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**WEATHER FOR TODAY.**

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Forecast for Monday:  
Minnesota—Light showers Monday  
morning; fair in the afternoon or night;  
variable winds becoming northerly.  
South Dakota—Fair, preceded by showers  
in extreme east portion; cooler in east  
portion; northerly winds.  
For North Dakota: Fair, preceded by  
showers in extreme east portion Monday  
morning; northerly winds.  
Montana—Windy; variable winds becoming  
easterly.  
Wisconsin—Threatening weather with light  
showers; fresh to brisk westerly winds  
becoming variable.

**GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.**

United States Department of Agriculture,  
Weather Bureau, Washington, July 19, 6:48  
p. m. Local time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian  
Time.—Observations taken at the same mo-  
ment of time at all stations.

**TEMPERATURES.**

Place.	Ther.	Place.	Ther.
St. Paul	82	Qu'Appelle	84
Duluth	76	Winnipeg	82
Huron	76		
Rismarck	72	Boston	68-73
Wilmington	72	Chicago	76-80
Hayward	78	Chicago	76-80
Helena	78	Cincinnati	78-83
Edmonton	72	Helena	76-80
Butte	78	Montreal	72-83
Calgary	78	New Orleans	76-84
Medicine Hat	78	New York	80-82
Swift Current	78	Pittsburg	78-84
Minneapolis	80	Winnipeg	82-88

**DAILY MEANS.**

Barometer, 29.96; thermometer, 73; relative  
humidity, 75; wind, south; weather, clear;  
maximum thermometer, 85; minimum ther-  
mometer, 61; daily range, 24; amount of rain-  
fall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

**RIVER AT ST. PAUL.**

Danger Height of  
St. Paul ..... 14 2.9 ..... 0.1  
St. Louis ..... 14 2.9 ..... 0.1  
Note—Barometer corrected for temperature  
and elevation. B. F. Lyons, Observer.

**WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.**

The causes of the present political  
conditions lie just under the surface of  
current events, but their sources are to  
be found in the political and economic  
history of the last thirty years. To  
those who know that great political up-  
risings are but the culmination of  
forces that have been operative for  
years, gradually swelling to a climax  
in eruption, there is none of the sense  
of surprised suddenness in the revo-  
lution accomplished at Chicago that  
there is to those who have gone on for  
years unheeding the forces and their  
inevitable consequences. The French  
revolution burst forth in a day, but a  
century of oppression preceded it. The  
gases are long in forming that cause  
the eruption of Vesuvius. The Declara-  
tion of Independence was but the  
bringing into focus of the discontent  
gathering slowly during preceding de-  
cades. The revolt that found head at  
Chicago is not within the Democratic  
party though its organization is used  
to give vent to its demands; it has its  
constituents in all political parties and  
in social, industrial and other associa-  
tions all over the land. It is the out-  
burst of a general discontent and un-  
rest among the multitude of which we  
have seen many illustrations during  
the period since the absorbing interest  
of the war period passed and the at-  
tention of people was directed to the  
practical administration of public af-  
fairs. It is the discontent of labor, the  
dissatisfaction of agriculture, long  
brewing, seeking relief by prior efforts  
that proved futile, sure that there is  
something radically wrong in their  
conditions, ignorant of the real causes,  
caught by a plausible but incorrect di-  
agnosis and willing to chance the pro-  
posed remedy for a feeling of despera-  
tion akin to that of a sufferer from  
some organic disease resorting to the  
remedies of a quack.

The sufficient source of it all is to be  
found in the ruling policies of the party  
that has dominated legislation for thirty  
years. It is the consequence of partial  
paternalism that has bestowed its  
favors with an unfair and discrimina-  
tory hand. It is the logical and always  
and everywhere inevitable result  
of that theory of government in practice  
that assumes it to be the province of  
legislation to foster and protect, to  
guide and direct the energies and in-  
dustries of the people. There is nothing  
in the demands of the Chicago plat-  
form, nothing in that adopted at  
Omaha by the Populists, nothing in  
those of the various labor and social-  
istic parties and societies that is not a  
logical outgrowth of the policy of the  
Republican party. It has been the bad  
educator whose lessons are being read  
to the country today by its apt pupils.

