does it indicate on the part of those who sell?

Cornell has again defeated all the college crews of importance on this side of the water. Yale has not defeated Cornell in twenty years. Now let Yale defeat the crews at Henley and come home and row Cornell for the championship of the world. This is true sport.

M. J. Dowling tearfully writes Major McKinley that he represents a volunteer army of working Republicans numbering more than two million members. But he forgot to add "A little more than a million of whom want a government job in return for their votes."

OUGHT TO BE A BOLT.

What a New Hampshire Democrat Thinks of the Situation.

To the Editor of the Globe:

I thought I would venture to write to the paper I think so much of once more. I think if the Chicago convention is not sound on the money question and tariff, there ought to be a bolt, and Cleveland ought to be prevailed upon to accept the nomination. I do not see any other salvation for the country. I do not see any other way to check the extravagance and corruption of congress. It looks to me as though the people ought to have a chance to approve his course on congressional extravagance; we need not stop to call it a worse name. If there is not a vast majority in this country to sustain him, it does not seem that the country is worthy to be saved.

I wrote in a former letter: "As for a third term, if congress wants to be extravagant, they would do it over my veto; the river and harbor bill for instance." And he has done even that very same thing, and others of the same sort; and, for my part, I feel that he is worthy of great praise for doing it. If our Cleveland will accept, and I think under the circumstances it is his duty to do so, and we can elect him, it will teach congress that it has got to study the interests of the country better, and not give us more legislation than we need. If we have found a man courageous enough to do his duty in these corrupt times, we want a chance to re-elect him as long as he does so.

—Subscriber.

Pittsfield, N. H., June 14, 1896.

Who in Thunder Is Hobart.

Pittsburg Post.

The candidate for vice-president, Garret A. Hobart, selected by Mark Hanna, has had the tremendous experience of a brief service in the New Jersey legislature and some practice as a boss politician. The New York World prints a Jersey edition, and lines up M. Hobart in this way, knowing whereof it speaks:

Mr. Hobart in this way, knowing whereof it considered a statesman. He is simply a corporation lawyer who has grown rich by manipulating monopolies, acting as a receiver and protecting his clients in the legislature.

He is at the head of the East Jersey water company, a Wall street concern that has a monopoly of the water supply in the cities of eastern New Jersey. He is also one of the "arbitrators"—at a $50,000 salary, it is said—of the national railroad pool, a law defying combination.

He has a "barrel" which he is expected to tap freely. That and his ability to deliver 19 of New Jersey's 20 votes in the convention to McKinley were the considerations that induced his nomination. He was "Mark Hanna's man."

A prominent lawyer of western Pennsylvania, writing to the Post from Butler says: "It seems strange to me that the Democratic newspapers cannot write up the record of Hobart, the Republican nominee for vice-president. Don't you know that Judge Fort, who placed him in nomination at the St. Louis convention, was the hired counsel for the Standard oil company at Trenton when the Producers' pipe line company was trying to get through the state, and that Hobart did not rise to the dignity of an attorney, but was simply a hired lobbyist to work the New Jersey legislature in the interest of the Standard oil company?"

There's Trouble in the Camp.

Detroit (Mich.), Tribune, (Rep.)

Unfortunately, one cannot vote for the St. Louis candidate and against the platform. The candidate is all right, but the platform on the only important issue before the country is damnably unpatriotic and unrepublican. The situation is a most embarrassing one for every conscientious voter. McKinley is all right, but a vote for McKinley will also be an endorsement of the unexplained and unexplainable repudiation of the past principles of the Republican party on the most vital issue. Every voter in the emergency must vote as he thinks best.

Brooklyn Eagle.

We note this difference at the outset, for it may lead hereafter to a difference of methods which does not yet exist, and which, we hope, will not exist at all, It will not exist, if those Democrats who are putting up a fight for honest money within the party organization, are resolved to continue that fight as Democrats for honest money, in case the national convention at Chicago, shall decide for dishonest money. The Eagle will follow honest Democracy to the end, whether to victory or defeat. It will follow no dishonest Democracy to any result. Any result so encountered, whether it were victory or defeat, would be a disgrace. Of victory the disgrace would be greater than of defeat, for defeat would be deserved, and success would be material ruin and moral shame.

