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WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota, North and South Dakota, generally fair, warmer, variable winds becoming southerly.

Table with columns: Place, Ther. Place, Ther. St. Paul, Duluth, Huron, Bismarck, Williston, Havre, Helena, Edmond, Battleford, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Swift Current.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 30.12; thermometer, 65; relative humidity, 63; wind, north; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 74; minimum thermometer, 56; daily range, 18; amount of rainfall, 0.

Table with columns: River at 8 A. M., Gauge Reading, Danger Height, Change. St. Paul, La Crosse, Davenport, St. Louis.

A NEW ALIGNMENT. To those who can forget for the moment the graver aspect of the Chicago convention and its possibilities, it presents one exceedingly interesting feature in its wholly new geographical alignment.

For years and years, ever since the war in fact, the "doubtful states" have dominated political conventions. These have been, usually, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. In most elections the South has been conceded in its solidarity to the Democratic party.

Of this doubtful list, New York was easily first in its commanding importance. This followed from the quality of its representation, as containing the metropolises of the country and its oldest political organizations; from its wealth and the support that it was able to give in a campaign; and, most of all, from its immense vote in the electoral college.

All this has been changed by the body which opens in Chicago today. The leaders of that have resigned deliberately and consciously all hope of carrying New York, any of the New England states, or any other of the states dubbed "doubtful" save Indiana. Their combination is a different one; and, although it bears, to those experienced in politics, the marks of a confidence bordering on absurdity, the silver monometallists are not to be shaken from their faith in it. They have devised a new form of sectionalism, by which the South and West are to be arrayed in solid phalanx against the East. Their dream is to carry all the Southern states, all those of the Rocky mountain region, and enough of those in the Mississippi valley to give them control of the electoral college.

It is this adjustment which has deprived the New York representatives of sound money ideas of all their influence in the convention, and which doubtless brought to them the shock of a great surprise. They went to Chicago not expecting to conquer, but believing that the great importance of securing the electoral vote of their state would force concessions and oblige men to listen to reason. To their astonishment they were told from the first moment that the free silver people abandoned New York at the outset. It was of no interest to

them what its people thought or expected or wished, because its vote was to be resigned deliberately to the Republican party. This convention was to be run for the South and West, and New York would not be in it. If any man wishes to form a conclusion as to what kind of politics this is, let him take any political almanac, see what was the majority at the last elections given to the Republican candidates in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin; and then compare the exchange of New York's probable vote for the rainbow chance of carrying one of these states on the platform now proposed. But that the scheme, however idle, has been formed, that conditions have been made accordingly, and that the East and the doubtful states have disappeared from the note book of the party astrologer is a fact sufficiently unprecedented to attract attention, and possibly to teach something of humility to commonwealths which have in the past attempted to dictate altogether too much to American political parties.

THE CRISIS.

No thoughtful Democrat will deny or disguise his anxiety over the crisis which today brings to the Democratic party. Its national convention will assemble this morning in Chicago and the wisest and most experienced politicians are altogether at sea as to what will be the outcome. One thing only seems certain. The extreme silver monometallists have control of the convention, and they exhibit a disposition to use their power unsparingly. They are as insensible to argument as all the rest of the party. The Democracy has become as nothing to them. Possessed by the singular intolerance that is the characteristic feature of those who yield themselves to the hallucination that an act of legislature can make prices and keep them fixed at its pleasure, they have discarded every precept of Democracy and practically organized a new party of their own. Thus far, the advance meetings and utterances of the more violent delegates at Chicago have carried with them no trait of Democracy. They bespeak a new order of men, and an organization that is willing to deride and trample upon everything Democratic in pursuit of the single idea to which it has dedicated its whole effort.

Whether this is to be its ultimate attitude remains to be seen. Men whose Democracy has borne the strain of years of loyalty and willing service are on the ground attempting to save the party from threatened destruction. At this moment the outlook is not bright. Extremes beget extremes. If one set of men calling themselves Democrats are bent upon obliterating everything except free silver from the platform and record, then others whose Democracy is beyond question or reproach will refuse to permit this profanation. Moderate counsels on both sides might have accomplished much at Chicago. Up to this moment every plea for moderation has been flouted openly. That it is a crisis in the party's history, such as it has not witnessed for a generation, is plain beyond dispute. The eyes of Democrats the nation over are fixed upon Chicago with an apprehension that grows intense as the fateful moment draws near.

