SARCASM IN THE SIXTH.

The West Side Union Gravely Resolves That the "So-called Mississippi" Does Not Respect Persons.

Commissioner Young Reviews the Prospect for Minnesota Grain—Our Syrup at New Orleans.

Little Brown Jug Renews St. Paul Friendships—More About the Telephones—The New Morgue.

The Police Court Racket—Adjusting the Plow Works Insurance—Ten Million Fish for Duluth.

Daniel R. Noyes Talks on Cuba—Probably Fatal Illness of Commissioner Oliver Gibbs.

Trouble in Montana Mines—An Evening's Entertainment—Picked up on the Pave—Nuggets of News.

FUNNY SIXTH WARDERS.

They Make Merry Over the Failure of the Levee Bill.

The West Side Citizens' union was called to order by its president at 8 o'clock last evening.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Hall, was read:

WHEREAS As it is a well-known fact that the so-called Mississippi river is no respecter of persons, and that in its annual rise and overflow of the flats and lowlands along its banks, the danger to life and property is very great, and,

WHEREAS, The matter has been a subject of consideration by the authorities of the city, and the said authorities have condemned and set aside a strip of land along the river front 200 feet in width, and have also given a fourth part thereof to an industrial association, namely, the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad company, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the directors of the West Side union, do cordially and earnestly indorse the action of the said city authorities thereon, and that we would respectfully but earnestly urge the said city authorities to take immediate action to dispose of the remainder of said strip of land to other industrial corporations as may be anxious to secure it, upon the same terms and conditions as were accorded to said Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad company, and while thus protecting the lives and property of the public, earn the thanks and everlasting gratitude of a long-suffering people, the entire levee being thus disposed of in a most just and satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the city authorities should immediately cause to be constructed an embankment south of the south line of said levee, the cost thereof to be paid from the appropriations for the increased salary of the city officials.

A motion was made and seconded to indorse this somewhat ambiguous production, but an amendment was thrown in to refer it to the sanitary committee to secure its interment out of sight, which resulted in its sudden burial.

HIGH WATER.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of Judge Wood in reference to the high price of water in this city reported that as long as the Sixth ward is not supplied with water we deem it unnecessary to investigate the matter and would recommend the whole thing be laid on the table. On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

The amount in the treasury was reported by the treasurer as $115.65.

Capt. Starkey arose and said the levee project was stone dead. He thought the members of its union should rejoice in its decease, but it was very evident the majority did not. He said the union had acted in this matter in good faith and had only wanted to protect the ward so as to have the work go on under the direction of the city council. Because there were no woodchucks in it for the railroads the last bill drawn up had failed to get through the legislature. The common council had power to grant all the privileges on the levee that a legislative enactment would have given. All the Transfer company wanted legislation for was to use it as capital for raising money in the United States The city attorney was his authority for saying that the city council would let parties in on the levee to improve it on the same terms offered to the Minnesota & Northwestern railway.

NO SANITARY REPORT.

Mr. McDonald called on the sanitary committee for a report, but Mr. Boles said it had taken no action, even to the extent of removing an offending hog pen which had been complained of. In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Erdmon about the Robert street bridge, he was informed that William Dawson had been deputed a special messenger by the mayor to lay the plans before the secretary of war, and would leave for Washington for that purpose next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Bales proposed as an amendment to the by-laws of the union that no politics should be discussed in that body and no endorsements of candicates be permitted therein. Laid over until next meeting. Capt. Starkey then offered the following:

Resolved, That this union will at all times be ready and willing to encourage any proposition having for its object the promotion and material interests of the Sixth ward, whenever the same shall be offered in good faith, and all matters of detail in relation to the same shall have been acted upon and agreed to by the common council of the city. Be it further

Resolved, That we appreciate most favorably the efforts of City Attorney Murray in behalf of the best interests of the Sixth ward, and hereby tender that gentleman our thanks for the interest manifested by him in the interests of the city in the recent application of the West Side Union Depot & Transfer company in relation to levee construction.

Mr. Erdman did not believe in this thanking Mr. Murray, for he didn't think he had done the ward any benefit in this matter. If any one was to be thanked for killing the Transfer company project, it was C. D. Gilfillan who said that it would take more than three weeks to decide what the Sixth ward wanted in the premises when the subject was first presented to him for consideration. It was he who had killed Cock Robin and no one else.

Mr. Boyd was against this endorsement of Mr. Murray, as he didn't want to make the the union a laughing-stock. Why, the same men who had got up in the union and indorsed Mr. Stickney and his transfer company proposition in one meeting with a resolution which was carried unanimously, in the next meeting got up and repudiated him and his scheme.

The roll was called and the resolutions tabled, 14 to 8, and the union adjourned.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Little Brown Jug Arrives in the City.

