Daily Globe.

Official paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER.

One Year, payable in advance	$8 00
Six Months, payable in advance	4 25
Three Months	2 25
Per Month	75

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All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

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WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

The Washington News Bureau of the St. Paul GLOBE is located at 1,424 New York avenue Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure attention.

The GLOBE can be found on sale at t following news stands in Washington:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
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THE GLOBE AT CHICAGO.

The GLOBE has an editorial, news and business bureau at Chicago, with a special wire running from the Chicago to the St. Paul office. The GLOBE office at Chicago is located at room 11, *Times* building, corner Washington street and Fifth avenue. Visitors from the Northwest to Chicago are cordially invited to call at the GLOBE office, which will be found open during the greater portion of every night, as well as day.

The GLOBE is on sale at the following news stands in Chicago;

PALMER HOUSE,
GRAND PACIFIC,
SHERMAN HOUSE.
SUTHERLAND'S, 97 Adams street.
SUTHERLAND'S, Exposition Building.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	30.12	62	NE	Clear
La Crosse	30.09	62	E	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weatner.
Bismarck	29.98	68	E	Cloudy
Ft. Garry	30.06	61	S	Fair
Minnedosa	29.95	64	S	Fair
Moorhead	30.07	63	SE	Cloudy
Quapelle	29.71	67	S	Clear
St. Vincent	30.04	59	SE	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	29.86	71	W	Clear
Ft. Buford	29.91	71	SE	Clear
Ft. Custer	29.74	72	E	Clear
Helena	29.76	66	NE	Clear
Huron, D. T.	30.02	63	E	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.63	64	SW	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.20	50	NE	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather
....	....	....	NE	Cloudy

Amount rainfall. .00; Maximum thermometer 68.0; minimum thermometer 57.8; daily range 10.2.

River—Observed height 4 feet, 10 inches.

Fall in twenty-four hours, 1 inch.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U.. A S.

TO-DAYS WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1 a. m.—Indications for Upper Mississippi: Fair weather, northern portions light rains, followed by clearing weather. Southern portions easterly winds, northern portion north to east winds. Southern portions slight changes in temperature.

Missouri valley: local showers, partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

Bishop Foss' Address.

Extra copies of Wednesday's GLOBE containing the exclusive stenographic report of Bishop Foss' memorial address upon the late Bishop Simpson, can be obtained at the counting room.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The local markets were dull and quiet. Wheat at Milwaukee advanced ¼c. At Chicago wheat closed at Tuesday's prices. Corn declined ⅜c and oats were ⅜@½c lower. Pork was weak and 10@40c lower. The stock market opened strong and higher, and prices advanced ½@3 per cent. but considerable fluctuatings occurred during the day and the market closed irregular. Mining stock was inactive with firm prices.

THE Troy *Times*, a truly good Republican organ emits this howl of despair:

The treacherous Independents have been an element of weakness in Republicanism for a number of years. Their insignificance is only to be matched by their insolence. A great deal more attention has been devoted to them than they deserve.

Honesty in politics is a sin in Republican eyes.

THE small rumpus that Senator Pendleton, in his capacity as an assistant Repuolican, undertook to stir up in the Ohio Democratic state convention, shows that the party were wise when they turned that gentleman out and sent such a sterling Democrat as Henry B. Payne to the United States senate. Pendleton's pretensions are sound and fury only.

IN the Presidential campaign of a dozen years ago the New York *Tribune* bolted the nomination of the grand old party, when the candidate was a better man than James G. Blaine. Now it is heaping all the indecent abuse of which it is capable upon men who will not accept the unsavory nomination of 1884. The paper founded by Horace Greeley is now conducted solely in the interest of the Wall street power, whose favorite for president is the Republican nominee.

THE GLOBE records with pleasure the evidence that its strictures on the wicked Deacon Nettleton have not been in vain. The Monday's issue of the Minneapolis *Tribune* contains no report of the games of base ball at White Bear and Stillwater on Sunday. This is correct. If the base ball fiends are not reported they will not violate the Sabbath with their games, and we are glad to see that Deacon Nettleton has so far regarded the intention of the Congregation Club to expel him, as to omit the objectionable reports. There is still some hope for the Deacon, as he has evidently abandoned all attempt at publishing a *newspaper*. Lovers of base ball should subscribe for the GLOBE.

