

ALEXANDER III still continues czar of all the Russias, a magnificent figure head, and nothing more.

ONLY one post office was named Hutton last week—and that in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

EX-CONGRESSMAN Murch continues to threaten Supervising Architect Hill with a broadside. Why don't he fire it?

The Springfield Republican is anxious to know what 306 Evans will do with the co-partnership of Raum and Rum. Ask Arthur.

It has been discovered that the new civil service rules contain seventeen grammatical errors. What of it? Arthur is President now.

LITTLE PHIL SHERIDAN will preside at the fifteenth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held at Cincinnati October 24 and 25.

The Philadelphia Times says that to most Americans the crowning of a king is like putting a wig on a clothing store dummy. Very well said.

PHILIP PHILLIPS, the world known singer, has sailed for Europe. He is to give one hundred sacred song services during the world's fair at Amsterdam.

That plaguey baseball umpire has gone and done it again, and the Springfield and Peoria clubs are in a mix. Won't somebody invent an umpire with four heads and eight eyes.

When David Davis, at the Centennial met the lady who is now his bride, his avoirdupois was 305. As he stepped upon the scales at Denver last week he made the record of 274 pounds. Simply that and nothing more.

The United Presbyterians at Pittsburg have hotly wrestled with the "big fiddle" question for three days, and the end is not yet. In fact it looks as though it was an invention of a discord by the devil to inaugurate a schism in that body.

A. BRONSON ALCOCK, who has enjoyed his share of the world's fame, is passing his last days at Concord, nervous and dispondent, a sad but not unnatural closing of a metaphysical life. He cannot read, but passes much time playing checkers. He almost incessantly mutters, "I am so old; so tired; let me go."

The New York Herald recommends the Republicans of Ohio to nominate Ben Butterworth for Governor, and heads its specifications of his bright and shining qualities by saying, "He is friendly to whisky." The Herald is a little off color in this its political sagacity. The Republicans of Buckeyeodom would not make any such admission as that regarding her public men, except after dark.

The remains of Ex-President Zachary Taylor have reposed for thirty-three years in an unmarked grave, at Louisville, Ky. On yesterday, Decoration day, an appropriate monument to his memory was unveiled with quite imposing ceremonies. It awakens quite a touching train of thoughts to note that the long delayed tribute to a man who was soldier and executive, once filled a large space in the thoughts of his countrymen.

The terrible disaster on the Brooklyn bridge yesterday baptizes that structure with death at the very outset of its use. The disaster was strange and senseless, but develops radical defects in both the management and plan of the bridge. It is strange that a foot path on such a structure should be allowed to be occupied by people going in opposite directions, and stranger still that the bridge keepers should deliberately open a death trap to relieve the pressure. After such a terrible experience the ferries will still be the popular means of communication between Brooklyn and New York.

Since a lady has been appointed superintendent of a public square in New Orleans, the Philadelphia Ledger urges the appointment of lady superintendents of the public squares in the Quaker City, urging with wholesome force that we are gradually emerging from the cloud of barbarism that obscures woman in many of the useful pursuits of life which are adapted to her tastes and abilities. If these places of rest for the weary, of sport for the children and of enjoyment for people of leisure are confined to the care of intelligent, public-spirited ladies, they will become clean, heartsome and beautiful, fragrant with flowers, grateful with shade and cooling grass, instead of being, as they too often are under the care of men, slipshod and uninviting in every respect.

The plan discussed in the internal revenue bureau for the reduction, contemplates the reduction of the present one hundred and twenty-six districts to ninety, this being, it is claimed, as large a reduction as is permissible without conflict with the public interests. By this arrangement Pennsylvania would lose five districts, Ohio four, and Massachusetts one. The revenues have been largely reduced by the acts of congress, and the multiplied list of collection districts must be cut down and expenses curtailed. But if this last is accomplished there will be a different arrangement than in Pennsylvania. In the York district it cost \$1,252 to collect \$600,000, while in the Lancaster district \$700,000 was collected at a cost of \$1,625. If deputy Commissioner Rogers, who is not a politician, is allowed to inaugurate the system he proposes, something beneficial may be hoped for, and expenses

reduced in proportion to the reduced revenue, but there is only a small probability of this during the next two years at least. Real reform cannot be secured until there is an administration in sympathy with the interests of the people.

