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LEWIS BAKER.

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THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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☞THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT No. 11 TIMES BUILDING.

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NUB OF THE NEWS.

Gen. Lord Wolseley arrived at Suakim last night.

The number of votes registered in St. Paul is 20,955.

There is bulldozing in the St. Paul Harvester works.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice have started for home.

John R. Parshall was appointed postmaster at Faribault, this state.

Safe blowers made an ineffectual attempt on a St. Paul "box" Friday night.

The transcontinental lines are cutting rates between Chicago and San Francisco.

An Ashtabula, O., preacher, charged with bigamy, left the town and his loving wife and baby.

Minneapolis boilermakers protest against Gov. Hubbard's appointment of boiler inspectors.

Delegations from Dakota are in Washington favoring different candidates for the governorship.

It is stated authoritatively that Miss Sweet will have to give up the Chicago pension office to Mrs. Mulligan.

A decision has been rendered against the Sioux City railway in favor of the government for 6,000 acres of land.

Rumor says that a new union depot will be built in Minneapolis on completion of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific between the two cities.

Russian papers continue to repudiate the idea of submitting the Penjdeh affair to an inquiry, or of referring the dispute to arbitration.

Cleveland dislikes politicians, and those applying for office should be indorsed by their home preacher and not the wire pullers.

C. F. Wood, a merchant of Belle Prairie, Minn., in attempting to get on a Northern Pacific train while in motion fell under the cars and both legs were cut off.

Information has been received at London that Russia will accept England's proposal of mediation to determine who was guilty of violating the compact of March 17.

Removals from office are being rapidly made at Washington in consequence of the lack of appropriations. After July 1 Democrats will step into the vacant places.

The Standard says that the struggle of England and Russia for supremacy is India has begun, and that the struggle in not one of frontiers or one of fine points, but of international morality and competition for influence, credit and prestige.

By a fire in Billings early this morning the First National bank, owned by Stebbins, Mund & Co., the property of the recently consolidated Herald and Post and Rustler, and other valuable property was destroyed. The total loss was $40,000.

The victim of the Pittsburg trunk mystery has been recognized as Pietro Coruso, formerly a Pittsburg peanut vendor. The detectives think the person who had the trunk checked was in the union depot at Pittsburg shortly before the discovery.

READ THIS.

We desire to recall a scrap of history which is unknown to some people and probably forgotten by a great many others, and which we use in this connection to illustrate the hollow hypocrisy of the syndicate ring, who, professing to fight under the banner of reform, are in reality seeking to organize systematic raids on the city treasury. Some years ago the state granted to the Sioux City Railway company a subsidy of a large and valuable tract of public land. In the transfer of the franchise of the Sioux City road to the Omaha company these lands were reserved and held by the stockholders of the former company. The entire stock of this land reserve has passed into the hands of three individuals, and cost them the enormous sum of one cent on the dollar. By the provisions of the original grant from the state to the Sioux City Railway company these lands were exempt from taxation, and in order to preserve the benefits of this exemption the trio who are now owners of these lands claim to be the Sioux City Railway company. Thus a technical covering is given to the claim.

A part of this land lies within the city of St. Paul and has never been subject to taxation. The residue of it lies in Nobles and other counties of the state. While settlers have gone in and taken up and purchased lands all around the territory embraced within this grant, the syndicate owning it has uniformly refused to sell a foot of it, or if they offered it for sale placed such exorbitant prices on it as to render a sale impossible. The obvious reason for pursuing this course has been to have other people make improvements around and about it, thus yearly increasing the value of land which has cost them virtually nothing and on which they pay no tax. Two years ago an effort was made in the legislature to pass a bill to place these lands on the tax duplicate. Anticipating a move of this kind the syndicate went to work and secured the election of Mr. MERRIAM to the legislature for the express purpose of defeating this legislation. Mr. MERRIAM is the only son of one of the three owners of this grant and of course was to be relied upon. Their confidence was not misplaced, as he succeeded in accomplishing their purpose. Last winter the matter was brought before the legislature again by Judge Wilson, and after a careful investigation of the proposition, the senate passed the bill to place the land upon the tax duplicate. When it went to the house it encountered the opposition of Mr. DRAKE, who was a member of another family that held a third interest in the syndicate, and who performed the duty for which the syndicate had selected him in a manner satisfactory to the land owners, as Mr. MERRIAM had the previous session. And still the land is untaxed.

