THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT NEWSPAPER ROW,
COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. PAUL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable in Advance.

Daily and Sunday, per Month	.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	$2.75
Daily and Sunday, One Year	$5.00
Daily Only, per Month	.40
Daily Only, Six Months	$2.25
Daily Only, One Year	$4.00
Sunday Only, One Year	$1.50
Weekly, One Year	$1.00

Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.
EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 401, TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST N. W.
Complete files of the Globe always kept on hand for reference.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota and the Dakotas—Fair, warmer; southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion; fresh northwesterly winds becoming southwesterly.

Montana—Fair, except showers in northeast portion; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	56	Minnedosa	48
Duluth	54	Winnipeg	48
Huron	58	Bismarck	56-60
Bismarck	56	Boston	64-66
Williston	48	Buffalo	70-74
Havre	46	Cheyenne	48-52
Helena	50	Chicago	82-88
Edmonton	50	Cincinnati	86-90
Battleford	50	Helena	50-52
Prince Albert	46	Montreal	88-96
Calgary	48	New Orleans	78-86
Medicine Hat	48	New York	54-56
Swift Current	52	Pittsburg	54-58
Qu'Appelle	48		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.98; relative humidity, 78; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 58; minimum thermometer, 50; daily range, 8; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last 24 hours, .42; thermometer, 54; wind, northwest.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	1.9	*0.2
La Crosse	10	1.1	0.0
Davenport	15	0.8	0.0
St. Louis	30	5.9	—0.3

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

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

One of the happiest features of the meeting of the Grand Army encampment was the enthusiasm that it evoked among the women of St. Paul. We have said before, and are glad to say again, that there was no greater element than this contributing to the splendid success that crowned our efforts in the greatest work that we have undertaken. Equally happy is it that this spirit is not to be allowed to die away without leaving behind it a tangible representative; and adding to the permanent monuments of St. Paul one which shall commemorate together the fame of the defenders of the republic and the intense earnestness and patriotism of those who now enjoy the fruits of their stern labors and willing sacrifice.

At the meeting of the women's committee yesterday it was proposed and carried unanimously to make permanent the fine and thorough organization that now exists, and to take up the project of building a monument to the defenders of the Union. It was a worthy and a happy thought. St. Paul is one of the cities in which there are no lasting memorials of the heroes who fought and fell in the War of the Rebellion. Earnest as may be our appreciation of what they did, the event has now receded so far into the distance that it requires a special inspiration, which encampment week has supplied, to force into practical prominence a project for its commemoration. This is what has happened, and we ought not to lose the fruits of this energy, this earnestness, this awakening of love and loyalty.

The women of St. Paul have done a great work, and they have another possibility of achievement before them. Seeing what they have done, understanding the noble fervor that has brought them into closer and more sympathetic union than anything in the past, and knowing how difficulty and discouragement yield to the hands that are as mighty in their province as those that wield the bayonet and the sword, we have full faith in their ability to accomplish the task that they have set for themselves. A worthy monument will be erected if they shall so decree, and if they move forward with the unanimity and determination that have wrought so well within the last few months. We have but one word of caution and advice. Let there be no delay. Let not the inspiration of the occasion be lost and power be dissipated by waiting to plan until new interests intervene and new claims are made upon action and will and thought. If the women push the work, St. Paul will soon have a stately memorial column that shall stand as witness for all time to come of the two things most precious to a nation; of the twin pillars on which any enduring national greatness must rest; the valor of its fathers and sons and the fidelity to high motives and pure ideals of its mothers and daughters.

LOOK PLEASANT, GENTLEMEN.

We have had occasion to note the vigorous application by the silverites to the Republicans of the arguments and illustrations which the Republicans have used in the tariff contests against the Democrats. England is the same old bugaboo, with a change of garment, and this country is to be made as independent of foreign nations in its finances as it was to be made in its manufactures by protection. Free coinage is to raise wages just as protection was to, and the farmers are to have the same old increase of price, and there is to be the same glorious and fructifying prosperity by legislation. In fact, it takes but a slight change of a few distinctive words to make all the old Republican stock arguments identical with those now used against that heresy-breeding organization.

The latest instance of the adaptation of Republican methods is the publication of what purports to be an extract from an English financial paper, and which turns out to be a rank forgery. If the matter is investigated we have no doubt that this will be found to be the work of some of the silver Republicans who have learned their lessons in party chicanery and brought their skill in tricks with them into the conglomerate that assumes to wear the grand old name of Democrat. The Democrats in it are far too simple folk to have ever devised it themselves, and the sufficient proof of it is that they are in that aggregation of isms. No man who does not know that Bryanism is not Democracy has wit enough to get up a forgery of even an editorial in an English paper. But the matter will not be investigated, and its origin is a matter of mere speculative interest.