THE present editors of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* were in the preliminary canvases of 1876 and 1880, so hostile to Blaine, that now he is the Republican nominee they are forced to come out with a long double-leaded card signed with the full name of each stating that they will support the nominees of the Republican party, and Blaine in particular, so that the Republican public may not expect treachery. The course of these editors toward Blaine heretofore has been so violently hostile that it is deemed as among the impossibilities, almost, that any support can come to the man or the party from that quarter.

IF Mr. Dorsey is no longer in a position to make a President, he has vitality enough to mar the schemes of some ambitious to be made. Steve Elkins, Mr. Blaine's chief-whooper-up, had the ambition to be chairman of the Republican National committee. Dorsey exposed the fact that he was one of the Star route crowd who was inscrutably shielded from the vexation of investigation. Mr. Blaine was forced to drop the project of putting his "whooper-up" at the head of the committee, as his position and power were largely broken down by Dorsey's revelations. With the taint that is on him Elkins is not as important as it was anticipated he would be. One by one the roses fall.

NOTWITHSTANDING the gibes of the New York *Tribune* and other grand old party organs who are flourishing the slave-driver's lash, the New York *Independent* abates not one jot or tittle of its opposition to the Chigago Republican ticket and platform, but counsels another way to save the grand old party from wreck. This is its plan:

"How to be a sound Republican is the great conundrum since the Chicago convention. We reply in two parts. Repudiate the platform and the two candidates who stand on it; but look sharp after the state tickets and the congressional nominations. There is room enough here to save all that a consistent and patriotic Republican holds dear. Congress is the main thing, and Republicans who cannot act for the presidential ticket will find all the more reason for expending their energies on the congressional districts. It has not yet become necessary to bolt the party in repudiating the presidential ticket. We have had a Democratic house under a Republican president, and, should the tremendous blunder at Chicago result in a Democratic president, a Republican congress would leave the position virtually unchanged. We propose to give no aid to the election of Blaine and Logan, and we repudiate the platform they stand on. On the honored and honorable historic platform of the party no candidates have yet been put into nomination for the presidency. Nominate your congressmen on that platform and elect them.

THE campaign of fire is being begun by threats from the Blaine camp to punish all the men who voted for Arthur at Chicago who are in official life, and all officeholders who did not support Blaine for nomination. General Bingham, member of Congress from the First Pennsylvania district, is a marked man. In 1876 and in 1880 Gen. Bingham supported Blaine, but this year he saw fit to give his support to Arthur. Blaine boldly assumes that he will be elected, and declares that Bingham shall not be re-elected to Congress, that he shall not be allowed to make any speeches and that the Blaine administration will utterly ignore him. Col. Clayton McMichael, now United States marshal for the District of Columbia, wore Blaine's collar in 1876 and in 1880, but in 1884 he supported President Arthur. He has been notified that the first act of Blaine after his inauguration will be to turn him out. General Beaver is another marked man. He is threatened to the effect that he will not be permitted to be a candidate for the United States senate, as Blaine has decided that he will not allow any man to hold office, who undertook to support any candidate except the tattooed man. Blaine has decided that John Stewart must have the senatorial place. These are only the earliest samples of Blaine's threats, his preliminary organization of his campaign of fire. The work is progresssing well. The Blaine managers are rushing things beautifully.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The following official announcement of the reduction in the postal rates upon transient papers will be read with interest:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1884.

The following act is now in force:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals of the second-class, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, shall be one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, and shall be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed on said matter.

Approved June 3, 1884.

Hereafter postmasters will receive for mailing newspaper and periodical publications of the second class, when sent by other than the publisher or news agent, at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof.

JAMES H. MARR,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster General.

Under this law the postage on the GLOBE, when it is eight pages, is but *one cent* per copy, and when it is twelve or sixteen pages, two cents. This is a reduction of one-half in the rates, and is one which should have been made long ago. This tardy concession is, however, very gladly received.

GIGANTIC PENSION GRAB.

The Republicans in congress evidently fear that they are about to be thrust out, and hence they are endeavoring to make way with every dollar in the treasury before leaving. Not only this, but they are apparently laboring to mortgage the future, so that for the next half century there will be no surplus revenue. The pension job means any amount from $200,000,000 to thrice that amount. It is not conceivable that so prodigious and palpable a theft will be permitted to be perpetrated. Surely a Democratic House will not ally itself with the pension thieves and assist in, or connive at this robbery. No man sitting in the Presidential chair, whether Democrat or Republican would ever permit such a bill to become a law. Even the veriest thief in our penitentiaries would not have the audacity to aid in this scheme of public plunder, for the reason that he is unaccustomed to conceal his robberies under the guise of something virtuous and reputable.