DECORATION day was observed in St. Paul with greater pomp than ever before since the inauguration of the ceremony. A few years ago it almost fell into disuse, but the renewal of interest has made the latter observances surpass the first. In the afternoon the city was well high decorated. Banks and business places were closed and thousands of people thronged the cemeteries. What was true of St. Paul seems to have been true of the whole country. Telegrams from all parts of the country (many of which are omitted) give one uniform statement that the observance was more general than any previous occasion. It is a patriotic duty to devote one day in the year to doing honor to the memory of those who died to preserve the integrity of the country and the fact that the observance becomes more general as the years elapse, is a gratifying evidence of the love of country.

POLITICAL SUB SOIL.

The appointment of Mr. Walter Evans commissioner of internal revenue was a political contract. It is understood at the treasury department that Mr. Evans will not attempt to familiarize himself with the duties of the office, or attempt any mastery of the details of the service. All these matters are to be left to Mr. Rogers, the deputy commissioner. The explanation that is made in behalf of this policy is that less than two years remain of the period of this administration, that in that space Mr. Evans cannot inform himself regarding the rulings and methods of the department in general and especially in its dealings with the whisky industry, and have any time to attend to his political duties, he being under covenant with the President to deliver to Chester A. Arthur the votes of Kentucky in the next National Republican convention, and of course he must have time to secure his goods so that he can make the delivery.

If the deputy commissioner is competent to discharge all the real duties of the position, it is an outrage on the public service and on good government that he was not chosen as the responsible head of the department. In such case the service would have the abilities of an officer who is not a political adventurer, and is not under contract to prostitute the office for political corruption. Mr. Rogers is to be commissioner, in fact, he is to discharge all the duties. Still he is powerless to secure purity to the service in any degree in cases where absolute parity will come in contact with the supposed political interests of Arthur. Mr. Rogers represents government. Mr. Evans political intrigue and machine work. The one is a subordinate shorn of power to enforce in all official cases the authority of his office. The other is the chief, who can enforce or remit the laws of the country and the rulings under the laws, as may best please the ambitions and supposed interests of a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

This is a truthful picture of the scheming of "the practical politician" who occupies the executive chair at Washington, who is "on the quiet," fixing things to secure if possible the Republican nomination next year. He sees the advantage of having Arthur men for internal revenue collectors. He believes that the proposed reduction of collectors will give him a little eclat as a reformer, but that he will reap great advantage in having Arthur collectors for the consolidated districts. A gentleman who is inside of politics, who has been watching the internal revenue changes, says that in every instance where a collector has been removed he has been a Half-Breed, who has given place to an Arthur man, and that these changes have been made by the President's orders and without consultation with the internal revenue bureau. The new commissioner is to continue and enlarge this work. It remains to be seen what will be exhibited as a corruptionist and what power the men may have who are wearing Arthur's collar and drawing pay from the government as servants of its internal revenue.

The country will watch these schemers and note the effect their scheming may produce toward the attainment of the objective point of Arthur's ambition. Should this sub-soil plotting prove successful in capturing the Republican nomination, the people will see to it that their governmental affairs are turned over to purer and better men than the practical politician Arthur, and the shameless stool-pigeon Walter Evans. "The schemes of men aft gang alee," and the game that Arthur is playing will at some stage turn to the ashes of discomfiture.

Indignant Bricklayers.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The striking bricklayers held an indignation meeting this evening and refused to be bound to the agreement made yesterday by the committee of brick layers and master mechanics. They claim that after the agreement was signed by both parties, it was given into the hands of Geo. C. Prussing, president of the Master Builders association, that before giving it out to the reporters of the daily papers he removed one of the leaves of the document and substituted another containing a clause not in the original, under which the masters may declare any man not a competent mason, and may compel the bricklayer's union to issue an apprentice card to him. The men are very bitter and will not resume work to-morrow. Mr. Prussing's side of the story is not learned.

Religious Anniversary Meetings.

BOSTON, May 30.—At a meeting of the Congregational American College and Educational society at Boston to-day, \$135,000 was reported as having been given colleges during the year, and \$20,000 added to the permanent fund. The American board of foreign missions in its meeting at Boston to-day announced its fund had come to an end, and that \$99,000 had been asked for the year's work more than could be procured. The receipts from donations and legacies during the past nine months were \$343,000, and in the next three months it will be necessary to have \$150,000 more.