THROUGH DIFFERENT SPECTACLES

It would appear that the term "sound money" itself is not susceptible of more different or more positive interpretations than the expression "better element," which we heard rather frequently not long ago. The Pioneer Press says that it has found no Democrats who are not going to vote for Mr. McKinley in case the Chicago convention comes out for free silver. While this may argue a rather limited acquaintance on its part with members of the opposite organization, it undoubtedly expresses the attitude of a considerable number of Democrats. What sort they are in the estimation of the Pioneer Press is shown by the fact that it calls them "patriotic men," says that it is national safety and self-preservation that are in question, and adds that "no class of citizens understands this more thoroughly, or is readier to act upon this principle, than the better element of the Democratic party." Now, this raises a confusing question in our minds. According to this eminent authority, the "better element" of the Democratic party now consists of men of active conscience, cool judgment and high intelligence, who are ready, if necessary, to sink party ties and old associations in procuring the safety of the republic. They are to be complimented by the esteem of their Republican fellow citizens, who are necessarily all "better" than anybody else, and possibly be allowed to win and wear the martyr's crown.

But it comes to our recollection that the term "better element" was very much in vogue among the same persons who are now using it in a connection so different not long ago. About two months back there was a municipal campaign in progress, whose purpose was to secure for this city the best possible business administration of affairs. The Democrats of St. Paul, who believe in character, fidelity and competence as the test of fitness for local office, united and carried through one of the noblest efforts ever made to place the municipal government of any city on this high plane. They put in nomination a ticket which was admitted to be the best ever offered to the voters of this city. They submitted to the people the names of men who stood for office against their personal inclinations, and too, for no consideration whatever except a zeal for public good. What, at that time, was the attitude toward them of the people who now love the "better element" of the Democratic party? This same term was even applied to these candidates and to their supporters as the very essence and climax of reproach. An appeal was made to every ignorant, prejudiced or evil-minded voter in this city to oppose these candidates and this platform on the ground that it was backed by the "better element." It was altogether

"too bright and good for human nature's daily food." And that campaign was fought out by the Republican party on the ground that the Democratic candidates were unfit for office; not because their election would not be of the highest benefit to the city, but that they ought to be defeated because they were alleged to represent the "better element" in politics. Now that element, whose high character was then offered as something that should call down the avenging lightnings of an outraged electorate, is said to be the quality that will induce these same men to vote for Mr. McKinley and the plank in his platform, which calls for everything that will "promote temperance and morality." This kind of a switch must be very confusing to the average voter. He would really like to know what is to be the attitude of the Republican press and managers toward what they call the "better element" in politics.

FOREIGN POLICY AT A DISCOUNT.

One of the most notable things about the political conventions of this year is the sudden and practically complete disappearance of jingoism. Less than a year ago an observer of American political tendencies would have waded his last dollar on the statement that the campaign of this year would be carried on between two parties, each endeavoring to make the highest bid for the jingo vote. Nothing was heard during last fall but discussion of our present and prospective foreign policy. When congress met, every other subject was set aside for this, and the representatives of Democracy and Republicanism vied with each other in offering resolutions committing this country to the settlement of differences in all parts of the known world, and issuing proclamations of war against the universe in general. It is within the limits of this year that the whole country was stirred up over Venezuela. Mass meetings were being held in the great cities for and against interference, appropriations for naval and coast defenses were urged, and the cable lines made the sea splutter, so hot were they kept carrying messages in the interest of arbitration. Since that time we have had a controversy over Cuba, and the propriety of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. Hawaii and Nicaragua brought up the rear, with a possibility in the air that it might become the province of this country to turn in and teach the sultan manners and humanity.