This well-known pacer, that still has to his credit the three fastest straight heats of any horse in the world, arrived in St. Paul at noon on Thursday, direct from Erdenheim. He came through by express, but was detained twelve hours in Chicago. He has been running out all winter, and looks rough, but his eye is bright and his health apparently never better. He was taken from the car at the union depot to a blacksmith shop on Fourth street, where his shoes, which were very smooth, were pulled off and he was reshod according to the ideas of Mr. Bonner. It was his off fore leg that troubled him when Mr. Bonner took him, but no sign of any swelling can now be seen, and if he is kept well balanced up it is believed that he will be all right. The idea of shoeing him seems to be to make the shoe on the off fore foot a little thicker on the inside, thus throwing the foot a little to the outside. After the little brown gelding had been shod he was taken out to his old home at the stables at Midway.

A COLD, MEAN DAY.

That Show at the Grand—Opera Next Week.

There were no thermometers lying around loose in the Grand opera house last night, but, judging from the size and hilarious frame of mind of the audience that greeted the "Cold Day When We Get Left" company, the atmosphere could not have been very chilly. Considered per se, the play is a trifle raw, and even the clever comedy business of several members of the company fails to redeem the intervals of stupidity. There is any quantity of horse fun in the action, and the vocal features and specialty acts are particularly enjoyable.

A matinee is announced for this afternoon, and the engagement closes to-night.

Major Hand's new opera, "A Social Wreck," will be presented at the Grand on the first three nights of next week. The opera will be rendered exclusively by local talent with a grand chorus of seventy voices. The sale of seats has thus far been satisfactory.

THE GRAIN IN SIGHT.

Commissioner Young Computes the Amount of Grain Left Over.

The following is a summary of the report of State Statistical Agent H. H. Young to the United States Department of Agriculture, as compiled from the statements of correspondents from each county in Minnesota, to ascertain approximately the consumption and distribution of corn and wheat in the state on the first of March, 1885, and to show whether they are greater or less than usual this year, thus indicating the comparative stocks on hand for future use. This investigation is further made to furnish farmers who have a surplus for sale to judge what should be the market value of their grains, and to know whether to hold or sell a surplus remaining on their hands.

CORN.

Proportion of corn crop of 1884 in state on hand March 1, 1885, 30 per cent.

Proportion of entire crop of 1884 which will probably be consumed in the state, 96 per cent.

Portion of crop sold to go outside of the state, 4 per cent

Proportion of corn grown in state as average of good and bad seasons for ten years, estimated as sound and merchantable, 83 per cent.

Proportion of crop of 1884 grown in state, merchantable, 98 per cent.

Average value of merchantable corn on hand, per bushel, 38 cents.

Unmerchantable and nominal, 20 cents.

Proportion of crop yet remaining in the field, 1½ per cent.

Injuries to cattle or losses from feeding moldy or decayed corn, none.

WHEAT.

Proportion of wheat crop of 1884 in state March 1, 1885, 43 per cent.

Usual distribution of wheat crop in state, 27 per cent.

Shipped outside of state as wheat or flour, 73 per cent.

The crop of 1884 was better in quality than the average, and averaged fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

The following

EXPLANATORY LETTER

accompanied this report:

The returns from county correspondents confirm what has been hitherto reported as to the excellence of grain crops generally in this state last year. In a limited district in the central western part of the state a drouth that prevailed last June injured the wheat somewhat, and five correspondents, whose reports apply to a territory covering twenty-two townships, claim a less than average yield. Complaints about low prices, injustice done by dealers and their agents in grading and weighing, and discriminations made by railway companies tending to prevent competition in buying grain are bitter, and generally indulged in by correspondents. The winter has been unusually severe in all parts of the state, extremely low temperature having been experienced from Dec. 10 to near the close of February, yet farm animals seem not to have suffered any inconvenience and are reported to be in excellent condition almost universally. Their consumption of forage, however, was much greater than usual. Owing to the low price of wheat it is the current opinion that a much less acreage will be sown this year than that given, while the land devoted to corn and oats will be much greater than last season, and a large additional amount of capital will be invested in stock and in dairying business.

A NUMBER OF BAD MEN,

And How Judge Burr Treated Them in the Police Court Yesterday.

And now the spring appears, and now the
Gentle William Goat doth feed, upon
The rubber overshoe that blossoms on the mead;
And eke the old hoop skirt doth sate his greed;
And soon the maiden rash will
Eat the deadly cream with her new mash,
Who beats the lady who compounds his hash.

"Stand back and give the star-eyed crank more rope," said the bailiff, alluding to the bard of the bull pen, who was about to give Clio another whine when the docket was called yesterday.

It was a motley crowd that faced hizzoner when the yardstick on the big clock pointed to 9 bells yesterday morning.

