

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Forecast for Friday—Minnesota: Fair and warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, Aug. 13, 6:48 p. m. Local time, 5 p. m. 75th Meridian Time—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Table with columns: Place, Temp., Wind, Clouds, Rain. Lists various cities like St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, etc.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.68; thermometer, 75; relative humidity, 69; wind, southeast; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 82; minimum thermometer, 63; daily range, 20; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT S. A. M.

Table with columns: Gauge, Danger, Height of Water, Change. Lists gauges at Reading, La Crosse, Davenport, St. Louis.

GOLD CLAUSE CONTRACTS.

The conclusion is questioned that, in the event congress should authorize the free coinage of dollars with a metallic value of 50 cents, they would be held a legal tender in discharge of contracts specifically payable in gold coin.

The conclusion questioned was based on the judgment of the supreme court in the case of Julliard vs. Greenman, rendered March 3, 1884, and reported in 110 U. S., 421.

This decision, rendered in 1884, lays down these general propositions from which the conclusion was drawn as to the effect of a gold payment clause, and they seem to warrant it.

In point of fact, the crop situation is not a little interesting. The acreage in the Northwest, as the Globe has been the first to show last winter, has been limited materially by the inability of the farmers to complete their fall plowing last year.

Should a congress in the future deem it "wise or expedient" to declare that silver dollars, with a bullion value of 50 cents and subject to frequent

changes in value, shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts specifically payable in gold coin, we apprehend that the court, unless it also be revolutionized as is threatened, will return to the doctrine of Chief Justice Chase and the opinion of Justice Field, and refuse to indorse the doctrine of Julliard vs. Greenman, that it "is a political question to be decided by congress, and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the courts."

AN UNWORTHY SLANDER.

The boldness with which the advocates of free silver, with Mr. Bryan at their head, accuse their opponents of an offense which they themselves are conspicuously guilty, is one of the most extraordinary features of a campaign that has already displayed signal indifference to the claims of fact.

But more serious than this is Mr. Bryan's accusation that his opponents are engaged in a campaign of political abuse. We will leave it to any man who cares to examine the issues of the principal newspapers of this country for any single day to decide how much truth there is in this.

It is sorry work to have to go out gunning for such small birds, but this is a time when no misrepresentation, however petty its source, should be allowed to pass uncorrected. Heaven knows there has never been a time in our history, or a question in all the issues that have come before the American people, concerning which there was more misinformation afloat, scattered abroad either through ignorance or malicious intent, than is now going the rounds concerning the experience of this and other countries with silver.

WANTS MCKINLEY'S RECORD.

Editor of the Globe. Can you inform me if Hon. Wm. McKinley, in any of his remarks on coinage of silver, was in favor of silver as a standard money? I have heard of it in various places, but I have not seen any information on this subject or where I could get it, if you would do me a favor, please send me the name of the paper, and I will subscribe.

ANSWERED AGAIN.

Editor of the Globe. Will you have the kindness to answer the following question: In your paper of the 12th inst. you say "the money to him is just as much stored up as the money to the other, and he expended in getting it sometimes more and sometimes less, often as much."

It is not therefore true that the value of money depends upon the value of the commodity it can be exchanged for. A farmer can exchange a bushel of wheat for fifty cents, does he get cheap or dear money?

Most of the inquiries made by "Subscriber" have been covered in articles in previous issues of the Globe, but we are glad to answer them again; since in this campaign of education the primary and familiar facts can scarcely be repeated too often.

SOME GEMS OF THOUGHT.

The people who have only such reading matter as is furnished by the Eleventh Star, for instance, are to be excused for any possible vagaries that they may entertain on the financial question. How it is possible for a man to read as much as the editor of even a small paper has to, and to know as little as this one does, passes comprehension.

And when it comes to facts, he is just as strong. For instance: "When the Bland bill was passed, in 1878, it created a demand for silver bullion that did not exist prior to its passage, and by reason of this increased demand, caused solely by legislation, silver rapidly advanced in value in all the markets of the world."

Our correspondent must understand that it will not be the money actually coined that does the mischief, because the whole country would go to a silver basis long before any such act could be passed, if a president and congress in favor of such policy should be elected. It is not "over-production" of silver currency that enters into the question, but such an over-valuation of that metal by the coinage ratio as would drive gold out of circulation, place a high premium upon it and revolutionize both our standard and our basis for business transactions.