What will this great party do for a living when the fateful Novembers shall toss them from their fat places which they have so long occupied, and force them to rely on their own exertions for a livelihood. Will the poorhouses be filled. Will the penitentiaries be crowded. Will there be an increase in the list of suicides? Will the forces and incomes of the relief societies have to be doubled? What will these fellows do who have for so long a time done nothing, save to put their hands into the public treasury when they wanted something and help themselves. Alas, there is coming a period of destitution. Charitable Democrats will do well to keep their old clothes and store up their broken victuals. There will be a demand for them after the next 4th of March.

WISDOM OR BLUNDERING.

The *Nation*, a very able and discriminating non-partisan journal published in New York has the following significant paragraphs, calculated to awaken in every thoughtful mind profitable reflections. They indicate the present drift of the public mind and political tendencies. Its sly reference to "Jefferson Davis," indicates its belief in a repetition of the chronic and fatal blundering of the Democracy. It is possible that common sense and enlightened judgement may prevail at Chicago, instead of blind personal partisanship and headlong impulse. It is well for the Democracy to understand that though the possibility of success exists, the battle is not yet won, and the fate of the contest is yet to hinge on the action of the convention at Chicago in July.

If wisdom, sound judgement, unselfish patriotism previal, and the motto "every thing for the cause and its principles, but nothing for men," only, so far as a disinterested selection of men to represent principles is concerned, success is possible, if not certain, and is worth fighting for. In view of official, Republican corruption, the banner of reform must be raised, such as Mr. Tilden vigorously presents as needed, in his late letter, and with a united, honest effort, victory may be made certain. More weighty responsibility never rested upon a convention, than will attach to the action of the Democratic convention to be held at Chicago, on the eight of July. The paragraphs from *Nation* above alluded to are these.

"The nomination at Chicago means the triumph of agencies which have long been at work for the disintegration of the Republican party. When it came out of the war, in control of an overflowing treasury and a vast patronage, nothing could have saved it from the clutches of the corrupt and jobbing element which rapidly grew up within its ranks as the old leaders died out, but the stimulous of new ideas and new hopes or the appearance on the scene of a purified opposition, offering a new policy for the national acceptance. Neither of these things has come to its rescue. The country has been on the whole too prosperous and happy since the peace to offer any soil in which the seeds of a new enthusiasm could be sown, and the Democratic party has continued to stand, with curious fidelity, for most of the things in politics and society which the bone and sinew of the Republican party hates and fears."

* * *

"Blaine cannot be elected, we look on as certain. Whether he can be defeated without ruining the organization which is being prostituted in the service of his selfish ambition, remains to be seen. The extent of his defeat—that is, the size of the majority which will remove him permanently from the political arena—will depend largely on action of the Democrats. They have now an opportunity afforded them such as has not presented itself for a quarter of a century. That they will make good use of it, all experience forbids us to hope. That they will offer deliverance or relief to disgusted Republicans by nominating such a man as Cleveland or Bayard, when Tilden, or Flower, or Jefferson Davis, or John Kelly is within their reach, is something which it would be very rash to predict. But as strange things as this have come to pass. Whatever happens, we believe a great political purification will be the result, and we shall somehow have a party which will represent the American people in its noblest mood, and will adequately express the national respect for the virtues by which governments as well as homes are maintained and defended."

ANOTHER PLOT.

There is another panic in England over the exposure of another infernal scheme, anent the discoveries made in the baggage of the man Patrick Joyce, who was arrested Saturday on the arrival of the steamer Illinois. Cablegrams say that the tube found in his baggage is "supposed" to be an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. The tube contained a liquid "supposed" to be explosive. The entire machine resembled a wooden leg. It was at first a "tube," then it resembled a wooden leg, and at the close of the cablegram the country, is informed that nobody could tell by looking at it, that the thing was anything but a log of wood. Either this is a very queer, and complicated machine, or else the English reporters are badly rattled.

It was a tube which resembled a wooden leg and which nobody, by merely looking at it, could distinguish from a log of wood. Following the discovery of what is supposed to be an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern, and which is a tube and a wooden leg and which nobody would suspect to be other than a log of wood, there will undoubtedly be a renewal to the English panic over dynamaite conspirators and a demand that the English government shall immediately notify this country that the hatching of treasonable plots in this country against Great Britian must stop.