The star engagement of the day was played by John Allen and Charles Anderson, charged with holding Nels Nelson up to the tune of $400. Nels told how he had been roped into the saloon. He heard some one cry, "Everybody plays the wheel; everybody beats the wheel; five more on the reds," or something to that effect, and he went inside and gave it a couple of whirls, losing $25 or $30. This is all he lost in courting the fickle goddess, and after that he took a few bowls with Allen and the other prisoner, and the next thing he knew was nothing. The next day his head was as big as an inauguration procession and he was out his 400 bills. The case was partially tried and continued until to-day.

Paul Black likes a good cigar as well as anybody. He was accused yesterday of breaking into Grunhagen & Frey's factory and cabbaging (no pun goes) 1,500 seed-filler Havanas. The roots were found in his possession, and he testified that he had received them to sell on commission He was held to the grand jury.

Jacob Kingsbury, of the sign of the gilded balls, was charged with violating the pawnbrokers' ordinance and with keeping a junk shop without a permit. He was fined $50 on the first charge, and the same was suspended. As to the second count, he promised to take out a license.

Nels Frettson twigged the nose of one Mr. Scott, and it cost him ten bills.

M. Thompson, a would-be tough one, was charged with carrying a gun and the weapon was confiscated.

James Sullivan, a free lunch worker, promised to leave town and he was ordered to skip.

Frank Simpson is a bold, bad man. He went into Gifford's saloon and threw a glass of beer at the barmaid and then tried to rob her of twenty cents. He was sent out for ninety rocky days.

Down on High Prices.

We have put our foot down on high prices and intend to keep it there. Times are hard and people must economize, but it is no economy to buy an inferior article. Our clothing is made to wear, not merely to sell, because if a garment turns out badly we expect to make an allowance to the disappointed customer. We are not selling off to quit business or move away, but will be here to answer any calls, and whatever we sell is guaranteed in price and quality by an agreement to refund money for whatever is returned uninjured.

How are these prices for winter pantaloons?

STRONG DARK GRAY STRIPED CASSIMERE	$2 00
BLACK AND WHITE FANCY CASSIMERE	3 00
DARK GRAY PIN-CHECK CASSIMERE	3 50
VARIOUS FANCY DARK MIXTURES	3 75
HEAVY BLUE AND BLACK RIBBED CASSIMERES	4 00
HAIRLINE STRIPES, FANCY PLAIDS AND CHECKS	4 50
GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS AT AND ABOVE	5 00

We want the pantaloon trade of this city, and will get it if low prices and good goods will induce business. Boston One-Price Clothing House, corner Third and Robert streets.

An Englishman says that American girls don't know what to do with their arms. We have frequently noticed this and longed for an opportunity to say that if they would only hug back the difficulty would be solved.—Burlington Free Press.

Serious Illness of Commissioner Gibbs.

A telegram was received by Gov. Hubbard yesterday afternoon from Edward S. Porter, acting commissioner for the state at the exposition at New Orleans, announcing the alarming illness of Commissioner Oliver Gibbs of Lake City, at Washington, of diphtheria. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Commissioner Gibbs had gone on to Washington to aid in urging congress to make a further appropriation in aid of the exposition.

Paper Books and Briefs printed promptly and with the best of supervision at the GLOBE Job Office.

MINNESOTA SYRUP.

Like Our Butter It Receives the Highest Premium at New Orleans.

Seth H. Kenney, superintendent of the amber cane exhibit of Minnesota at the New Orleans exposition, writes the governor under date of March 2 that he has closed his labors as such. He says the fact has been established by the exhibit and analyses made that Minnesota furnishes the purest product from amber cane of any state in the Union. This is conceded, he says, by the highest authorities in the several states on this product. Mr. Kenney further states that he procured spoons and dishes and sampled the goods to thousands of the visitors who were astonished that they were produced in Minnesota. The planters of the South as a class were the most interested, one of these remarking that this exhibit of sugar and syrup had more interest to him than all else in the building, and another one said that "for my own eating I would rather have one gallon of this syrup than ten of ours." Julia Ward Howe, on tasting, said she was surprised at its "maple flavor," and she surely ought to be good authority.

The analysis on which the two grades of Minnesota sugar received each a first premium was made by the Exposition chemist, the inventor of grading this sugar, which process is to do so much for the Northern sugar industry, being J. F. Porter of Red Wing. Mr. Kenney made samples of syrup of fifty barrels each, on one of which two premiums were awarded, the first of forty dollars, for the best barrel of syrup, and a further premium of fifty dollars for the best barrel of any grade on exhibition. This was the highest award over all syrups exhibited, and the only barrel receiving two premiums.

Mr. Kenney, in conclusion, says he finds our exhibit has done very much for us with practical men. One gentleman from Boston said he used to think Minnesota could not grow corn, but now that it is actually making sugar he knows that the state has really a wonderful climate; while another said he had ever had doubts regarding the future supply of sugar as a home product, but this inventive genius of the Northwest removes them all and convinces him that this section of the country has solved this most important question.