The conditions indict the Republican  
party and its policies. It taught labor  
that it was the function of government  
to provide it work and at high wages,  
and it has failed to provide either in  
satisfactory quantity. It protected the  
man who employed it from competition  
while it opened wide the doors and  
gave cordial invitation to foreign labor  
to come here and enter into competi-  
tion. It proffered the farmer, selling  
his produce under conditions of abso-  
lute free trade, the allurements of a  
home market that was to consume all  
his produce, but which never came.  
It taught the people that the govern-  
ment only could "make" money for  
their use and denied their logical de-  
mand that it should make it more plen-  
tiful. The wage-earners and the farm-  
ers have seen, under this specious pro-  
fession of a fatherly care for all, a care  
for only the few who could gain ac-  
cess to the inner council chambers of  
the party. They have seen the pub-

lic domain squandered, monopolies fos-  
tered and held harmless, great wealth  
accumulated behind the taxing power,  
trusts and combines, insolent in their  
power, extorting their earnings, and  
the machinery of the government, na-  
tional, state and municipal, controlled  
by those who used their powers only  
to gather wealth for themselves. If  
they fail to see that the remedy is less  
not more government, if they insist  
that for a while government be applied  
to measures they imagine will help  
them, Republicanism is solely to blame  
and rebuke of them by Republicans is  
only an ostentatious display of hypoc-  
rasy.

But no one need despair or be afraid.  
Fifty years ago Lowell, witnessing  
from abroad scenes as turbulent and  
threatening here as these, expressed  
the faith that everyone can find rest  
in now, when he wrote: "Yet I believe  
that out of this fermenting compost  
heap of all filthy materials a finer plant  
of Freedom is to grow." Out of all this  
tumult Democracy, its exorcismes  
burned away, will come, cleaner, clear-  
er and stronger, to give to all the peo-  
ple that equality of opportunity Re-  
publican paternalism denies them.

**HANNA'S "ADVISORY" COMMITTEE.**

After the St. Louis convention it was  
announced that Mr. Hanna would  
make up an executive committee for  
the campaign. As all who are familiar  
with the working of party machinery  
know, it is this executive committee  
that is the real committee of any cam-  
paign of any party. The committee  
formed in the convention is only a fig-  
ure-head which has no use after the  
first formal meeting, except at the  
end, in selecting the site of another  
convention. The executive committee  
is the business part of the machine. It  
gathers the funds, directs the cam-  
paign, disburses the money, runs the  
machine, in short. The executive com-  
mittee selected was given out and with  
some show of an authoritative origin.  
It embraced a number of millionaires,  
mostly tariff and trust beneficiaries,  
but all men of means, or of superior  
factual ability.

Mr. Hanna very promptly heard  
from the country. It was a very em-  
phatic protest that he heard. Some of  
it came from his own party, but the  
reception of it by the opposition con-  
vinced him that it would not do. So he  
made up the committee of men less  
prominent for their wealth and its  
source, but still associated with and  
dependent on the interests that have  
waxed rich and insolent through legis-  
lation. Now he has taken what the  
boys on the street call a "sneak," and  
quietly formed what he terms an "ad-  
visory" committee, and it is composed  
of all but two of the men first an-  
nounced for his executive committee,  
Cornelius Bliss, of New York, and F.  
G. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis. The  
"advisory" committee will be what has  
come to be known in congress as the  
"steering" committee, sitting in the  
pilot house, handling the tiller and di-  
recting the course.

