

THE DAILY GLOBE

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. PAUL.

Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 401, TRIMBLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 146 F ST. N. W. Complete files of the Globe always kept on hand for reference.

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

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Forecast for Monday, Minnesota: Partly cloudy; light to moderate westerly winds.

Wisconsin: Fair; fresh to brisk westerly to westerly winds; warmer in eastern portion.

Iowa: Generally fair weather; south winds. South Dakota: Fair; slightly cloudy; variable winds.

North Dakota: Fair, but with increasing cloudiness; cooler winds, shifting to northerly.

Montana: Fair; cooler in southern and eastern portions; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, Oct. 25, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 74th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Temperature. Includes St. Paul, Duluth, Huron, Bismarck, Williston, Haystack, Helena, Edmondton, Battledore, Princeton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Swift Current, and Qu'Appelle.

DAILY MEANS.

Table with 4 columns: Gauge, Reading, Danger Height, and Water Change. Includes La Crosse and River at S. M.

* Rain. † Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

THE MINE TAX AMENDMENT.

We doubt if a Philadelphia lawyer could extract the meaning of the proposed amendment to the constitution that stands on the official ballot under the captivating title of "an amendment to authorize the taxation of sleeping car companies and other companies and owners." The complexity in which this cumbersome amendment is involved begins when the taxation of the "and others" is reached.

It is worth while to attempt an analysis of the amendment to see what it really aims at beside the taxation of sleeping car companies. It must be borne in mind that since 1873 the iron mines have paid a tax of one cent a ton on the ore taken out and shipped, one-half of which went to the state, the other half to the county, and that the attorney general has held the tax unconstitutional.

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The difficulty with this amendment is that the person or persons who drafted it attempted to cover too much ground, to include too many wholly different matters in it, with the inevitable result of becoming involved in expression, but we have fully and fairly extracted the provisions as they affect or relate to the property of mine owners.

The only remark which this idiotic performance deserves is to call the attention of the voter to its obvious purpose. That purpose is to prevent him from considering the scandalous revelations that have already come to light concerning the operations of the Republicans in Ramsey county.

Another provision demands attention. That relates to the distribution of the tax on production. This is to be distributed between the state and counties where the mines are located as the tax on real estate is now distributed. This means, if it means anything, that the state will get the proportion of the mining tax that its general tax bears to the total tax. That is to say, if the state levy a two-mill tax and the county a ten-mill tax, the state will get one-eleventh of the tax and the county ten-elevenths.

Under the gross earnings tax on railways the state gets it all. The amendment evidently demands the thoughtful consideration of the voters.

THEIR SCARECROW.

The Republicans of Ramsey county are evidently bent on imitating the policy of the Republicans of the nation at a time when their salvation depended on distracting attention from their own misdoings. It was then that they invented an issue which enabled them to make campaigns and occasionally to win a victory by fooling the ignorant voter.

For at least twenty years "the bloody shirt" was the most conspicuous emblem in every Republican campaign. The party managers, unable to bear the light of investigation thrown upon their own scandalous conduct of affairs, appealed to popular passion.

Long years after the outrage on the negro voter of the South had become an exploded myth, the votaries of whisky rings and star route deals and other nefarious performances used to insist with unflinching regularity, whenever an election came around, that their conduct must be inquired into, and that they must be re-elected to office, by shaking abroad the folds of the bloody shirt.

This example has been imitated by the Republican party of St. Paul and Ramsey county, until it, too, has become ridiculous; and it, too, by trotting out at each appeal to the people a half forgotten myth, has roused suspicions as to its future purposes and created a certainty that its past acts ought to be inquired into.

The bloody shirt scarecrow of the local Republican machine is summed up in two words; "the gang." Whenever there is a Republican, found who liches for office without the necessary qualifications, mental or moral, he will give you as the reason why he ought to be elected that "the gang" do not want to see him succeed.

Whenever a Democrat of exceptionally fine record and admirable personality is nominated, he is named by the opposition as the candidate of "the gang." With the same admirable logic with which the antebellum slaveholder answered every argument against slavery with the query, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" these bankrupt politicians scream out to all whom they can get to listen to them: "Do you want to help the gang into power?"