An Important Question.

PITTSBURG, May 30.—In the great struggle in the United Presbyterian assembly over the question of allowing instrumental music in the churches, after several days of argument, pro and con, a vote was taken on the majority resolution last evening which taboed instruments in the conduct of divine service, which passed 147 to 70. Of course there are lots of kickers, and a protest will be made at the session to-morrow.

A LIBERAL LEADER.

An Interesting Interview With Patrick Egan, the Irish Liberalist—The Condition of That Country—The Philadelphia Convention—The Pope's Intervention—The Part Taken in the Cause by Sheridan, Welch and Tynan.

A gentleman of medium height, compactly built and handsomely dressed in a customary suit of black, acknowledged his identity to a GLOBE reporter last evening, when addressed as Patrick Egan. This distinguished Irish liberal arrived in the city by the afternoon train from Milwaukee yesterday, and is a guest at the Metropolitan. His identity with the land league and the cause of constitutional liberty in Ireland has brought him prominently before his countrymen at home, as also in America. He is a prominent, influential and wealthy resident of Dublin, where he is engaged in milling, and came to this country late last February on business and pleasure. He was one of the most active promoters of the Philadelphia convention, and whatever of benefit shall hereafter result from the policy adopted at that convention, can be largely attributed to his efforts in procuring its assemblage, organization and policy. He visits St. Paul to confer with leading citizens of his nationality interested in the cause of home rule in Ireland and for other purposes, and while here, he may be called upon to address the people on the condition of affairs in that country. Speaking with reference to the present status of the Irish people, he represents them as suffering from the evils it is now sought to remedy. They have not yet recovered from the effects of a series of bad seasons, continuing from 1877 to 1880, followed by a partial failure of the crops last year. Politically the tone there is radically different from what it was four years ago. It was largely owing to the teachings of the land league, who are the people have been thoroughly educated with regard to their rights, "I may say in consequence of the adoption of American ideas on liberty and industry which have been spreading very rapidly in Ireland."

"What effect will the attempts at coercion now being made by the English government have upon the Irish people?"

"How are the convictions and executions which have taken place lately regarded in England and Ireland?"

"There was no fixed opinion regarding the innocence of the accused at the time I left, because the preliminary investigation was going on. But I know from letters received since I came to this country, the opinion now exists that some of those sentenced to death were innocent. In any case none have been convicted by law, but upon the ex-parte testimony of accomplices, and by the most flagrant packing of juries."

"How was it permitted to pack the juries?"

"That was very easily done. The panel was selected by the sheriff, who is a creature of the crown, and their composition was largely Tory. Another cause is to be found in the fact that the crown's peremptory challenges are limited to twenty. But these trials, and convictions and executions will have no effect upon the cause. Why? Because everyone knows that the assassinations were the work of a small number of men in no way connected with the constitutional agitation party. As evidence that the cause is being daily strengthened, the land league is organizing steadily, though quietly, and has now over 400 branches in Ireland, eighty of which are in Ulster, which is a pro-English province."

"So far as you have been able to ascertain what seems to be the feeling in this country toward the Irish cause?"

"The feeling in this country is everywhere extremely strong in its favor and all shades and sections of Irishmen are determined to loyally support Mr. Parnell's platform and the national league at home."

"Is it not only true of the conservative element, but among the liberals, the members of which prefer physical force, that a decided desire to give the constitutional movement a fair trial?"

"Have the effects of the Philadelphia convention been such as were desired and anticipated?"

"Largely so; old party differences have been obliterated and the Irish element has become solidified. Another result has been the attraction to its support of a very large number of the wealthy classes of Irishmen who have hitherto kept aloof from Irish matters. They are now joining the league. In Ireland the result will be to give great encouragement and stimulate more determined action."

"What do the leaders regard as the ultimate outcome of this agitation?"

"The attainment of some measure of home rule within a reasonable time."

"Very soon?"

"Do the people of Ireland regard their absolute independence as inseparable from the results that will be attained?"

"The hope of the Irish people for the present, within the constitution, is an independent Irish parliament, and among a number of English leaders of public opinion, the feeling in favor of such a concession is growing very rapidly."

"How is the intervention of the pope in Irish affairs regarded at home and in America?"