SWEDE HOLLOW.

A Swedish Physician Thinks it is Not so Bad as it Has Been Painted.

Apropos of the discussion on the Swede Hollow question, a reporter of the GLOBE called upon Dr. Cassel yesterday, as being a representative Swedish citizen, and one who was likely to have some knowledge of the actual condition of affairs in the much-talked-about quarter. The doctor said that he had more or less practice in the Hollow, and in his opinion the sanitary condition was not as bad as represented. He found no malaria down there, though there was typhoid fever. The cases of typhoid fever which he had been called upon to attend were confined principally to males who had worked in other sections during the day, and in the cases of those females suffering from this fever, he had found that they were nearly all girls who worked out and had returned to their friends to be cared for while sick. None of the women who were there continuously were afflicted with it. As typhoid fever is generally attributed to impure water, this tended to show that the germs of the disease had been taken into the system elsewhere than in the Hollow. In the cases of fever that he had attended he had examined the water supply and had found it pure. Their water came from hillsides generally, was deep water and not surface, and it was not, in his opinion, affected by drainage from the hilltops The typhoid fever was not as bad in Swede Hollow as in other sections of the city to which his professional observations extended, notably along the lower Rosabel street section and out towards Arlington. Notwithstanding all this, the doctors did not want to be understood as representing that the sanitary situation in the hollows was just what could be desired. In fact, he considers the Hollow dangerous in the event of an outbreak of cholera in our midst. Cholera raged in the densely populated centers, as, for instance, the crowded sections of the far distant East, and its germs were rapidly generated in a damp soil. Swede Hollow was so damp that he had often seen the interior of the houses show evidences of it. He had great difficulty in impressing upon those in whose houses he had found fever the importance of ventilation. There were, he should judge, from 1,000 to 1,100 inhabitants in the hollows, and if the cholera came it might be necessary to clean out the place entirely.

TRAVEL TALKS.

D. R. Noyes Tells the House of Hope Young People About Cuba.

The Young Men's council of the House of Hope church have been having an interesting series of talks on travel by members of the congregation and others. Last night the fourth of these series of lectures was given by Mr. D. R. Noyes, who took for his subject A Trip to Cuba, and in a conversational way took his fair sized audience with him from the time of setting sail and gliding down New York harbor to the period of his departure from the island. The remarks were prefaced with a brief history of Cuba and the city of Havana, and afterwards came a description of the harbor of the city named, the parks, drives, buildings and social life of the inhabitants. The vegetation, the great variety of fruits, the foliage, and the different kinds of wood grown in the island, were dwelt upon at length. A visit to one of the great sugar plantations was made, and found an interesting part of the evening's entertainment. It may be judged from an allusion made to the consulate at Havana that the gentleman has not a very exalted opinion of the government representatives in this department. Mr. Noyes enlivened his descriptions by an occasional anecdote and frequent humorous allusions and incidents connected with his residence in the island of Cuba. A brief mention was made of that wonderful river called the gulf stream and short visits to little neighboring places of interest were also referred to. A cane made from native wood was exhibited, as were also pictures of various places. At the close of Mr. Noyes remarks he was applauded, one of the young men of the church arose and on behalf of the council and the audience thanked him for the agreeable evening entertainment he had given them. A table loaded with oranges in pyramid form was uncovered and each invited to partake. All retired with the feeling that a well-spent evening had been passed. These Travel Talks will continue indefinitely and there will soon follow a talk to young men by one of the ladies of the church, which will doubtless be in a humorous vein.

The Telephone Row.

In speaking of the row between the city and the Erie Telephone company yesterday City Attorney Murray said: "We held a meeting Thursday and Mr. Black, superintendent of the company, was in attendance. After hearing his side of the story, Mr. Otis, chairman of the committee, explained what the city would expect and required of the company and we gave our ultimatum very flatly."

"What were the conditions?"

"I don't care to state them, but if I had my way about it I would tell them to take their telephones out of the offices."

"What did Mr. Black say?"

"Oh, he wanted time to submit our proposition to his company and of course we had to give it to him. He said he couldn't receive an answer before April, so I suppose it is settled until then."

Ald. Otis was seen by a GLOBE reporter and on being questioned he said that he didn't think the telephone company would send any more impertinent letters to the council. "One thing is certain," he said, "if the 'phones are removed from the city offices the company had better arrange to lay their wires under ground for the city will stand no more nonsense."

The Plow Works Fire.

