

THE DAILY GLOBE

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Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 401, TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast for Monday: For Minnesota: Fair, preceded by showers in southeast portion; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, July 26, 5:45 P. M. Local Time 8 P. M. High Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Table with columns: Place, Ther., Place, Ther. St. Paul 72, Duluth 72, Huron 72, Bemidji 72, Williston 72, Healy 72, Edinboro 72, Battle Lake 72, Prince Albert 72, Calgary 72, Medicine Hat 72, Swift Current 72, Appelle 72, Minnedosa 72.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.78; thermometer, 73; relative humidity, 82; wind, southeast; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 81; minimum thermometer, 65; daily range, 16; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, trace.

RIVER AT S. A. M. Dan-Height, St. Paul 14, La Crosse 15, St. Louis 30.

IS GOVERNMENT A "JOB"? Is the spirit of patriotism vanished from the land? Is there nowhere among the masses of men any survival of that spirit which makes sacrifice of self for the common good?

Those questions come to any one who comes in touch with public station, but they come now overwhelmingly to one who peers through the oratorical dust of these three great national conventions and catches the spirit that animates them all. What was the most striking feature of the St. Louis June convention that the platitudes of the platform cannot conceal? What was the motive there unless it was the organized appetite of men who saw in the party their represented a power that might increase their gains by restricting or preventing the competition of those who would lessen them? What were they after but the chance to enlist the powerful taxing arm of the government in their behalf? That such use is innately wrong; that it is unpatriotic; that it is incarnate greed and selfishness; that it is an attempt to commit robbery under the form of law, and was none the less so because so disguised, seems not to have occurred to those who participated in it.

How it came about. To the Editor of the Globe. Before 1873 a silver dollar could be used to pay a debt to a foreign creditor or a little over 100 cents, while now the same dollar will pay only a little over 50 cents. The people of the United States are to be made to use some other dollar in their trade and exchange at 100 cents. How was such a state of financial affairs brought about? Why should this difference in favor of a foreign creditor be made? Please answer plainly and in language that the common people understand. Yours, R. B. Moreland, Luverne, Minn., July 20, 1896.

This condition was brought about primarily by a fall in the market value of silver bullion. The question to what extent that decline was due to increased production, to what extent to a change in financial legislation in various countries of the world, and to what extent to a general tendency to discard silver in favor of a more convenient monetary tool has been discussed already at length in these columns. Conclusions on that point must remain largely a matter of opinion, except that it is positively certain that the change is one resulting from world-wide conditions, and not those peculiar to any one country. The reason why the American creditor has to accept a silver dollar today worth little more than fifty cents, while the foreign creditor does not, is composed partly of the freedom of bargain and sale, and partly of a legal tender act. The domestic creditor has no option. He must take his silver dollar or get nothing. Besides that, he is perfectly willing to take it, because his government has declared solemnly over and over again that it will maintain that dollar in domestic exchanges at a parity with gold, and he believes that its word is good. In foreign trade the freedom of private bargain and sale requires that exchanges should be made on terms to which both parties agree.

has equal freedom of opportunity, to bestowing special benefits on the class there represented. The spirit is precisely the same here as that we saw in its predecessors, differing only in plan but with identically the same end in view. And so we see on this great plain of national contest for control of the general government little else but the discouraging and disheartening spectacle of masses of men in eager pursuit of power that it may be used for their special benefit at the cost of the rest. Gazing on the scene, one who gave his services for the preservation of the government may well ask himself whether the sacrifice he made is justified, and whether a government thus regarded and used was worth preserving. If long thus regarded and used, can it be preserved? If not the blunder, the crime of our day, to regard government, as in reality, only a huge job?

FOSTER AGAINST FOSTER.

Charles Foster, whilom secretary of the treasury during that "era of prosperity" to which the "Great Apostle of Protection" is constantly referring, comes up out of the grave of his personal and official bankruptcy to again assert that the finances of the country were all right under the administration of President Harrison. William Elroy Curtis, who is dancing attendance these days at Cleveland on Mr. Hanna, and at Canton on the Apostle, sends the Chicago Record an interview with the ex-secretary of the treasury. In it the latter explains how he came to direct the preparation of plates on which to print a contemplated issue of bonds. It is only the steady, persistent boasting of Republicans nowadays that theirs is the only party of sound currency and finance that makes comment on this interview matter of present interest.