With this statement of facts before them the taxpayers of this city can readily understand why Mr. MERRIAM sees his way clear to spend so much money in the canvass for the mayoralty. If once entrenched in the office of mayor he would occupy a position of very great power in protecting his large and valuable real estate property from taxation. The amount of one year's tax on this property would go a long way toward making a return for the money he is now spending. This is only one of the many schemes which the syndicate ring have in view in their effort to get control of the city government. With MERRIAM for Mayor and MCCARDY for comptroller, the people of this city would be at the mercy of a ring that is now fleecing the state, county and city out of taxes properly due, and stand ready to manipulate any other job that may present itself, to the sacrifice of the public interest and that will put money in their purse. This one illustration ought to be sufficient to convince the voters of St. Paul that Mr. MERRIAM is not the man they are seeking to put at the head of the administration of our municipal affairs. The man who under the cover of a legal technicality will refuse to contribute his just proportion of the public tax is not the man to exemplify reform in any public matter. The hypocrisy of such a claim is absolutely disgusting.

THE HOLLOW REFORM CRY.

The GLOBE has pretty effectually proven that W. R. MERRIAM violated a public trust to further his private interests. It has shown beyond a possibility of refutation that in the absence of his colleagues he rushed through the legislature, under suspended rules, a bill validating a certain city ordinance, thereby putting it beyond the pa'e of repeal. That much is found in the House Record for 1883.

We have now come into possession of more facts that amplify the grossness of Mr. MERRIAM's offense. Previous to the introduction of that bill, Mr. MERRIAM was one of a syndicate of five individuals who held $75,050 worth of the stock (face value) of the St. Paul Street Railway company, or just one share more than half the entire capital stock. Of that amount Mr. MERRIAM held $30,000, or approximately two-fifths of the syndicate's holdings.

Now the GLOBE has it, on the authority of one of the five members of the syndicate, that when they sold out to the Minneapolis parties, they (the syndicate) netted on their stock over $100,000. This handsome profit, our informer states, would never have been reaped if the MERRIAM bill had not passed the legislature. The Minneapolis parties, headed by Mr. THOMAS LOWRY, refused to buy until it was passed.

No wonder Mr. MERRIAM could afford to spend $7,000 to be elected member of the legislature at a salary of only $300. He netted out of this one bill his two-fifths of the syndicate's profits—a cool $40,000.

A most worthy representative of the ring of speculators, whose candidate he is; a fit instrument to hold the veto menace over the council, to coerce that body to the hidden, but donbtlessly nefarious schemes, now represented in his candidacy.

A BROAD CHALLENGE.

Why do not the Republicans in some manner, when they make their wholesale charges of corruption in office— mal-administration, reflecting upon such worthy citizens as WILLIAM DAWSON, ROBERT A. SMITH, C. D. O'BRIEN or EDMUND RICE—why do they not specify some one act wherein they were remiss, wherein they have forfeited the confidence of our people or are deservedly to be counted as bad men? We challenge their hatred, and we challenge any well-formulated charge on any count they choose to make. Let these charges be specific and signed by the men who owe it to the public to parade their signatures over such charges. They have always lived here, are well known and most favorably known for these thirty years. These general charges of mal-administration on their part are founded on nothing but the desire of the Republicans, badly represented by the Pioneer Press, to mislead the thousands of newcomers, from whom they expect votes, upon their ex-parte statements of fraud.

WOMAN'S ORIGIN.

DARWIN having settled to the satisfaction of the modern scientific mind the origin of man, some speculation is now being indulged in to determine whence woman originated. We had a theory in the palmy days of childhood which we honestly believed, that little girls were made of "sugar and spice and all that's nice," but as we grew older the illusion was dispelled and we learned to our disappointment that they were the product of a rib. Even then in the innocence of youth it was a mystery to the childish mind why the crookedest bone in the human body should have been chosen out of which to make the loveliest object of creation. Not even a partial explanation of this mystery was reached until reading a sermon of JEAN RAVLIN preached in the sixteenth century in which occurs this sentence: "Man, composed of clay is silent and ponderous, but woman gives evidence of her osseous origin by the rattle she keeps up."