Having these functions it is a matter  
of general interest who this "advisory"  
committee is. They will give charac-  
ter to the campaign. They embody  
the motif of the party, they indicate  
what its course will be if successful.  
First comes Thomas Dolan, a silk  
push and carpet manufacturer of Phila-  
delphia, who fleeced the women of the  
land who could not afford sealskin  
cloaks and had to content themselves  
with plush; who levied tribute upon  
every yard of carpet that went from  
his mills to grace the homes of the  
country. He was the president of the  
Manufacturers' club of his city that  
raised the \$400,000 for Wamannaker that  
bought New York in 1888, and claimed  
and got the right to write the sched-  
ules of the McKinley bill because they  
had "saved the party." Then there is  
Sam Allerton, of Chicago, who knows  
how to "fry the fat" in politics, as  
well as in business. Russell A. Alger,  
the originator of the Diamond match  
trust, that laid a mercilessly exacting  
hand on every home in the country for  
years, and still dominates that indus-  
try, is on the list of "advisors." It  
was he whom John Sherman accused  
of buying Southern delegates and de-  
feating him in 1880, and whom John's  
brother absolved because it was "the  
universal usage."

W. B. Plunkett, of Massachusetts,  
president of a national bank, treasurer  
of several cotton mills com-  
panies and a tariff beneficiary, is  
on the board. Redfield Proctor, of  
Vermont, Harrison's secretary of  
war, now a senator, a millionaire  
through a tariff on granite, who as sen-  
ator took good care to see that the  
provision of the Wilson bill that put gran-  
ite on the free list was changed in the  
senate to put on a protective tax of  
seven cents for each cubic foot. H.  
Clay Evans is the only man on it who  
has the distinction of being a poor man  
and he is there to help split the "solid  
South." Our own Merriam completes  
the list of "advisors" and he needs no  
introduction to our readers. So Mr.  
Hanna has his way and selects his cabi-  
net for the campaign. It exemplifies  
in its make-up the spirit and animus  
of the Republican party against which  
the whole country is in open revolt.

**A GOOD THING, KEEP IT.**

A street ballad gives vent to a very  
common desire of men in its refrain:  
"When you get a good thing keep it,  
keep it." Col. Kiefer has found a seat  
in the federal house of representa-  
tives, with his salary of five thousand  
a year, his commutation of mileage—  
supplementing nicely the passes be-  
stowed by railroads who merely wish  
the good will of members—its allow-  
ance for "stationery," and its private  
secretary paid the year round, a very  
good thing in these parlous times.  
Then there is that pleasing conscious-  
ness of elevation in it that soothes the  
ego into complacency with its murmur:  
"Only truly great men become mem-  
bers of the house of representatives."  
Besides the material side,  
with its fat salary and attendant per-  
quisites, and the egotistic side, with  
its high superior station satisfied,  
there is the flattering sense of impor-

tance in the thought that, in common  
with some four hundred others, one  
is charged with the tremendous duty  
of looking after the welfare, guiding  
the industries and standing in loco  
parentis to seventy million people.

So Col. Kiefer regards a seat in the  
house as altogether too good a thing  
to be relinquished as long as it is pos-  
sible to retain it. To be sure there  
were some incidents that would serve  
to minify the joy of station in the  
colony's case. It was not flattering  
that he received his first nomination  
to get him out of the majority race,  
with a confident expectation that he  
would be defeated and thus effectively  
and forever removed. There was some-  
thing anger-stirring in having, when  
his term was expiring, to humbly beg  
of the magnates the customary second  
term, but the law of compensation  
holds good even here and it made the  
balance even by putting into the scale  
against whatever there was that was  
humiliating, in addition to the materi-  
al things noted, the comfort of the  
chagrin of those who thought they  
were making a burnt offering of him  
on the party altar.