We say that it is making the Republicans take their own medicine. It is an imitation of their own methods. Who does not recall those alleged extracts from English newspapers during the campaign of 1884, exulting over the prospect of Democratic success and the breaking down of the trade barriers? Then there were the old Cobden club yarns, the millions it had raised and sent to this country with which to buy votes for free trade; the million dollars it raised in 1891 for use in Ohio to defeat McKinley, going the length of naming the person who was entrusted with the expenditure, and for which one Republican paper had to respond smartly to the person named in an action of libel. Then there was the Murchison letter of 1888 that trapped poor Sackville-West into a reply that British-Americans would serve English interests best by voting for Mr. Cleveland.

As National Democrats recall these incidents of past "skulduggery" by Republicans they read now with amusement their ferocious and highly virtuous denunciations of these unscrupulous silverites for their forgery of an editorial in the London Financial News. It reminds them so forcibly of the days when they were reproving these same Republicans for doing precisely the same thing and making indignant protests against such nefarious means of deceiving the voters. Recalling all this, it only stirs their laughter to see the wry faces made when Republicans have to take their own nauseous medicine. Take your medicine and look pleasant, gentlemen, and do not make such hypocritical pretense of virtuous indignation.

THREE NEW YORKERS.

These are the times that stir men's souls if they happen to belong to the Democratic party. The present situation, which asks of every man that he set devotion to the ancient principles of his party and to the welfare of the nation above everything else, is bringing out the best and the worst that there is in men. Especially is this true in the state of New York, where there is really no division of opinion upon the financial question. With the exception of a little remnant of theorists who espouse the free coinage idea, just as a similar number would vote for prohibition or war with Spain or plural marriage or anything else that you could suggest, the voters of New York state, Democrats as well as Republicans, are sound money men. With the leaders, therefore, it becomes simply a question of "regularity." There is not one of them, from Senator Hill down or up, who does not know that the right and true and patriotic thing to do in this emergency is to declare for sound money, and to guard Democracy from extinction by standing up straight for the election of Palmer and Buckner and the triumph of the magnificent Indianapolis platform; the greatest proclamation of the true principles of government given to this country since the adoption of the constitution.

All impediments in the way are matters of "practical politics." These politicians are not quite sure what will happen after next November. They have an eye to the future. There are state and national conventions to meet after the year 1896. These conventions will be called regularly by party committees and meet under party names. The gentlemen who aspire to receive nominations at their hands must be able to show their credentials. Now, there is a quavering fear in the breasts of ambitious and not too highly principled men lest their action at this time might impair their future standing. If they should come out for the National Democratic ticket, and if the Democratic-Populist coalition should continue to hold and operate the state machinery, and should call and dominate future Democratic conventions in the state, it would be awkward for those who had laid themselves open to the charge of "bolting." Therefore, the dainty gait of him who walks on eggs is an elephant's tread as compared with the progress of the anxious New York politicians.

In such a situation the attitude of three Democratic leaders is instructive by comparison. The Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, now secretary of the treasury, a man who has reason to feel that any honor which New York has to confer in the future might well be within his right, does not mince matters. In reply to an invitation to be present at the notification of Palmer and Buckner, he gives his unqualified adhesion to the new movement to perpetuate old influences, and says: "I prefer to keep the old faith and remain a Democrat, and shall accordingly cast my vote for Palmer and Buckner." Good for Lamont! Mr. Bourke Cockran acts up to his great reputation by the splendid position which he chooses for himself. He is in the field as one of the most active and eloquent fighters against Bryan Populism, and for the faith of the old Democracy. He, however, chooses, among what he regards as evil alternatives, the support of Mr. McKinley. He does not propose, however, that this distasteful necessity shall ever be made to reflect upon his personal or party character. He refuses to accept any present or future honor or promotion at Republican hands. He rejects the nomination to congress which the Republicans offered to him, and which would have been equivalent to an election, and says, nobly, that he will not be "indebted to the political organization whose candidate he is compelled to support by the exigencies of a grave national peril, but to whose distinctive principles he is opposed."

How different is the course of the eminent New Yorker who has for many years made it his chief boast that he is a Democrat. From Senator Hill no one has managed to extract a definite statement of his attitude or purpose. Mr. Hill is deeply interested in the question of his own regularity and is entitled to the sympathy of the community for being in what, out here in Minnesota, we would call a "Fletcher of a fix." He made a fine fight at Chicago for honest money, but it was limited by the same circumstances that bind him helpless today. He did not dare advance to the point of open rupture. He feared too much his future standing. And the influence of the New York state delegation in the Chicago convention was weakened and destroyed by the knowledge which the desperate men on the opposite side possessed that beyond a certain point Senator Hill would not go. They are playing upon the same weakness today. Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones are losing no opportunity to impress upon Mr. Hill's mind the fact that unless he supports openly and actively the nominees of the Chicago convention, they will be prepared to challenge his Democracy in the future, and his right to seek or hold office as a Democratic candidate.