The insurance adjusters will tackle the St. Paul plow works loss to-day. Arrangements have been made by the company to occupy a portion of the Harvester works to finish up the work saved from the fire, and it is quite probable that the works will be immediately rebuilt, although to do this the company will probably have to be reorganized, as many of the stockholders lost nearly all they possessed in the fire. If the works are rebuilt, in which case a considerable portion of the injured machinery, including the boilers, can be utilized in some shape. The latest solution of the cause of the fire is explosion of some of the material in the finishing shop, where the conflagration first showed itself.

STREET SAYINGS.

The class in sarcasm will have for to-day's lesson the levee resolution offered by Mr. Hall in the West Side union last night.

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It isn't so very long ago that a young St. Paul gentleman of an amatory disposition took to ride a young lady not entirely unconnected with the stage. His innocent approaches to familiarity were received with apparent acquiescence, until about five miles out of the city, when the lady dropped her glove from the buggy. He alighted, of course, to recover the lost article, whereupon his lady consort quietly drove off and left him to walk home. The next time a young lady riding with him drops anything, she will jump out and get it herself.

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A good one on one of the best and merriest good old comrades of the town: He came in on a train of which he was in charge last Saturday noon. He was cold and hungry and wanted to get home, but some of his companions captured him and dined and wined him for an hour. He had with him a quart bottle of cream, which was presented him on his way in, and, after he got away from the boys, he bought a quart of bulk oysters, which he carried in one of those paper pails by a wire handle. Just at the last moment he bethought himself that the next day was Sunday and he ought to have a turkey for dinner. He rushed in to his butcher and selected one, and it was done up with about eight inches of straw paper, tied about the feathery wings by a single cotton string. He grasped it by the legs and got aboard a post-matinee car, almost filled with ladies, there being but two or three gentlemen among them. In trying to balance the bottle of cream under his arm and to keep his oysters from spilling, while he held a much needed strap, he dropped the turkey. It became time for him to alight, and he was studying how he should manage to reload without appearing more awkward before the smiling ladies, for the wrap had come off his plump turkey and the wings had spread out in the straw. He was, however, greatly relieved from his dilemma when a sypathizing gentleman exclaimed, "Say, why don't you let the turkey fly home!"

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Tom is a waiter at a St. Paul open-all-night restaurant, and on being summoned to take the orders of three colored men in company with one white girl, at 1 o'clock in the morning, said he is sure now that the "war of the races", which has been threatening this land of the spread eagle so long, is now over with.

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A well-known official, in talking to a GLOBE reporter about the defeat of the high license bill, said that drunkenness would be practically done away with if it were not for the custom of treating. He has had opportunity for observing, and believes that abolishing treating would solve the problem. If an anti-treating society was formed he would join it, or he would be one of fifty citizens to organize such a society.

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The following are the concluding sentences of an obituary notice received in this office yesterday: He died of what was supposed to be dropsy, he has been treated by several physicians for this disease, but a post mortem examination revealed the fact that his long illness, suffering and death was caused by an "abnormal deposit of adipose tissue about the vitals." It was interesting to hear the clergyman offer earnest prayer for the physicians that they might better understand their business.

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Little B. Jug, Esq., of Erdenheim, came to St. Paul yesterday on business, and is stopping at the Midway.

MONTANA COPPER MINES.

A Meeting Held in St. Paul to Consider the Advisability of Lowering Miner's Wages.

Trouble has been experienced of late in the Butte copper mines of Montana, in regard to the wages paid furnace men and laborers. A reduction was made in their pay but the miners would not hear of it, and the old wages were restored. To see what was best to be done and make future arrangements, Mr. A. Lewisohn, president, and Mr. S. Raunheim, vice president, of the Montana Copper company arrived in the city yesterday from New York and had a meeting with their Montana general manager, M. J. Mayer. Nothing was decided on, but they think favorably of opening some more mines in the territory providing satisfactory arrangements can be made in regard to wages.

Mr. Raunheim, when interviewed by a GLOBE reporter said: "In 1879 and 1880, when the Butte mines were first opened, the Northern Pacific road was not completed within a distance of 280 miles from the mines, and all the merchandise and necessaries for a mining camp had to be carted from the terminus of the Northern Pacific by ox and cart to Butte at great expense. Everything at that time was high, and

THE WAGES OF THE WORKMEN

had to be according. Good prices were paid for copper, and there was a big demand in the market for it, which equalized everything, making the mines quite valuable to us." After the Northern Pacific was completed everything of daily need was lessened considerably in price. Furnace men were receiving $4.50 per day and mining men $3.50 per day for ten hours work, and paid $8 per week for their board, but as the price of everything was lessened, they could afford to work for much less, and lately we made a proposition to the managers of other mines to reduce wages 15 per cent., which they all agreed to except the Anaconda mine manager, who would not join us in the action.

