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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Forecast for Sunday: Minnesota—Generally fair; cooler in southern portion; variable winds.

TEMPERATURES. Buffalo 66-84 Cincinnati 68-82 Boston 69-84 Montreal 68-84

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.95; mean temperature, 82; relative humidity, 68; weather, partly cloudy;

THE COUNCIL'S LATEST SURRENDER.

As everybody knows, the city council busies itself chiefly in these days in devising ways and means of offering aid and comfort to the street railway company.

Let us get this thing straight at the outset. The change of the Selby avenue line from a cable to an electric is not a concession to the public, but a concession to the company.

THE MULTIPLE STANDARD.

It would be much more to the purpose were those of our contemporaries who are still lamenting the natural sloughing off process that is going on in finance, as it has in mechanics, for instance, and in pretty much everything else, to turn their attention to what has already been accomplished in the evolutionary movement and what that movement foreshadows for the future.

Another change that should be required, and that was pointed out and insisted upon in the assembly by men having in mind the rights of the people, and not the wishes of the company, is the placing of this line under Ordinance No. 1227, thus making the franchise terminable instead of perpetual.

would pay roundly for the privilege of doing it. He had representatives that insisted upon it. This is a fair and impartial summing up of the two sides of the question, without feeling or favor in either direction.

The action of the assembly is left exposed to the glare of public scorn and condemnation by the propositions that were made and voted down for dealing with the street railway company in the only manner that conforms to a proper sense of public duty.

Here was a clear way out of the difficulty. It is known to all that the company's franchise would not stand such a legal attack, and that the company itself could not afford to take the chances in such a contest.

The street railway company does not intend that this council shall pass out of existence before it shall have obtained substantial concessions, including everything that public opinion will stand. It hopes, by temporarily relinquishing its attack upon University avenue, to secure, for all time to come, the privilege of putting in, under conditions regardless of the public interest and the public safety, an electric line on Fourth street.

It does not matter that the Georgia marble does not retain or absorb extraneous matter easily, and that deposits upon its surface do not readily discolor it. The trouble is that we cannot have a man with a hose to wash off the capitol daily, and the soot deposited upon the rough surface of this white stone would stay there, to be beaten in by rains and dried upon the surface of the marble.

All that the union asks is the indorsement of Seth Low as its candidate by either party, thus assuring decent municipal government. Croker, of course, is not to be mentioned, and it is to be merely an expansion act, bestowing pensions on those who have kept their names off the roll either from a feeling that a pension should not be asked where the person is capable of self-support, or because they could present no pensionable disabilities, then there should be no favor shown if in any disinterested quarter.

did our own greenbacks; and, being the only currency, all values were stated in it. These fluctuations carried with them unjust losses to some and equally unjust gains to others. The problem was how to secure to the creditor of the state his just dues. It is a pity that congress, in dealing with a similar condition after 1865, was not as wise as were the legislators of Massachusetts a century before.

The current Arena has, for a frontispiece, a facsimile of a note issued by the state of "Massachusetts Bay" to Capt. Silas Clark, dated Jan. 1, 1780, by which the treasurer of the state, in its behalf, promises to pay Clark \$2,240 on or before March 1, 1784, with interest at 6 per cent, payable, principal and interest, in the current money of the state, but "in a greater or less sum according as 5 bushels of corn, 68 4-7 pounds of beef, 10 pounds of sheep's wool and 16 pounds of sole leather shall then cost more or less than \$130 current money, at the then current prices of said articles. This sum being 32 1/2 times what the same articles would cost at the prices affixed to them" under the act of 1777, an act to prevent monopoly and oppression.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE MUST GO.

A reason exists now which did not before for pressing the campaign against the smoke nuisance in St. Paul to an early and successful close. There is plenty of law upon the subject. A number of injunctions were obtained some time ago, and are still in force, against the ejection of black smoke in volumes sufficient to constitute a nuisance. Other injunctions can be secured whenever it is desired, and the smoke nuisance in this town can be remedied as swiftly and surely as the people desire.

THE STRUGGLE IN NEW YORK.

The contest for and against good government in the city of Greater New York has assumed a most interesting phase. It is acknowledged by all that the coming election is the most important that the people of the metropolis have ever known. Under its charter the mayor of Greater New York, who is about to be chosen, will have power and patronage at his disposal such as have never been contended for as the prize in any political struggle short of a national election. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the powers of the president of the United States, under the constitution, as far as place and emoluments are concerned, are a match for those of the executive of Greater New York.

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SERVICE PENSIONS.

The Grand Army national encampment recommended again the passage of a service pension bill by congress, and it has occasioned much comment, mostly adverse. If it is to be merely an expansion act, bestowing pensions on those who have kept their names off the roll either from a feeling that a pension should not be asked where the person is capable of self-support, or because they could present no pensionable disabilities, then there should be no favor shown if in any disinterested quarter.