"It is looked upon as a matter between the pope and the clergy, and while we would regret to see the clergy prevented from taking part as citizens in the movement, their presence is not absolutely essential to success. In former times, when the masses of the Catholic people in Ireland were not educated as now, the priest, by reason of his education and position, was necessary as a teacher, more particularly as most of the great questions of those times were more or less of a religious character. Now, however, the masses are thoroughly educated and able to determine for themselves on matters of a political character."

"I see it has been suggested to Catholics to boycott the Peter's Pence fund. Will this be adopted?"

"While I would take no part in recommending such a course, I'm quite sure that the bulk of the people at home, and a great number of Catholics in America will not in the future subscribe as liberally to the fund as they have done in the past. From the Catholic point of view, I think it is a matter to be deeply deplored that the pope should have taken a course that would appear to be taken under the influence of the Holy See, and the questions of the Holy See in English politics and they have always been the most deadly political enemies of the Irish people."

Speaking to the alleged complicity of Sheridan, Welch and Tynan, in the Cavanish-Burke assassination. Mr. Egan stated that Sheridan had been identified with the land league in Ireland from its inception. It has been stated that he was going backward and forward between France and Ireland during the latter part of 1881 and the early portions of 1882. This Mr. Egan knew to be false. "I know as a matter of fact that between those dates he went to Ireland but once, and that was on business connected with the land league. The

entire evidence of Carey against Sheridan is that he did not know the latter personally, but was told that a certain gentleman whom he saw was Sheridan. Welch is a traveling organizer in England. I know him some few years ago, and to my mind he is not the type of a man who would be mixed up in such a crime. Tynan I never heard of until I saw his name in print."

RAIL AND RIVER.

But fifty emigrants, all told, arrived in St. Paul yesterday.

The railroad offices closed at noon yesterday, and employees were granted a half day's leave of absence.

Col. Grant, of the Northern Pacific, enthused yesterday over a bunch of grass, each spear of which was twenty inches in length, which had been sent to him from northern Dakota.

The announcement comes direct that the Chicago & Northwestern road will put on a through passenger train between Des Moines and St. Paul commencing with Sunday next. The run each way will be made in the night time.

Should the proposed change of officers of the Rock Island road, consequent upon the retirement of Hugh Riddle, president, be carried into effect, Sam Boyd, at present general passenger agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, it is said will succeed to the same position on the Rock Island, now held by E. St. John.

The thirteenth annual convention of the railway employees' mutual benefit association will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, at 10 a. m. Wednesday, June 13. A full representation is particularly desired, as matters of importance will come before the convention—among other things, the practicability of increasing the assessment to two dollars for each dollar of the "general department" into the association. Delegates are requested to come with members in regard to these matters, and be prepared to act in the convention.

Says the Chicago Inter Ocean: "The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has determined upon building a line into Kansas City. It will go from Ottumwa via the Chillicothe route, the company building a bridge over the Missouri above Wyandotte. The road, at the outside limit, will be in operation by the first of the year after next." In relation to this statement the authorities of the St. Paul company only have to say that it is but another of those whole-cloth fabrications which so frequently spring into existence; that there is no intention of doing as stated, and that, in fact, such a thing has never been talked of by the St. Paul people.

A well-deserved tribute was paid to General Manager McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton railroad Monday. At a meeting of the directors he was unanimously elected vice president—a new office which was specially created for the purpose. Mr. McMullin has just returned from a year's sojourn in California, whither he went to recuperate, his health having been seriously impaired by overwork and the intense mental strain resulting from a full appreciation of the weighty responsibilities devolving upon the officer intrusted with the general management of a railroad carrying millions of passengers every year.

Mr. C. H. Chappel, who has acted as general manager during Mr. McMullin's absence, was promoted to the full honors of the position.

The River.

The monster of capacity and perfection of river steamers Minneapolis, of the Saints' line, will leave for St. Louis at noon to-day. Andy Delaney says he has a limited number of rooms about the wheel as yet vacant.

That pet of the ladies, the Libbie Conger, of the Diamond Jo line, will arrive this morning to return to St. Louis at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Parties contemplating a trip down the river want to make early application to Cap. Long for a stateroom.

Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At the annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship company held to-day, President J. B. Houston reported that the act prohibiting the immigration of the Chinese had caused a falling off of several hundred thousand dollars, but that the number carried to Britain was not so small as it had been. The contest between Chili and Peru had been injurious to the company's interest but the work on the Panama canal has added to their freight receipts. The entire indebtedness of the company is now less than \$1,000,000 due to the Panama railroad company, which is being liquidated at the rate of \$20,000 per month. The net earnings during the year were nearly 5 per cent on the capital stock. The total earnings for the year were \$4,102,754, and expenses \$3,190,506. The following directors were elected by votes representing 160,000 shares: J. G. Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, C. P. Huntington, E. H. Perkins, J. R. Henry Hart, Wm. Keimison, Edward Land-erbach and J. B. Houston. They will organize and elect officers in a day or two.

Want to Mortgage Their Property.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 30.—The stockholders of the Consolidated railroad company of Vermont voted to mortgage their property to the amount of \$7,000,000 jointly with the Vermont & Canada road.

State Eclectic Medical Association.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

OWATONNA, Minn., May 30.—The Minnesota State Eclectic Medical association was called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day by the first vice president, Dr. E. M. Moorhouse, the president, being absent. After the appointment of the usual committee the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. E. M. Moorhouse, Owatonna.

First Vice President—Dr. J. P. Caldwell, Princeton.

Second Vice President—Dr. Hawkins, Blooming Prairie.

Treasurer—Dr. Whitford.

Secretary—Dr. Theodore L. Hatch, Owatonna.

Delegates to National Eclectic association at Topeka, Kas., June 20.—Dr. R. F. Lynch, Princeton (late of Grafton, D. T.); Dr. T. A. Caldwell, Blooming Prairie; Dr. T. L. Hatch, Owatonna.

Board of Censors—Dr. A. F. Elliott, Minneapolis; Dr. R. F. Lynch, Princeton; Dr. N. M. Cook, Cambridge.

Papers were read and discussions took place on subjects of peculiar interest to the profession.

During a performance at the Academy of Music at Pittsburg last night, an unknown man who was somewhat under the influence of liquor was mesmerized by the operators, and at the conclusion of their act they were unable to restore him to consciousness. Several physicians were called in, but up to midnight all efforts to revive him were unsuccessful.

THOMAS FESTIVAL.

The Matinee of the Musical Festival.

The second concert of the festival took place yesterday afternoon at the Market place. The audience comparatively was small for such a concert, many people coming late. Mr. Theodore Thomas took the baton exactly at 2:15, but after the overture had begun people still kept coming. This "late coming" should certainly be put a stop to, as it disturbs musicians and audience alike.

The concert opened with Wagner's overture to "Tannhauser," and was played with all the ease and grace with which the orchestra usually plays. The balance of the instruments are reduced to perfection and every member is at the complete control of the conductor.

Especially was this noticed in the passage taken by the wood instruments, followed by the violin passages, which were delightful to hear, just as if by one instrument. Then followed the Allegretto from the eighth symphony of Beethoven, one of this master's compositions, so entirely in his special style. The work is written E flat minor, purely classical in all its bearings. It was well received by the audience.

No. 2, a cavatina by Weber, "Flowers of the Valley," Mrs. A. Hartegein, a New York vocalist. Mrs. Hartegein is very pretty and has a good concert room presence, possessed of high soprano, well cultivated and is very careful and painstaking. The compositions allotted to this lady did not give her a fair opportunity to display her powers, even supported by such an accompaniment. The applause was generous.

Next came M'Pine-Rive-King with a Ronde in E flat by Chopin. M'Ve-King never fails to satisfy her audience. She played most captivatingly. The composition is petit and fascinating in style, full of pretty runs, which the fair pianist made to flow from her fingers in the most lyrical manner, every note falling on the ear like a pearl, sweet and lovely in quality.

No. 4, Hungarian rhapsody No. 2 by Liszt. This is a most majestic and massive composition, the theme in C minor, written in martial strains, full of deep, rich harmony. The composer abruptly leaving the sombre idea, jumps into a gay galop in F sharp minor, showing the quaint qualities of the instruments, and then introduces an interlude for the sharp, the whole composition ending in a burst of harmony. It brought down the house with its most genuine applause which broke forth again and again but did not succeed in getting Mr. Thomas to repeat it.

Mrs. Cole made her appearance, which was greeted by clapping of hands. Mrs. Cole has evidently captivated the St. Paul public. She was to have sung Schubert's "Benumbed" but substituted Mozart's aria "vo capete, from the Nozze de Figaro. She failed to make the impression she did at the last concert.