"Of course, unless the reduction was general we could not do anything about it but keep on paying the old wages. In the last year or two the price of copper has fallen from 24½ cents to 10½ cents. Of course we could shut down our mines, but if the price of copper falls to 9½ cents the Butte mines will have to be shut down, for there is no help for Butte unless a general reduction in wages is made. We have about 225 men employed and keep 12 calcining furnaces, 1 blast furnace and 2 concentrating mills in operation.

"IN FREIGHT CHARGES

we have nothing to complain of; I don't think the Northern Pacific company could possibly make a reduction in their rates, for they are as low now as they possibly could be to pay a profit to the company. Before the line was completed, the Union Pacific had a monopoly, and they knew it, and charged exorbitant rates, and as long as they had the power they tucked it on. The present anomalous condition of the copper market is due to the mismanagement on the part of the largest copper producers in this country, and extends itself also to the European markets.

Mr. Raunheim makes a statement of the production in the United States for 1883 of 117,000,000 pounds and 140,000,000 in 1884, an increase of 20 per cent., and he estimates that the production for 1885 will amount to 153,000,000 pounds, an increase of 9½ per cent.

THE HOME CONSUMPTION

in 1883 was 77,000,000 pounds against 40,000,000 pounds sent to Europe. In 1884 the home consumption was 70,000,000 and the European export amounted to 75,000,000. Mr. Raunheim estimates the home consumption at 77,000,000 and the foreign at 75,000,000 pounds next season. In Montana the production was 24,500,000 and 37,500,000 pounds for 1883 and 1884, and the estimate for 1885, 46,000,000 pounds.

The increased production corresponded exactly with the export to Europe, and a subsequent decline in prices on both sides of the Atlantic leaves the stock in reserve almost intact.

The above named gentlemen will leave for New York to-morrow evening, and will there consider what is best to do in regard to the Butte copper mines.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

E. M. Dean vs. S. D. Hodge, as assignee of St. Paul Harvester works; on trial by jury.

[Before Judge Brill.]

H. S. Livingston et al. vs. Mary E. Ives et al.; real estate case; on trial.

SPECIAL TERM.

[Before Judge Simons.]

In matter of vacation of Como Park village; decree filed.

In matter of assignment of Julius Lahony; order of distribution filed.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Insanity of Syre Lunnegroff; information filed; examination to-day at 12 m.

Estate of Patrick Cunningham, deceased; petition for final decree filed; hearing April 7 at 10 a. m.

Guardianship of Farwell minors; petition filed for license to sell real estate; hearing April 27, 10 a. m.

Guardianship of Foley minors; petition filed for license to sell real estate; hearing April 27, 10 a. m.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

James Sullivan, vagrancy; sent out of town.

L. Ellis, disorderly; dismissed.

M. Thompson, carrying concealed weapon; weapon forfeited.

George Colman, drunkenness; fine of $4 paid.

Paul Black, larceny; held to the grand jury.

John Allen and Charles Anderson, larceny; continued until to-day.

J. Kingstrom, violating pawnbroker ordinance; same, keeping junk shop without a license; continued until to-day.

N. Frettson, assault; fine of $10 paid.

F. Simpson, disorderly; ninety days.

Patent Right Insurance.

Articles of incorporation of the American Patent Rights Insurance company for protection of inventors against infringement on their patents, with main office at St. Paul and branch offices distributed over the United States, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday by H. Haupt, Jr., and Fred L. Chapman of St. Paul, and George R Cutter of Chicago, incorporators. The capital stock is $10,000 with leave to swell the same to $75,000, and the indebtedness is limited to $5,000.

The New Morgue.

The special committee on the new morgue held a meeting yesterday afternoon and examined the bids and plans received at the last meeting of the council. After discussing the subject it was decided to accept the bid of William Lettan, cost $4,190.

The plans provide for a brick or stone building, two stories high with a mansard, and to contain a reception, dissecting and recognizing room and an office, together with vaults for the dead in the basement.

MANKATO MATTERS.

Prof. Marteno, "the King of Magicians," is billed for Monday evening at the opera house.

Nothing other than routine business was transacted at the meeting of the board of education.

Mr. W. C. Marshall is contemplating starting an art school if a suitable place for a studio can be found.

Don't miss the orange race at the city skating pavilion this evening. Military band will furnish the amusement.

R. E. and T. W. Brown have returned from New Orleans, after spending three weeks visiting the great exposition.

The polo game at the Mankato roller rink Thursday evening was won easily by the Pavilions over the Mankato rink team.

The board of county commissioners have been in session for the past several days, but have not transacted much important business.

The social ball at the city skating pavilion advertised for last evening was postponed owing to the failure of the new instruments of the Military band to arrive in time.

The city council held its regular meeting Thursday evening at its rooms, Vice President Carney in the chair. Reports of the various committees and city officials were received and put on file. A new building for the hook and ladder truck was ordered and the bell now at the city hall will be taken to West Mankato. A new 1,200 pound bell will be ordered for the city. A number of bills were read and referred and a number more allowed.