Mr. Foster says that he favored increasing the gold reserve to \$125,000,000 because the issue of the Sherman notes had added to the weight and pressure on the gold reserve. It was not because of a deficient revenue because there was "a balance of more than \$125,000,000 in the treasury" when he handed the keys to Mr. Carlisle, "over and above the gold reserve." This would make \$225,000,000 cash in the treasury, if Mr. Foster is accurate. Turning to the letter of Feb. 20, 1893, from the secretary to the chief of the bureau of engraving, directing the preparation of the plates for the bonds, we find that he says: "This authority is given in advance of the enactment" (of authority to issue 3 per cent bonds at that date approved by the senate) "in view of pressing contingencies." If there was a surplus or cash balance of \$225,000,000, what were the "pressing contingencies" that called for this action thirteen days before Mr. Foster retired?

Mr. Foster, as secretary, did not take so cheerful a view. In his report for the year ending June 30, 1892, he told congress that but \$7,000,000 could be added to the sinking fund that year, instead of the \$48,000,000 required by law. He further told congress that "one of the embarrassments of the treasury is the inability, with the limited cash on hand, above the \$100,000,000 reserve, to keep up a sufficient gold supply." "If this demand for gold should be as large the coming year as it has been for the past two years, the gold in the treasury would be diminished below the reserve line. This in his report to congress Dec. 7, 1892, the treasury report states that there was a cash balance on hand Feb. 28, 1893, of \$124,128,088, of which nearly \$108,000,000 was net gold, instead of a cash balance of "over \$125,000,000, over and above the reserve."

But even this apparent and small surplus would not have been there had it not been for the practical looting by the Fifty-first congress of what was a trust fund. In his report for the year 1892, Treasurer Nebeker told Mr. Foster that "it must not be overlooked that the revenues for the former (1891) of the two years are swelled artificially by the transfer of the bank note redemption fund, which amounted, at the time of its deposit in the treasury, in July, 1890, to \$54,388,475. If this be considered, what it was in fact, a receipt of former years, the figures will show an excess of upwards of eighty-eight millions of expenditures over revenue in 1891, and one of upward of twenty-seven millions in 1892." The figures and facts, officially given by Mr. Foster and his treasurer, leave very little to the ex-secretary's latter day explanation.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

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men: It is a good time for sobriety and sanity all around. In the campaign of education that is now going forward, and that will continue until the votes are cast next November, the untenable statement of an extremist is likely to do as much harm on one side as on the other.

WHO IS THE "LAWGIVER"?

So far as we can gather from the somewhat incoherent comments of the New Ulm News on the "position" taken by the Globe, its central thought is that a national convention of a party, is the supreme lawgiver of the party and when it has spoken all members must bow submissive heads, regardless of what it commands them to do. We infer from its claim that the convention was regularly chosen, pursuant to the call of a regular committee, and proceeded to adopt a platform and select candidates, and from its clinching question: "By what right does it (the Globe) usurp the prerogatives of a national convention and become the lawgiver of the party?" We might reply that it was by virtue of the same right that the editor of the News has long exercised "kicking" against his state conventions and its party organization, only that would be a sort of tit-for-tat argument that does not bett the occasion.

The facts in the case are that a petition was duly filed for the annexation to Hammond of some adjoining territory. In course of the law's slow process the case reached the supreme court of Indiana, and judgment was entered in favor of the petitioners directing the annexation. The whole procedure was under the laws of that state and conformed to them, and the territory affected was wholly within the state. It would seem as if it were a case in which there was no possible chance to invoke the jurisdiction of the federal courts, or, if there were one, that a federal court would not interfere. But one of the parties, whose land was thus annexed to the city, was a resident of the state of Illinois and was also a party to the proceedings in the state courts of Indiana, and an appellant to the supreme court of the state. After being defeated there she filed a bill in the federal district court for an injunction restraining the officials of Hammond from proceeding with the annexation. A bill the court dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Appeal was taken to the court of appeals, and Judge Wood, he of the Dudley "blocks-of-five" memory, reversed the lower court and issued a restraining order.

The mayor of Hammond laid the case before Gov. Matthews in a letter in which he wants to know whether Indiana is to take her place "in the galaxy of states, not as a sovereignty, but as a servile dependency." The governor replies advising him to proceed under the mandate of the state courts and disregard that of Judge Wood. Should he do so it will be a pretty clear case of contempt of the latter court and we may expect arrests and a lively conflict of authorities, unless, indeed, some justice, like Harlan, interferes to say that Justice Wood has exceeded his jurisdiction. To a layman it looks as if the mayor of Hammond is right in saying that, if the decision of Judge Wood stands, Indiana is a mere dependency.

THE OTHER EXTREME.