He entertained Mr. Bryan, but did not dare to introduce him to a public audience. It is now reported that he will make a few speeches in Mr. Bryan's favor, and the last humiliation of the astute and powerful New York senator must be found in the announcement that "considerable opposition" is manifested toward allowing him to speak in the rural districts of Illinois. Such is the price which a man has to pay when he consults self-interest before self-respect. Senator Hill has had an opportunity to make himself the unquestioned leader of his party in this country. If he does not accept it he will invite the fate of the man who sits between two stools. He will find himself in the end on the road to no honors or rewards from any of the conflicting factions that are struggling with one another in the political field. The policy of these three eminent New Yorkers and Democrats offers an instructive and valuable lesson to the younger generation, and we doubt not that the final reward of each of them will properly complete it.

THE WISER WAY.

While the Globe does not presume to dictate to the National Democratic committee or voters in this state the policy which they shall pursue, and is prepared to follow cordially whatever shall be decided to be wise, it does desire to offer them some earnest advice. This is to the effect that it is not expedient to place in nomination this year a state ticket or nominees in the several congressional districts. As far as the congressmen are concerned, the issue has been made exceedingly plain by the complete scheme of fusion arranged in this state between Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans, and by the absolute disapparance from the campaign of everything but the silver question. As far as national policies are concerned, there are many issues whose fate will hang upon the selection of a president for the next four years. But the congress which is elected this fall will be chosen with reference to the free coinage of silver, and nothing else whatever. The advocates of that policy are absolutely united. They have put up bolting Republicans and Populists with silver Democratic indorsement in all the districts. They have consolidated the silver vote on the silver issue. There seems to us to be but one way to meet that, which is by an equally strong consolidation of the sound money forces. The National Democratic party does not aim or expect to control congress this year. It could not carry any Minnesota district. There is no reason why it should name candidates in order to uphold its principles, as it has had to do in the national field, because, within the most circumscribed area, there is, as we have said, but the one question to be passed upon.

Now, the nomination of National Democrats for congress, who would be supported by sound money voters only, must divide the sound money vote to that extent. The gold standard Democrats are not going to vote for Republicans like Towne, or Populists like Owen, in any event, no matter who else may be in the field. In the same way there seems to be no special reason for naming a ticket of state officers. The silver question and the tariff question have simply nothing to do with state affairs. The National Democrats have not at their command an organization which would enable them to make an effective campaign on state issues. They are young, and in this campaign will make but a beginning throughout all the counties for future work.

It would, in many respects, be desirable to have a National Democratic state ticket before the people; since they are now limited in their choice to the two Republicans who alone are candidates for the governorship. But the situation is an anomalous one. Had the National Democrats been in existence as a party a year ago, and were they now organized on a fighting basis, we should urge the nomination of candidates for the different state offices. As it is, with election less than two months away, and with the great majority of voters already aligned on state issues and for the congressional campaign, we believe that it would be the wiser way for the Democratic party to concentrate its protest against Populism in its vote for Palmer and Buckner, and to divide its forces between the candidates for other places as may seem best in the present election.

DESERVES LIBERAL SUPPORT.

One feature of the Grand Army encampment in this city that was new and original, and that appealed to the patriotic and stirred the aesthetic sense, was the living flag. It was one that neither the members of the veteran organization nor those of our own citizens who were fortunate enough to see it will ever forget. But of our own people there were comparatively few who had opportunity to see the great breathing banner and listen to the patriotic songs that came from its stars and stripes. For it was visible and audible only to those gathered within the narrow space at the intersection of St. Peter, Sixth and Market streets; and tens of thousands were never able to get near enough to this point to become spectators at any time during the parades.

It will, therefore, be good news to many to know that the association of ladies who contributed so largely to the pleasures and successes of encampment week has arranged, in conjunction with the citizens' committee, for a presentation of the living flag at the Auditorium on Saturday evening, to be accompanied with other features sufficient to round out a delightful entertainment. It will be the last echo of the glories of encampment week, and it will be given for the benefit of objects that appeal most strongly to the support of the association of women who have demonstrated both their public spirit and their public capacity. On the ground of merit and on that of interest this entertainment should secure a liberal patronage. We hope that the people of the city will come as liberally to its support as they did to that of the Grand Army work, and that the evening at the Auditorium will be a rousing success.