The quotation made by our correspondent from an article in the Globe explains itself. He has only to read the last clause to understand it. "Or, what is the same thing, purchase commodities with it at gold prices on the gold basis." We have stated repeatedly that the act of 1890 and that of 1893 both pledged the faith and credit of this country solemnly to the maintenance of all our different forms of currency at par. This means that it will take any measures necessary to keep the silver dollar equal in purchasing power to the gold dollar.

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The value of money and of anything else depends upon the amount of commodities for which it can be exchanged. That is the only kind of value that we know anything about, except value in use, which represents the need that a man has for something to minister to his individual comfort or necessity.

Interference with the natural laws of exchange may change the condition of the farmer for the worse.

The price of his wheat is fixed in the Liverpool market and measured there by the gold standard. If he can exchange a

bushel of wheat for 56 cents, meaning thereby 56 cents' worth of such money as is acceptable all over the world for that amount, he gets honest money, which is neither cheap nor dear. However, he gets only 56 cents, while an absurd law of his own government will enable him to purchase in the market where he must buy the things that he needs, only 28 cents' worth of commodities with that so-called 56 cents, then he gets "cheap" money and is defrauded. If he gets 56 cents in gold, with which he can get \$1.12 worth of depreciated silver money, and then has to pay \$1.12 for every 56 cents' worth of commodities, he is neither better nor worse off than before. These cover all the conditions, we believe, that it is possible to affect by legislation.

We will once more answer the question why, if the government can keep 400,000,000 silver dollars of equal purchasing power with gold, it cannot make \$800,000,000 of equal power. If our correspondent can borrow at the bank \$5,000 because his credit is good to that extent, why can he not borrow \$500,000 or \$5,000,000, or any other sum? The difference between the bullion value of the silver dollars in circulation and their face value is fiat, and is simply a forced loan by the government, which the people know it is able to pay. They doubt its ability to borrow indefinitely and make this promise good. Furthermore, free coinage does not propose that the government make good \$800,000,000 in silver money. It proposes that the owners of silver bullion should be allowed to coin it to an indefinite amount, including all the silver in the world, if it could be got here, and force it into circulation at double its present bullion value without any government guarantee behind it.

Our correspondent must understand that it will not be the money actually coined that does the mischief, because the whole country would go to a silver basis long before any such act could be passed, if a president and congress in favor of such policy should be elected. It is not "over-production" of silver currency that enters into the question, but such an over-valuation of that metal by the coinage ratio as would drive gold out of circulation, place a high premium upon it and revolutionize both our standard and our basis for business transactions.

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DEATHS BY FLOOD

THE VICINITY OF PITTSBURG VISITED BY ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE CLOUDBURST.

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LITTLE VILLAGE FLOODED AND SIX LIVES LOST IN THE TORRENT.

PROPERTY LOSSES AWAY UP.

Two Dams Carried Away, But in Both Cases Time Was Given for Escape.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 13.—This morning this city and vicinity was visited by one of the heaviest and most persistent downpours of rain that has been seen here for years. It carried death and destruction with it, and as a result six lives were sacrificed and thousands of dollars' worth of property laid waste. The dead are: MRS. SUSAN AULD, widow, aged 74. MRS. ELLEN POPPLETON, widow, aged 72. MRS. FLORENCE ROBINSON, her daughter, aged 34. GEORGE D. SCHIRAN, infant. O'NEIL SCHAFER, 10 years. UNKNOWN MAN.

The storm came from the southwest, preceded by dark and threatening clouds. At 10 o'clock the rain began to fall in torrents, and for an hour the downpour was terrific. Up to noon 2.24 inches had fallen, 1.30 of this being precipitated during the first hour. In the immediate city little damage was done, but the suburbs and small towns near this city suffered severely.

De Haven, a small town on the Pittsburg & Western railroad, about ten miles from here, had to bear the brunt of the storm's fury, and it was there most of the lives were lost. The little town is situated in a valley just at the junction of two creeks and every house was deluged with water. A torrent of eighteen feet came rushing down and struck the Robinson residence with terrible force, carrying it over into the swirling flood. The house collapsed as it was carried along, was lodged against some willows along the bank and the occupants, who had clung with desperation to the ruins, were enabled by superhuman efforts to make their escape to land, all except the three women mentioned above, who were drowned in the stream.