Private Business Not Dropped.

N. Y. Times.

Mr. Hanna, you have just accomplished a noble work. For more than a year, we believe, you have dropped your own private business and devoted your ability and time in preparing the way for the nomination of the Hon. William McKinley.—(The American Protective Tariff League, June 19.)

You have been misinformed. Mr. Hanna has not entirely laid aside his own private business during the last twelve months. He found time, a few months ago, to organize what is called the Iron Ore Trust or Pool, which increased the price of Bessemer ore for this year by 35 per cent, thus adding about $2 per ton to the cost of the raw material in a ton of Bessemer pig iron, which is at the foundation of the steel industry.

And He Got "Nayther."

Helena Independtnt.

It was Pat Collins who was addressing a Boston audience on the virtues of the gold standard. He rose in a pompous way and began: "My hearers, I hold in my right hand a silver dollar, and in my left a gold dollar, and the one represents 53 cents' worth of silver and is good only in our own country. The other is a tiny thing, but it is worth $1 anywhere in the world. Now, which my fellow citizens, will you take?" An old Irishman got up and said: "Well, sor, as I have nayther, I'll take ayther." The Milesian had voiced the sentiment of the vast majority of workers in the United States.

Expunge Principles and Destroy.

Manitowoc (Wis.) Pilot.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic party, when issues, beyond that of the limitation of governmental power, shaped themselves in response to the needs of the situation, are sound money and opposition to extending special privileges to the few at the expense of the many. Expunge either of these principles from Democratic creed and the Democratic party is destroyed. Strike out sound money and Populism is adopted. Strike out free trade and Republican doctrine is adopted.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

Hamely Bacon—I didn't hear you when I came in last night.

Mrs. Bacon—You mean I didn't hear you.

Hamely Bacon—Same thing.—New York World.

"It's real mean," said the Amazon, indignantly. "There ought to be some sort of restriction to prevent such a thing in civilized warfare."

"What do you mean?"

"One of the scouts has just come in. She reports that the enemy is making arrangements to use trained mice."—Washington Star.

Kind to the Aged.—"Isabel, why did you give your grandmother a pale pink umbrella on her birthday?"

"I expect to carry it pretty often myself."—Chicago Record.

Sensible Woman: Bogg's Old Friend—Great heavens, man! Do I find you reduced to playing a cornet on the street corner to make a living?

Boggs—I ain't doing this to make a living. My wife won't let me practice in the house.

Poet (to farmer)—See what a beautiful prospect is unfolded in yonder billowy field, and hark! the voice of the ploughman!

Farmer—Yes' he's been cussing that mule since daylight, and it's one of them German mules that used to pull a beer wagon, so he can't understand a word of it.—American Planter.

Uncle Bob—I hope, Tommy, you are a favorite with your teacher.

Tommy—I think I must be. She can't seem to get enough of me, or she wouldn't keep me in so much.—Harper's Bazaar.

"Can you cook, dearest?" he asked in a moment of dreamy abandon.

"No, and I never intend to learn," she soulfully answered.

"Darling, you make me too happy," he murmured blissfully.—Detroit Free Press.

"Quimberly, what is your idea of an intellectual woman?"

"Well, she's a woman who has sense enough to spread a stepladder so it won't shut up and leave her haning to the top shelf of a closet."—Chicago Record.

SILVER IS TOO SURE

ITS ADVOCATES ARE COUNTING ON HONEST MONEY FORCES WEAKENING.

VICTORY HAS NOT BEEN WON.

FRIENDS OF THE GOLD STANDARD DETERMINED TO WAGE WAR TO THE BITTER END.

HARRITY'S ACTION WAS A SHOCK

To the White Metallists, Showing Them That the Fight Is to Be One of Principle.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 28.—That the honest money Democrats who are coming to the national convention do not propose to surrender to the free silver men without a bitter struggle is becoming more apparent every day. The silver men have been counting upon a walkover, not only in the preliminary skirmishes before the convention, but in the convention itself. It has been one of their claims that when the sound money men discovered that they control an overwhelming majority of the votes they would drop the money issue and get into the political bandwagon, so as to claim some of the loaves and fishes in the event of the Democratic candidate being successful. Sound money men who have heard this view expressed have simply asked what would be the use of getting into a bandwagon which has no destination.