A correspondent, whose letter appears elsewhere, calls attention to what strikes every one as the central injustice and crime of the free silver proposition; namely, that it proposes to cut in two the holdings of those who have earned and saved. In this country, as the slightest investigation shows, this includes a large share of the most helpless as well as the most deserving class in the community.

To put the dilemma in the favor of the free silver proposition, Mr. Bryan, if free coinage will raise the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce, it will neither help nor hurt any one. The silver dollar, being precisely as valuable as the gold dollar, will be equally difficult to get, and will be equally what Mr. Bryan and Mr. Algeed and the rest of them call a "200-cent coin."

NOT VALID.

The considerations set forth in behalf of free silver in a communication appearing elsewhere from Gen. R. W. Johnson do not appear to us to call for extended comment. They are the same old arguments which have been answered over and over again in these columns. Two points, however, it is necessary to cover in fairness to the reader.

The first noticeable fact is that, while Gen. Johnson freely admits that demand and supply control the price of silver, in common with that of all other commodities, he assumes that, notwithstanding this, that price will be doubled by legislation. This is a contradiction in terms.

If legislation governs price, it is not governed by supply and demand, and vice versa. As we have already remarked many times, we do not need to rely upon guess work in this country, because we have already tried the experiment.

For three years the United States government purchased what was at the outset the total silver supply of this country, and the price kept going down more rapidly all the time.

Furthermore, our correspondent makes a curious error in assuming that conditions created by legislation in this country alone would affect prices which are determined by conditions that are world-wide.

He assumes that because the United States might coin silver freely at the 16 to 1 ratio, this would establish that ratio for about \$4,000,000 worth of silver existing in the world. In reality, like Mr. Bryan, all that he has to offer in support of this contention is "I believe" it would happen so.

With all economic teaching and all man's experience on the one side and nothing but an "I believe" on the other, we are compelled to choose the former.

The second point which we are amazed to find in an article over any man's signature is the assumption that the silver dollars now in use will be withdrawn from circulation. This is a pure invention, unsupported by anything in fact, probability or conjecture.

tion of honor. We are justified in stating the circumstances when such an attack is made as that which we have extracted from the Buffalo Times. That paper has been guilty of outrageous and willful falsehood, and owes a humble apology to this city.

A DOUBLE WRONG.

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To put the dilemma in the favor of the free silver proposition, Mr. Bryan, if free coinage will raise the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce, it will neither help nor hurt any one. The silver dollar, being precisely as valuable as the gold dollar, will be equally difficult to get, and will be equally what Mr. Bryan and Mr. Algeed and the rest of them call a "200-cent coin."

Perhaps it would be more accurate to say one thousand to one; since almost every man is a worker in some capacity or other, and, as such, a creditor until his labor is paid for.

In addition to what our correspondent points out, there is another aspect about this wrong proposed to be perpetrated upon our people, which, even from the Bryan point of view, is singularly atrocious.

These people say that the gold dollar is an appreciating coin; that its purchasing power has been increasing slowly but steadily in the markets, and that the amount of this rise has been taken from the debtor and bestowed upon the creditor.

Now, if we were to assume, for the sake of argument, that this is true, although it is most strenuously denied and is incapable of positive establishment, yet, even in such event, the application of the proposed remedy would be as illogical as to shoot one man because some other man had committed a murder.

It is admitted by the free silver people that if their hopes are realized another injustice will be done; only this time it will be the creditor who suffers.

If we go to the standard of a cheap dollar, the man who must take payment for a debt in these cheap dollars loses a portion of his due. Now he is, in very few cases, the same man who was gainer by the alleged rise in the purchasing power of the gold dollar.

Therefore, even if the Bryan recipe were all that it claims to be, the most that it could do would be to balance one injustice by another. It answers what it claims to be a wrong upon past debtors by advising another wrong upon present and future creditors.

party of individualism because it permits the widest range of activity and imposes on the citizen the largest measure of responsibility, increasing by reaction his self-dependence.

It was the democratic spirit that revolted from England. It was a Democracy who drew the declaration of independence. He had already established religious liberty and abolished the law of primogeniture in his state.