Then followed the lovely overture by Mendelssohn, "Midsummer Night's Dream," played exquisitely. The performance of the orchestra is entirely above criticism. The overture was well received. Second part of this number was the dreaming composition Schumann's "Trennerei." The composition is originally composed for piano, but has been arranged for the orchestra and has been most happily played. It never fails to please, and is a most interesting piece of concert room. It is perfectly refreshing to see the bowing of the first violins, as if by clockwork. In the closing of this number when the stringed instruments are united the effect is magical.

Mr. Fred Harvey sang Gounod's Cavatina from Faust "Salve di mora." This may be called a test song for tenors and they all try it, but very few sing it as sung by the great Gullina, who made his own. Mr. Harvey sang it fairly, acceptably, but did not make the impression which the song is meant to portray. Mr. Thomas' orchestra and Mme. Rive-King are great but the same cannot be said of the vocal members of company.

The eighth number Strauss' waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," seemed with its light enticing strains, and came also a relief to the audience. The heads of the young ladies began to keep time, and said, "It is so good to lose that music." The second part of this number brought the concert to an end, with the descriptive ballet composed by Leo Deliba, written in a suite of four numbers. No. 1, Prelude, Les Chatteresses; No. 2, Intermezzo, Valse lente; No. 3, Pizzicato, and No. 4, Cortege de Bacchus. The descriptive music is excellent, and serves the purpose of showing the powers of the orchestra in the descriptive musical effects of the descriptive musical effects of the concert; taken as a whole the concert was not nearly so satisfactory as the Monday evening concert, but this generally is the fate of matinees. The concert of this evening will bring the St. Paul part of the festival to the close, and it is to be hoped that it will terminate in a financial success as well as musically.

The Closing Concert at St. Paul.

Again the great hall at the Market house was crowded in every corner, to hear the closing concert of the festival. The festival, as a whole, has been a musical success, and it is to be hoped also, a financial one. The ensemble of the concert consisted of Thomas' orchestra, Mme. Rive-King, Mrs. Humphreys Allen, Mrs. Belle Cole, Mr. Fred Harvey and Mr. Remmert, and the festival chorus. The audience was large and appreciative, even larger than that of Monday evening, but as usual, were late of getting seated. Mr. Thomas took the baton at 8:12 and opened the concert with Schubert's symphony in B minor. The composition was unfinished, only the allegro moderato and andante con moto being finished. The first movement opens in a simple construction, a smooth running theme gradually working up to intricate harmonies, with some fine crescendos back to the first movement. The conception is quite original, but not so pleasing as some of the master's works but faultlessly played—and here the performance came to a halt to allow people to take their seats. Quiet having been obtained the orchestra proceeded with the andante con moto—the construction being much in the same idea as the first movement, only change of tempo.

No. 5, Tenor aria, "Sound the Alarm," from theatorio of Jadas, by Handel. Mr. Harvey's voice was not so timorous as such heavy music. He would do better to take compositions more suited to his capacity. He received a very generous applause.

No. 3, "Invitation to Dance," by Weber, adapted for orchestra by Berhoz. This composition is well arranged, being very bright and sparkling, and consequently popular. The precision with which it was played was perfect, and showed the different combination to great advantage. It was greeted with hearty applause.

No. 4, Piano Concert, in E flat, by Liszt, performed by Mme. Rive-King and orchestra. This number was a piece of perfection—absolutely faultless. Such playing is simply above criticism. The work is full of difficulties which were executed with such perfect ease that it was delightful to hear. Rive-King is a great artist; the liquid quality of her tone is unapproachable. Her effort was greeted by a perfect storm of applause, to which Mrs. King

bowed her thanks and received a magnificent bouquet of flowers.

No. 5, "The Damnation of Faust," by Berlioz. Of this composition much has been said and written, and certainly it is the most novel piece of composition which we have ever heard. It is bristling with difficulties. To say that it is appropriate we could not take upon ourselves to give an opinion having had no such experience, but leave that to the imagination of the listeners. Its effects are jerky and odd, and the composer has evidently labored to bring out every combination capable of being produced by an orchestra. It must be heard to be understood. Its originality is its success. The composition was exquisitely played, as everything is that Mr. Thomas produces. It was applauded to the echo and Mr. Thomas received quite an ovation.