Little Martin Cochran was in bed, sick with a fever, when the flood entered his father's house. The shock and exposure brought his life to an end within an hour or two. O'Neil Schaffer was standing on the Pittsburg & Western bridge at Sharpburg with thousands of others watching the high waters. He attempted to catch a piece of driftwood, but the balance was caught by the torrent and whirled into eternity in an instant, while the onlookers were powerless to help. The other victim was an unknown man, whose body was seen floating down Goose head creek past De Haven.

The west end of Sharpburg, and Etna were flooded and the water was four feet deep in Spang & Calfant's mill, putting out the fires and compelling the workmen to abandon the building. The firm's loss is about \$10,000 and new furnaces will have to be built. The loss at Etna will amount to between \$75,000 and \$100,000. At Bowling Green the greatest damage was done under water. The heaviest loss is to the farmers. Live stock was drowned and crops ruined. Evergreen property fared badly. Trees were blown down and small buildings torn from their foundations. Irwin, a thriving town on the Pennsylvania railroad about 20 miles east of here, also suffered much property damage, but no lives were lost.

At noon word was received that the Fort Pitt dam at Jeannette had burst and the water was rushing toward Irwin. Warning was immediately given people living in the low land on the west side of the railroad, but before they could get away the flood came rushing down Brush creek carrying railroad ties, telegraph poles and debris of all kinds. The cars shops of the West Moreland Coal company was first to suffer. The employees being compelled to flee for their lives, many having to wade through water to their shoulders. The women and children living in the houses near the shops were ordered to the upper stories and roofs. Rescuing parties were formed and the imperiled ones were taken down in boats, and the water was lower, on the backs of men.

When the waters of Brush creek had reached its height, the Pennsylvania State Glass company's dam, which had been partially repaired since the other flood, burst again and its waters came rushing through Tinker run, flooding on its way the Wagon works, the Hochstetler mill, and a machine shop and planing mill and the lumber yards of the Irwin Lumber company. The damage at the machine shops will be the heaviest. The depot of the Pennsylvania railroad company spans Brush creek, and the large platform used for receiving freight was carried away. The railroad bridge of the West Moreland Coal company, at Larimer, was taken away and about two hundred yards of their track washed out. At Etna and De Haven the loss to the residents will be immense, as about sixty houses in the two towns are almost submerged. The mines of Claridge, between Manor Valley railroad, near Greensburg, was almost wiped out by the cloudburst, but no lives were lost. The Manor Gas and Claridge Gas companies' mines are flooded and great damage done.

WASHOUT WRECK.

Engineer and Fireman on the Lake Shore Killed.

OTIS, Ind., Aug. 13.—A bad wreck occurred on the Lake Shore at 4 o'clock this morning. The eastbound special mail train from Chicago, consisting of an engine, two postal cars, baggage car, one day coach and a Wagner sleeper ran into a washout. The entire train with the exception of the day coach and the sleeper plunged into the big hole. Engineer James Griffin and Fireman Michael Roach, were almost instantly killed. The passengers escaped.

TROUBLE IMPENDING.

A Serious Outbreak Is Expected in Ashanti.

ACORA, Gold Coast Colony, Aug. 13.—It is feared that serious troubles are impending in Ashanti. It is reported that the Inkranzas and other tribes have joined Chief Samory with the object of expelling the British from Kumasi.

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SENATOR OZMUN EXPLAINS

THAT THIS COUNTRY DOESN'T NEED MORE MONEY, BUT MORE GOOD CREDIT.

SOUND MONEY MEETING LAST NIGHT

Gen. Clapp Also Delivers an Address That Was Received Favorably by a Crowd.