Croker will divide the spoils between them. If this comes to pass, then Greater New York will get a very bad government, but exactly the kind of government that it deserves. A lesson which the American people are exceedingly slow to learn is that a government does not rise higher than its source. The people, in the long run, get just such presidents, governors, mayors, congresses, legislatures and city councils as they ought to have. If they are indifferent enough to stay away from primaries and polling places; if they are careless enough to let the bosses take charge of their most important business; if they are wicked enough to vote for incompetent men or dishonest men, simply because they happen to be the regular party nominee, then they deserve to have their government misused, their interests neglected and their property confiscated. Whether the greatest city of the country has yet so far developed politically as to be willing and able to take charge of its own affairs and have them administered for the public benefit, instead of for the most corrupt private combination that American politics has produced, remains to be seen.

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It is doubtful if there is any basis of fact for this plea, since several of those who have been compelled by the court to use a different fuel have found themselves actually benefited thereby. By substituting buckwheat coal of the anthracite variety for the soft coal formerly used, they have discovered not only that the smoke nuisance was stopped, but that a large decrease was made in their fuel bill.

Among those who discuss political and economic problems from the standpoint of prejudice and by pleas to passion, no dictum is more forceful than that which declares that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. The generalization has about it an epigrammatic terseness which strikes the willing fancy, and to casual observation it seems a truth of social conditions. In a paper which will attract attention, Carroll D. Wright, in the Atlantic, leaves the epigram in shreds after an analysis of its terms. Without clouding his meaning in technical terms, the chief of the federal bureau of statistics declares the doctrine a false one; "false in its premises and misleading in its influence." It is, he adds, "half truth, and yet in the whole untrue."

AN EPICUREAN DEMOLISHED.

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for all pensions, except, possibly, cases of total disability, a pension dependent only on having seen service, and made proportional in amount to the number of days of service given, then it commends itself to all for its fairness, and, admitting that anything is due those who served more than the compensation given them while in service, it presents the only basis of computation by which equality of compensation can be secured. We do not assent to the proposition that there is any "debt" remaining unpaid, or that any soldier did anything more than his duty. By doing that he could not make himself a creditor. But the pension system is too firmly imbedded now to be considered with any other purpose than that of ridding it of its abuse, its injustice and, more than all, of its political or partisan character. Thus regarded, pensions should be commensurate to length of service and entirely regardless of disabilities, whether contracted in the service in line of duty or as a result of misfortune since discharge.

It is objected that it would largely increase the annual appropriations made for pensions. Without exact information, speaking merely from impressions gained by personal knowledge and observation, we believe that the contrary will be the result. The most eager and successful applicants for pensions and increases come from those who entered the service only after national, state or town bounties, or all combined, appealed to a cupidly which counted compensation for performing the highest duty of citizenship as of first importance. They looked upon army service then as a money-making job, and they naturally have ever since regarded the government as something out of which money was to be got. These soldiers have to their credit very short terms of service, and their pensions, computed on days of service, would average less than the minimum under the dependent act. The amount to be gained would be so small for so many that application would not be made.

A decided gain would be the removal of the old soldier from politics. No party would thereafter open the treasury to him to lure his vote. We would have no more laudations of the Tanners because of their disregard of law in swelling the pension list, nor denunciations of the Lochrens because they kept within the law. A further gain would be to the pensioners themselves in the relief from the odium that now attaches to all because of the unworthiness of so many who have not stopped at perjury to force their names upon the rolls. A service pension would be proof of service given, while the amount of it would furnish measurement of its duration. If it can be substituted for all present pensions, with a few exceptions, it would be advantageous.

THE CITY PAPERS ARE NOW COMING DOWN AS GRACEFULLY AS POSSIBLE.

The city papers are now coming down as gracefully as possible, but their line of battle is uncovered, and the press of the First district will wheel its great siege guns into position prepared to defend our navy congressman when the thunder of the mud batteries at the head of navigation is again heard in the land.—Rushford Star.

And if the "great siege guns" of the First district's press take to the woods as expeditiously as did their "nervy congressman" when he got the rebound of his Times-Herald article, their thunder will not break "on the bosom of the palpitating air" very hard. All the same, this "nervy" backing of the nervous congressman should be rewarded with "something equally good."

The idea of charging Congressman Tawney with the authorship of the now famous section 22 in the tariff bill is absolutely ridiculous. If the section does what is claimed for it, discriminates against the Northern railroads, Tawney would be a fool for fathering such a measure, as no state would be injured more than his own. And Jim is not a fool—not by a hundred and sixty rods.—Eaton Times.