The interesting question as to the substance of which woman was made is one on which the various cosmogonies of nations widely differ. Probably the discoverer of these cosmogonies were men, for they seldom give to woman a very distinguished origin. The inhabitants of Madagascar have a strange myth touching the origin of woman. They say the great enemy appeared to the first man in Paradise and vainly pointed to him in glowing colors the sweetness of the apple, the lusciousness of the date, and the succulence of the orange. But the father of men remembered the injunction laid upon him by the Master. Then the fiend assumed the appearance of a refulgent spirit and pretending to be a messenger from heaven with a command for the man to eat and drink, consummated the fall. Shortly after a pimple appeared on the man's leg; the spot enlarged into a tumor which increased in size considerably to his annoyance, until at the end of half a year it burst, and from it emerged a beautiful girl. The first man was perplexed what to do with her, whether to throw her into the river which ran through the garden, or whether to give her to the pigs, when a messenger from heaven appeared and told him to let her run about the garden until she was of marriageable age and then take her to himself. He obeyed. He called her Bahouna, and she became the mother of all races of men.

There is something tender in the Greek theory of woman's creation. According to the Phœnician story PYGMALION made a woman of marble or ivory, and APHRODITE in answer to his prayers endowed the statue with life. Here is an idea of purity in the conception of the ivory origin. HESIOD, however, gives a different account of the creation of woman, for according to his statement she was sent in mockery by ZEUS to be a scourge to man. The sturdy old Scandinavians made woman's creation a sacred matter and fashioned her from nobler stock than man. He was of the ash, she was of the elm; and they called the first woman EMLA, which means a laborious female. In the old cosmic lays of the Scandinavians the primeval women are spoken of as good workers and model housewives. The Provencal troubadours caught the classic misappreciation of woman. Massilia was a Greek colony and Greek manners, tastes and habits of thought prevailed for a long time in the southeast of France, and while they regarded her as an idol puppet they did not know how to develop in her those inestimable treasures, the domestic virtues. In the opening of his poems on RENARD there is a fling at EVE by PIERRE DE SAINT CLOUD. He says that ADAM was possessor of a magic rod with which he could create animals at pleasure by striking the earth with it. One day he smote the earth and there sprang

forth the lamb. Eve caught the rod from his had, did as he had done; forthwith there bounded forth the wolf, which rent the creation of Adam. He struck and the domestic fowls came forth. Eve did likewise and gave being to the fox. He made the cattle, she the tiger; he the dog, she the jackal. The Provencal idea seemed to be that woman would devour all that man made. The extravagance of French females in the present day can be traced back to the days when this primitive idea of woman's creation was formulated in the Provencal mind.

Turning to our own country we find a number of myths relative to the first woman. The prevailing theory among the Indian tribes is that the Great Spirit, moved with compassion for man, who was wasting in solitude on earth, sent a heavenly spirit to be his companion and the mother of his children. This theory more nearly accords with that of the good pale face than any other. However, there are Indian tribes who tell a different tale and assert another theory. The Nanticockes say that the first woman was a muskrat. This is getting pretty well along toward the Darwin theory. They relate in their beautiful tradition that the ancestral Nanticocke was induced by the Manitou to take a muskrat to the edge of a certain lake and dip its feet in the water and to use an appointed formulary. Thereupon a change took place in the little animal. Her body was observed to assume the posture of a human being, gradually erecting itself as a sapling, which having been bent to the earth resumes its upright position. When the little creature became erect the skin began to fall from the head and neck and gradually unveiling revealed the maid beautiful as a flowery meadow on the blue summer sky, or the north lit up with the flash of the dancing lights, or the rainbow which follows the fertilizing shower. Her hand was scarcely larger than the hazel leaf and her foot no longer than that of the ringdove. The Nanticoke gazed with delight on his beauteous bride and his gratification was enhanced when he saw her stature rapidly increase to the proportions of a human being. The Kickapoo tradition is still more nearly allied to the Darwin idea of man's origin, but is not half so full of sweet sentiment as that of the Nanticoke. The Kickapoo belief is that the first men had tails. Very handsome tails they were, covered with long silky hair. The ancestral men became too proud of their tails and spent too much of their time lolling around the doors of their wigwams in the golden autumn evenings painting and adorning them. They platted the tail into beautiful tresses and wove bright beads and shells and wampum with the hair. At last the Great Spirit grew angry because the men forgot him in their idolatrous devotion of the beautiful and beloved appendage. An avenging spirit was sent to the tribe to demand an instant sacrifice of the cherished member as a forfeit for their oblivion to the Great Spirit. As tail after tail was laid upon the block and amputated the avenging spirit took them up and converted them into vain, noisy, chattering, frisky women. In support of his theory of woman's creation the Kickapoo to-day will point to the fact that woman still retains indications of her origin. She is beloved as of yore; she is still beautiful, with flowing hair; still devoted to trinketry. Still is she frisky and vivacious; and still as of old does she follow after man, dangling after him, hanging on to his heels, and can only be separated from him through the agency of an evil spirit.