It was he who drew and forced the adoption of the bill of rights embodied in the first ten amendments. It was democracy that put into the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest territory the provision that slavery should never exist in it. It was democracy that defeated the petition, supported by ex-President William Henry Harrison, for the suspension of that ordinance.

It was the democratic party bearing its name, would remove all restrictions. In the other and equally important matter of the medium by which these exchanges might be made, the democracy, when itself, and not making trading stock of principles for illusive chances of victory, has always stood for an honest and a sound currency. Today this spirit finds its embodiment only in the National Democratic party in this nation.

Save for the short crusade made by the Republican party in the abolition of slavery it has shown itself the legitimate inheritor of Federalism and Whiggism, and represents today, as they represented, the other concept of government, the collectivist, which constantly seeks, by one specious pretext or another, to restrict the liberty of the citizen and transmit it into power in the state.

Richard Ganthony fulfilled the general conception of Taffy, Frank Rolleston was satisfactory as "The Laird," Brenton Thorpe was as acceptable as Little Biliee will can be, and Matthew G. Woodcock invested the role of Zou Zou with commendable spice and vivacity.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Will Regulate Silver's Value, Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of the Globe. Let us give to each other credit for honesty on our respective sides. You believe in the gold standard, while I believe in the double standard. You contend that in case the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver becomes the settled policy of the government it will result in driving gold out of the country, or cause its owners to hoard it.

Has this not been done already according to the report of the secretary of the treasury, under date of July 1, 1896, there was accounted for \$200,000,000 in gold, \$200,000,000 in silver and \$383,200,000 in paper or a grand total of \$783,200,000. This, if really the case, would give us a currency in advance of \$225. Now, if the gold withdrawal we shall have \$1,008,200,000, or a per capita of \$43.44, an amount far too small to carry on the business of the country.

Now they are prodding poor Joe Manley in his old age. A letter of his written July 31, 1893, in the midst of the panic, says: "Our people must be educated on this question, and we must, as a matter of right and policy, establish our own financial policy and force the great nations of the world to a double standard."

AT THE THEATERS.

An Irish play without a British red coat is always welcome, and such a play is "The Irish Artist," in which Chauncey Olcott appeared at the Metropolitan opera house last night. The play affords full scope for the development of the Irish nature as it is in its own right, and in exhibiting it in that inflamed and rebellious condition that the sight of a British soldier always provokes in Ireland.

Whatever progress has been made in governments has come from the transfer of power from the sovereign to the citizen, its transmission into liberty for the latter. Where progress has gone farthest the sovereign has been deposed, and the people rule themselves. Wherever in all history the process has been reversed and the freedom of the citizen has been transferred into power in the monarch, progress has ceased and retrogression set in.

At the risk of being invidious it must be said that the strongest characterization was contributed by Henry Meredith, whose portrayal of Cormac Cronin, the supposed father of Maurice, was an admirable piece of acting, absolutely free from a suspicion of theatrical artifice or sentimentality. Such performances make one feel that actors are rare.

Paul Gilmore was excellent in the ungrateful role of young Edmund Dean. Luke Marlin imparted a rich character to a character of Jerry Sweeney. Georgia Busby gave a sympathetic and refined impersonation of "Kate Mahone," and Kittie Coleman's Widow Blake was refreshingly spontaneous and hearty.

A company of experienced and capable players appeared here early last season in Paul Potter's dramatization of Du Maurier's "Trilby." The company scored a distinct and pronounced failure. The same organization returned near the close of the season and tried again. The failure was simply emphasized, in spite of the press agent, who did the best he could.

Another company produced the same play at the Grand opera house last night, and scored a pronounced success. Why? Because the players were adapted in a measure to the characters. Miss Marion Gray looks Trilby. J. M. Colville makes Svengali interesting. These two characters are the moving spirits of the play. Competent players assumed these roles here last season, but they failed to interest. The actress who played Trilby did not have the right character, and the actor who essayed Svengali could not act the part. Mr. Colville, for that matter, is not an ideal Svengali. His acting is always intelligent and intense when the situation demands it, but there is a touch of the conventional, a reminiscence or suggestion of the old clothes dealer, that detracts occasionally from the unique and undesirable dignity of Du Maurier's creation.

