

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota—Generally fair; warmer in extreme northeast portion; westerly winds. Wisconsin—Generally fair; warmer in eastern portion; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, July 26, 6:38 p. m. Local Time 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Table with columns: Place, Temp. Place, Temp. St. Paul, 76; Duluth, 74; Huron, 70; Bemidji, 68; Havre, 68; Helena, 68; Edinburg, 68; Batavia, 68; Medicine Hat, 64; Swift Current, 62.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.98; mean temperature, 72; relative humidity, 76; wind at 8 p. m., north; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 81; minimum temperature, 63; daily range, 18; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, trace.

RIVER AT S. A. M.

Table with columns: Station, Danger Gauge Height in Feet, Range, 24 Hours. St. Paul, 14.9; La Crosse, 10.5; Davenport, 10.5; St. Louis, 10.5.

HYPOCRISY CONFESSED. The extra session written in large letters its own disgraceful epitaph.

The whole content of the administration and its apologists has been that the first effort should be concentrated upon curing the treasury deficit, and thus preparing the way for currency reform. When the Republican party has been charged with treason to its pledges in the last campaign and to the promises so liberally made to the people to at least set about the establishment of a wiser financial system, it has replied that nothing could be done for the treasury until the deficit was cured.

Now, what is the record? Congress spent four months upon a tariff bill which had previously occupied the entire attention of one of its committees during the winter session. On the same day on which it passed that bill, late in the afternoon, the president sent to congress a message on finance. It did not contain any proposition or recommendation requiring profound study or calculation to awaken doubt.

It is said that the Republican party was without power to secure action in the senate? The answer is that, if that be true, it had deliberately bargained away its power to secure an affirmative vote upon the tariff. It is established that the Dingley bill could not have gone through the senate but for the bargain made by the Republican managers with the free silver men.

What have we, then, as the result of the campaign of 1896? The Republican party told us that it must first abolish the deficit and legislate to secure an ample revenue, in order that it might reform the currency. It has passed a tariff bill, which not only caters to every trust and monopoly in the country, but which its author, Mr. Dingley, confesses will produce a deficit of \$30,000,000 the first year, an amount which not even the most sanguine Republican puts at less than \$20,000,000. It refuses to do so much as even appoint a commission to consider the currency question.

running expenses. We have the same old reason for refusing to legislate on finance, and we have the president's hesitating and timorous message kicked out of the capitol doors by a resolution to adjourn. It will now be in order for the Republican organs to give us some further explanation of the remarkable contrast between their utterances and the actual record of their party in the special session.

FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE.

Either the Pioneer Press is secretly bent upon defeating the new charter movement, which it has so emphatically endorsed, or else its methods are dense beyond parallel or ordinary comprehension. It keeps hammering away upon the perfectly futile theme that the passage of an ordinance by the council is the proper way in which to initiate charter reform.

It is probably as well known to the Pioneer Press as it is to everybody else that the city council never has intended and does not now intend to pass any such ordinance. It has had one before it for months, and the only action ever taken was unfavorable. If that ordinance had been acted upon, or even fairly considered, the movement for a popular petition would not have been necessary.

Thus the question of a new charter is not before the city council today in any form or shape, and, if it were, the only proof carried by the records is that it would be negatived as soon as it came to a vote. The membership of the city council being, with but a single exception in the whole number, of the same political party as the Pioneer Press, it would seem to the ordinary man as if it should address itself to its own party and get them into line with it first.

It should at least attempt to be consistent. If it sympathizes with the combination over at the city hall, that, having already parceled out all the places for next spring, is in deadly haste to be getting ready to vote, let it say so. If it is honest in saying that we need a new charter, let it cease its attacks upon what has now been demonstrated to be the only method by which that result can be reached.

A VERY SANGUINE MAN.

Senator Davis possesses or is possessed by a remarkably sanguine disposition, due to what a contemporary once termed an exuberant imagination, which, it assured its readers, sometimes took the bit in its teeth and ran away with him. On such occasions it possesses him; at others he possesses it. To this trait we ascribe that part of the interview he gave the Washington correspondent of the Globe in which he said: "I do not think the tariff will be disturbed again for a good many years, probably not for a generation."