If there is any voter or other person who is hungry for facts, what are sometimes called "real facts," relating to this all-absorbing question of money, or if there is any one who wants to have a cartridge-box of facts ready at hand for instant use when he gets into a discussion or dispute anent the question, we can heartily commend to him the latest publication of the sound currency committee, its "U. S. Currency Statistics," to be had for only a nickel at its publication office, 52 Williams street, New York. There are tables of statistics about banks of all kinds, home and foreign, their capital, deposits, resources and liabilities. If he wants to know about government bonds, the tables will tell him all about them, while other tables tell him everything about the issues of government credit money. The annual coinage of gold and silver since mints were built is given. Then if he wishes to know to what extent credit paper, in the shape of checks and drafts, has displaced or done the work of money, the clearing house tables and the bank reports, showing the proportion of credit instruments, will inform him. The production of gold and silver, the relative prices and wages, the public debt and the ratios, purchases and prices of silver are also given, all accompanied with diagrams that condense the tables and present their facts to the eye at a glance. The facts are all compiled from official reports and are dependable.

AT THE THEATERS.

Otis Skinner repeated "The Merchant of Venice" and "Katherine and Petruchio" at the Metropolitan opera house last night to the largest audience of the week. Tonight Mr. Skinner will repeat "Hamlet," at the matinee tomorrow he will appear in "Romeo and Juliet," and he will close his engagement tomorrow night with "Richard III."

* * *

"Town Topics" still continues to amuse large audiences at the Grand. This queer titled skit has made quite a hit with its multitude of laughable scenes, incidents and climaxes and affords one of the best fun entertainments of the season.

THE BUSY WORLD.

F. D. Day, of Duluth, is at the Ryan.

W. W. Stokes, of Mexico city, is registered at the Ryan.

John Mulville, of Detroit, Mich., is stopping at the Windsor.

C. M. and J. F. Buck, of Faribault, registered at the Ryan yesterday.

John L. Lewis, a prominent resident of Superior, Wis., is at the Ryan.

B. F. Howard, of Duluth, member of the state prison board, is at the Windsor.

J. C. Manchester, proprietor of the Ballingall house at Ottumwa, Io., accompanied by his wife, is at the Windsor.

Campbell Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., whose business is that of an insurance adjuster, is a guest at the Windsor.

A. Barner and daughter, Mrs. D. D. Goodrich and Mrs. J. Dawson, are a party of La Crosse people at the Metropolitan.

Charles S. Chase, William C. Martin and S. W. Stewart, of Detroit, Mich., a party of tourists homeward bound from the West, are at the Ryan.

D. Harry Hammer and family, of Chicago, are stopping at the Ryan. Mr. Hammer is a justice of the peace in the city where the office is worth a small gold mine annually.

Lon Forbes, clerk at the Windsor, has gone South on a flat boat with a party of friends, to be absent for two months. The party will take guns and fishing tackle, and expect to kill and catch sufficient to supply them with provender for the entire trip. New Orleans is the destination of the adventurers. In Mr. Forbes' absence W. T. Summers will officiate behind the desk and assist Howard Estes in keeping the Windsor up to date. Mr. Summers was for many years in the Windsor, and has but recently returned from New York, where he was with the Hotel Waldorf.

Under One Flag.

St. Joseph News.

The sound money Democratic ticket is headed by two great soldiers, both of them honest, conscientious and courageous men. They have met before; it was on the battlefield of Chickamauga, which, next to Gettysburg, was the field of the greatest battle fought in American history. Gen. Palmer, on one hand, commanded the second division of Crittenden's forces, and opposing him was Gen. Buckner, commanding the Confederate army corps composed of Stewart's, Preston's and Johnston's divisions. Today, as candidates for president and vice president of the United States, these grizzled old veterans are marching under one flag, for the prosperity and the honor of their common country. This spectacle should fill one's heart with thankfulness to God. The war, with all its animosities, is now far past and a better day, indeed, has come, with new issues and a better warfare to engage the attention of patriotic citizens.

Lind an American.

Mankato Review.

John Lind, though born in Sweden, came with his parents when a boy to this country, where he was educated. He is one of the men of foreign birth who never have worked their nationality for votes. Mr. Lind is a thorough American in his habits, education and all inclinations, and as such is entitled to the support of all who believe in American institutions.

HOMEOPATHS IN IT

BOARD OF CONTROL ALLOWS THEM REPRESENTATION ON CITY HOSPITAL STAFF.

DETAILS FINALLY ARRANGED.

DR. MILLARD, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOSPITAL STAFF, ADVISES THE BOARD

OF DECISION THAT WAS REACHED.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson, Chief of Staff Gives the History of the Successful Movement.