It is beginning to look as if the financial policy of the convention will be held paramount to candidates, and that neither side will abandon the fight until one or the other has achieved a victory. Ex-Secretary Whitney of New York, who is coming West to lead the honest money forces, is at work day and night establishing his lines of battle, and if the most recent dispatches from New York are correct he has taken his first step toward capturing the temporary organization. A meeting of distinguished Democrats was held at his home in Fifth avenue, New York, to discuss ways and means of organizing the honest money minority of the convention so that it can check the efforts of the free silverites in their efforts to adopt a plank declaring for the coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and the fact that Chairman Harrity of the national Democratic committee was present has caused a lot of alarm among the free silver men who are now in Chicago. They knew that Mr. Harrity was in favor of an honest currency plank, but they did not anticipate that he would mix up with the enemy to the extent of advising them how to proceed to win their fight in Chicago.

As the chairman of the committee which will name the temporary officer of the convention, Mr. Harrity, is an object of unusual interest to all of the factions that are to meet in the big Coliseum, for his influence in the national committee is almost unlimited. While the silver men will not charge that his attendance at the Whitney meeting has any significance other than that he merely followed his predilections in favor of honest money, they do not try to disguise the fact that they do not like to see any member of the national committee too friendly with Mr. Whitney. Besides Mr. Harrity, Mayor Quincy, of Boston, who conducted the literary bureau of President Cleveland's last campaign, and Benjamin B. Smalley, of Vermont, were also present, and they are both coming to Chicago with Mr. Whitney.

Chairman Walsh, of the Iowa state central committee, whose particular mission in Chicago is to secure the nomination of ex-Gov. Boies, said that it would not make any difference whether Mr. Harrity favored the sound money or silver Democrats, for, no matter who is temporary chairman, the majority of the convention will form the permanent organization after its own fashion.

"Mr. Whitney may think he is going to run things in this convention," said Mr. Walsh, "but he will find out after he has been in Chicago twenty-four hours that he has undertaken the most stupendous task of his life. Everything he has done and said up to the present time has been calculated to excite the antagonism of the silver Democrats of the West and South, who feel that they are standing for a principle. And in taking Harrity into conference at his home he is making it apparent that he is intriguing to secure control of the national committee, so that he may name the temporary officers of the convention. Harrity can go into the plan if he wishes, but I will make the prophecy right here that the national committee will not attempt to check the will of a majority of the delegates to the convention. If it does the convention may take it into its head to deprive the committee of some of the powers that are now vested in it."

"Has Iowa any candidate for temporary chairman?" Mr. Walsh was asked.

"That is a matter we have not considered yet. Iowa, I think, will not stand in the way of any good man being named to preside over the convention until it is permanently organized so long as he is a good Democrat. Our mission here is to secure the nomination of Horace Boies for president of the United States."

COMPROMISE CHAIRMAN.

There was a lot of talk yesterday around the various political headquarters about the selection of a compromise candidate for temporary chairman. The silver men said that they would not object to the selection of a good Democrat who has not been too prominent in the councils of the sound money wing of the party, and among other names they mentioned were those of ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio and James G. Flanders of Milwaukee. Some persons regard Gov. Campbell as a presidential possibility and, thereore, consider him out of the race for presiding officer of the convention, but Mr. Flanders is not a candidate for any office and is acknowledged to be one of the brightest men in Wisconsin. He was a member of the Wisconsin state convention that declared unequivocally in favor of honest money, but the free silver men admit that he is a Democrat before everything else, and that he would make an admirable chairman. If matters should turn out so that they cannot have one of their own men for temporary chairman, they will not offer objection to the selection of Mr. Flanders. But they have not lost hope of capturing a majority of the members of the national committee, notwithstanding that they are prepared to retire a considerable majority of the present committeemen to make room for representatives of their own financial views.

Fostering the Foreigner.

Courier-Journal.