Extravagance is not the sole prerogative of the free silver men. We regret to say that newspapers of national prominence are sometimes quite as ridiculous and go as far from actuality in what they have to say on the money question as do the rampant Harveyites. This is always the danger of a paper which takes its opinions from a blind devotion to party mandates leads to one extreme as blind devotion to abstract theory does to another. Here is the Chicago Tribune, for example, which has probably tried to make a record for itself to offset the devotion of Mr. Kohlsaat to the Times-Herald, of the great McKinley and the greater Hanna. Since the St. Louis convention adopted its money platform, the Tribune has been rapping around until it has come to producing many articles that are scarcely inferior in absurdity to the speeches of Gov. Altgeld himself. For instance, it begins one of its recent effusions with this sentence: "Most Democrats profess to be in favor of bimetalism, which means two hard money standards, one of gold and the other of silver." This is arrant and obvious nonsense. There cannot be any such thing as two standards. Bimetalism does not mean two standards. With the recent explicit and logical statement of Mr. Whitney in mind, such a doctrine as this is as unpalatable as it is foolish.

BRYAN'S INTERESTS.

To the Editor of the Globe. Dear Sir: Your paper was the first one in the state to take up the cry that Mr. Bryan was corporate attorney for the Missouri Pacific railway. You claim to "vote fair"; now then, why don't you live up to your claim and retract the above charges and let your readers still believe in the honesty of the Globe, or you, no doubt, have long before this learned that you were in error. Yours truly, C. C. Dow, Bixby, Minn., July 25, 1896.

The Globe has made no charges against Mr. Bryan. Noting the statement asking the question whether or not he had been the attorney of the Missouri Pacific railroad. He has made, so far as we are aware, no reply, but we publish, with pleasure, the following extract from a special dispatch to the New York World: "When Mr. Bryan came to Lincoln in 1887 and formed a law partnership with Mr. Talbot, he urged his old classmate to resign his position as counsel for the Missouri Pacific Railroad company. Mr. Bryan insisted that such a connection would prevent the firm from taking cases against the allied corporations. The partnership agreement provided that the firm should have nothing to do with the Northern Pacific or any other corporation, and that that part of the business should be the personal affair of Mr. Talbot, in order to emphasize his opposition. Mr. Bryan twice appeared in court against the Missouri Pacific company. We have as yet seen no denial of the statement that Mr. Bryan has been for some time past the paid attorney of the silver producers of the West."

And before the ball had been passed half a dozen times a big policeman came around the corner on a dead run.—Detroit Free Press.

IS NOT INTERESTED.

A Working Man Who Thinks That the Silver Question Does Not Affect Him.

To the Editor of the Globe. In your issue of last Sunday some ideas were advanced which I, as a working man, do not fully concur in. So far as I am in touch with the thinking of the masses of the people, I find that their method of reasoning is that the matter at issue between the two old parties, that is, small bearing upon their (the masses) contentions.

I, as a laboring man, do not expect an advance in wages until such time as that I am withdrawing from my share of the benefits of said gold-silver machinery is done away with, thereby giving us in effect the benefit of work which shall put into our pockets the "whore-money" of the gold and silver question would lose one of its factors, that is, the benefits claimed for the masses. We believe contrary to the old saying "competition is the life of trade." Our knowledge, gained from practical observation, shows us that competition is death to the masses, as exemplified in the case of the laboring masses. Remove that competition existing between the manual laborer, or give us our just benefits which we should derive from our invention of labor saving machinery, and the legislation on the gold or silver question would lose one of its factors, that is, the benefits claimed for the masses.

ISOMORPHISM OF METALS.

To the Editor of the Globe. Some wits are proposing to coin iron. Are you not doing enough with the coinage of metals has been discovered we are. The isomorphism of the forces has been discovered and the daily use of the isomorphism of the metals from the very nature of the thing would be and must be concealed, for we cannot have a monopoly of the greatest French chemist, De Lisle, had discovered the process of converting base metals into gold, but "the alchemist" of the world's guardians inflicted on him to extort his secret, and he by no means is any wiser.

Another great Frenchman, Dumas, considered that a solution might be found in the discovery of the great English chemist, Sir Humphrey Davy, "refused to pronounce that the alchemist must be a great A. M. In fact, what notion can we form of a nucleus independent of its energy?" Dumas's new chemistry speaking of isomorphism, says: "Something analogous to this is manifested by the elements themselves. Within the atoms of the same element, and in the same power, acting through matter." "That all these forces may be transformed into motion and by this means the energy is demonstrated. Hence the deduction that all physical phenomena have one and the same primordial cause as origin."