If Tawney "would be a fool for fathering" it, just how much of a fool was he for voting for it, whether he knew it was there or not?

Moral: If there is anything in luck, so called, let us have, of course, that particular brand of it that brings industrial activity and good times. The McKinley brand, like that of Harrison before, appears to be just the thing to restore confidence and set the wheels of industry in motion.—Winona Republican.

Agreed. And save us from the Grand brand, burned in 1873; the Arthur brand, applied in 1884, and the other Harrison brand that scorched us in 1890. From plague, pestilence, famine, and all such brands, good Lord deliver us.

Those fellows who are constantly repeating the assertion that the Republican party is not responsible for returning prosperity will have up-hill work trying to make the intelligent citizen endorse their views.—Wheaton Reporter.

We give up all hope of getting the editor of the Reporter to "endorse their views," and will restrict our efforts to citizens. Tawney says he didn't know anything about it, but he don't explain why in thunder he didn't. Who looks after our interests, anyhow?—Anoka Herald.

the cost of living was extraordinary or had fallen.

With the facts thus stated, the theory that the poor are growing poorer falls flat. No juggling with realities can save it. To borrow Mr. Wright's illustration, if society as it was organized fifty years ago be represented by a pyramid, with the very rich the pointed apex and the very poor the broad base, while the one has expanded, the other has contracted. Despite the more rapid widening of the point, the evolution has tended toward equalization. Labor has grown away from the Ricardo theory, the so-called iron law of wages. "The economic man of Ricardo is gradually developing into the social man." No longer satisfied with just sufficient wage to maintain the greatest degree of physical efficiency, labor demands, and rightfully enough, Mr. Wright contends, "a fair proportion of even the luxuries of life." Whether the question of relative progress is one that will adjust itself, or admitting that it will not, what are the means by which inequalities are to be harmonized, the future must tell. In the meantime the richer rich and poorer poor epigram has been robbed of its keenest sting for all who care to look upon social progress in the light of logic and not of hysteria.

HIS SUPERFLUENCY SPEAKS.

Hats off to Mr. Hobart, Hobart, of New Jersey, Hon. Garret A. Hobart, if the name happens to have slipped your memory. Most wonderful of discoverers, future generations of vice presidents will rise up to call him blessed. Honor to him wherever he may be. Turn out the guard and let the trumpets sound. Fly the vice regal standard from the castle walls. The unexpected has happened, and Mr. Hobart has eclipsed the flights of those who have sought the philosopher's stone, perpetual motion and other impossible things. The vice president of the United States has responsible duties. Mr. Hobart has found them; again hats off to him. At the annual meeting of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad company, Mr. Hobart was not re-elected as a director, because he informed his colleagues, in writing, that his official duties would not permit him to give any of his time to the road. The very paper on which the note was written rustled with inward mirth, and the solemn walls of the committee room shook with laughter, and yet it does not appear that the honorable gentlemen even smiled. They asked no questions and were not even startled, but the public will insist on a bill of particulars. Mr. Hobart will not be allowed to hide his light. Those wonderful responsibilities must be put on show. Each one under a powerful compound microscope will be gaped at by the passing crowd. When at night they are carefully packed away in a pin hole, soldiers in martial array will stand on guard to see that none are spirited away.

It is a pitiful spectacle that Mr. Hobart presents, weighed down by the crushing responsibility of appointing one private secretary and two messengers, while the fate of a nation hangs on the wisdom of his choice. And when the fateful decision has been made, if free institutions survive the stress of such a time of peril, there is no rest for the weary head weighed down by the vice presidential crown. With the morning, when congress is in session, still shaken and weak from the exhaustion of the previous day, Hobart, the Honorable Garret A. Hobart, must nerve himself for a new task. While sixty millions of people gasp and tremble in an agony of apprehension, the fateful words, "the senate will be in order," must, by a supreme effort of the will, be forced from his quivering lips. Mr. Hobart has no time to run a railroad with such a weight on his official shoulders. If fate had made the New Jersey statesman chairman of the town board of Armouk, Vt., he would have been compelled to resign from his wife and family. As member of the city council of Podunk, Mr. Hobart doubtless would do his breathing by proxy and have his meals served to him in bed.

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That depends on whose "our" interests are. If they are lumber, Tawney does. If they are chisels, Tawney does. If they are eggs, Tawney does. If they are Tawney's, Tawney does. If they are just as common folks, no one does.

LONGING FOR SPRING

REPUBLICANS ANXIOUS FOR THE TIME WHEN THEY CAN GET AT DORAN.

ACTIVITY IN THE EIGHTH WARD

PLANS LAID FOR A TICKET COMPOSED OF KIEFER, FITZGERALD AND AROSIN.