The best evidence in the world of the astounding methods of the trust is found in the fact that during the past week wire nails have been offered freely for export, delivered on board in New York, at $1.20 a keg. At the same time they are sold in Pittsburg over 100 per cent higher to the jobber, and cost the retail consumer $3.20 to $3.30 a keg in Chicago.

SAWTELLE WILL SUCCEED.

Becomes Quartermaster General When Gen. Batchelder Retires.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Army officers on duty in the war department here are manifesting considerable interest in the retirement of Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, the quartermaster general of the army, which occurs on July 27. This is the only retirement during July, and therefore it has been the topic of much discussion in army circles. Much speculation is indulged in, of course, as to who will be the successor of Gen. Batchelder. The general belief among well informed army officers is that Col. Charles G. Sawtelle is the next in rank to Gen. Batchelder and is now stationed at Governor's Island, New York, as the chief quartermaster of the department of the East. Col. Sawtelle is the choice of a number of officers for this position, and, as the appointment rests with President Cleveland who has the reputation of making satisfactory selections and nearly always in accordance with the wishes of a majority of army officers, it seems probable that the honor will fall upon Col. Sawtelle. In fact it is so well understood at the war department that Col. Sawtelle will be appointed that there have been few others mentioned as candidates for the position.

IN NELSON'S TOWN.

New Postmaster Will Soon Be Appointed for Alexandria.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It is said at the postoffice department that action is likely to be taken within a short time in regard to the appointment of a postmaster at Alexandria, Minn. This office carries a salary of $1,600, and the commission of the present incumbent, Mrs. Fanny Van Dyke, expired on Dec. 16, 1895. This is the home of Senator Knute Nelson, and no action has yet been taken primarily because a candidate suitable to the senator has not been found. Inasmuch as a Democrat will be appointed, it is not likely that Senator Nelson will interest himself in the case to such an extent as engage in a contest over it, so it is believed that action can be taken without fear of continued opposition, although there is no doubt that if he so desires Senator Nelson can defeat the confirmation of the appointee at the next sesion of congress. The adjournment of congress has opened the way for the settlement of a number of postoffice cases, and the Alexandria office is one of them. The Democratic appointee could be installed in office without confirmation, now that congress is not in session, and thus the Republican incumbent could be displaced. Then, if Senator Nelson desired to oppose the tenure of office of the appointee he could do so after congress convenes by having the nomination rejected.

TRADE WITH NORWAY.

Shows a Balance in Our Favor According to Consular Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The American trade with Norway is reviewed in a bulletin issued by the Agricultural department. It forms the seventh of the series relating to the extension of foreign markets for American agricultural products. The bulletin says the products of Norwegian agriculture are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the population, and food stuffs have to be imported in considerable quantities. The leading feature is a detailed statistical review of Norway's foreign trade, attention being given to the character and resources of imported merchandise. The total imports, exclusive of precious metals, in 1894 were valued at $55,205,270, and the exports at $32,762,350. The principal agricultural imports are rye and rye flour, wheat, flour, coffee, sugar, pork, bacon, and hams, hides, tallow, wool, cotton, wine and linseed and rape seed oils.

The principal exports are fish, lumber and manufactures of wood. Fishery and forest products together constitute more than two-thirds of the entire export. Norway's trade with the United States is largely in favor of this country. Our leading exports to Norway are pork, bacon and hams, hides, tanned and raw, greases and tallow, wheat and wheat flour, petroleum, and paraffin oil and machinery. The principal articles received in return are wood pulp and fish.

ENGLISH DISTRUST M'KINLEY.

Think He Would Sign a Free Silver Bill If One Passed.

LONDON, June 29.—The Times says in an editorial this morning on American politics and the outlook in the United States on the curency question: "We are not sure that party platforms are so improtant, because when the president is elected he becomes a free agent in a safer and stronger position than an English premier. Therefore, it is not certain that Mr. McKinley will oppose the popular will, if congress should send him a bill for free silver.

"We trust, therefore, for the credit of the United States either that Mr. Whitney's gold campaign will succeed or that the triumph of the silverites at Chicago will not be followed by a triumph at the final poll."

HARMONY IN ERIN.