OUR MODESTY FORBIDDEN.

To the Editor of the Globe. I would like to add something to the article in yesterday's Globe headed "Books on the Money Question," which is a reply to an inquiry from a correspondent as to the money question. In addition to the works and pamphlets recommended I would also suggest a pamphlet written a couple of years ago, which, in my opinion, is helpful in giving a simple and practical demonstration of the all-absorbing and important question now agitating the public in general and any individual in particular who simply wants enough knowledge to be able to vote intelligently and post himself for the time being.

IT'S DIFFERENT NOW.

Chicago Post. "Proud!" she exclaimed. "Why, he was as proud as a boy with his first pair of bloomers." "What's that?" he said, "warily." "That's the name of the first pair of bloomers." "Oh, no," he replied, "there's nothing especially wrong with it, I suppose, but it's a little different from exactly what one would expect of a new woman."

WITH INTENT TO ABUSE.

A Milder Climate—They have been accustomed to the milder climate of California, said the tramp, sorrowfully. "You must have lived in California," said the charitable-hearted, housewife.—Washington Times. Prospective Contestant—The testator was a very ignorant man and drew the will himself. Lawyer—In that event I can offer you small encouragement.—Detroit Tribune. "You have thrown cold water on my plans," he said, bitterly. The maiden smiled at him. "Yes," she said. "They had caught fire from your cigarette."

He-So you visited Pompeii? She-Oh, yes. He-How did you like it? She-Well, I must say I was awfully disappointed in the place. Of course, it was beautifully located, but it was dreadfully out of repair.—Hallfax Chronicle.

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LABOR WANTS PEACE

WAR DECLARED TO BE THE DESIRE OF KINGS AND CAP. ITALIANS.

THE EMPEROR'S NAME HISSED.

WILLIAM OF GERMANY NOT POPULAR WITH THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION A FIASCO.

Rain Interfered With Plans Made by the Leaders of the International Conference.

LONDON, July 26.—Great preparations had been made for the demonstration in favor of international peace in Hyde park today, under the auspices of the organization committee for the international socialist and trade union congress which begins at St. Martin's hall tomorrow. The demonstration committee has been at work on the arrangements since as long ago as March and had distributed 20,000 hand-bills and 1,000 posters, had employed a band to lead the procession and had made elaborate arrangements with the commissioner of works and the police, but what they could not arrange for was the weather, which proved against them today, and the downpour of rain practically made a fiasco of the demonstration.

Twelve platforms had been erected for the speakers by the carmen's union, and a chairman for each had been chosen by the demonstration committee. It was intended to have addresses from each platform, in French and German, as well as in English, by the continental delegates to the congress. The speeches that were made in other languages were translated from the platforms by "Tom" Mann, the Socialist ex-member of parliament; Ben Tillett, Bernard Shaw, and other well-known writers on Socialist topics; Edward Geyling, the English workmen and general laborer's union; E. W. Wilson, Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, Socialist members of the German reichstag; Dr. Victor Adler, the Austrian Socialist; Mme. Millerand, La Fargue, Jules Guesde and Jean Jacques, Socialist members of the French chamber of deputies, and others. The speakers declared that the motto of the people did not desire war, which they said was only provoked by rulers and capitalists. The names of Emperor William, King of Prussia, and King of the Belgians, were mentioned by the speakers, were hissed by the few auditors.

Simultaneous resolutions were declared carried at the twelve platforms in favor of international arbitration, of the eight-hour law, of universal suffrage and of other measures advocated by the Socialists. The great workmen of the ruling privileged classes who provoke wars in order to control the markets of the world in their own interests, were denounced. It was further declared that in order to insure peace the abolition of the capitalist and the landlord systems is necessary. The American Federation of Labor, was present at the demonstration in Hyde park. Delegates to the number of 175 have already arrived in London to attend the international socialist and trade union congress which opens today. A reception was given last evening for the purpose of giving mutual introductions, which was crowded to overflowing.

FRESH OUTBREAK

Reported to Have Taken Place at Kocani, Macedonia.

ATHENS, July 26.—A fresh outbreak is reported to have occurred at Kocani, Macedonia, since the Greek insurgents invaded the Balkan frontier. The Greek troops at Kara Teari, near Moussa, which was reported on Saturday. The inroads of Greek insurgents into Macedonia are undoubtedly stimulated by the condition of affairs in Crete, where the Christian insurgents have sent a spy from the Greek coast to the Cuban insurgents from the people of the United States.