The Homeopathic physicians of St. Paul have finally secured the recognition they have sought for a long time, by being allowed representation on the staff of the city and county hospital. A short time ago the Globe announced the fact that the old school had decided to admit the homeopaths. But the publication was news to one wing of the homeopathic school, for there are two wings in St. Paul, and that was just what wasn't desired. So an attempt was made to discredit the reports of the meetings. The preliminaries, however, were quietly continued and reached an end yesterday when the following was received by the board of control:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 10, 1896.—To the Honorable the Board of Control, County of Ramsey—Gentlemen: We beg to advise you that the staff of the city and county hospital have fully considered a communication from Dr. Henry Hutchinson, and through a specially appointed committee we have the honor herewith to recommend the enlargement of the existing staff by the election of the following named persons: Drs. Henry Hutchinson, W. S. Briggs, B. H. Ogden, J. E. Sawyer, E. L. Mann, H. M. Lufkin, O. H. Hall. Very respectfully submitted,

—Perry H. Millard, Chairman.

The board at once adopted the following resolution, all of the three members voting in favor of it:

Resolved by the board of control, That the staff of the city and county hospital be enlarged as recommended by the committee appointed from the existing staff by the addition thereto of the following named persons: Drs. Henry Hutchinson, W. S. Briggs, B. H. Ogden, J. E. Sawyer, E. L. Mann, H. M. Lufkin, O H. Hall; be it further

Resolved, That the assignment of work, terms of service and the filling of future staff vacancies or the additions thereto be made by the newly enlarged staff and their successors in office.

Seen last night, Dr. Hutchinson expressed himself as being highly gratified at the action of the board of control. Although he did not care to say so as a positive fact, Dr. Hutchinson infers from the order in which the names are placed in the formal resolution passed by the board, that he is to be chief of the staff. This would perhaps be but natural, as it seems it is largely due to his efforts that the homeopaths have at last secured representation.

"The negotiations have consumed more than a year," said the doctor. "And it has been a year of hopes and fears. Several times we have thought it was a hopeless task, but we persevered. A year ago I began with Dr. Ancker. I found him to be a man of liberal ideas, and a very fair-minded man. He listened to my claims for recognition in behalf of the homeopathic school, and I think he was very favorably impressed himself. But there was strong objection on the part of the old school—so warm, in fact, that for a time the proposition looked as if it would end in a dismal failure. Then the other element of the homeopaths took it into their heads to try it on their own hook, and they carried the matter to the courts, insulted the board of control and the old school staff, and completely undid what we of the other element had accomplished through quiet and courteous efforts. We were compelled to stop for a while on account of this. We found that the whole of the old school had been antagonized by the methods of the hot-heads. But I finally took up the matter again with Dr. Ancker, and he asked me to formulate my proposition in a letter, which he, at least, would present to the board and the staff. In the letter, which the Globe may print, if desirable, I showed the claims of the minority to be just and equitable, and that the St. Paul city and county hospital was behind the times in not allowing both schools to practice in a friendly rivalry.

"We were getting on swimmingly when matters were again upset by an article which appeared in the Globe, the publication of which was premature. It took us some time to get over this setback, so take it all in all, we have been fighting the thing through for a year.

"The proposition which I sent to Dr. Ancker was considered by the staff. Its tone was fair, and not calculated to arouse any antagonism. The staff finally appointed a committee to confer with our element of the homeopathic school, and at the last conference, which I believe took place last Tuesday, we were invited to a representation of six members upon the regular hospital staff, and later we succeeded in having the representation raised to seven. We were delighted at the fair-minded tone displayed by the old school staff, and I have no expectation that there will be any friction at all. The recommendations of the staff were formally confirmed by the board of control yesterday, and the fight is at an end. St. Paul is now upon an equal footing with dozens of other cities.

"As chief of the homoepathic staff, how will you make your assignments of assistants?" was asked the doctor.

"It is a little difficult to tell as yet. The probabilities are that the specialists will be allotted a stated length of time each year in which to have entire charge of his special line of work. The periods will be two or three months, or something like that. In the general practice division, it will very likely be necessary to take every third patient who enters the hospital, and every patient who expresses a preference for homeopathic treatment."

"When will you start in?"

"Very likely about the 1st of October, as that commences the quarter. We are going to work in unison, and every agreement will be mutual."

Four of the homeopathic doctors appointed to the staff are specialists, and it is more than likely that they will be assigned to the departments for which they are especially prepared. If this arrangement should be followed out, the assignment of the homeopathic staff will be something like this:

Department of Gynaecology—Dr. Henry Hutchinson.

Department of General Surgery—Dr. W. S. Briggs.

Department of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children—Dr. B. H. Ogden.

Department of Diseases of Throat and Ear—Dr. E. L. Mann.

General Practice of Medicine—Drs. Sawyer, Lufkin and Hall.