An Effort to Unite on a Single Home Rule Policy.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Irish National Federation of America has issued to its branches in this country a notice of the Irish race convention to be held in Dublin on Sept. 1. The convention is called by the council of the federation in Ireland, and the chairman of the Irish party. Its chief object as set forth in the call is to reconstruct a united home rule party and to satisfy the yearning of the Irish race all over the world for a thorough reunion of the political forces of Ireland. Each branch of the federation in America is entitled to one delegate to the convention.

A FATHER'S HEART BROKEN.

Result of Miss Rowan's Challenge to Corbett.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 28.—Jerome Rowan, a rich banker and father of Lansing Rowan, the California actress, who has challenged Corbett to meet her in a scientific sparring contest, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. By his side lay a copy of Saturday's edition of the Batavia Daily News containing a dispatch announcing that his daughter had challenged Corbett. Mr. Rowan left a letter addressed to his wife, the contents of which she declines to make public. Mr. Rowan was 66 years old.

No Doubt of It.

Truth.

"Hopeless, utterly hopeless," said the keeper, as he opened the door and let the visitors see a man whose face wore a smile of triumph.

"He thinks he has invented a bicycle lamp that will stay lit."

The visitor shuddered and passed on to another room, where they found a man who was trying to write a currency plank for a party platform.

Not Quite as Bad.

Detroit Free Press.

"Is it true that everything was cold at De Smith's swell dinner?"

"Everything but the ices."

WILL SPARE OUR BLUSHES.

About reform in woman's dress
We've heard unpleasant rumors—
But sweet girl graduates, we guess,
Will not their loving friends distress
By donning snow white bloomers.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Oct. 6, 1890. Aug. 28, 1894.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Please state through the Weekly Globe when the McKinley tariff bill became a law and went into effect. Also when the Wilson bill became a law and went into effect.

—John Deegan.

Maple Glen, Minn., June 24, 1896.

Will Never Hold Office.

CINCINNATI, O., June 28.—Patrick McKeown, who was nominated at the Democratic state convention last Wednesday for state food and dairy commissioner, died at his home here last night of cholera morbus.

BROKE OFF THE FUNERAL.

Instruments Thawed Out and Disturbed the Solemn Occasion.

Chicago News.

"I have just met old Nick ——," said the advance agent, throwing his hat down upon a pile of song books and sticking his cane where the proprietor would have to fall over it. "Nick told me a queer story of his winter's experiences."

"What was the absolute and unmitigated falsehood?" queried the manager, as he handed the property man $2 for a new set of dishes in the banquet scene.

"Oh, only this. He and his abominable show were at Saginaw. You know East Saginaw is just across the river, and Bay City right here, too? Well, Nick gave a street parade to take in a circuit of the three towns—see?—and had all his people in line, headed by a musical team—trombone and cornet. The weather was bitterly cold, but Nick never faltered. 'You people march right ahead,' said he, and went back into the hotel for a hot Scotch. And they marched. Colder and colder grew the weather and the town musicians suffered terribly. But they kept on and pretty soon their instruments froze up. They were out to earn their salaries, though, and kept ahead, blowing away as if the sweetest strains in the world were pouring out of the muzzles. By the time the procession returned to the hotel there were seventeen popular airs frozen up in each of the instruments. The musicians parlor and went down to dinner.

"In about half an hour a funeral gathering assembled in the parlor to hold services over the remains of a prominent citizen who had died two days before. They were most of the big guns of the city council and the mayor of Saginaw and the high guys of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Oh, it was a glorious assemblage, all gold lace and fur trimmed overcoats, and things were progressing at a great pace when there was a loud 'Ba-ra-ra! Bararum!' from the corner. The minister who was pronouncing the eulogy stopped and looked around. 'Boom! Bzzzoom! Ba-a-a! Urr-r-r!' came an awful bass roar from the opposite corner.

" 'Umpder, ah, hum, bazzazoom!' back from corner No. 2. The crowd was almost in a panic and the music kept right on. The instruments full of frozen notes, had thawed out and were now giving up their airs!

"And Nick fined the two musicians $5 apiece for disturbing the funeral."

GERMANS SPEAK FORTH.

Blows From the Shoulder for Sound Money.