THOUGHT IT WAS A FROG.

A Blue Racer Is Deceived by a Fancy Tobacco Box.

Dr. Rider Powell, who has lived on the side of Mount Hamilton for thirty years, has a paper tobacco box which is a perfect image of a frog, says the San Francisco Call. A few evenings since he told the following story to a crowd that was sitting in front of Crowley Rhine's store at Clayton: "One day," said the doctor, "when I was working on the side of the mountain, I had filled my pipe and laid the box down on a rock while I struck a light, and forgot to pick the box up. "I went on with my work until my attention was drawn to a commotion in the grass, and I saw a snake—a big blue racer, I heard a hiss and eyes blazing cautiously crawling up toward the box, with the evident intention of either getting a chew of tobacco or swallowing what it supposed was a live frog. Finally, after much circumspection, the snake got within what it considered the proper distance for business, and, suddenly, darting out its head, made a grab at the frog. He struck something much harder than he expected. "The snake drew its head up and watched the box for several minutes and finally concluded to try it again. It crawled slowly and carefully toward the box until within three or four feet, and then around it several times, as though inspecting it on all sides. After a time, apparently satisfied that there was a good meal for it, he slowly got into position and let drive. The force of the blow opened the box and the tobacco flew in every direction as the box went sailing through the air. The snake must have got its mouth or its eyes full, for it seemed perfectly satisfied. With a hiss it crawled rapidly off through the grass."

A JOKE FROM ENGLAND.

New York Herald. A small provincial paper in England, referring to a woman who had a reputation for a careless toilet, announced as follows: "Makeup will wash himself before he assumes the office of parish clerk, and a thimble buried by the gate post means women occupants only. A glass button or oyster shell signifies diamonds or pearls, a piece of broken plate indicates 'blat'." A scrap of iron warns the burglars that firearms are kept; a bone carelessly thrown in the corner means 'dog and cat'; and a thimble buried by the gate post means women occupants only. A glass button or oyster shell signifies diamonds or pearls, a piece of broken plate indicates 'blat'." A scrap of iron warns the burglars that firearms are kept; a bone carelessly thrown in the corner means 'dog and cat'; and a thimble buried by the gate post means women occupants only. A glass button or oyster shell signifies diamonds or pearls, a piece of broken plate indicates 'blat'." A scrap of iron warns the burglars that firearms are kept; a bone carelessly thrown in the corner means 'dog and cat'; and a thimble buried by the gate post means women occupants only.

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Dr. Rider Powell, who has lived on the side of Mount Hamilton for thirty years, has a paper tobacco box which is a perfect image of a frog, says the San Francisco Call. A few evenings since he told the following story to a crowd that was sitting in front of Crowley Rhine's store at Clayton: "One day," said the doctor, "when I was working on the side of the mountain, I had filled my pipe and laid the box down on a rock while I struck a light, and forgot to pick the box up. "I went on with my work until my attention was drawn to a commotion in the grass, and I saw a snake—a big blue racer, I heard a hiss and eyes blazing cautiously crawling up toward the box, with the evident intention of either getting a chew of tobacco or swallowing what it supposed was a live frog. Finally, after much circumspection, the snake got within what it considered the proper distance for business, and, suddenly, darting out its head, made a grab at the frog. He struck something much harder than he expected. "The snake drew its head up and watched the box for several minutes and finally concluded to try it again. It crawled slowly and carefully toward the box until within three or four feet, and then around it several times, as though inspecting it on all sides. After a time, apparently satisfied that there was a good meal for it, he slowly got into position and let drive. The force of the blow opened the box and the tobacco flew in every direction as the box went sailing through the air. The snake must have got its mouth or its eyes full, for it seemed perfectly satisfied. With a hiss it crawled rapidly off through the grass."

A JOKE FROM ENGLAND.

New York Herald. A small provincial paper in England, referring to a woman who had a reputation for a careless toilet, announced as follows: "Makeup will wash himself before he assumes the office of parish clerk, and a thimble buried by the gate post means women occupants only. A glass button or oyster shell signifies diamonds or pearls, a piece of broken plate indicates 'blat'." A scrap of iron warns the burglars that firearms are kept; a bone carelessly thrown in the corner means 'dog and cat'; and a thimble buried by the gate post means women occupants only. A glass button or oyster shell signifies diamonds or pearls, a piece of broken plate indicates 'blat'." A scrap of iron warns the burglars that firearms are kept; a bone carelessly thrown in the corner means 'dog and cat'; and a thimble buried by the gate post means women occupants only.