The letter which Dr. Hutchinson claims worked the miracle and overcame the old school prejudice reads as follows:

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 9, 1896.—Arthur B. Ancker, M. D., City and County Physician, St. Paul, Minn.—My Dear Doctor: In response to the desire you expressed some three weeks ago for a formal proposition from me looking to the formation of a staff of homeopathic physicians and surgeons to serve in the city and county hospital, I have the honor of presenting the following suggestions for your consideration:

Before outlining my plan of organization, I will refer briefly to some of the reasons why I believe such a staff would be desirable and helpful in the care of the sick poor of our city.

As you are aware, there are a number of the physicians of my school of practice who have clienteles of very respectable proportions, and who enjoy professional patronages that compare favorably with those of the members of the dominant school of medicine. These physicians are all taxpayers and are interested in the prosperity and welfare of the various institutions, charitable and otherwise, of our city. Many of us have been watching the development of the city and county hospital under your efficient and intelligent supervision, and have felt, and do still feel, a pride in you and the institution you have built up. We feel, with all good and loyal citizens of our town, that we have a hospital equal in its completeness and in its management to that of any city of its size in the land. We also feel that to a great degree the perfection in construction and general efficiency of this great city charity is due to your own enthusiastic and intelligent direction.

The conservative element in my school of practice has been watching the development of this philanthropic institution during the years you have been working so earnestly in its interests, and has often been led to wonder why it was that our school of practice should be excluded from any participation in the charitable work which you and your confreres are doing there, and why we were debarred from any of the benefits and advantages arising from professional connection with such an institution. Very often we are called to care for the sick poor in their homes, and we, as well as our patients, would gladly avail ourselves of the privileges of the city and county hospital were we permitted to do so. But these privileges are denied to our patients unless they are willing to relinquish the right to be attended by any physician other than a member of the old school and of your staff as it is now constituted. Again, among the wealthier class of our patrons, many times it occurs that we are called to treat servants or friends who are too poor to be self-supporting during illness, and who are justly entitled to the privileges of our city hospital and care from its staff of physicians. Here again they are met with the same denial unless willing to relinquish all preference for the physicians or practice of their choice.

It seems to me, doctor, that for any class of citizens, let them be physicians or laymen, to insist on the right to exclude any equally respectable body of citizens from the privileges of charitable institutions in which all alike are interested and are taxed to support, is very un-American in spirit. It hardly seems necessary for a learned and scientific profession to carry its exclusiveness to such an extent against a part of the same profession who have every right to claim equality, both professionally and under the law.

I have been asked very often, why do you not make a fight for these privileges which are denied you; why don't you organize, circulate petitions and bring every influence to bear that you can until your rights are recognized? We, the people, will stand by you if you will only assert yourselves and ask us to. My reply is this: If we can gain admission to the City and County Hospital without a fight, without engendering passion, we ought to accomplish it that way. In no field is the need of harmony and singleness of purpose more requisite than in that of philanthropy. And next to absolute denial of all right to admission to our hospital, I would consider our advent there after a fight, a most unfortunate circumstance. Imagine two rival staffs of physicians in that institution viewing each other with hatred and jealousy! What would be the inevitable effect on the hospital? It would not be other than subversive to its efficiency and harmful to all concerned. Therefore, unless compelled by positive and uncompromising denial of admission on the part of the present management through you, I am not in favor of making a fight for the rights of physicians of my school. Many of your staff, with yourself, I can claim as warm personal friends; and nothing less than the feeling of great and persistent wrong to my school of practice would ever induce me to enter into such a warfare. Let us sincerely hope that such a course may never be necessary.

In asking admission to the City and County Hospital, do not think for a moment that we are inspired by any design to supplant the present management, even if such a thing were possible. We recognize that we are a minority; but, with our clientele, a very respectable minority. While appreciating this, and asking for what we consider our right in a fair minority representation, we at the same time acknowledge that in numbers you represent the majority and by right should control—at least, until the influence of our school has increased and by right can demand more.

I am aware that both you and the board of control of this city felt grievously insulted a few months ago by the arguments of a certain element of my school of practice, wherein they made statements reflecting upon the management of the hospital, and implying that the very best means for perfecting the efficiency of the hospital was impaired, and the expenses increased, by not permitting them to have the management and control of this great city charity. This element of my school is as much or more at variance with the spirit of the times and the advance of science as the narrowest and most bigoted of your own school could possibly be, and it is needless for me to add that I have no sympathy with the arguments they offered.

We ask admission to the city and county hospitals as a natural right, because we are citizens and taxpayers, and our patrons are also. We ask to be admitted in order that we and our patrons may have the privilege of using in common with you gentlemen and your patrons a public benefit, a public charity, that belongs to us all, and over which none should claim exclusive right.

If admission to our rights there is allowed, for the element of my school of practice to which I belong I promise that there will never be any reason for regretting the action of your management, so long as we are fairly and considerately treated. None will be more loyal in support of our city and county physician, let him be old school or new, than the new staff asking admission through me.