All this within the last few months, and now not a whisper of interest in any quarter as to the foreign policy of the administration during the next four years. It will make no difference, as far as that is concerned, whether the nominee of the St. Louis convention or that of Chicago is elected. In either case he will go into office without instructions from the people as to the relations between this government and others. Instead of a ranting, red hot jingo policy, which the people were supposed to demand, they have let the issue go by the board and refuse ever to talk about it any more. The Republican national convention contented itself with a declaration in regard to Cuba so non-sensical in its language that nobody could pretend to take it seriously. It may be doubted whether the convention at Chicago will mention the question of our foreign relations at all. Domestic issues have absorbed the whole attention of the people, and upon their settlement alone will the efforts of the voters be concentrated. This is a good thing in one respect, because it happens, curiously enough, that when the issue of our foreign policy is raised those who make the most noise are apt to be in control. It seems to be accepted by many as a stigma of disgrace if a man does not favor a belligerent attitude on the part of the United States, right or wrong, against all the rest of the known world. Inasmuch as our foreign relations are in rather comfortable shape at present, and as it is evident that all the questions relating to our foreign policy will settle themselves comfortably and honorably if not interfered with by an excited populace, we may set this down as one of the too few good effects of the rise to overshadowing importance of the currency question.

DON'T FORGET THE FIGURES.

In the all-prevailing interest of the people in the financial question there is some danger that they may drop out of mind the very significant statistics of the last treasury reports. The Globe has already discussed the deficit for the fiscal year just ended; showing that, although this country has been passing through a tremendous industrial and commercial crisis, every day of which has acted most unfavorably upon revenue, yet, in those discouraging years, the difference between expenditure and revenue has fallen from \$70,000,000 in 1894, and \$42,800,000, in 1895, to \$26,000,000, in 1896. If the income tax feature of the tariff bill had not been thrown out by the supreme court, this would have meant a surplus of over \$30,000,000 for the last two years, in spite of congressional extravagance. Even as it is, however, with the Democratic tariff act in force, with times growing steadily worse, as far as trade is concerned, and with a corresponding tendency toward diminution on the part of both customs and internal revenue receipts, we find the income of the treasury increasing year by year.

THE MOST REMARKABLE FACT IN THE WHOLE LIST IS THAT THE REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR 1896, WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF ACT WAS IN FORCE, SHOWED AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN \$25,000,000 OVER 1894, IN WHICH YEAR THE MCKINLEY TARIFF LAW WAS STILL IN OPERATION. YET YOU WILL HEAR REPUBLICANS WHO EITHER DO NOT KNOW OR DO NOT UNDERSTAND THESE FIGURES BOLDLY PRATE ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF AS A "DEFICIT-BREEDER." WILL OUR FRIENDS KINDLY TELL US, IF DEMOCRATIC TARIFF LEGISLATION IS THE CAUSE OF ALL OUR TREASURY TROUBLES, AS MR. MCKINLEY REPEATEDLY STATES AND INSISTS UPON, HOW IT HAPPENS THAT THAT SAME MUCH-ABUSED LAW BRINGS IN A HANDSOME SURPLUS, IN EXCESS OF THE ACT WHICH BEARS MR. MCKINLEY'S NAME, AND THE OSTENSIBLE

purpose of whose passage was "to reduce revenue?" On the other side of this question we find the fact, first, that a Democratic administration has largely decreased expenditure, and second, that a Republican congress has passed appropriations, bills in excess of all precedent. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year which we have entered is nearly \$20,000,000 larger than that of the preceding session, while contracts were authorized to the neighborhood of \$90,000,000 more, for which taxes will have to be levied, and revenue provided in the future. In brief, the actual figures of trade and treasury reports exhibit the most astounding light. As far as expenditure is concerned, that policy has already been settled by the action of the Fifty-fourth congress. It is going to require us to raise from \$35,000,000 to \$75,000,000 per annum more than we are now receiving at the treasury. It professes that it is going to do this by increasing tariff duties; yet we find that higher tariff duties in actual operation cut down revenue, and that customs receipts are increasing, and promise to be restored to a satisfactory figure only by the operation of more reasonable tariffs on imports. That treasury policy of the Republican party is that of burning the candle at both ends. Its tariff scheme must bring about a reduction of the revenue. Its appropriations have already necessitated an increased expenditure. What will happen to the treasury if both of these should have full swing it is not going to take the country very long to find out.

ARTILLERY IN CAMP.