Ten years ago next December Grover Cleveland gave his party a greater cause than even he realized, a greater one than it could handle in its demoralized state when the electorate committed it to its charge, a cause whose spirit is freedom of trade, however it may be draped with pretense of revenue getting. Privilege entrenched in law and insolent with power, long held and despotically used, flew to arms. Another statesman of the sanguine school took the hustings in defense of the emoluments of privilege

and warned the country that the whole system of protection was at stake and that the election of 1888 would settle the question for a whole generation, if the Republican party should overthrow its antagonist. And yet Blaine lived to see the triumph of his party that year; to enter its national administration; to witness the perfecting of what the New York Tribune called "the best and bravest tariff act ever enacted; to see it carry his party to the most tremendous defeat any party in this country ever sustained, and to see the tariff again unsettled before an eighth part of a generation's life had passed.

But the evidence was at the senator's elbow in his library, in the Tariff Compilation of 1884, that most conclusively establishes the fact that no national legislation is so unstable as the tariff. From 1789 to 1883, excluding that period of comparative free trade from 1846 to 1861—during which but one tariff act was passed, and that to reduce—there were but twenty-eight years in which no act passed changing the tariff. From 1833 to 1841 there were annual reductions under the Clay compromise, with two amendatory acts. Between the act of 1789 and that of 1883 sixty-five tariff acts were passed, averaging one every seventeen months.

In fact, all that can be conclusively deduced from it is that, if the country really wishes a rest from tariff legislation, it must put Democracy, real Democracy, in control. If further confirmation of the baselessness of the senator's forecast were needed, he would find it in the excuses made by the journals and the speakers of his own party, both during the pendency of the McKinley and the many-fathered act that has just come into being. Protests against the disturbance of business, adjusted to the acts of 1883 and 1884, were met with the calm assurance that trade conditions were constantly changing, necessitating frequent alteration of the tariff. So, all in all, we are compelled to dissent from the cheerful view taken by the senator of the durability of his party's latest attempt at creating wealth by taxation.

"MY DEAR GOODNOW."

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury seems to be rather more of an amateur in politics than his friends would have expected. The disclosures that have come to light regarding his connection with the Goodnow appointment are intensely amusing to Democrats; while they must make his friends spend many a gloomy hour meditating on the fatuity of people who write letters and send telegrams in the fond hope that the light of publicity will never beat upon them. It was a telegram from Mr. Pillsbury which is said to have stirred the president to the haste with which he appointed Mr. Goodnow; a precipitancy which no repentance, however aided by Mr. Washburn, was able to undo. Then it appeared that this was but supplemental to a written document, and now a letter from Mr. Pillsbury to Goodnow himself has seen the eye of day. In this we discover just that judicious admixture of business and politics which one might expect of its author. Mr. Pillsbury is obviously anxious to keep on the warm side of "My Dear Goodnow." He has "business arrangements" in tow which he desires may not be complicated by the mention of his name in such a connection; at the same time, "My Dear Goodnow" is to understand that he is entirely solid with the Pillsbury influence, and is assured that the requests of "our friend W." will not be complied with. There is pathos and eloquence combined in the plaint, "I have tried to stop him as much as I could, but you could no more stop him when he gets started than you could the Mississippi river."

So the smiling Minneapolis miller seems to be in the same kind of a fix that once troubled "Your Uncle Loren," of the same burg. He had reasons for desiring the appointment of Mr. Goodnow. Whether they also related to "business arrangements" we are not informed, but the tone of his negligence effusion to "My Dear Goodnow" would seem to squint in that direction. Then there were other "business arrangements" that needed an eloquent silence. And as to political ambition, who would care, if he had political aspirations, to alienate the Washburn interest and go before the people of Minnesota as the party responsible for the Goodnow appointment. So Mr. Pillsbury attempted to tread the narrow and tortuous path of keeping on good terms with everybody; and those who are not exceeding wrath with him are laughing heartily at his plight. It seems to be already settled that the Goodnow appointment is to be an octavo-sized issue in the next Republican campaign, and that both ends of it are red-hot as far as Mr. Pillsbury is concerned. Meantime, "My Dear Goodnow" has his fat place, and his party is considering how it can escape the odium of the whole performance. It is quite opera bouffe style at this moment, but in about a year from now it may wear the air of high tragedy.

MINERS STAYED AWAY.

FAIRMONT, Va., July 26.—A meeting was announced for tonight at New England, but none was held because only twenty-three miners had gathered. The injunction issued by Special Judge Mason today seems to have put an end to the strike here. Fully 100 men returned to work at Monongah today, and the men imported from the Connellsville region make 280 at work there.

Cut the Coupon.

Out of every Globe you see and send it to the Globe office at once, as they are only good two days after publication.