W. R. JOHNSON TO CUT SOME ICE.

Democratic Sentiment Has Not Yet Begun to Crystallize in Favor of Any One Man.

The Republicans of the Eighth ward have commenced to hold precinct meetings in order to arrange for the spring election. The plans to be a feeling among the voters of the ward that the present administration has not given the ward the proper recognition due it considering the showing made at the last election. The German American voters are particularly sore over the treatment, and it is in this ward the strongest. The ticket which the friends of Kiefer are talking about reads like this: Mayor—W. R. Johnson, City Comptroller—W. Fitzgerald, City Treasurer—O. H. Arosin.

With the city ticket headed by this trio the friends of Col. Kiefer think the grand old party could win again in the spring. With the present executive at the head of the ticket, a whole lot of prominent Republicans say that a victory is impossible, and for this reason any plan or scheme which will throw the Sixth ward statesman down meets with favor. Col. Kiefer would "wise" ones claim. Col. Kiefer would rather take his chances for congress in the fall than to make the race for mayor in the spring. Then there is a question, but there are any number of persons who are as well as some of the "insane enough" to make a talk about giving him the mayoralty nomination. Those who are making the talk do not stop at that, but they are actively at work booming Johnson for the race.

No matter who gets the nomination for mayor there promises to be a very warm fight for comptroller. Capt. McCarty is now doing his third term and the majority of the Republican politicians are in the opinion of the ones who do the hustling at the caucuses and the polls, are saying that while the "watch dog of the treasury" is perhaps all right, there are others who could do just as well and are more entitled to the place. The friends of C. L. Horst, the present city treasurer, claim that he is a candidate for re-election, and that he is the only one of the recent investigation of the city treasurer's office, endeavored to give Horst the worst of it, in order to shield himself. Horst's friends point to the manner in which he conducted the matter and to the fact that he threw Conrad Miller overboard, and insist that they will attend to McCarty when the time comes.

W. T. Kirke, of the Seventh ward, at present a member of the assembly, is mentioned as a candidate for the position of comptroller. Kirke's statement made by a Republican of the Seventh ward yesterday, who said that while there had been no concerted action, Kirke was a possible standing in the party, and a nomination for comptroller. Assemblyman Kirke was, he said, a good accountant and qualified to fill the position.

E. E. McDonald, who is supposed to represent the crystallized sentiment of the Sixth ward, says that he is as good as settled. The head of the ticket, according to Mr. McDonald, will be Doran for mayor, F. S. Bryant for comptroller, and Edward Fitzgibbon for treasurer. The friends of Mayor Doran, and he still has some who claim he has made the best Republican mayor yet, had, are not doing much talking, but they are doing hard for a renomination. In this they are ably assisted by the mayor himself, who carefully weighs his every official act with the view of strengthening his fences and forcing a renomination, whether the rank and file of the party wish it or not. Kiefer, according to the plan of the Dorantes, can be kept out of the way either by promising him the congressional nomination or selecting some other ticket which will give him a good salary. Right here it may be said that Col. Kiefer is not so green as some of the members of his party may regard him. The friends of the congressman said the other day that Col. Kiefer would not accept the mayoralty nomination, if it was handed him on a platter, the gentleman realized that the present administration had not satisfied the people, and, in the nature of things political, there would be no chance for a Republican in the fall. For this reason, Col. Kiefer's friend said, he would not take the nomination, although he was not foolish enough to rebel overtures which might be made to give him a good thing for his keeping out of the race.

Mention is made in conversation daily of a score of persons who would accept the nomination on the Democratic side for mayor. One of the most prominent politicians in the Democratic ranks in conversation yesterday quite electrified those he was talking to by saying after all the candidates had been sized up and considered, that Robert A. Smith was the only logical candidate for the party to nominate next spring. No one, he said, had made a better mayor than Smith, and the people after the exhibition of the past fourteen months in the management of city affairs, were beginning to realize that a man familiar with city affairs and having the best interests of the city and all the citizens at heart was needed for mayor. This, he said, was why Robert A. Smith was the right man for mayor, and, if the Democrats nominated him next spring, his election would be assured without a doubt. Other people, however, are strongly talking of Mayor Dr. E. H. Whitcomb, J. J. Parker and Pierce Butler.

Kate Brennan, the former landress of the Colonnade, was arrested on the charge of stealing a quantity of linen, was discharged by Judge Twoby yesterday. The linen was claimed by the property taken from her trunk belonged to her and not to the manager of the Colonnade. The evidence of the prosecution failed to establish otherwise and the court ordered Miss Brennan's release. Louis Naxon and John Schwank, the two West side youths accused of stealing a wagon umbrella, were discharged in the municipal court yesterday.