There is a half-breed cosmogony that woman is compounded of three articles, sugar, tincture of arnica and soft soap. There are various other cosmogonies elucidated from internal convictions, assisted by all modern appliances of table rapping and clairvoyancy. But, after all, it is pleasanter to stick to the old Mosaic account that charming woman is made from our ribs, which we know come very close to our hearts, and thus to account for the mutual sympathy of man and woman, and thereby to account for that compassion and tenderness that man feels for her, and also for the way in which she flies to man's side as her true resting-place in peril and doubt.

POVERTY MADE A CRIME.

The state of New York needs reconstructing. Congress should see to it that the state is provided with a Republican form of government. Any state which has a law upon its statute book which makes poverty a crime should be blotted out of the Union. And yet that is virtually the condition of the Empire state, as was illustrated the other day in New York city in the Maggie Morris case. A burly police sergeant by the name of Crowley was arrested for making a criminal assault upon a poor girl. Crowley gave bail for his appearance to answer an indictment and walked off. The girl who was assaulted, owing to her poverty, was unable to give security for her appearance as a witness before the grand jury and was locked up in jail. This is the most complete travesty on justice that was ever known. And yet it is all in accordance with the statutory law of the state. That such a state of affairs exists in New York, where a shoddy aristocracy based on ill-gotten riches has grown up, is not so surprising. Yet it is a lamentable illustration of the demoralized condition of society under the regime of a moneyed aristocracy. Everything, even the laws and the decisions of courts, are constructed with reference to the power of wealth as the only determining factor, while justice and fair dealing as abstract principles are absolutely ignored. Any fair-minded individual would at once decide that in the case referred to Crowley ought to have been confined in prison and the poor girl who was the victim of his brutality ought to be allowed her liberty. But this condition of crooked justice is not confined to New York. Like a subtle poison this vicious idea of making wealth the standard of public morals and legal administration is stealthily and rapidly finding its way into all of the states and larger cities. We find a notable illustration of it right here at home. The Republican party has presented a ticket to be voted for at next Tuesday's election whose only recommendation is that it represents the wealth and aristocracy of the community. With the peculiar features surrounding the Republican ticket and the claims made for the candidates a vote for that ticket would be a vote for the establishment of the New York idea that poverty is a crime. And in the improbable event of Mr. Merriam's election it is not unlikely we will see the day when innocent Maggie Morrises will be looking out from behind prison bars while their assailants will be walking the streets, at liberty, and continue to be the liveried favorites of the bosses.

THE TIME TO BUY.

A recently published paragraph announces the sale of the old South Mountain railroad for $50. Think of it! $50 for a railroad! The purchaser is a lucky man.

The advantages of owning a railroad are too obvious for specification. There is positively nothing like it to give one a standing in the community, and when they can be had for the trifling sum of $50, everybody should have one even if he be compelled to borrow the necessary capital to buy it. What would Vanderbilt or Gould or Huntington amount to were it not for their railroads? They all owe their high rank to their railroad proprietorships, and the man who for such a pittance will let an opportunity pass to put himself on the financial and philanthropical plane of such great men deserves to grovel at the foot of the ladder all his life.

It is besides a liberal education to own a railroad. It is an accepted fact that travel develops and enlarges the mental faculties, widens a man's perceptions and gets him out of the rut of narrow-mindedness and commonplaceism. But to be able to travel on one's own road broadens him in every way. It makes him taller and handsomer and fatter and larger around the chest and higher and mightier and more holy. And all this for $50! We only wish we had the money.

There is no uncompromising ticket agent to be faced, no haughty conductor, no indifferent brakeman, no condescending porter, no train boy, no sandwiches, no pies—all such experiences are unknown to the man who rides on his own road.

Again, for the father of a large family of girls, it would be an exceedingly wise investment to purchase a few railroads at $50 to keep on hand for wedding presents. Nowadays, the proper caper for the old man, if he is well regulated, is a house and lot on St. Anthony hill or Dayton's bluff, costing all the way from $40,000 to $100,000. This is regarded as fairly generous, and is duly so reported in all the papers. But what would the Jenkinses of the past say of the parent who calmly hands his daughter on her wedding morning a clear and exclusive title to a railroad! Yet, taking advantage of the present bargains in this commodity, the cost of such munificence would only about equal that of a finely-bound family Bible, which is also frequently bestowed on such occasions. And the superiority of a railroad over a Bible is quickly discovered, for while the latter may be considered a passport to the world to come the former issues passes good for present use, and everybody knows the value of a bird in the hand.