In truth, the thing has gone too far. It was bad enough when Irish treason embarked from this country with its satchel filled with American bowie knives, dynamite catridges and things of that sort, but it is infinitely worse when treason wraps itself in such disguise that the ocultist of British detectives cannot tell whether or not it is a peddler of wooden legs or a merchant dealing in kindling wood or a smuggler of spirits. All they know is that they believe dynamite is at the bottom of the matter, and that the mysterious piece of baggage is an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. It is a tube, it resembles a wooden leg, and looks exactly like a log of wood.

The relations between England and this country are becoming daily more complicated, delicate and strained. Dispassionate people will not wonder that England is right in believing that matters cannot be pushed much further without a surrendering of amicable relations. Mr. Stevens, in Paris, it is reported, has said that the Irish nationalists are about to inaugurate a balloon war against England. A balloon service is to be started. Irish patriots miles up in the air will sail up over the towns of Great Britain and will drop dynamite cartridges into the very centres of the great cities. This naturally increases the feeling against this country, for the reason that Mr. Stephens once resided in the United States and this makes this country responsible from what is threatened by him from Paris, and when to this menace there is added the arrival on the English shores of Patrick Joyce all the way from Bellaire, Ohio, with what is supposed to be an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern, and which is pronounced by good judges to be a tube, a wooden leg, and a log of wood there is every reason to conclude that English toleration has reached its limit.

CURRENT COMMENT.

HENRY C. WORK, who has just died at Hartford, Conn., of heart disease, had considerable fame as a song writer. He wrote "Kingdon Coming," the great temperance, song "Come Home, Father;" also "Marching Thro' Georgia," "Rally Round the Flag," "Grandfather's Clock," "Slavery Days," "Wake, Nicodemus," "Babylon is Fallen," and others which had very large sales. His gift of song writing was a peculiar one. A subject would suggest itself to his mind, and oftentimes he would neither eat nor sleep until the song was composed and set to music. He always wrote his own accompaniment. Of all excepting four of his three score or more of songs both the words and music were original, and the title pages, even, of his own design. When the rebellion broke out he was a poor printer. He was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1832, and his father, Alanson Work, was in 1841 sentenced under the fugitive slave law to twelve years in the Mississippi penitentiary for assisting slaves across the Mississippi river.

THE *Nineteenth Century* gives a good deal of space to a foolish discussion of a cranky theory expressed by the word "telepathy," which is alleged to mean feeling at a distance the impulse of another mind through channels as yet unrecognized. There are two forms which telephatic phenomena are held to assume. One is that of simple thought transference, or mind reading, under the control of scientific experiment. In a mesmeric or phynotic condition, and, indeed, without it, experiments are held to have shown that impressions or ideas can easily be transferred from one mind to another by an act of will. The second form is that of a sudden, unexpected impression passing from one mind to another, as a sort of presentiment or apparition. The writers treat not at all of apparitions of the dead, but only of the living.

THERE was a streak of covetousness and prejudice in the late Jere Black, that is illustrated by the following anecdote: A lady once read him the poem of Longfellow's, "The Day is Done," enlisting his admiration for it without telling him the author's name, till he clamorously demanded it. Then he said, "what a shame that a *mere Yankee* should be able to produce such a verse as that, while I, an honest Pennsylvanian, am compelled to express myself in plain prose?" Judge Black's prejudice against New England and its men and prominence rather more than bordered upon the intolerant, and the more mature he became the more bitter he seemed to grow.

EX-SURROGATE GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New York has attended every Democratic Presidential convention since 1840, except that of 1868, during which he was in Europe. He personally saw Polk nominated at Baltimore in 1844, Cass at Baltimore in 1848, Pierce at Baltimore in 1852, Buchanan at Cincinnati in 1856, Breckinridge at Richmond in 1860, McClellan at Chicago in 1864, Greeley at Baltimore in 1872, Tilden at St. Louis in 1876, and Hancock at Cincinnati in 1880. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1856, 1860 and 1864, and traveled across the continent from Arizona to attend that of 1880.

A NEW tipple for the topers has been evolved by a French chemist which is labeled M. Levat's Melon brandy. The process of preparing this new intoxicant is thus described: M. Levat took the juice of six pounds of watermelon pulp, and having added a certain quantity of free sulphuric acid, he warmed the mixture, upon which the sugar became transformed into a mixture of glucose levulose. This product, which ferments directly, yielded ten quarts of perfectly normal alcohol. The beverage thus produced is said to be very tempting.

THE Paris *Morning News* takes this Frenchy view of a recent event: "James Gillespie Blaine has been nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States. We may say within the limits of strict impartiality that this result will please some people and disappoint others." "No offense sir, I hope," said Mr. Weller.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, now posing for a brief period as a farmer at Windsor, Vt., has lately added to his original investment by the purchase of an adjoining one-hundred-acre farm. It is supposed that he will devote the summer to fencing in the entire tract with some of his shorter oratorical sentences.