But his performance was satisfactory in other respects. Marion Gray is of the true Trilby mould. Her features are large and clearly defined; her expression gentle and confiding. She is a good figure, graceful carriage and pleasing voice. Miss Gray's acting is interesting. The combination is necessarily gratifying. The drama was creditably presented, in spite of the occasional lack of appreciation on the part of the audience. Hypnotism is a trifle beyond their ken, and they were disposed to be restless while Trilby was going to sleep under Svengali's magic passes.

The remainder of the cast was satisfactory. Richard Ganthony fulfilled the general conception of Taffy, Frank Rolleston was satisfactory as "The Laird," Brenton Thorpe was as acceptable as Little Biliee will can be, and Matthew G. Woodcock invested the role of Zou Zou with commendable spice and vivacity.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

As the situation now stands, Judge Palmer has added 3,000 votes to the Republican instead of taking 12,000 away.—Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

Palmer and Buckner are reported to be gaining ground in the contest. If the campaign were to last two months longer, and Bryan's voice were to hold out, it is evident from the present position of the campaign that the rear platform would be the only thing for him to stand upon.—Bralner Tribune.

Palmer and Buckner speakers are on the stump in every state, and the candidates themselves are making the rounds, appealing to the reason of the people, to past experience, to Democrats in the name of Democracy, and to the fact that the National Democracy will be a political factor in this republic from this time on.

Home Comfort—"Mrs. Hoskins, is your new bath convenient?" "I should say so. We can sit at the dining table and turn our own water casks on the kitchen stove."—Chicago Record.

Speakers' Appointments.

National Democratic Party.

Duluth, Tuesday, Oct. 27th. (Armory Hall)

GOV. R. F. FLOWER and HON. D. W. LAWLER, F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

Plainfield, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 2 p. m.

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, HON. D. W. LAWLER and HON. F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

Brainerd, Wednesday, Oct. 28th. (Opera House)

GOV. R. F. FLOWER and HON. D. W. LAWLER, F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

Cluett, Wednesday, Oct. 28th. 11 a. m.

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, HON. D. W. LAWLER and HON. F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

Alitka, Wednesday, Oct. 28th. 3 p. m.

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, HON. D. W. LAWLER and HON. F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

St. Cloud, Thursday, Oct. 29th. (The Tent)

GOV. R. F. FLOWER, HON. D. W. LAWLER, F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

Staples, Thursday, Oct. 29th, at noon.

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, HON. D. W. LAWLER and HON. F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

Little Falls, Thursday, Oct. 29th. 4 p. m.

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, HON. D. W. LAWLER and HON. F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

Anoka, Friday, Oct. 30th, 1.30 p. m.

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER and HON. D. W. LAWLER.

St. Paul, Saturday, Oct. 31st. (Metropolitan Opera House.)

GOV. R. F. FLOWER, of New York.

Farmington, Friday, Oct. 30th. HON. D. W. LAWLER.

Granite Falls, Saturday, Oct. 31st. HON. D. W. LAWLER.

Kenyon, Friday, Oct. 30th. HON. F. W. M. CUTCHRON.

Shakopee, Monday, Oct. 29th. HON. GUSTAV DONALD, of Davenport, Io.

Jordan, Tuesday, Oct. 29th. HON. GUSTAV DONALD, of Davenport, Io.

Le Sueur, Wednesday, Oct. 28th. HON. GUSTAVE DONALD, of Davenport, Iowa.

Norwood, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m. HON. GUSTAV DONALD.

Hankato, Friday, Oct. 30th. HON. GUSTAVE DONALD, of Davenport, Io.

New Frier, Saturday, Oct. 31st. HON. GUSTAV DONALD.

Winnabago City, Thursday, Oct. 29th. HON. CYRUS WELLINGTON.

Fairmount, Friday, Oct. 30th. HON. CYRUS WELLINGTON.

Good Thunder, Saturday, Oct. 31st. HON. CYRUS WELLINGTON.

College Boys Indorse Heatwole. To the Editor of the Globe. NORTHFIELD, Minn., Oct. 25.—In compliance with instructions given by the Republican club, of St. Paul, we have been busy preparing a following for publication in the Globe for Monday, Oct. 26.