Anyway you put it, railroads are handy to have in the house. We would advise everybody to lay in a supply while they are cheap.

The Pioneer Press on yesterday issued an "extra" containing a number of its editorials bearing on the municipal canvass now in progress. As our contemporary forgot to include two of the most sensible and the best written articles that ever appeared in its editorial columns, and bearing directly upon the canvass, the Globe does its neighbor the favor to produce the articles this morning, and we ask our readers to give them a careful perusal. One of them is an excellent and careful review of Mr. Rice's record as mayor of St. Paul, and the other is a testimonial to the capacity and business qualifications of Comptroller Roche. We are always ready to aid a neighbor in distress, and we feel assured our contemporary will appreciate our kindness in supplying its ommissions.

There is no more industrious "pooler" in this city than Mr. Merriam. He makes his money by speculating. With Merriam in the mayor's office and McCardy as comptroller the bonds of St. Paul would never bring 5 per cent. premium again. The lower they would sell the more money Mr. Merriam would make. That's the kind of a business reform the syndicate is after.

The Brooklyn Eagle says that among other interesting questions awaiting an answer at the bar of public opinion is the question whether Miss Cleveland's new style of wearing her hair in eoils on the top of her head will become the prevailing fashion. The probabilities are that it will become very popular with bald-headed ladies.

"Did you ever notice. how a woman takes the cork out of a bottle?" asks an exchange. No, sir. We let the woman notice how we take the cork out of a bottle. No gentleman will stand idly by and let a woman struggle to get a cork out of a bottle. It takes her too long.

The New York Graphic has given to a grateful public a picture of Gen. Grant's negro attendant. What has the public done that it shouldn't have a picture of the general's cook as well; and the chambermaid, and "boots," and all the rest?

Elizabeth Cady Stanton argues in the North American Review that Christianity has done nothing for woman. Christianity is probably trying to get even with her for that little affair which took place in the Garden of Eden some years ago.

Gladstone asked parliament for a credit of $55,000,000 and got it without a word. Some men are born lucky. We might get down on all fours and ask parliament for that amount of money and it's dollars to hay seed, and we wouldn't get it.

The Prince of Wales is colonel of sixteen regiments. It is said to be a glorious sight to see Col. Wales leading these sixteen regiments on to victory or death.

The report that Harrison, "the boy preacher," and Susan B. Anthony, "the girl lecturer," are to be married is said to be without foundation.

The plums begin to drop at Washington. Many of them are large and juicy enough to make the mouth of a Kentuckian water.

Patti and Nevada have finally concluded to eat ice cream off the same plate, but even yet each one wants her own spoon.

The Queen of May, like the Prince of Wales in Ireland, had a very cold reception this year.

Miss Ada's Sweet dream of victory was of short duration.

MENTION OF MEN.

The Prince of Wales can order beer in the German language.

Mr. Vanderbilt is said to sleep with a copy of Burke's Peerage under his pillow.

Private Secretary Lamont occasionally smokes a corn-cob pipe. He knows what is good.

Gen. Grant's physicians are feeling as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Lord Tennyson's latest struggle with the muse resulted in a poor specimen of waste basket poetry.

Secretary Whitney wears eye-glasses on account of being near-sighted; not because "it's English, you know."

Mr. Bissell of Buffalo, the president's law partner, weighs over 300 pounds, it is said, and is the proud possessor of three chins.

Cleveland, Blaine and Butler are the Christian names given to triplets in a Southern family. So much for the brethren. The cistern is probably called St. John.

Dom Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, has reigned for fifty-three years—longer than any other living sovereign. He was but six years old when called to the throne.

WORDS ABOUT WOMEN.

Emma Abbott's kiss has the rheumatism, according to an old-time osculator.

Queen Victoria will visit Ireland in the fall, just after the onion crop is gathered.

When Minnie Hauk sings in Berlin the Emperor William attends the performance.

The daughter of Secretary Bayard is a capital story-teller and a charming conversationalist.

Miss Emma Thursby will be three years older when she returns from her proposed trip to Europe.

Mrs. Barrios, widow of the late president of Guatemala, has seven children and $8,000,000 worth of real estate.