But, as we said, the colonel has  
found the place so very comfortable,  
such an exceedingly good thing, that  
now, when the ordeal of a contest for  
the nomination must be again gone  
through, he not only wants a third  
term, but he wants it badly. It is  
true that two years ago he promised  
to retire with the close of his second  
term, but it is also true that he has  
changed his mind. His opponents evi-  
dently regard this as being inadmis-  
sible, but we cannot share their opinion.  
The wisdom of mankind, congealed  
into a proverb, assures us that there  
is but one sort of men that never  
change their mind, probably because  
they have none to change, and Col.  
Kiefer is not in that class, according  
to his own rating. Then he has illus-  
trious precedents in his own party  
and in his own state. How tenaciously  
governors and senators, not to men-  
tion the smaller fry, have clung to and  
fought for retention in station. Then,  
if McKinley can change his mind on  
so big a question as money standards  
so expeditiously, is the colonel not  
justified in changing his mind inside  
of two years on so trifling a matter as  
who shall be the nominee of the Re-  
publicans of this district for congress?

Even if ordinary mortals are supposed  
to be bound by such promises as the  
colonel made two years ago, superior  
intellects are notoriously exempt from  
such petty thrallhold. Did not the  
first Napoleon say that men of his  
caliber were free from the petty mor-  
alities of lesser lives? Is the colonel  
to be measured by the rule for com-  
mon mortals? Is the mathematician  
who can reduce a tax one hundred and  
fifty per cent and still have two-thirds  
of it left, or another one hundred per-  
cent and have half of it left, to be  
classed with those ordinary mortals  
who could have reduced the one only  
thirty-three and a third per cent and  
the other fifty? Is the man who can  
discover the immense lumber estab-  
lishments at Taylor's Falls an ordinary  
two-term mortal? What, pray, are to  
become of the starch factories of this  
district or the potato industry of Chi-  
cago county if this zealous guardian  
is now to be shelved and some green-  
horn put in his place? No wonder  
the colonel wants another term, not  
only because it and its accompani-  
ments are a good thing, but because  
he is firmly convinced that he is  
too good a thing for the country to  
dispense with. You have a good thing,  
colonel, keep it—if you can.

**"NOT MUCH OF A SHOWER."**

The Massachusetts club, of Boston,  
is a veteran Republican organization,  
composed of eminently solemn, wise old  
gentlemen, each one of whom traces  
his ancestry in an unbroken line to  
that deluvian who assured Noah that,  
in his judgment there was not going  
to be much of a shower as Noah floated  
serenely by in his ark indifferent to  
the dimensions of the storm. These  
sedate venerables went out to their club  
house on Lake Quinsigamond and took  
the affairs of the nation into serious  
consideration on the ninth day of the  
present month. The weather signals  
showed an area of extremely low finan-  
cial barometer central at Chicago and  
moving easterly, but it did not disturb  
these equable gentlemen. It was only  
a little western wind, a Kansas  
zephyr out on a bender, that will blow  
itself out before it reaches Lake Erie.  
And so they proceeded to consider and  
decide what the Republican party must  
agree to do before the purse-strings of  
the East will loosen.

They were quite unanimous that the  
only real question at issue and involved  
in the contest is protection by taxation.  
The gentleman who sat around the  
council table and spoke all said so. The  
letters they received from absent mem-  
bers were very clear that, as the Re-  
publican party had always been "sound  
on the currency," there was no need  
of its now saying it was going to be  
sounder, and that "the real issue is  
to restore the protective tariff." As  
each one recalled the diminished divid-  
ends from his mills and factories be-  
cause his power to loot had been less-  
ened, he assented emphatically to this  
view. Senator Gallinger, who hails  
from New Hampshire, but, ancestrally,  
belongs to this club, asserted with con-  
fidence that "there would not be much  
of a contest over the currency." Ex-  
Lieutenant Governor Hallie argued  
that there could be no good currency  
without good business and there could  
be none of this without a good tariff.