The concert was brought to a close by Signor Jannotta, conducting the "Erl King's Daughter," by Gade. The composition is one of weird effects, just as could be naturally, indeed, into a composer's mind from an old Danish fairy legend. The music is most effective and entirely original and suitable to the poem. The notes were taken by Mr. Allen, Mrs. Cole, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Remmert, and the fairy by six ladies belonging to the society. The orchestration is full, intricate and sparkling. The chorus did splendidly and the effect, with the support of the splendid orchestra, was immense.

Thus closed the great May Festival of Music in St. Paul. Now that a beginning has been made, let it be the beginning of great effort for improvement in the highest branch of all art—Music.

STILLWATER GLOBULES.

It is understood that counsel for John Manning, convicted of forgery, will ask a stay of his proceedings, in order to take the case to the supreme court.

A chap recently discharged from the Wisconsin state prison was arrested on Tuesday last for indecent exposure of the torso. He was given thirty minutes to leave town.

Peter J. Dahlstrom, convicted of larceny at the present term of the district court, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, was yesterday lodged in the penitentiary by Sheriff Holcomb.

The jury in the case of William Armstrong, indicted for burglary, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was most ably defended, although his counsel, Mr. Wainwaring, had but a short time to prepare his case.

The physicians called to determine the mental condition of Thomas Holdship have declared him insane. Although the legal status of the prisoner has not yet been decided, the probability is he will be returned to St. Peter.

The suit of the administrator of the Jacobs estate vs. Samuel Judd and others, which has been on trial in the district court for the past few days, was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, the jury finding for defendants. Another of these suits was commenced yesterday, before Judge Crosby, that of Annie M. Opsahl, as administratrix of the estate of O. W. Opsahl, against the parties as in the case named above.

A brutal fight occurred here yesterday in the vacant lot on the north side of Westing's alley. The combatants, James Rainesbotten and Robert Duane, were in full enough to be quarrelsome, and to settle some dispute made their way to the place above designated. The contest resulted in Rainesbotten having his ankle dislocated in the worst possible manner. He was found lying on the ground unable to stir. Dr. Duane suffered the loss of a small portion of one finger. The last named was arrested, his opponent being under the care of a physician.

Decoration day was generally observed in this city, most of the business places being closed. The weather was all that could be desired, the rain the previous night being just sufficient to lay the dust. At 9 o'clock Mueller port G. A. R. formed in front of their armory and took up their line of march for Fairview cemetery for the purpose of decorating the graves of comrades buried there. In the afternoon the post and a large number of citizens proceeded to Baytown, where the greater portion of the programme was carried out. Mueller made a fine appearance as usual, although there was not so large a turnout of members as is generally the case on such occasions.

The Register and Abstract Office—A Stander Refuted.

To the Editor of the GLOBE:

The article relating to real estate, which appeared in the columns of the Pioneer Press of last Sunday, contained, among many other ridiculous and absurd statements, one to the effect that the offices of register of deeds and abstract clerk were in such bad condition that it was impossible to obtain anything like proper or correct service there; that "a perfect abstract was now-a-days a curiosity." Communications were forwarded to that paper denying these statements, which, with characteristic fairness, the Pioneer Press has seen fit thus far to suppress. This charge is one of great public importance, and should not be permitted to go unchallenged or unproved. The two offices mentioned under the imputation of incorrect and inaccurate work, and since the question cannot be discussed in the paper where the charge originated, the GLOBE is asked for space enough to set these offices right in the premises. It is possible for an error to be made in recording or abstracting, but it is decidedly improbable. It is possible, just as it is possible for the Pioneer Press to be right on a question, by the sheerest accident. No complaint has been made to the abstract office where the writer is engaged, of errors or omissions in the work done there, and it is not at all likely that such a state of affairs as that portrayed by the Pioneer Press could exist, and the office most directly concerned remains uniformly staid of the matter. It has been privately stated that it was not the intention of the Pioneer Press to call into question the accuracy of the abstract work, but that titles, not abstracts of titles, were meant. This construction of the words quoted above is absurd. The words in question have not even the merit of ambiguity. Besides, it is intended to say that "a perfect title to St. Paul real estate is now-a-days a curiosity," the ridiculous features of the article spread themselves into the broadest kind of a grin. The people of St. Paul, are certainly intended to be a surer mentor than the "titles" of the Pioneer Press who, having got beyond his depths in this, to