AN enthusiastic female correspondent, writing from London, photographs Millais, the painter, as having most beautiful eyes and red lips, with an extraordinary handsome wife and daughters that are "cherry-ripe beauties." It is to be hoped that the entire family will arrive by the next steamer.

BAR HARBOR, where Messrs. Blaine and Logan propose to spend part of the summer, is an island resort off the cost of Maine that stands well out in the ocean; but it is not nearly so much at sea as Messrs. Blaine and Logan, with all of their followers, will find themselves next November.

A GAUDALAJARA, Mexico, paper complains that it is not practicable to establish the telephone it that city, because society is so scandalously low and lewd that there is not a telephone apparatus where in answer to a serious question words are not wired which are disgraceful and obscene.

SENATOR FAIR positively denies the widely circulated story that he is to be reunited to the wife from whom he was separated two years ago. They both are on good terms and the $4,000,000 settled on her by the Senator is invested and managed for her benefit by him at her special request.

PARAGRAPHS like the following from the *Graphic* are the only testimonials that are bestowed upon the Fremont roadmaster: "Ex-President Hayes attended a public meeting in Cleveland yesterday. Nobody would have known him but for the brand of his forehead."

HUMIDITY OF THE AIR.

Why the Moisture of the Atmosphere Affects Comfort Under a High Temperature.

"How is it that the heat affects us less today with the thermometer at 90 degrees than it did yesterday with the mercury at 85 deg.? asked several visitors of P. F. Lyons, observer at the St. Paul signal office Tuesday. They may be replied to briefly that the thermometer does not tell all the story as to the "bearability" of heat. Other things come in to ameliorate or to aggravate the temperature—a breeze or the quantity of moisture in the air—"Relative Humidity." It is less comfortable on a hot, moist day, than on a hotter dry one. On last Monday the maximum temperature (at the signal office) was 86½ deg. and the relative humidity (or moisture in the air) was 79 per cent., with an effect by no means pleasant. It was a sultry "muggy" day, while on Tuesday the thermometer rose to a much higher point (90 degrees) but the humidity was lower then—52 per cent. or a fraction over one-half of the capacity of the air at that temperature leaving the heat much more endurable. It was thought by a great many people that Monday was as hot if not hotter than Tuesday, though the thermometer showed it to be nearly five degrees cooler. The sensible difference in the two days as respects the body is therefore traceable to the greater degree of moisture in the air during Monday over that of Tuesday. The term "relative humidity" or "humidity," it is true does not refer to the absolute quantity of moisture in the air. In the language of meteorologists the term "humidity" denotes the degree of its approach to saturation in the air, (or containing as much as it can hold). It expresses the proportion which the amount of vapor actually present in the air bears to that amount which the air would hold if it was at the point of saturation, ("dew point"), when dew, mist or rain is about to fall from it. When the humidity is recorded as 100, the thermometer and the "dew point" are equal, the air is completely saturated and rain is imminent, but if the humidity is recorded at seventy-five it contains only three-fourths of the amount requisite for saturation.

The warmer the air is the larger becomes the invisible vapor it is capable of sustaining and storing away in the interstices between its atoms. At the freezing point it can only hold one-hundredth part of its own weight of invisible vapor: at the temperature of 59 degrees the one-eightieth part of its weight; at 86 degress one-fortieth part, and for every additional 32 degrees of temperature its capacity is doubled. If fully saturated at 32 degrees of temperature it contains 2.37 grains of aqueous vapor per cubic foot, and at 60 degrees 5.87 grains in each cubic foot and at 80 of the thermometer 10.81 grains. Tuesday when the temperature was at 90 degrees it contained 7.61 to each cubic foot. Had the moisture in the air remained unchanged since Monday it would contain 10.20 grains per cubic foot at the temperature of 90 degrees. A fall in temperature from 80 degrees to 60 degrees throws down nearly five grains of water for every cubic foot of air thus chilled. A cubic foot of saturated air under the average pressure and temperature of 90 degrees, 429 grains (troy) of which 14.8 grains are pure aqueous vapor. With the temperature verging on 100 degrees, as it occasionally does in our "warm waves" the atmosphere at saturation would contain as much as 19¾ grains of water to the cubic foot, from which some idea may be gathered of the enormous rainfall possibilities of tropical clouds, which heated up directly under the fierce sun, are replete with evaporation from the great oceans under the equator.

