

THE DAILY GLOBE
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
LEWIS BAKER.
ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887.
The GLOBE Press Room is Open Every Night to all Advertisers who desire to Convince Themselves that the GLOBE has the Largest Circulation of any Newspaper Northwest of Chicago.

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RECEIVED COMMUNICATIONS.
The publisher is not responsible for the return of communications unless accompanied by a return address. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, July 2, 1 a. m.—Indications for Wisconsin and Upper Michigan: Fair weather, except rain followed by fair weather in Southern Wisconsin, nearly stationary temperature and winds generally southerly. Lower Michigan: Fair weather, variable winds and stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
St. Paul, July 2, 1887. The following observations were made at 7 a. m. local time:

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	State of Sky.
Duluth.	29.86	70	42	Clear.
St. Paul.	29.88	74	42	Fair.
Winnetka.	29.88	74	42	Fair.
Huron.	29.92	72	42	Fair.
Moorehead.	29.90	70	42	Fair.
Brainerd.	29.90	70	42	Fair.
Port Huron.	29.90	70	42	Fair.
St. Louis.	29.92	74	42	Fair.
Chicago.	29.92	74	42	Fair.

PARTISANS IN OFFICE.
A correspondent writes from Britton, Dak., in approbation of the GLOBE's suggestion that the president could make his coming to the Northwest a real old-fashioned campaign tour, if he would in the meantime fill all the federal offices in the Northwest with Democrats. But our correspondent goes further and suggests that the president could spend his time profitably while here by appointing Democrats to the offices. "This is the first intimation the GLOBE has had," says the correspondent, "of the intention of the president to fill the offices in the Northwest with Democrats. In the absence of positive proof to the contrary we are inclined to the opinion that our correspondent is mistaken. So far as we have been able to judge from the tone of public opinion, the appointments made by the president in the Northwest have been eminently satisfactory. The appointments as a rule, have been men of high character and suitable qualifications. It is true that some of the appointments in the territories would have been more acceptable to the people if residents had been selected to fill the territorial offices. At the same time there has been no reason to regret them. It is therefore a matter of surprise that any one should intimate that there is anyone holding a federal office by appointment from a Democratic administration who is not in full and active sympathy with the party with which he is openly identified and to which every consideration of honor impels him to remain loyal. If there is any such a Democratic official in this section, who, as our correspondent alleges, is 'secretly sympathizing with and unhelpfully working for the Republican party' the fact should be made known and the individual bounced from office as an offensive partisan. It is pretty well understood that the Cleveland administration does not object to an office-holder having decided convictions and pronounced opinions on all political questions, but it is equally well known that this same administration has most decided objections to any office-holder working either secretly or openly in behalf of any political party. The administration has an idea that an official can most honestly earn his salary by attending faithfully to the discharge of the duties of his office and letting partisan politics severely alone. And when an official branches out on a different line of policy from what the administration has laid down, it makes no difference whether he is a Democrat or Republican, he is pretty sure to be bounced from office. Public office is a public trust, and offensive partisans will not be tolerated in office during the Cleveland administration."

THE TWO SHERMANS.
CONTRAST THE TWO SHERMANS. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, the veteran and the patriot, is living a life of quiet enjoyment in his old age. On occasion he gives utterance to patriotic sentiments which every honest and intelligent citizen can gladly echo. He gives no heed to politics except to cast his vote at the polls and to support the man he deems to be the best man for the nation. He has in his late years earned new fame chiefly as an admirer of the beauty of American girls. After a life of action and excitement, given to war, discipline and dreary routine, he is now a rational disciple of Epicurus, enjoying the peace of life which he has won and respected by all who know him or have heard his history.

But what of his brother?
JOHN SHERMAN, the life-long office holder, always a politician, never a statesman, the man who entered public life a pauper, has never changed in his business and yet is several times a millionaire. He is quite a different sort of person. For years a persistent presidential candidate, he has regarded everything as fish that came to his net. Holding fast to the Jesuitical doctrine that the end justified the means, when he is speaking now to another generation, with which prejudice counts for little and common sense for much. He comes before progressive and tolerant young America as the representative of a reactionary and intolerant age. He has exhibited himself everywhere as

the eager professional politician, and nowhere as the true statesman. Many friends whom he might have claimed have fallen away from him, disgusted with his obstinate narrowness. And the judgment is a righteous one. Instead of convincing his hearers he simply convinces them of his intelligence. Such a man surely is not a fit candidate for president, no matter what the party to which he claims allegiance.