But there was one man there who  
had been through the Hoosac tunnel,  
perhaps still farther West, President  
Mendenhall, of the Worcester Poly-  
technic Institute. His pedigree evi-  
dently did not entitle him to member-  
ship in the club, if his Republicanism  
did. He was the only one in the com-  
pany who had no tariff blinders on.  
He told them very plainly that there  
are graver questions pending than the  
tariff or even the currency. He was  
confident McKinley would be elected,  
but "he will have to face questions

more difficult than have been taken up  
by any president before. The disease  
of the body politic is very mysterious,  
but it is certainly serious and not so  
easily understood as some of the great  
problems of the past." All of which  
shows that the president of the Poly-  
technic has been using his eyes and  
ears during the years when the other  
members of the club have been con-  
templating, in wrapt admiration, that  
characteristically "Yankee" scheme of  
making other people work for you for  
nothing and provide themselves with  
board and lodging, the tariff. Mr. Men-  
denhall's diagnosis is incontrovertible.  
The disease is a serious one and the  
tariff and the currency are only two  
of the symptoms; the disease is a  
misconception of government and its  
uses. McKinley is no doctor for that  
trouble.

**A NONSEQUITUR.**

It requires a genius to tell a lie that  
will stand the test of a cross-exami-  
nation. This because it is necessary  
not only to construct a plausible lie  
but it is essential to surround it with  
all that natural environment that sur-  
rounds ordinary events. The unity of  
artificiality must be preserved and  
carried into all details. It is just the  
same when men, assuming omni-  
science, attempt to substitute for the  
natural course their own artificial con-  
ditions. Their schemes always break  
down because they do not take into  
their fabric all the other conditions  
needed to make it work harmoniously.  
For illustration, free trade is a natural  
condition; protection an artificial one.  
Under the former all actions adjust  
themselves easily and smoothly; under  
the latter, either from the omission of  
needed factors, or from changes made  
without regard for effects on related  
and dependent factors, there is con-  
stant jar, friction and discontent.

The apologists for the artificial ar-  
rangement of human affairs are just  
now endeavoring to find some specu-  
lous explanation for the friction be-  
tween the tin plate manufacturers and  
their employees. The New York Tri-  
bune takes the laboring oar and  
sweats under it. Its argument runs  
along this line. The tin plate man  
formed a "defensive combination" be-  
cause the steel billet men formed an of-  
fensive one. The latter combined be-  
cause the Lake Superior iron ore bar-  
ons and the Pennsylvania coke men  
had made their combinations to force  
up the price of their products. The  
ore and coke and billet men could do  
it because the tariff was sufficiently  
high to shut out competition. The tin  
plate men, the price of whose sheets  
had been raised by the combinations  
on the ground floor were already tak-  
ing all the tariff benefit the law al-  
lowed and they could not raise prices  
without opening the gates to a flood  
of foreign tin plate. So they turned  
to reduce the price of the only other  
commodity that had been omitted in  
the protective scheme, the wages of  
their laborers, and said to them: We  
must reduce cost somewhere; we can't  
reduce that of our raw material; you  
must either consent to a reduction of  
wages or we must shut down. Out of  
this exposition of the sequence of  
causes the Tribune reaches the only  
possible conclusion for it unless it  
would impeach the divinity of protec-  
tion. The whole trouble is, because  
tin plate is not protected enough, if  
it were the makers could advance  
their prices to the consumers and out  
of the gains pay the wages. This dis-  
regard of the consumer would be  
striking had he not been so long the  
Forgotten Man that he is never con-  
sidered.