My proposition for admission is practically embodied in the foregoing. When admitted, we will take up our work in much the same manner as your present staff, our staff receiving a certain proportion, say every third or fourth patient admitted to either the medical or surgical ward, where no preference is expressed by the patient, and all cases where a preference is expressed for homeopathic treatment. Until such time as the city can and will give us separate wards we are willing to treat our patients in the same wards with those of the old school staff, only asking that we may have the cordial support of the management, and that no unfairness of treatment be permitted to our patients by the nurses or other employes. So long as these matters of fairness can be maintained, and a spirit of generous rivalry and good feeling obtains between the staffs, I see no especial reason why there should be any separate wards for the two schools.

I realize fully that admission to the city and county hospital by a staff of our school means much hard work with no direct compensation to the members of the staff, and the question arises, will it pay? Is it worth the while to strive for something that brings only work and responsibility? My answer is, we are all doing more or less charity work now, without the help of the public charity of our city, to which we and our patients are entitled. Besides that, we, in common with your school, are recognized and have a class of students in the state university. The faculty of our department is excluded from the privilege of using our city and county hospital, or the material there, for clinical instruction, which is greatly needed by our students. In Minneapolis, which aims to rival us as a medical center, the two schools are working in their city and county hospital without friction or detriment to either, which materially strengthens their right to claim that the medical center is in their town and not in ours. Why may we not unite in the same way here, and both schools of practice work harmoniously for this local advantage?

If this letter seems to deal with arguments for recognition of the rights of a weaker but very respectable practice more than was originally intended, to outline a plan for having a double staff, it is because it seems unnecessary to have any elaborate plan for that purpose. A courteous regard for the feelings of one staff in the treatment and attitude of the other, it seems to me, is all that is necessary.

Hoping that this letter will be accepted by you and the gentlemen of your staff in the spirit of good will that it is intended, and that it may have some influence in helping to break down unreasonable prejudices, I am, my dear doctor, very sincerely yours.

—Henry Hutchinson.

THROWN INTO A CELL.

New Yorker's Unpleasant Initiation in Western Ways.

When he arrived at the central station at 1 o'clock this morning, H. H. Bancher, of New York, was in anything but a pleasant frame of mind. Mr. Bancher was from New York and said so half a dozen times. He had attended the theater last evening, and after the play loitered about with a friend discussing the acting and other matters. After leaving his friend he sauntered up Robert street toward his hotel. Not being used to St. Paul policemen he did not pay much attention to Patrolman Carroll. Pete said:

"Hellow there, where are you going, my lad?"

Bancher either didn't hear or didn't want to be spoken to in such a manner and paid no attention to the salutation. He was much surprised when a moment later the officer joined him and again requested Mr. Bancher to state where he was from and where he was going. This made the New Yorker very angry and he became deaf and dumb to the officer. The result was that the patrol wagon, which was passing, was stopped by Carroll and Mr. Bancher, of New York landed at the station. Mr. Bancher tried to tell Capt. Rouleau that he was from New York and had never heard of such an outrage in all his life. Trembling with suppressed emotion, Bancher submitted to a search of his pockets and then inquired if he was to be locked up after being insulted by a policeman and then driven through the streets in a patrol wagon. Capt. Rouleau said that was the rule and away to a cell went Mr. Bancher, of New York, loudly protesting against the wild and weird police regulations in the West and particularly in St. Paul.

Reardon's Estate Escheated.

State Treasurer Koerner yesterday received from St. Louis, Mo., certain papers in the estate of Daniel Reardon, who died in that city several years ago. No relatives of Reardon have ever appeared to claim his property, and as he was a resident of Minnesota, there comes to the state a deed to lot 10, block 2, Deane's subdivision, and a check for $89.60, representing the balance of the cash which he had after the expenses of probate were defrayed.

THE FINANCIAL FORUM

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Correspondent's Idea for Improving on It.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I wish to express myself again through the columns of your liberal newspaper, and say that I cannot understand the justice of regulating prices of physical and mental products by the volume of money or supply and demand, for either method is speculative and deprives thousands of just compensation for their efforts to supply the wants of the people. It appears to me that we need a system of exchange that will prevent special absorption, and be an improvement on the present method and more in harmony with the natural law of reciprocation.

Let me illustrate the system of commerce now in operation by a physician, who charges $1 per visit of fifteen minutes in the sick family of a person whose compensation for ten hours' labor is $1, and the physician making six visits per week, absorbs the week's work of the laborer. Not that the physician charged too much for his services, but the laborer did not receive enough to make an equilibrium with those who demand higher pay per hour or day for services.