A CITY HOSPITAL.
The efforts which are being made in Minneapolis to secure a city hospital deserve encouragement. They also merit emulation in St. Paul. In neither city is there a satisfactory municipal hospital system. Each should have a hospital of its own, and a thoroughly equipped one. In St. Paul there is but one satisfactory hospital, St. Joseph's, and that is unsatisfactorily hampered in its field of usefulness. Its accommodations are limited and its resources are not great. While its work is admirable so far as it extends, through no fault of its managers it can but ill meet the requirements of a great and growing city.

St. Paul has a hospital which, architecturally and in its appointments, would be a credit to the city. It should be sufficiently spacious to meet the requirements of the future as well as the present. It should be conveniently located and yet with a sufficient extent of ground around it to prevent the possibility of the city's noise and bustle disturbing the patients. Such an institution should be established in the course of time. It can be provided now much more cheaply than in the indefinite future, when the necessary ground can not be procured except at great expense. That such a hospital is needed, and badly, no physician cognizant of the difficulty in properly caring for not only the city's sick, but sufferers surrounded with home comforts, will deny. The hospital should be one in which patients able to pay for intelligent care and nursing could have the benefit of the latest appliances of science, and in which the city's poor or those who, while not coming under that category, still might not be able otherwise to secure necessary treatment, should receive equal attention.

There is hardly any city in the country as large as St. Paul which does not possess such a hospital, and it is not creditable to either the Twin Cities that they are deficient in that respect.

THE SECOND'S ENCAMPMENT.
The Second regiment, Minnesota National guards, will enter upon a ten days' encampment at Mankato July 6. The regiment has an enviable record and is officered by men who have well maintained their reputations as disciplinarians. Col. BOBLEYER is well and favorably known throughout the state. His interest in his regiment and in military affairs is such an incentive to enthusiasm and is evident in the high state of efficiency his command has attained. The encampment which will be the sixth held by the regiment, will still further familiarize its members with the practical duties of the soldier, and cannot fail of lasting good. It is natural enough that the people of Mankato should look upon the encampment as a highly important event, and that it will be interesting we have no doubt. Minnesota has good reason for the pride she takes in her militia, and the Second regiment is responsible for having developed a very good share of it. We hope the encampment will be a huge success.

Mrs. CLEVELAND is reputed to be very fond of Mrs. VILAS, and this seemingly trivial fact may not be without very significant bearing upon the selection of the next vice president. We merely repeat the opinion of many in commending the excellence of Mrs. CLEVELAND's taste.

Two beautiful American girls have gone to Mexico to take places as telegraph operators. One of their earliest acts was to marry. It is probable that the noncommittal of their own marriages, for the Mexican youth are susceptible and the average American girl irresistible.

PERHAPS our Republican friends read that the friends of the franchise of Gov. LEE and the governor of Connecticut, and perhaps they remember that the Nutmeg state furnished a good many Union soldiers during the war. Despite the efforts of the demagogues the era of good feeling has come to stay.

SINCE ex-MAYOR GRACE and his partners have secured such enormous concessions in Peru, New York bootleggers may find emigration advantageous in more ways than one. We wonder whether ex-MAYOR GRACE will wear the title of king or emperor.

People who are complaining of the quietness of St. Paul real estate at present have only to compare the transfers with the corresponding season last year to observe that St. Paul has not slackened in the least her gigantic strides of progress.

GEN. JANOWITZ leaves to-day for New York to arrange for putting "All-American" troops to Europe that he did not know how to play. The utter utility of an effort on his part to reach the presidency will now be apparent.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY seems again to be a very sick man, indeed, and the earnestness with which the various powers desire to act as surgeons in his case is really touching in its solicitude.

IT is said that the chief of the New York detectives is going to St. Petersburg to reorganize the Russian secret service. The nihilists will now pick up renewed hope.

PART OF the \$7,000 Philadelphia Times has raised to celebrate an "old-fashioned Fourth of July" should be used in maintaining a special staff of surgeons.

OMAHA can just as well dispense with her faro rooms as not. Those who have had experience declare that her real estate men will more than make up for the deficiency.

IN OTHER times it was CYRUS who conquered all before him. In modern days JAY GOULD meets CYRUS on the field of speculation and gathers him in.

STRAY SUNBEAMS.
It must be a narrow view of intense force, twenty years ago, when the Omaha pitilessly drives her gamblers out. If there was one place on earth where the gambler felt sure of finding rest for his weary feet when all other cities had expelled him it was Omaha. There is no city of refuge for him now. The world is gradually getting around to the idea that the man is entitled to a living unless he earns it.

There is one newspaper in the South which takes a philosophical view of the flag episode. It is the Birmingham (Ala.) Age which unobscures its feelings on the subject in the following rhyme:
Put that banner; needn't return it;
We don't want it—smash it, burn it;
Let us have peace—confound it—
Burn it!