Instead of this explanation of protec-  
tion's organ-establishing its conclu-  
sion it presents the most conclusive  
of reasons why there should be no pro-  
tection at all. It shows that protec-  
tion does not go all the way around,  
for it leaves the consumer the unpro-  
tected victim of the protectees. The  
ore and coke men, the material men  
of the billet men, take their protection  
in an increased price of product;  
the billet men, the material men  
of the tin plate makers, in turn  
raise their prices to compensate for  
the advance in their materials; the tin  
plate men, if sufficiently protected,  
raise their prices correspondingly; the  
great body of the people who use tin  
plate and furnish the market for it,  
have to stand the increase, the scheme  
failing to provide any compensation  
for them. As there are several thou-  
sand consumers to one of the bene-  
ficiaries of this branch of the gen-  
eral plan it would seem to follow,  
as an irresistible conclusion in a  
country where government is claimed  
to exist to promote the greatest good  
of the greatest number, that the many  
should not be obliged to give the few  
something for nothing. "The lower-  
ing of wages is thus the direct  
fruit of the reduction of duty (on tin  
plate) by the Democratic tariff," con-  
cludes the Tribune. On the contrary  
it is due to the refusal of a few Dem-  
ocrats, infected with McKinleyism, to  
wipe out all duties on these materials,  
needless for revenue and useless for  
any purpose.

**DID NOT GO.**

Editor of the Globe: Can you give me  
the date when Ex-Treasurer Foster met Car-  
leise, shortly after Carleise's appointment in  
New York, for the purpose of making an  
arrangement to sell bonds? It was in the fall  
of 1887 or the beginning of 1888. This is  
important, and if you can give me the  
date, as the Republicans deny that there  
was a delivery, the Democrats close up  
the matter. Yours truly,  
—Chas. Moore.

Cashier, N. D., July 15.  
Ex-Secretary Foster did not go to  
New York to meet Secretary Carlisle  
to see about selling bonds. He was only  
too glad to get out of office without  
having to use the plates he had pre-  
pared to print bonds on, and was too  
busy trying to save himself from the  
bankruptcy of his own affairs that fol-  
lowed. Mr. Carlisle visited New York  
to confer with capitalists soon after his  
appointment, to have the raid on the  
treasury for gold checked, and was  
successful. It was currently reported  
at the time that he told them he would  
tender silver in redemption if the raid  
continued, a course that would have  
brought this money carbuncle to a  
head then instead of leaving it to break  
now. But he did not have to ask ad-

vice or information of Mr. Foster. He  
was fitted to give both to the latter.

**A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.**

To the Editor of the Globe.  
Please state in your next issue how many  
grains pure silver in a Mexican silver dol-  
lar?  
How many grains pure silver in an Ameri-  
can silver dollar?  
State the current money value of each,  
and reasons why.  
Your compliance with above request will  
oblige, yours very respectfully,  
—E. W. Durant.

We are under obligations to Mr. Du-  
rant for asking the above questions,  
because the reply to them furnishes  
in itself one of the most cogent and  
unanswerable arguments against the  
position of the free silver men and  
shows the incomparable value of main-  
taining the world's standard.

**THE MEXICAN SILVER DOLLAR CONTAINS 377.17 GRAINS OF PURE SILVER.**

The American standard silver dol-  
lar contains 371.25 grains of pure sil-  
ver.  
The American half-dollar contains  
173.61 grains of pure silver.  
The current money value of the  
American half-dollar is 50 cents, and  
of the American standard dollar 100  
cents. The Mexican silver dollar can-  
not be disposed of in small quantities  
at any bank in St. Paul today for  
more than about 50 cents. Its actual  
bullion value, with silver at 68 3/4 cents  
per ounce, is 53.42 cents. If offered  
in large quantities, 53 cents might  
be obtained for it; the quotations being  
based strictly upon the bullion value  
with an allowance for the charge of  
transporting it back to Mexico.

We thus find that the American half-  
dollar, which contains 12 grains less  
than half the silver in the American  
dollar, passes current for its face. We  
find that the Mexican silver dollar,  
which contains nearly six grains more  
of pure silver than the American coin  
of similar denomination, is worth  
practically one-half as much. There is  
one reason, one explanation, and only  
one, for this. Behind the American  
coin stands the implied guaran-  
tee of the government to exchange  
them at par for any other form of  
money; that is, in the last resort, for  
gold. The Mexican coin is not red-  
eemable in anything but itself. It  
circulates, therefore, under free coin-  
age, only at its bullion value, and an  
American visiting Mexico can obtain  
for one American silver dollar two  
Mexican coins of the same denomina-  
tion, each containing more silver than  
the one for which they are exchanged.