When the amount of vapor in the air is considerable, as on Monday, it prevents the body from throwing off its surplus heat. The ability of the human frame to bear or throw off the high cumulative temperature engendered in our midsummer weather, under stagnant and moist air, depends upon several circumstances. Evaporation from the skin and lungs is perhaps the most important means the body has of reducing its surplus heat, as Dr. Max von Hettenkoffer, the eminent hygienist, has shown by the use of an apparatus for testing the quantity of water evaporated by men and animals. His experiments demonstrate that men at rest evaporate about two pounds only during twenty-four hours, but on a day of hard work four and one-half pounds of water. This explains how it can be that even with the hardest work the blood will not become warmer, but sometimes even cooler and what powerful means of cooling our bodies there is in an atmosphere favorable to rapid vaporation.

Coming To Stay.

Mr. T. S. Coffin, of Red Lake Falls, is in St. Paul hunting for a location where he can live till he can make suitable arrangements for building. Mr. Coffin came originally from Maine, and owns large interests at Red lake, which consist of a large interest in the Red Lake Falls and the milling interests there. The company to which he belongs has already a flour mill at the falls with a capacity of 125 barrels of flour per day, and owns 2,000,000 acres of virgin forest tributary to the dam at the falls of Red Lake river, and all of which if turned into lumber must necessarily pass over the falls. All the household goods of Mr. Coffin are on the way from Maine to St. Paul where he will reside and from which point he will manage all the business of the concern at the lake.

Arrests This Morning.

A raid was made by Officer O'Brien on Margaret Delfs' house of ill-fame on lower Seventh street this morning, and the proprietress and R. Killpatrick and Charley Gillboy were arrested and taken to the station at the city hall.

P. H. Patten, a very suspicious character with a burglar's jimmy, a lot of false keys, etc., was arrested by Officer Long at the corner of Seventh and Locust at 12:15 this morning and locked up at the city hall.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The Graduating Exercises of the Class of '84 Last Evening.

Awarding of Prizes and Presentation of Diplomas by President Schiffmann.

The day of days in the eventful history of every individual member of the class of '84, St. Paul High school, was brought to a successful and brilliant close last night at the Grand Opera house. Its dawning had been looked forward to with many a beating heart and throbbing pulse and the grand *eclat* with which it was enfolded among the days that were will be cherished for many a long day to come. Seventeen names completed the roll of honor. But it was evident that these seventeen were not alone in their feverish expectance of the event for at an early hour the Opera house began to fill, and every available seat was taken and it is doubtful if the grand auditorium ever presented a gayer and more magnificent spectacle than that which met the gaze of the class, teachers and the school board when they took their places on the stage. Ladies were dressed for the occasion and in many instances they had been as tasteful, as extravagant and as elaborate in their costumes as though they were themselves graduating in place of gracing the closing scene of the school life of sister, daughter, cousin or friend. There had been no effort made to decorate the house, the pupils rightly judging it folly to try to gild gold. The stage, however, had some very charming bouquets, or rather, garlands which were exquisite samples of artistic flower grouping, and under and arch at the back of the stage was spread upon a crimson ground in white characters the class motto, "Inter folia fructus," and the date '84.

Precisely at 8 o'clock, still observing the scholastic monition of punctuality, the class took its position upon the left side of the stage in a semi-circle, and the members of the board of education with the superintendent and Attorney Murray finished the circle, the princial, Prof. Gilbert, occupying the center. Behind this circle was ranged the full tutorial staff of the High school. Immediately upon the seating of the class Seibert's orchestra played Bach's Lustspiel.

The "Salutatory" was placed in the hands of Miss Clara Elbel who was chastely dressed in simple white, the only ornaments being a cluster of exquisitely tinted blush roses. Miss Elbel's welcome to the friends of the class had in it nothing pedantic, nothing labored, but it was a good, wholesome, sensible essay in which the fair young graduate told in a succinct manner what had been done in the four years at the high school. Of the seventeen graduates she said four only had taken a classical course. The others had studied those subjects usually embraced in a modern course, and she showed clearly and well how those studies had been prosecuted. The address was delivered in a clear, ringing voice, distinct and singularly accurate in articulation, and the young lady was self possessed, easy and graceful. At the close she was rewarded with floral devices which formed a pyramid around her, almost shutting her out from view.