A lady entered a St. Anthony street car yesterday about the hour of noon, when, as usual, it was filled with business men going home to lunch. Of the whole car full all the masculine occupants seemed to be so deeply absorbed with thoughts relating to their business affairs that no one paid any attention to the lady, who stood hanging on the strap, except a poor workman who sat at the far end of the car. He arose and politely offered his seat. "I thank you," said the lady in a very sweet tone, "but I dislike to deprive of my seat a gentleman in the car of his seat."

She then turned to the other male occupants and at each in turn, bowed so far and so wide, and in two seconds afterwards the lady had the whole car at her disposal.

IT IS JOHN L. SULLIVAN who now deplores the ingratitude of republics. Two months ago the eminent slugger was Boston's idol. To-day his name is unmentioned in connection with Adams, while the praises of the Hon. MICHAEL ANGELO KELLY are on the lips of Boston's population. What a fickle goddess Fame is, anyhow.

Mrs. JAMES BROWN POTTER's second attempt to jump into dramatic fame is a more dismal failure than her first. Mrs. Potter will yet learn, what a good many people before her time have learned, that the child usually crawls before it walks. Stage genius is only developed by tedious and laborious processes.

IT is asserted that the stockholders of the New York Sun are anxious to retire Mr. DANA from the editorship of the paper. The reason assigned for wishing to get rid of him is that Mr. DANA's support of BEN BUTLER and his continued hostility to the CLEVELAND administration is the cause of the Sun's circulation falling off during the last two years. Mr. DANA's retirement would possibly contribute to the Sun's political prosperity, but it would lose to the country one of the greatest editors that ever adorned the profession of journalism.

The tax commissioners of New York have increased the assessment of the city for the year 1887 to \$2,000,000 this year, and there is a well founded opinion that one-half of the secreted property has not been found yet. New York is like some of our Western cities in that it is full of tax dodgers, and the worst of them are among the men who are popularly supposed to be the wealthiest.

The Winnipeg Budget.
Special to the Globe.
WINNIPEG, Man., July 1.—A young lad named Sharpe fell out of a shell in which he was rowing on the Red river this afternoon and was drowned. He came here from England two years ago, and his relatives are here. He was a fine looking fellow, and was a member of some political importance to transit. This sort of conduct dismays Blaine's friends here, and they are at a loss to explain it. The lad today brings news that Blaine was not at home when some Americans called on him, but Lord Rosebery found him when he wanted his company for a drive.

THE LAND BILL.
It was discussed last night by the lords.
LONDON, July 1.—In the house of lords this evening, in the report on the Irish land bill, the various amendments were waiting which would almost recast the bill, and many provisions derogated from the main object of the measure. Earl Spencer declared that the bill would fail to bring about a settlement of the Irish question, and was a failure in every respect. He would not relieve the tenants. He did not think the government understood some of the clauses, because in some cases the clause would open the door to others, and in others would injure the landlords. The tenants might be ordered to pay arrears in small installments, but the payment of rent would not be provided for, therefore the tenants would continue paying installments and allow the rent to accumulate. Directly the bill passed the case would be decided with applicants whose cases could not be settled for years. Lord Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland, said that the bill would pass the necessary evictions would not be open to harsh criticisms. The bankruptcy clauses bill was fair and reasonable. Baron Russell said that the bill would be a success, in which power was given to the court, was the only clause worth anything. Lord Salisbury said it was because they tried to apply an impossible system of relief to the tenants, and the bill would be a failure. The government was obliged to introduce the present bill. It was a pity the Liberals had not foreseen this, so that the government would not have had to undertake the impossible task of introducing sanity into a landed policy which was absolutely insane. (Cheers.) He did not regard the bill as a final measure, but believed it would be an element in restoring peace and goodwill. Earl Kimberley asserted that the bill would restore the rights of contract less than the present bill, which broke the contracts of 150,000 leases.

The Egyptian Question.
PARIS, July 1.—The Journal Des Debats, referring to the action of the Count Montebello, French minister at Constantinople, in relation to the Egyptian convention, says:
"Nothing is more natural than that French diplomats should at one time have considered that possibly France would ascend to a conventional shortening of several years the period of English occupation of Egypt. We are ready to negotiate on that basis now, but we cannot agree that England by any pretext should be enabled to renege her obligations to the country, or that she should be allowed to occupy it for reasons of which she alone is the judge. No Frenchman would consent to see a British protectorate and convert into a right recognized by France what now is merely a fact."