Batteries A and B Begin Their Outing at Lakeview. LAKE CITY, Minn., July 6.—The field and staff officers and Batteries A and B, comprising the First mounted battalion, M. N. G., arrived at Camp Lakeview by special train at 5 p. m. today, for the annual dress days' outing. They will occupy the old grounds at the east of the infantry camp, Maj. E. D. Libbey, of St. Paul, is in command.

GIVE TOWNE A HARD RACE.

Judge Morris Will be a Candidate in the Sixth. DULUTH, July 6.—Page Morris, judge of the district court, has consented to run for congress in opposition to Charles A. Towne, and his name will come before the Republican district convention. He is a very able and popular man and is likely to make a good run against Towne.

PEITZGREW IS SOLD.

No Attempt to Force Him Out Will be Made in Convention. Special to the Globe. HURON, S. D., July 6.—Delegates here tonight going to the state Republican convention at Rapid City, are making no attempt to force Peitzgrew's resignation, but will support him as a candidate for senator. Peitzgrew's resignation would pass the convention and many declared no attempt to force his resignation will be made. It seemed non-committal on preference for candidates, but were quite united for Edwin Van Dusen, who is a very able and popular man, who is satisfactory to Judge Gardner, who hopes to be nominated for congress. Some favor a resolution of no action on the money question, but a majority favor endorsing the St. Louis platform.

BLAZE AT DEADWOOD.

Incendiary Fire Causes a Loss of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. DEADWOOD, July 6.—An incendiary fire destroyed the chlorine works of the Consolidated Mining and Milling company today. The damage exceeds \$100,000. The works today were being repaired by the company. The fire will result in the enforced idleness of men.

Free Lots for Settlers.

Special to the Globe. RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., July 6.—Com. R. E. Blinn, of the Chicago and North Western and Pacific Railroad company, will have a large tract of land in the city today. They have a large tract of land in the city today. They have a large tract of land in the city today. They have a large tract of land in the city today.

Is Now Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

DULUTH, July 6.—John Leuby, a deaf and dumb boy seventeen years old, was the victim of a serious accident while exploring a crack in the wall of his home. He placed a large brick upon the crack and the explosion blew the brick in his face and struck him in the eye and back. He is now deaf, dumb and blind. The boy's father is a carpenter, and his mother is a domestic. The boy's family consists of seven children, six of whom are deaf and dumb.

Humors of a New Road.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 6.—Last Saturday Civil Engineer A. E. Smith was employed by Henry Abbott to run a preliminary line on Algonac Bay, following the Northern Pacific line, and to locate a point on the Great Northern road. A surveyor said that he had been told by some of the men on the new road that they were going to build a new road, and that they were going to build a new road, and that they were going to build a new road.

Long Time Getting a Whip.

Special to the Globe. DUNDEE, Minn., July 6.—Pascal Voles, a brother two years younger to hold the team while he was working for the river to get a whip. That was the last seen or heard of him. Searching parties have failed to find any clue for miles around.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

Fat Lady—I'm surprised to see a strong man like you working for a living. Mr. Wiggle—It takes a strong man, ma'am, to hold up persons like yourself. Harper's Bazaar.

Sherlock Holmes Again.

"Miss Kitty, you have two dead brothers and a dead aunt." "How do you know?" "By the way you screamed when I called you up on the telephone."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Strange about that burglar getting arrested while dressed as a woman.

"Nothing queer about that, he couldn't find his pistol pocket."—Chicago Record.

Cholly doesn't know anything about the silver question, but, as yet, sixteen to one is his idea of happiness—if he can be one.—Somerville Journal.

Why did Mrs. Hawkins discharge her French maid?

"Incapacity." "What?" "Why she struck me as the same of a woman." "Me, too, but I believe she couldn't understand Mrs. Hawkins' French."—Bazaar.

Mrs. Wiggle—Was that a good box of cigars, Ephraim, that I bought for you for your birthday?

"Mr. Wiggle (gruffly)—I never saw a better box.—Somerville Journal.

The Minister—When you grow up, Johnny, what would you like to be?

Johnny—A preacher. The minister—You are an glad to hear you say that, my little man. Now tell me why you think you would like to be a preacher. Johnny—Because the minister says that always get out the best things they had in the house to eat when they see me comin'.—Cleveland Leader.

Watch the Globe's bulletins today. They will give you the news from Chicago every two minutes.