CHICAGO CHARMERS.

The huge tracks of feminine gaiters in the snow are quite a feature of the Chicago landscape.—Washington Hatchet.

There is a woman in Connecticut who wears a No. 9 shoe. She could go to Chicago and be a queen if she felt so disposed.—St. Paul Herald.

Out West it is proper to speak of a party as "a great occasion," but the ladies look offended if you say anything about "a big feat."—Boston Transcript.

It will be a lamentable sight in another world to see the straight and narrow path blocked up by a few Chicago girls.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Chicago humbug has cleared thousands of dollars by advertising: "How every lady can make her feet small enough to wear a No. 2 shoe."—St. Louis Dispatch.

The first telephone message between New York and Chicago related to the size of a Chicago girl's feet. Not such a big telephonic feet, after all.—Fall River Advance.

Chicago makes more pickles than any other city in the Union. Nothing, however, is said about the manufacture of sauerkraut there, and yet for pressing it down there could be no weight superior to a Chicago girl's foot.—Boston Budget.

A Chicago girl falls down like any other girl, but the results of the fall are more serious. Just as a Chicago girl was looking at a man in the street, she sat down behind her feet, and the street was blockaded for two hours, till she could be righted and her pedal extremities got out of the way.—South and West.

"Buckle my shoe, Egbert dear," said a Chicago belle to her near-sighted flance.

Egbert went down on his knee like a true knight, but as he had lost his eyeglass his vision was a-little uncertain.

"Is this your foot, darling" he inquired.

"You bet," she said.

"Aw, pawdon, I—I thought it was the lounge."

Egbert is now disengaged.—Texas Siftings.

Quails in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

They are now so abundant that they throng the roadways. While rewards are offered by farmers in Southern counties for killing this bird, which destroys much grain, the Alameda and Contra Costa farmers say the quail is useful to them. It attacks their grain only as a last resort and chiefly subsists upon insects. Their destruction of ants is of incalcuable importance. The quail's great foe is the wildcat. The latter animal is prolific in the counties named. A quail nesting will cover fifteen to twenty eggs and nearly every egg will hatch. They nest once a year and during such periods the male is the most pugnacious defender of the mother and young. A man may almost strike him with a club. The wily wildcat, as large as four ordinary cats, will stretch himself out and put out his tongue; the male quail will appear and peck it, whereat the cat seizes his toothsome prey.

Gentlemen need not wear gloves at dinner parties, that is, if they do not have clean ones; but under all circumstances they must take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when they get a cold or a sore throat.

GRAND ARMY NEWS.

Department Commander Becker Issues His Second General Orders, Containing Appointments.

How the New York Department Helped Out a Comrade's Widow—The Sons of Veterans.

News of Meetings and Campfires Throughout the Department—New Posts to Be Formed.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

The following general orders were issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, MINNEAPOLIS, March 6, 1885. General Orders, No. 2.

First—The following staff appointments are announced:

Aides de Camp—R. W. Jacklin, Post 93, Waterville; H. Anderson, Post 9, Montevideo; William Pfænder, Post 48, New Ulm; John Hasty, Post 4, Minneapolis; J. K. Grover, Post 17, Murdock; A. J. Jaques, Post 40, Sauk Center; Charles A. Nichols, Post 13; Duluth; S. Raineri, Post 83, Northfield; W. F. Zwickey, Post 90, Crookston; T. W. Barrett, Post 115, Herman; E. H. Stevens, Post 21, St. Paul; John Pearson, Post 95, Pipestone; Ward F. Gray, Post 4, Minneapolis; B. F. Mosier, Post 1, Stillwater; Theodore Sander, Post 8, St. Paul; A. W. White, Post 5, Albert Lea; J. L. Twitchell, Post 2, Anoka.

Assistant Inspectors—George R. Seaton, Post 50, Minneapolis; John P. Davis, Post 38, Glenwood; Philip De Geer, Post 86, Howard Lake; A. J. Parker, Post 82, Ortonville; C. C. Whitney, Post 7, Marshall; E. H. Farnham, Post 31, Little Falls; W. C. Lincoln, Post 33, Fergus Falls; Allen Gerrish, Post 87, St. Charles; B. F. Goodwin, Post 54, Winnebago City; J. T. Bestick, Post 67, Detroit; F. A. Davis, Post 123, Faribault; John W. Clover, Post 127, North Branch; R. B. Plotts, Post 34, Worthington; George P. Johnson, Post 64, St. James; W. G. Banks, Post 16, Wykoff; John E. Middlemist, Post 73, Minneapolis.

The department has been divided into twelve inspection districts, and the department inspector will furnish each assistant inspector with the number of the district and a list of posts for his inspection, together with all information and blanks necessary for the work.