NOTE BY THOUSANDS

THE GLOBE'S POPULAR CONTEST KEEPS DEVELOPING SURPRISES ALL THE TIME.

LARGE NUMBER OF BALLOTS. GEORGE J. DANZ'S FRIENDS TOOK A BIG JUMP ACROSS THE SPACE

WHICH NEWMAN HAD COVERED. Miss Flinn's Friends Also Do Some Work That Gives Her a Good Lead.

The Globe's popular voting contest goes merrily on, and as it goes it develops some big surprises. A glance at the appended table will show. When a candidate can poll over 40,000 votes in one day, as the Great Northern's representative, Mr. Danz, did yesterday, it becomes quite apparent that it requires a good guesser to pick the winner. Sunday morning Mannheim Bros.' representative, Mr. Newman, loomed up with over 65,000 votes that made Mr. Danz's 32,495 look small in the distance. But the friends of the Great Northern man, instead of being discouraged by the width of the gap, took a good run and jump yesterday.

THE VOTE FOR MEN.

Table showing votes for men candidates: George J. Danz (Great Northern Railway) 73,835; Harriet Flinn (Schuneman & Evans) 21,198; Harrie Benner (Golden Rule) 4,530; Maud Gould (C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.) 4,430; John T. Kelly (H. C. Burbank & Co.) 2,823; John Johnson (H. C. Burbank & Co.) 2,823; San Brant (Adam Decker & Co.) 2,270; A. B. Purdy (McCormick & Behrke) 1,370; J. P. Monaghan (Noyes Bros. & Cutler) 1,013; William Olson (Schick & Co.) 525; Mary Adams (The Plymouth) 494; W. L. Gorrie (Browning, King & Co.) 425; Thomas Adams (The Plymouth) 404; Joseph Koutour (Konanz Saddlery Co.) 357; Louis Nash (Griggs, Cooper & Co.) 240; A. C. Shover (The Golden Rule) 210; Fritz Borjes (The Golden Rule) 210.

THE VOTE FOR WOMEN.

Table showing votes for women candidates: Harriet Flinn (Schuneman & Evans) 21,198; Harrie Benner (Golden Rule) 4,530; Maud Gould (C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.) 4,430; John T. Kelly (H. C. Burbank & Co.) 2,823; John Johnson (H. C. Burbank & Co.) 2,823; San Brant (Adam Decker & Co.) 2,270; A. B. Purdy (McCormick & Behrke) 1,370; J. P. Monaghan (Noyes Bros. & Cutler) 1,013; William Olson (Schick & Co.) 525; Mary Adams (The Plymouth) 494; W. L. Gorrie (Browning, King & Co.) 425; Thomas Adams (The Plymouth) 404; Joseph Koutour (Konanz Saddlery Co.) 357; Louis Nash (Griggs, Cooper & Co.) 240; A. C. Shover (The Golden Rule) 210; Fritz Borjes (The Golden Rule) 210.

Total vote registered at 9 p. m. July 25: 298,653

Brady. The Chicago contingent includes Norman B. Ream, Marshall Field, Edward L. Brewster, John W. Doane, L. Z. Lelzer, Robert T. Lincoln.

CABLE DEAL OFF. Colonial Premiers Decide to Abandon the Scheme.

LONDON, July 26.—The Standard publishes a long account of the principal conference between Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, and the colonial premiers, which confirms the dispatch already sent out by the Associated Press, and in addition announces the abandonment of the Pacific cable scheme.

August is to be spent at Lake Champlain. WASHINGTON, July 26.—Arrangements have been completed for the trip of the president and his party from Washington to Lake Champlain. The presidential party has been assigned for the use of the party. It will leave Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad at noon Wednesday, and arrive at Jersey City about 5 p. m. There the car will be transferred to the West Shore line, and again at Albany to the Delaware & Hudson railway over which it will arrive at Bluff Point, its destination, about 6:30 Thursday morning. The president and Mrs. McKinley will be accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Alger and the president's intention to remain at Lake Champlain until Aug.

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13, when he will go to the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo. From Buffalo, he will go to Chicago, where he has promised to attend the reunion of his old regiment, and also to be present at the wedding of the daughter of the late President Hayes, Sept. 2. Unless he should receive an urgent demand for his presence in Washington, the president will return to Buffalo, and there go aboard Senator Hanna's yacht for a few days in the lakes. During the president's absence from Washington, all executive business will be done here.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Runaway Accident May Prove Fatal. New Electric Car to be Owned.