BICYCLE ROAD RACE

MEMBERS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB WILL CONTEST

IN A CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

FROM THE CLUB HOUSE TO LAKE CALHOUN AND RETURN THE COURSE.

FIFTY-ONE ENTRIES ALREADY.

An Event in Which Society Will Take More Than a Passing Interest.

The members of the Town and Country club will participate in a "cross country bicycle race" on the afternoon of July 11. The course will be from the club house to Lake Calhoun and return, ten and a half miles, starting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Whether riders possess speed or not their entry will be appreciated, as large handicaps will be given. W. T. Hutchins, of the Albion, has the affair in charge, and all members of the club who have not already entered are requested by the entertainment committee to send their names to Mr. Hutchins. There have been fifty-one entries from both cities filed, and the event will be one of the largest of its kind ever held in the Twin Cities, and enthusiasm is greatly aroused both in circles of wheeling circles. Handicaps will be given out on the morning of the race by the racing committee. Suitable prizes will be awarded to both time and place winners. In the evening the club house will be illuminated.

The following have already entered: W. P. Booth, J. E. Sheppard, John Crosby, E. G. Halber, S. C. Langdon, George C. Finch, R. S. Rand, J. H. Armstrong, R. R. Rand, C. Bunke, E. B. Semple, L. E. Newport, W. H. Hoffmeyer, J. H. Hoffmeyer, W. E. Steele, E. J. Kimball, Col. Rugg, Wilder Merriam, S. C. Strickland, James B. Hewitt, C. D. Thompson, C. A. Otis, H. Yardley, T. L. Wann, O. L. Taylor, A. B. O'Neil, D. Chute, T. L. MacHugh, H. B. Whitmore, Chas. D. Velle, E. B. Young, J. E. Field, T. B. Scott, C. B. Hersey, C. B. Hersey, F. W. Plant, Sherman Fish, L. B. Arnold, C. S. Kainho, W. L. Beknap, W. W. Hancock.

SUMMER SOCIAL.

Events on the Card of General Interest—Personal.

The ladies' committee of the G. A. R. encampment committee will hold a meeting at headquarters, the Kitchie house, at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The meeting will be addressed by a number of speakers, and full reports will be presented.

The ladies' decorative committee, G. A. R. will meet at 3:30 (one-half hour before the regular meeting) tomorrow morning, at the ladies' headquarters.

Mrs. W. R. Johnson chartered a bus party of fifteen couples to Lake Johanna Saturday. This is the fourth annual bus party this party was given by the ladies' committee. The day was spent on and around the pretty lake, and the evening dance at the party returning at a late hour through Com.

Mr. H. Jenkins will give the first of a series of hops Tuesday at Hotel Lep, White Bear. There will be regular hops every Saturday and Tuesday, the former to be full dress.

St. Peter's choir leaves today for an outing of two weeks at Bald Eagle, chartered by Messadme Freeman, Klinkerfus and Seley.

The Moonlight Dancing club gives its second annual social at the home of Mrs. Clark and barge Wednesday evening, July 15.

The midsummer festival of St. Mary's parish will open this evening at the hall on Ninth and Locust streets. The women of the parish will be in charge of the festival, and the festival lasts two entire evenings, everyone will be given an opportunity to give the women their patronage one evening at least.

Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of the Hotel Waverly, Minneapolis, gives a bicycle breakfast next week, to which a number of St. Paul young people will be bidden.

The union meeting of the Christian Endeavor society of the Kitchie house, at the home of Hope church this evening, will be addressed by Thomas Gaston, of Chicago. The meeting is in charge of the several societies of the city, and a large attendance is expected.

The Children of the American Revolution met yesterday at the home of the president, Mrs. E. R. Hart, in charge of the committee on drums reported the drums received and the corps of seven will meet next week at the home of the president. The next meeting will take place in a fortnight.

The choir of St. James' Episcopal church gives a lawn social and concert this evening at 8 o'clock at the church.

The Ladies Aid Society of East Presbyterian church meets this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, Reany street.

Miss Otis, daughter of Judge Otis, has returned from Wallula, where she has been the past year. The family are spending the summer at Minneapolis as usual.