Should the producer be forced by supply and demand or the volume of money to sell his products for less than cost? If there is more supply than demand the cost is the same. If regulating prices by those methods is for the best interest of the laborer why check the immigration of Chinese labor when it would increase the supply and cause labor to be cheaper for those who hire.

Agriculturists generally produce an abundance, but do not fix prices thereon, consequently too many of them are in debt, paying interest for the use of money that said abundance could not obtain, and thereby deprived of opportunities for harmonious development of man and family. It is said that the profits of commerce absorb the products of labor.

Allow me to suggest a remedy that may establish justice in exchanges, viz.: An exchange of equivalent costs, the costs to be determined by an industrial congress of representatives from every department of industry, including the professions, empowered to periodically adjust and fix prices. Fixing prices is the central idea of trusts, and is just when all industries can have a voice in fixing prices for a basis of exchanges. It may be said that we cannot fix prices by law, but we do, and legislate on railroad rates, salaries of government officials and employes, and in cities fix the compensation of dray and cabmen, and why not others?

—D. B. Lovejoy, 79 Summit Avenue.

St. Paul, Minn.

NO INTRINSIC VALUE.

Gold a Commodity in the Same Sense That Iron or Silver Is.

To the Editor of the Globe.

If I vote at all it will be the hard money Democratic ticket, not because, but in spite of, much that is said in an argumentative way in favor of a gold standard.

Are the metal moneys—gold and silver—commodities, or measures of the value of commodities?

I notice that the hard money speakers and writers—the author of the generally lucid and excellent editorials of the Globe among the rest—speak of gold and silver having intrinsic value, and then, in the same breath, deny it. If gold and silver are not commodities, having as such inherent value the same as any other commodity, then, it seems to me, it is sheer nonsense to talk about a "fifty-three cent dollar," "bullion value," "commercial value," "fire test," etc. If gold and silver, when coined, are simply measures of value, then the government stamp on a piece of gold or silver makes it a dollar, irrespective of its size or weight, and the silverites are right. The average voter does not appreciate learned metaphysical disquisitions which labor to prove that there is no such thing as "intrinsic value" in anything, any more than he appreciates a philosophical discourse which aims to prove that the pain is not in his toe, when he stubs it against a stone, but in his mind. The average voter of common sense can be made to see that gold and silver are valuable—intrinsically and inherently so—because they are readily and always exchangeable for any other commodity, and of the two gold is the best suited as a medium to balance large accounts, such as a great and growing country like ours is called upon to have, because it is the only money metal that carries so much value in so small a bulk. How it has become so is another matter, as it is enough for any one who has anything to sell or to buy or to earn to know that is so by the concensus of the competent. —L.

(The writer is mistaken in asserting that the editor of the Globe has spoken of gold and silver as having intrinsic value. On the contrary, we have repeatedly shown that there is no such thing. The money metals are commodities, just as iron is. When coined, which merely certifies officially their weight and fineness, they act also as measures of value, still retaining their quality as commodities. If a foot rule were made of gold, it would have a commodity value, and be exchangeable for other commodities at the same time that it acted as a reliable measure of twelve inches.—Ed.)

THE THIRD TICKET.

Palmer and Buckner are candidates Democrats may vote for without mental reservations. Both are men of honor and ability. They represent the patriotism of their party, and the very fact that neither cherishes the delusion that an election of their ticket is possible, makes their position in this canvass the more creditable to their conception of an American citizen's duty.—Syracuse Standard.

* * *

The sound-money Democratic convention at Indianapolis appears to have accomplished the seemingly impossible feat of pleasing everybody.—Baltimore Herald.

* * *

The Indianapolis nominations will not materially alter the relative position of Bryan and McKinley in this campaign. The third ticket will draw the support of thousands of Democrats who would otherwise vote for McKinley, because they are irreconcilably opposed to free silver. On the other hand, it will also draw some voters from Bryan, especially those Democrats who see greater evil in high protection than in free silver and would have voted for Bryan, believing a change in the currency the lesser evil. It is early yet to speculate upon the scope of the third party movement; it may grow or it may flatten out entirely before the end of the campaign.—Syracuse Courier.

THE TWINS ARE ALL RIGHT.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis dailies are issuing enlarged and profusely illustrated editions this week on account of the different demonstrations there. One thing for which the people may be truly thankful is that there is something besides politics in them to read about.—Hankinson News.

* * *

St. Paul and Minneapolis entertained, handsomely and generously, approximating a couple of hundred thousand visitors last week. All the week the able newspapers gloried in big editions and extended descriptions. The event is over, but the papers do not seem to know it. If there is any news it will be a good plan to give some space to it.—Northfield News.

* * *

St. Paul and Minneapolis both covered themselves with glory by the splendid manner in which they entertained the thousands of old soldiers, and the Knights of Pythias last week. It was a great gathering and a