Gen. Moses Clapp and E. H. Ozmun made sound money speeches before a large audience at St. Francis' hall, James and Warsaw streets, last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Sound Money club of the Fifth ward and was largely attended. The audience frequently interrupted the speakers with applause, as they made their points in favor of a sound currency. The meeting was non-partisan, and there were as many Democrats and free silver people present as there were those of Republican faith. Gen. Clapp, the first speaker of the evening, was introduced by President Thorpe, of the Fifth ward organization. Gen. Clapp, after introducing his remarks with a comparison of the political and economic conditions of today and those of half a century ago, said: "Existing conditions have brought about the division of the people into classes, and until we get together and realize that there is no distinction in the good or evil that breathes the nation—that one class as well as another is affected by common or like conditions—we shall not fully understand the money question. And it is for the purpose of discussing this question in all its phases that the sound money clubs have been organized. Every one is anxious that his neighbors shall enjoy prosperity, for where all are well, we are all well. The interests of all classes are intertwined that whatever is an injury to one is an injury to all. We of sound money faith believe that the free coinage of silver will be a detriment to ourselves and to you, and it is to present arguments on this question that we ask you to be so good as to listen to not a belief in the virtue of silver, but a metal that has brought about this urgent demand for free silver. It is rather a desire to escape from the depressing conditions that surround us, and the belief that there may be a remedy in the free coinage of silver. It is not because the free country has been on a gold basis that the system is experiencing the hard times that the silver people tell you will vanish as soon as a silver dollar is made 100 cents. Present conditions are due solely to speculation and inflation of values. As a nation and as individuals we have gone beyond our means. The issue before us is not the system, but a financial policy, the mere discussion of which has already paralyzed the business of the nation, or shall we continue the sound system that has been our safety in the past, the system which inspires the confidence of our creditors, the system that inspires confidence in the man of means to invest his capital, to circulate his money, to make a market for our products and to furnish labor for the workman." The audience was in sympathy with the speaker's remarks and applauded his utterances liberally.

Senator Ozmun began his address by saying there was something to be proud of in that wealth, more to be valued than gold or silver—the more the country has of something on which we can rely in this great crisis that threatens the financial honor of the nation. He declared the free silver dollar, its recognition as the standard medium of international exchange. Ozmun compared the silver dollar of the United States with the debased coin of Mexico. "The Mexican dollar, though nominally not valuable than the dollar of the United States," he said, "has but little more than half the actual value of the dollar of the United States. It is not backed up by a gold dollar. The free silver advocates would have this country issue a dollar that would be as good as the Mexican dollar. They say that the experiment of coining silver bullion under the Bland and Sherman acts and the Sherman act, in disastrous failures, were not given sufficient tests, and now they would have us coin all the silver that may be produced in this country. We purchased and brought into the country, coined free, and that Uncle Sam shall put his stamp upon them and declare the measure a dollar. The free silver people were mistaken in their predictions of prosperity, and the system of free silver is a failure. It is not the volume of money but the use of what they say that makes good times, and free silver means lack of confidence, and free silver is debasing currency. Lack of confidence has brought about the hard times, failures, poverty, distress."

GENERAL SLAUGHTER.

Three Thousand Mohammedans Slaughtered at Hsing Fu.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—The steamer Empress, of Japan, which arrived here last night brought mail advices from the Orient as follows: The news from Kanton is the effect that the famous Tzu Fuh rebellion, in obedience to the imperial command, has begun a massacre of all Mohammedans that he comes across. At Hsing Fu Fu, a Chinese of 3,000 Mohammedans and their wives and female children. Five are entertained in Pintian Fu and Haitien, which have hitherto remained faithful.

"AHH ALIVE, O!"

A short time ago a gentleman of a large establishment in the west end engaged a cook for his family. Some few days after he accidentally discovered her in the drawing room, admiring a splendid aquarium of fish. The gentleman said to the cook kindly, "what do you think of them?" "Well, sorry said Biddy innocently, 'upon my soul, if they ain't rally lovely. And begorra," she added, "perhaps you wouldn't believe it, but this is the first time that Oi saw red herrings alive afore."

Central W. C. T. U. Meeting.

A meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 at the St. Paul Commons building, Jackson street. The chair was filled to overflowing and the speaker pledged himself to contribute \$1 a month for the rescue home and to give Mrs. Root his moral support. Delegates to the state convention were appointed as follows: Mrs. M. J. Russell and Mrs. Brawley alternative. One hundred copies of the "Unitarian" were distributed during fair time in the grounds. Mrs. Nicholas was appointed superintendent of the Sunday school work, with Mrs. D. B. Johnson. The meeting closed with a decision to meet for two months' time from house to house.

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