The Riley Mothers' club meets Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. L. Whitcomb, of Paugus street. There will be a number of interesting reports.

Ellsworth Sewing society will be entertained this afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. Tuttle, on Fourth street. There will be a social.

St. Agnes Guild of St. Peter's Church gives an ice cream social Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. H. W. Eddy, on North street.

Division No. 1, D. E. gives an ice cream social this week Friday in Central hall, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The W. F. M. S. of Ashby M. E. Church meets today at the home of Mrs. F. P. Ashby, on North street.

The Ladies Aid Society of the O. E. S. met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Culum on Maple street.

John Taylor, of Middleton, N. Y., is visiting his sister, Mrs. S. E. Day, of Portland avenue.

The Young Men's Circle of the King's Daughters met yesterday with Miss May Bend, on Summit avenue.

Miss Olmstead, of Birmingham, N. Y., is visiting her sister Mrs. D. C. Olmstead, of Cornish. She is spending the summer at Saybrook, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davaux, of Holly avenue, are east.

H. B. Burt and family are at the Aberdeen.

Mrs. Roscoe Hersey goes to Boston today.

William Cochran is home from Yale.

STACKS OF APPLICATIONS.

Being Received by the G. A. R. Accommodation Committee.

The busiest men connected with the work of arranging for the G. A. R. encampment, which is now less than sixty days off, are the members of the accommodation committee. These men have put off securing quarters until almost the last moment, have gone to send in their applications in sacks and in boxes, and the committee continually on the jump to provide satisfactory locations.

Mr. H. B. Burt, of the city, has secured a lot of quarters at headquarters all day yesterday, assisting Secretary Brigham, and their combined efforts are already adequate in the classification of the applications received in the one day's mail.

Numerous assignments of departments and posts have already been made to the Ryan hotel and yesterday the committee announced that additional quarters had been secured at

the Ryan for the following: Departments of Washington and Alaska; department of the District of Columbia; New Jersey and the Woman's Relief Corps, of South Dakota. Applications were also received from the Old Guard of Washington, D. C., which will visit the encampment fifty strong, accompanied by a full brass band, and Phil Sheridan Post, of Chicago, which will bring a representation of half a hundred.

The Chamber of Commerce Devotes Some Time to the Subject.

The Chamber of Commerce spent the time yesterday in discussing the progress of the arrangements for the G. A. R. encampment, especially the financial branch of the work. It was reported that \$13,000 had been raised among those who were not expected to contribute the larger sums. This, however, was not considered particularly encouraging, the having prevailed that greater success would have been met with. Albert Scheffer said the difficulty had been in securing the proper time to do the raising, and that these have taken up the work they have met with a fair response. Mr. Scheffer did not think the raising of \$13,000 was an index of what they will be able to do.

Gen. Sanborn said that while at no time in the last ten years was it more difficult to raise money than at present the converse of the proposition was true that at no time within the last ten years would \$1,500,000 be more welcome. He introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a complete canvass of the entire city be made and that the chamber of commerce promise to the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic to act as a body, and that as individuals the directors of the chamber will respond promptly to the work and assistance in helping on the cause.

Col. R. M. Newport read a report of the advertising that had already been done as prepared by Secretary Finney. St. Paul papers alone have published 200 columns of encampment news.

The committee on reception reported on the resolution introduced by Director Nash some time ago, relative to competition on the part of Port Snelling band with civilian musicians. In drawing up the report which was adopted, the resolution was amended so that it did so on the understanding that the military bands were prevented from offering their services at a price lower than that demanded by civilian musicians. Col. Kiefer, however, informed the chamber that United States bands could charge as little as they pleased and on the strength of the information the report was recommitted.

G. T. NO EARLY TRIAL.

Musgrove and Cingmars Must Await the Regular Term of Court.

Cingmars and Musgrove, the Glencoe murderers, were given a shave and a hair cut yesterday. It was the first tonsorial operation they have had since their arrest and it was greatly appreciated. Musgrove has neither money nor credit, but Cingmars, whose father and sister have been daily visitors at the jail for the past few days, stood the expense of the clean up. It was expected that a special grand jury would be called to Chicago tomorrow, but it is now understood that the case of Cingmars and Musgrove will be held until the regular term of court.

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