Paul A. Conn followed with an oration, "The Almighty Dollar." Like the young lady preceding him, Mr. Conn seems to believe in good ringing, common sense terms and natural diction, to convey common sense views. The young aspirant to oratorical distinction has a good voice, and he does not abuse it by over taxing it but trusts to skillful management rather than strained effort. This gentleman received a perfect conservatory of floral offerings.

The High School Choral society, assisted by the orchestra, next gave very pleasingly "The Roll of the Drum," After which Miss Marion Banker recited an essay, entitled "Nil Disparandum de Gustibus," which contained a very pretty introduction, followed by good sound reasoning couched in choice language. Some parts of this essay were truly eloquent—not with brazen notes of high-scunding meaning, but eloquent with its richness in good telling, Saxon words. And the essay was excellently delivered, every word was uttered with a distinctness and force that reached to the utmost bounds of the vast auditorium. The ushers again had a hard time of it to convey the floral offerings.

Mr. Louis R. Plencher seemed to grasp the vexed question of what shall we do with it in speaking of "Our Bedouins," and fearlessly told his views in on ontspoken, forcible manner.

After some selections from "Faust" by the orchestra, Miss Mabel E. Baldwin delivered a most excellent essay upon "Art in America." This was one of the best essays of the evening, and excellently delivered.

Miss Lou Fowble followed with "A Question Under Discussion," in which she endeavored to refute the arguments of those opposed to higher education for the masses. She took the objections seriatim: (1) that the high school gave only a smattering; (2), the branches of study are useless in after life; (3), the poor taxed to educate the rich; (4), that high school graduates are not fit for the labors of life. Her sharp and caustic remarks were immensely applauded throughout.

Another chorus with orchestra, "O! hail us ye free," gave place to

J. D. Miller, who in a well digested essay proved "What fools we mortals be" for rushing through life at a break neck speed. The essay contained some very excellent epigrams, and, like all the others, was distinetly and clearly spoken.

Miss Marcia H. Roche furnished another good common sense essay on "How may a woman support herself," by pronouncing the "Valedictory" which she did feelingly and well and couched in excellent phraseology. Miss Roche has not a stirring voice, but she had not pronounced two sentences before she had comprehended the demand the large house made upon her powers, and by judicious modulations she satisfied it without seeming effort. Her concluding sentence, "the class is breaking up but let us save the pieces," will be remembered by every member of the class of '84.

There were two marked featuresof the exercises which cannot be too highly commended. The essays each and all of them were models of good English composition, and there was an absence of all flourish and insane sawing of the air in autometon fashion in the delivery. Another strong recommendation was the clear enunciation and distinct articulation of every one of the graduates.

A committee consisting of J. W. Dixon, J. W. Willis and W. P. Sanborn had been appointed to award a prize offered by Geo. Benz, Esq., to the graduate who should acquit himself or herself the best. At the close the committee reported that the whole class was recommended for distinct "syllabification," that Miss Fowble and Miss Banker were deserving of honorable mention, but in their opinion J. D. Miller was entitled to the prize.

Professor Gilbert then announced that the president's prize for the highest average was awarded to Miss Roche whose steady average through the whole course was 98 per cent. He then introduced the class to the president in a brief address. He told them that when people told them that their happiest days were over not to believe them. He did not share with the sentiment that school days are the happiest in the lives of pupils, and trust they would never wish themselves back in the High school again, for they should never take a step backward. He commended them to President Schiffman, of the board of education, as a good class. "No better had ever left the High school."

PRESENTING THE DIPLOMAS.

President Schiffman then addressed the graduating class as follows:

Young ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class:

It now becomes my pleasing duty to confer upon each of you the certificate which announces to the world, that you have by your ability, energy and careful attention to duty, as scholars, mastered the course of study provided in the common schools of this city. This circumstance is at once a source of gratification to yourselves, to your friends, and to the community in which you live, to yourselves because you feel a just sense of having overcome obstacles and won success. To your friends because their ardent interest in your welfare and confidence in your competency has not been disappointed. To the community, since it views with pride your successful completion of the tasks which the common school course has imposed, a result which will reward those who have contributed the means by which your instruction has been furnished.

The hundreds of our citizens who have assembled to witness the exercises of this evening, testify to the general interest in the cause of popular education which is everywhere manifested by the American people.

The public school system has been founded upon the theory that free government can only be sustained by popular intelligence.

You will not, therefore, meet the just expectations of the people, nor illustratate, rightly, the benefits of our education system, unless you display at all times the conduct, principles and aspirations of a good citizen.