It ought to need no other object  
lesson than this to instruct the public  
on the conditions under which money  
circulates. Withdraw the pledge of the  
nation's faith to maintain all its dif-  
ferent forms of money at a parity,  
and make the silver dollar redeemable  
in nothing but itself, as the free coin-  
age men propose, and it would pass  
current at its bullion rating precisely  
as the Mexican dollar does. We have  
heard a vast amount about "striking  
down silver." Never an orator on  
that side vents his views without a  
sly at that. Yet what free coinage  
proposes to do is to "strike down" one-  
half the value and one-half the pur-  
chasing power of about \$700,000,000 of  
silver coin now in circulation in this  
country.

Lotta, the actress, was born in a log  
cabin on Rabbit creek, California, went  
out into the world with a rabbit's foot  
in her pocket and is now worth over  
\$200,000. Perhaps N. K. Fairbank had  
Lotta's career in mind when he spent  
money so lavishly to make an actress  
of Mrs. Carter.

A Tennessee man has done some-  
thing quite as unique as Li Hung-  
chang's carrying a coffin around the  
world with him. He has a son-in-law  
who died about a year ago, and ever  
since he has been carrying her ashes  
around with him in a tin can.

**WANT A NATIONAL TICKET.**

The Democratic party of the United States  
wants a national ticket. It stands today  
confronted by the evil vagaries of Populism;  
the insidious candidate and abhorred pro-  
tection theory or Republicanism, or the al-  
ternative of folding its hands and standing  
idle, the whatever comes, whatever the  
conditions will be. Democrats cannot par-  
take in the sacrifice of national credit and  
honor to the cause of a few individuals  
and it is not in their nature to sit inert  
and let their voices and votes be needed  
to protect the nation and maintain the  
of their party. Democracy wants a national  
ticket for the sake of national honor  
and sound politics as a rallying point for  
followers when their demerits shall have  
passed away.—LaCrosse Chronicle.

The platform of the Chicago convention does  
not meet with the approval of the entire  
Democratic party, and will to a great extent  
be repudiated. This does not mean whole-  
sale converts to McKinleyism, but rather  
the feeling that the sound money Demo-  
cratic ticket by the defeated portion of the  
party.—Eau Claire Leader.

Among many other questions which will  
be found difficult of adjustment as between  
the two parties is the question of the  
tariff and the recalcitrants who threaten to  
place another ticket in the field, that of who  
should properly claim the sound money name  
of Democrat. The call for the convention was  
in the name of the national Democratic party  
of the United States, and the name was re-  
tained straight through. Although the plat-  
form and nominees are Populist, even bor-  
rowing the anarchism of the Democrats, the  
business as Democrats and went their  
several ways. The elements of dishonor  
and disunion of the convention, tramping  
all the principles held sacred and  
dear by old-time Democrats, and actually  
captured the party name, and it becomes  
followers and disciples of Jefferson and Jack-  
son to realize the sad and solemn fact that  
the Democratic party, as known to history,  
has ceased to exist.—Stillwater Gazette.

The Republican Populists of the Southwest  
and the free coinage delegates of the South-  
west states, trampled upon time-honored pre-  
cedents, ignored the counsel of distinguished  
Democrats, discarded principle, and nominated  
a Nebraska Populist for president. Such folly  
as self-respecting Democrats sharing  
responsibility, and leaves them free to act  
independently of existing political con-  
ditions.—Prairie du Chien Courier.

The silverites may succeed in disfiguring  
the Democratic party this year, but they can-  
not kill it. An organization which could  
survive the conditions under which it lived in  
1873 is immortal.—Prairie du Chien Courier.

**Congressional Candidates.**

MONTGOMERY, W. Va., July 15.—C. P.  
Deer was yesterday nominated for congress  
by the Republicans of the third district over  
J. G. Gaines.