The following has been sent to every delegate to the Democratic national convention by the German-American Sound Money league of New York.

New York, June 24.—Dear Sir: The German-American Sound Money league, consisting of members of both parties, was organized to ascertain the attitude of the German-Americans in regard to the money question. The written replies received from all over the United States justify the league in making the following statements:

First—That of the 581 German-American newspapers in this country which discuss politics, 499 are in favor of the present gold standard, 39 are for bimetallism or free coinage of silver, and 43 are doubtful. A majority of said newspapers are published West of the Alleghanies.

Second—That ninety per cent. of the German-American voters are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and will support only that party which in its platform declares itself unequivocally in favor of that standard; that they will not vote for a presidential candidate, who, by his letter of acceptance, does not pledge himself to stand by this declaration.

Third—The party, which in its platform and through its candidate for president, will declare emphatically for the maintenance of the gold standard, will command almost the entire German vote, regardless of party affiliations.

The German-American Sound Money league recognizes the following facts as established by history, experience and science:

1. That commerce and industry require one standard of exchange.

2. That the government stamp upon coin or paper does not impart any intrinsic value to them, but converts them merely into an instrument of convenience.

3. That the value of money consists in its purchasing power.

4. That the issue by the government of money which in the markets of the world is not accepted for its face value, is a robbery committed by the government against everybody who is forced to accept said money at its face value, unless the government is ready and able to redeem it at its pretended value.

The league holds also the following views:

5. That free coinage of silver would be such a robbery, because sixteen grains of silver are worth only 51 cents in gold, the coin metal of the civilized world.

6. That the prevailing low prices of commodities are not due to the demonetization of silver, but to inventions and improved processes, which have cheapened and quickened production in all branches of agriculture and industry, silver mining not excepted.

7. That gold has not appreciated, but has merely remained stable.

8. That free coinage of silver would not increase the value of silver, because the greater demand for it will continue and expand its over-production.

9. That the ruinous consequences of free coinage would fall most disastrously upon the workingmen and the farmers, whose earnings would certainly be decreased, unless they could exact for their labor and products $2 where they now receive $1. They also would fall severely upon persons wholly or partly dependent upon fixed incomes from pensions, savings banks, loan societies, etc.

10. That free coinage of silver would be contrary to the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, and, being principally demanded for the benefit of the silver miners, it would also be contrary to the tenet of the Democratic party, that the government has no right to use the taxing power of the country for the benefit of special classes.

11. That free coinage of silver would cause a buisness panic in this country, more disastrous in its consequences, than any the world has ever seen before.

In conclusion we would respectfully ask you to consider whether the wage and salary earners of the country, being a majority of the voters, can be expected to support a party and a candidate advocating the free coinage of silver, as soon as they recognize that free coinage of silver would reduce the purchasing power of their earnings by 50 per cent?

They will most assuredly be enlightened upon this subject during the campaign.

The German-American Sound Money League,
—William Steinway, President.
—Edward Grosse, Secretary.

The Observing Farmer.

Indianapolis Journal.

"That there thin chicken with the draggled feathers," said the farmer to the summer boarder, "is the one I call the Socialist. Know why?"

Of course, the boarder didn't know.

"Well, I'll tell you. I call him that 'cause he spends so much time in chasin' the other chickens to get their vittles away from 'em that he don't find no time to pick up none for hisself."

He Had no Doubt.

Puck.

Deacon Frisby (impressively)—Young man, I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than dwell in the tents of wickedness."

Young Man—Well, if your doorkeeper is anywhere near as important as our janitor I haven't a bit of doubt but what you would.

Bound to Stick.

"There, that's one lie that will stick," said the druggist's clerk to himself, as he fastened the legend: "This never fails to cure," on the back of a porous plaster.—Up-to-Date.

Near and Dear.

Detroit Free Press.

"It was only yesterday that I gave you $20."

"I know it, Harold; but I handed you back $19.50."

"What became of the other fifty cents?"

Easy to Figure Up.

Puck.

First Citizen—"Do you think a bounty is preferable to a protective tariff?"

Second Citizen—"Decidedly. With a bounty you can tell at the end of each year just how much the country has been robbed."