Education, by the broader views of life which it confers, and especially by the moral lessons which all history and all literature convey, has a natural tendency to inculcate good morals. Let it be your aim in life to prove that education has wrought in you, not only an intellectual, but a moral elevation.

As children of the common school system it will be your duty ever to be ardent defenders of that system; that its blessings may be repudiated for the benefit of all future generations. Let your influence in any community wherein you make your home, stand for the liberal support and constant improvement of the public school. Let this support be given to efforts for the wide distribution of the solid advantages of a plain education, rather than to the plan of conferring an ornamental education upon a few at large public expense. The increasing millions of children in this country, the foreign immigration annually arriving, the many influences at work to corrupt public morals, will make the task of popular education one of ever increasing difficulty. To meet and wisely surmount this difficulty, protect the common school system from perversion and defend it against attacks, will be among the important tasks of citizenship which you will be called upon to undertake.

As you leave the guardianship of the school this evening to take upon yourselves, in some degree, at least, the duties of the citizen, you must remember that the active life of this world is a most trying experience. You will find your best endeavors often unsuccessful, your best intentions often misunderstood, *Never be discouraged*. What Edward Everett Hale describes in his famous lecture as "clear grit" has ever been a distinguishing characteristics of Americans. Do not, in this respect, fail to be true to the national strandard of courage, energy and perseverance.

I sincerely believe that you have, in your student life, formed too strong an attachment for learning to render in any sense necessary, on my part, an exhortation to continue the ardent pursuit of science, literature and the arts. Although to your minds the stock of wisdom you have acquired may seem vast and extensive, yet the longer you live the more truth you will perceive in the strange, though solemnly uttered statement of the attic sage, 'that he knew nothing.' Never let business cares, or other cares, cause you to forget your books! Let your library keep pace in its increase with your bank account! Let it never be said that Minerva has found you unfaithful worshipers at her shrine!

In parting with you at this time, we desire to present, with cordial earnestness, our congratulations upon your success in the past, our hopes for your success in the future.

The city of Saint Paul has placed in your hands the archimedian lever which moves the world. You live in an age of progress, an age of vast opportunities. We dismiss you in the belief that you will reflect credit on the institution which now confers upon you its diploma.

THE GRADUATE'S.

Diplomas were then presented to

Mable E. Baldwin,	Maurice L. Goodkin,
Marion Banker,	Elmira C. Lanpher,
Lydia Burkhard,	George H. Mead,
Kitt M Clum,	John D. Miller,
Paul A. Conn,	Westcott W. Price,
Clara Elbel,	Louis R. Plechner,
Marion Farrell,	Maria H. Roche,
Lou Fowble,	Mary Sewall,

Annie Warner.

Who constitute the graduating class of '84.

This brought to a close one of the most interesting and successful graduating class exercises ever given in this city, and as it is only a year since the new High school building has been opened, the public is early beginning to find "between the leaves the fruit,"

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises of the Girls' Department St. Joseph's Academy.

At half-past 2 this afternoon the closing exercises of the "Girls' Department" of the Cathedral schools takes place at the school building, corner of Seventh and St. Peter streets. The following is the programme of the day:

PROGRAMME.

"Down Among the Lilies,".....Chorus
Essay, Mental Werkness a Souree of Evil
.....Miss M. McBride
"We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm."

CHARACTERS.

Father.....Miss M. Larkin
Mother.....Miss R. McManus
Daugeters, Misses M. Grathwoll, A. Renius, N. Melady, V. Zenius, A. McGorry, H. Naughton B. Foley.
Dssay, "Man's True Greatness,"
.....Miss N. Melady.
"The First Te Deum,"
Miss A. Zenins and Semi-Choruses.
Recitation, "Eva".....Miss M. Larkin
"Voyage of Life."
An Allegory, Representing Worldly Influence.
Hermia, The Tempted.....Miss E. Myler
Terramia, The Temptress.....Miss R. McManus
Angelia, The Good Adviser.....Miss N. Melady
Faith.....Miss B. Foley
Hope.....Miss H. Naughton
Charity.....Miss M. Cosgrave
Affliction.....Miss A. O'Donnell
Penury.....Miss J. O'Keefe
Angel of Death.....Miss E. Buck
Recitation, "Advice to Girls"..Miss M. McBride
Essay, "Virtue Always Insures Happiness,"
.....Miss M. Larkin

Conferring of Gold Medal on Graduate.
Miss M. Larkin.

Gold Medal for Excellence in Scholarship
Misses M. Larkin, A. Zenzius, N. Meleday, R. McManus, M. McBride.

CONFERRING OF CROWNS.

For excellence