The Serbian Premier.
BELGRADE, July 1.—M. M. Restes, the new Serbian premier minister, has sent dispatches to the various representatives of Serbia abroad, stating that the chief points of the policy of his government are to improve the financial condition of the country, reform the constitution, maintain an entente with the powers, including Austria, and improve the relations with Russia. The circulars are worded as follows: "We desire to become supporters of peace and order in the Balkan peninsula."

Fire on a Steamer.
LONDON, July 1.—Fire was discovered June 30 on the steamer "Germans" of the German Lloyd steamer "Wulga," for Bremen from New York. The discovery was made after the vessel had left Southampton. It required twelve hours to put out the fire, and the vessel was damaged in compartments was damaged by fire.

The New German Loan.
BERLIN, July 1.—The subscriptions for the first 100,000,000 marks of the new German loan will be opened July 3, at the great bank of the empire. It is expected that there will be a rush of applicants for the loan, as the rate of issue, 95, is about 70 pence in the present quotations.

Notes From London.
Cardinal Manning and Sir Wilfrid Lawson attended a temperance meeting in Farringdon street, London, last night. The Rev. Canon, Chas. Johnston and Thomas Russell, Unitarian members of parliament were also present. The meeting was held in the audience and led the meeting in disgust. Smith will announce in the commons Monday that the third reading of the bill will be postponed until Thursday in deference to the wishes of the opposition, who are desirous of consulting the land bill.

The forthcoming marriage of the emperor of China was officially announced. His wife

LORDIER THAN LORD.
James G. Blaine Meets His American Gallies in London With the Coolest Contempt.
But Has Time to Entertain and be Entertained by His Titled Acquaintances.

The Plumed Knight's Course Creating a Great Commotion Among His Political Managers.

The Irish Land Bill Discussed in Parliament—The General Foreign Budget.

Special to the Globe.
NEW YORK, July 1.—The friends and followers of James G. Blaine in this city are very much worried at the news the European mails are bringing of the Republican leader's conduct toward prominent men who have been valiant workers in the party. With one or two exceptions, the friends of Blaine in London have met with a rebuff. "Out" was the invariable answer to numerous callers who sought an interview for the line, and a better state of water can be had.

J. C. Hendershot and J. H. Miller left for New Albany, Ind., yesterday. Mr. Hendershot will return with his family in a few days, whose terms of sentence expire to-day, to-morrow and Monday, will be discharged from the prison to-day.

Mr. Marks has gone to Council Bluffs, where he will give the people a chance to buck the wheel of fortune during the races there, for which he pays the association \$1,000 license.

John C. Schuler, of Schulerberg, addition, will be buried from St. Joseph's Catholic church. Deceased died of consumption on Thursday night.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.
It was reduced nearly \$71,000,000 last month.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day.

Interest-bearing debt bonds at 4 per cent. \$250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent. 737,800,000 00
Bonds at 3 per cent. 19,710,000 00
Total \$447,510,000 00

Non-interest-bearing debt bonds at 4 per cent. 175,250 00
New pension fund at 6 per cent. 14,000,000 00
Pacific railroad funds at 6 per cent. 14,623,512 00
Principal 1,026,413,462 00
Interest 12,351,063 00
Total \$1,038,764,525 00

Debt on which interest has been paid \$71,000,000 00
Principal 16,115,155 24
Interest 190,753 87
Total \$16,305,909 11

Old bearing no interest—Certificates of deposit \$346,738,146 00
Certificates of deposit \$1,925,437 00
Silver certificates 142,118,017 00
Total \$490,881,600 00

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has been selected. The festivities will cost \$1,000,000. Numerous changes are expected in the program of the festival. The Count of Paris arrived on the Isle of Jersey yesterday. He was met at St. Hillier, Jersey, by a large number of his friends, who welcomed him with cries of "Vive le roi!"

Prince Ferdinand, of Saxony, who will leave for London to-morrow, to consult Salisbury and the queen on the subject of his candidacy for the Bulgarian throne.

Lord Hartington has decided that the Liberal Unionist party will not support the bill of the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Large River Steamers Unable to Reach St. Paul.
The steamer "W. E. Eagle" arrived here late last night with 100 passengers and 200 tons of freight, being unable to reach St. Paul owing to the low stage of water above Hastings. The 9:55 Duluth train was held and those of her passengers who desired reached St. Paul at 1 a. m. yesterday morning.

Her and the "W. E. Eagle" arrived at East St. Louis, efforts were made yesterday forenoon to hire a crew to unload her here, but without avail, as the steamer was unable to get up the river.

She left about midnight for St. Louis. The St. Paul is expected here on Sunday and Stillwater will continue to the morning for the line, and will be a better state of water can be had.

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