Second—The following comrades are appointed a committee on transportation to the national encampment:

Comrade E. C. Babb, Post 4, Minneapolis; Comrade W. H. Dixon, Post 21, St. Paul; Comrade C. A. Clawson, Post 126, Minneapolis.

Third—At the meeting of our encampment it was voted that a reunion of all ex-soldiers and sailors of Minnesota be held this summer under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic and that the legislature be asked to vote an appropriation to purchase tents, etc., for this purpose. The bill has passed the house and senate granting the appropriation asked for. The opinion of the posts of this department is desired at these headquarters at once, as to the best time for holding this reunion.

Fourth—Comrade James Cannon, Wilkins Post No. 19, Mankato, was elected at our last encampment as alternate at large, and should have been so announced in General Orders No. 1, in place of Comrade George P. Johnston, elected alternate.

Fifth—The attention of post commanders is called to the inclosed service card for use in the pension departments. Hundreds of worthy comrades have had their claims allowed on the information furnished thereon and it is hoped attention will be given to this matter; cards will be furnished on application to the A. A G.

Sixth—The proceedings, finding and sentence of the court martial in the case of Comrade William D. Layton, Burdick Post No. 3, Spring Valley, are approved and Comrade Layton is dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic.

Seventh—Comrades are warned not to aid James Cunningham of Post 13, Duluth. He was a member of Company K, Seventy-third Pennsylvania. His post repudiates him and they are trying to serve notice on him to appear before a court martial.

Eighth—The address of John Boothodry, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, is wanted by John Kope of Cady Post No. 2, Anoka, Minn.; the comrade is supposed to be in the Department of Ohio. By command of

R. A. BECKER, Dept. Commander.
H. A. NORTON, Asst. Adjt. General.

CORPORAL TANNER AND THE WIDOW'S FUND.

The following account of an occurrence in the recent meeting of the New York encampment is published at the request of a comrade, who wishes to controvert the statement recently made by a Minnesota paper that the "Grand Army has outlived its usefulness:"

A glorious scene was that in the New York encampment when Corporal Tanner reported his efforts to remove the liens from the home of Mrs. Murray, wife of Gen. J. B. Murray, residing at Seneca Falls. He said the amount of the indebtedness was $4,400, and that through letters to post commanders he had received $2,600, leaving $1,800 yet to be provided for. Then, in that burning eloquence of his, he told how it would be a burning shame to permit the widow of such a grand Grand Army man, who had impoverished himself in the interest of disabled soldiers, to become houseless and homeless, or driven from beneath the roof which had sheltered them both, because of their inactivity, and the lack of the usual generosity displayed by comrades towards each other, or the widows and orphans of those who had gone to their last roll-call.

Immediately contributions began rolling in. There were $100 bills, $ 0 s, $20's, $10's, $5's, and so on in such numbers that it seemed as if they had become like the rain from the clouds. The scene was an exciting one, but when Adjt. Gen. Squires walked to the front of the stage and announced that the amount had reached $4,600, the scene was one which baffles description. Men cried with joy, threw up their hats and shouted like madmen. Amidst the wild excitement Commander H. B. Davis arose and proposed three cheers for Corporal Tanner. In an instant every man in the audience was on his feet, and cheers such as never were heard before came from the excited assemblage.

Comrade S. Minnes walked down the center aisle, and, approaching the stage, tried in vain to be heard. When quiet was finally restored, he said: "I am not a church man, like Comrade Tanner, but upon this great occasion the spirit moves me, and I want the chaplain to lead off in singing 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

Immediately the entire audience arose and under the leadership of Department Chaplain Ballou, from a thousand throats there poured forth the words and strains of the old hymn more devoutly and feelingly than it ever came from the lips of men before. A telegram to Mrs. Murray was then prepared, informing her of the action of the encampment, and ordered transmitted to her at once.

SONS OF VETERANS.

George W. Penniman of Minneapolis, chief mustering officer of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, organized Elmer E. Ellsworth Camp No. 2, S. V., at Pipestone recently with eighteen charter members. Postmaster D. E. Sweet is captain, Frank J. Brown, first lieutenant, and Fisher, second lieutenant. D. E. Sweet and Frank J. Brown are delegates to the division encampment, which will meet in Minneapolis in May.

Gen. Lyon Camp, S. V., No. 10, was organized at Edgerton Feb. 23, by G. W. Penniman, with twenty charter members. A. K. Houck is captain, A. Gregor first lieutenant and A. G. Harden second lieutenant. A. K. Houck and Dr. G. M. Keller are representatives to the division encampment.

George W. Penniman, chief mustering officer of the Sons of Veterans, gave a lecture on William Lloyd Garrison and His Times, in the G. A. R. course under the auspices of Wilkins post, Mankato, Wednesday evening of last week. Mr. Penniman gave the same lecture for the benefit of Edgerton post March 5, and