**Held by the Enemy.**

Upon the beach he sat and sat,  
While others came and went,  
His sword he hid beneath his hat,  
Showed doubt and terror blind;  
His sweetheart passed, he didn't rise;  
He saw what he had lost and  
She little guessed the dreadful ties  
That held him while she went.  
For when the morning heart was flung  
He moved to no extent—  
Because he sat where some one spilled  
A tube of bile.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**JOLLY SABBATH DAY**

**FRIENDS OF THE FIRST REGI-  
MENT MAKE IT MEMORABLE  
IN CAMP.**

**OVATION TO COL. BRONSON.**

**A DEMONSTRATION OF WHICH THE  
EX-LIEUT. COMMANDER MAY  
BE PROUD.**

**COMPANY I IS CELEBRATING.**

**Justly Proud of Their Victory in the  
Team Shoot—Stray Notes of  
Camp Life.**

Special to the Globe.  
LAKE CITY, Minn., July 19.—Camp  
Lakeview has been flooded with visi-  
tors today and in spite of the Sabbath  
it has been a decided jolly day in  
camp. The weather still continues  
cool and the First regiment is putting  
up an encampment such as never been  
seen here before.

Last night was the loudest that has  
yet been spent in camp. This was due  
partly to Company I's magnificent  
victory in the rifle team tournament  
yesterday and partly to the fact that  
there were so many friends of the re-  
giment in camp. A St. Paul excursion  
party on the steamer Flora Clark ar-  
rived at the Lakeview port late last  
night, and today the 100 St. Paulites  
are enjoying the sights of camp.

Ex-lieut. Col. Bronson arrived in  
camp last evening for a couple of days' stay  
and the big ex-governor of the Minn.  
was given an ovation by the regiment  
at 10 o'clock last night that was enough  
to swell the head of an ordinary mil-  
litan. Every one of the ten com-  
panies with the first sergeants at the  
head, marched up in front of Maj.  
Price's tent where Col. Bronson was  
enjoying a smoke and the yells and  
cheers for the popular Stillwater man  
would do credit to a Populist conven-  
tion. The old lieutenant colonel was  
visibly affected and when the line of  
officers, Capt. Bean commanding,  
marched up to pay a tribute to their  
old commander, moisture shown in  
the eyes of Col. Bronson, and his  
made a pretty speech complimenting  
the much honored officer and express-  
ing the sincere regret every man in  
the regiment felt towards Col. Bron-  
son's late resignation. The Stillwater  
veteran made a reply and was then  
given a rousing cheer by the big  
crowd of spectators.

Capt. Haupt, chaplain of the re-  
giment, conducted divine services in  
the staff street at 10:30 this morning with  
his usual spirit. The street was filled  
with religious and military bands.  
The music for the occasion was ren-  
dered by a big male choir.  
The guard house was comfortably  
filled with the runners last evening  
and the hospital beds today with mil-  
men afflicted by the effect of "too late  
nights." Otherwise the sick list is com-  
paratively light.

E. E. Lee, brigade inspector of  
small arms practice, is in camp today  
and will look after the revolver match  
which will occur Tuesday afternoon.  
This is a regimental tournament,  
open to all three regiments, none but  
commissioned and "non-com." officers  
competing. The Second and Third re-  
giment men have already done their  
share in the shooting and the scores  
to be an exciting one. Three medals  
are offered, gold, silver and bronze.

Yesterday's company team tourna-  
ment will still be talked of, and espe-  
cially of the Second battalion. Com-  
pany I, has the silk banner flying in  
their street and are the envy of the  
rest of the camp. Company I, however,  
has no eternal claim on the trophy and  
the wind is very likely to be taken out  
of their sails next year. Private Olson,  
of G company, was awarded a gold  
bullet by Col. Beebe for making the  
highest score in yesterday's contest.  
Sixty-one out of a possible seventy