W. H. Patton, the inventor and owner of the storage battery electric car shipped to this city for trial a day or two ago, arrived yesterday afternoon and a trial was made of the new car on the tracks at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Patton claims a few things for the car in the event of its proving a success, a company may be organized here.

Funeral of Mrs. Hannah D. Seymour will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon from her late residence on North Third street. The Rev. G. E. Denner, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will officiate. Mrs. Seymour died Saturday evening, having given birth to her eighth child, a son, who died Saturday evening. She had been confined for several days, and her death was due to complications arising from the birth.

Not the least interesting of the passing events of the week is the visit of Mr. Markis to the Klondike gold country, which is on his way to the new much-talked-of Klondike gold country in the government survey service. He will leave Seattle July 31 on the steamer Rosalie, and will reach Klondike at the end of the month. His trip is not a winter getting his information down when he can.

He started for the West yesterday on the Great Northern train, and represents a Cincinnati syndicate. The most interesting of the passing events of the week is the visit of Mr. Markis to the Klondike gold country, which is on his way to the new much-talked-of Klondike gold country in the government survey service. He will leave Seattle July 31 on the steamer Rosalie, and will reach Klondike at the end of the month.

What supplies are necessary for a man to take to the Yukon? is a question asked every minute in the day. Men returning from the Klondike on the Yukon are furnished with a list of the necessities. Provisions—Bacon, 200 pounds; flour, 300 pounds; assorted meats, 100 pounds; coffee, 50 pounds; tea, 40 pounds; sugar, 50 pounds; beans, 50 pounds; corn, 50 pounds; an assortment of evaporated vegetables and meats.

It is a rich country all right, but I wouldn't advise anybody who has anything else to do to throw it up for the purpose of going there. W. Sloan, of Nanaimo, who has just returned from Klondike by the way of Seattle, says that the rich country is a district. It is a rich country all right, but I wouldn't advise anybody who has anything else to do to throw it up for the purpose of going there.

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ALL LEAD ONE WAY

THE NOMADIC AMERICAN NOW HEADS TO KLONDIKE AS A UNIT.

FRANK GRYGLA SKEPTICAL. HE VISITED THAT REGION BEFORE THE FEVER AND KNOWS IT.

NO SNAP FOR PROSPECTORS. Indeed, He Intimates That Some Will Be Bitten or Frost-Bitten There Yet.

In the midst of all this talk about the Klondike country, the views of Frank Grygla, who has spent some time there and has a pretty fair knowledge of the ins and outs of the gold section, where they have but three months' summer, may be rather interesting. Mr. Grygla, who is now connected with the Great Northern road, was a government inspector, and detailed to go to Juneau to superintend the construction of the custom house, court house and jail in 1890. Altogether he spent nine months in that section, and has passed through and around the sensational region to which so many enthusiasts are now wending their way. He strongly deprecates the foolishness of starting at this time, explaining that men who leave here now can at best reach their destination in time to prepare for the long winter which begins early in September, when the rivers and lakes freeze up. Going through the section which he has passed through so wonderfully, and his companions found several little bunches of the yellow stuff, and while reaching that much more was to be found, believed that, owing to the thick coating of moss—sometimes six and seven feet deep—the ground could hardly be worked to advantage, as this moss must be removed before the sun's warmth makes working the ground possible. He intimates that some will be bitten or frost-bitten there yet.

When Mr. Fullerton states that there is no gold in the Klondike region, he is not speaking of the Klondike region, but of the Klondike region. He intimates that some will be bitten or frost-bitten there yet.

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FULLERTON CALLED DOWN.

His Statements Regarding Itasca County Denied.

To the Editor of the Globe. My attention has been called to an interview with Agent Fullerton, of the state game and fish commission, published in the Globe on the 21st inst., relative to the non-enforcement of the game laws in Itasca county, which I am sorry to see is so grossly untrue. I am sorry to see that you have granted me a hearing and a reply. If you will please to perform the exacting and intricate duties of a reporter, and to give the columns of the daily press, Mr. Fullerton would score a remarkable and pronounced success. He manages to get in a time out of the year from the year round, but before the public mind is misled by his statements, I would like to see some of the evidence upon which he bases his statements. He has been appointed to the position of game warden of the state, and he has been appointed to the position of game warden of the state, and he has been appointed to the position of game warden of the state.

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MEXICO NOW IN THE FIELD WITH RICH PLACERS.

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