Mrs. Langtry has just added $10,000 to the sum invested by her in New York real estate, thus swelling the amount to $135,000.

The Home Journal says that Ellen Terry's visit to this country has had considerable effect upon the style in American dress.

The widow Barrios had the reputation of being the most beautiful girl in Guteamala when the general stole her from a convent.

The empress of Austria, in spite of her thirty-one years of married life, recently walked eighteen miles in one day in England.

Jay Gould has appointed a woman as freight agent at Castleton, Ind., on the Detroit & Indianapolis division of the Wabash railroad.

Knocking the Cant Out.

Minneapolis News Letter:

The Globe is knocking the hypocrisy and cant out of the St. Paul Republicans, who are conducting their local campaign on the Minneapolis plan.

SCINTILLATIONS OF WIT.

THE EPICURE IN LOVE.

Oh, ne'er was a maid like this lovely young maiden
I loved long ago in that far youth of mine;
Her cheeks were as red as the coral of lobster,
Her sparkling eyes glinted with deep lights of wine.
Her hair was as brown as the quail's russet plumage,
The perfumes of Araby came from her mouth,
And her lips ripe and full and deliciously tempting,
Recalled early strawberries fresh from the South.

And ne'er was a spring like the spring that I wooed her;
Its memory lingers though now I am old—
On that grass lay the hue of the tender new lettuce;
Those sunsets were gilded with mayonnaise gold.
The planked shad were boneless, the spring lamb was youthful,
The water cress fresh with the dew of the brook;
The sweetbreads cooked wholly, the croquettes all chicken—
In the days when we both read from love's open book.

TWO BUSY BUSINESS MEN.

First Business Man—Well. how is business, old man?

Second Business Man—First rate. We have only a hall bedroom left and my wife thinks she will be able to fill that this week. How is everything with you?

First Business Man—Splendid. We are always busy at this season of the year. The women must have spring millinery, you know. What do you say to a game of billiards?

Second Business Man—I was about to propose the same thing myself.

HARDLY WORTH MENTIONING.

St. Louis Citizen—That Preller murder was a terrible affair.

Chicago Citizen—What murder?

St. Louis Citizen—The Preller murder, at the Southern hotel.

Chicago Citizen (indifferently)—Oh, yes, I believe I did hear something about it. Yes, it was a bad affair—for St. Louis; but in a large city like Chicago the killing of only one man is looked upon as rather a tame affair.

Bob Ingersoll ought to think well of the Bible. If it were not for the good book he would not be able to clear $100 a night.

The disease which has troubled Gen. Grant was not cancer. It was "doctors."

MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

A new York paper complains that instantaneous photographs cannot be taken. It says that the camera has to be exposed one two hundred and fiftieth part of a second, and that that is as near instantaneity as the inventors have come. The New York paper does well to complain. There is nothing more tiresome than to be compelled to sit in a cramped position, with a ghostly glare in your eyes and the back of your head clasped in a pair of tongs for one two hundred and fiftieth part of a second. If the inventors cannot shorten this long wait to a reasonable period they had better give up inventing and go to work for a living.

BETWEEN THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA

Friend (to great actor)—How are you succeeding in your new play?

Great Actor—Bad business right along. The fact is I have become so identified with the character of Hamlet that the public won't let me play anything else.

Friend—Why don't you stick to Hamlet, then?

Great Actor—Because the public won't come to see me any more.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"That is rather a good picture of Bob Ingersoll," said a husband, handing a newspaper to his wife.

"And is that Mr. Ingersoll?" she asked in surprise, indicating a picture with her finger.

"No," he replied, "that is Jo-Jo, the dog-faced boy. Ingersoll's picture is just above it. They both show here next week."

Mary Anderson has sold her steam yacht Galatea, and given up the idea of being nautical. (For nautical read naughty gal, and there's your chestnut.)

TO BE DRANK WITH ENTHUSIASM.

"Gentlemen," said an after-dinner speaker, "I offer the toast, 'The advancement of our public school system and the encouragement, both by precept and (hic) example, of the moral and intellectual education of the young.' I call upon Prof. Blackboard to respond. Gentlemen, let there be no (hic) heel taps."

QUICKNESS OF REPARTEE.

Mr. De Dhumme (just introduced)—Aw—fine da'ay we've had Miss-er-er-Smith?

Miss Smith (tired already)—Yes.

Mr. De Dhumme—Aw—bids fair to be fine to-mowwah Miss-er-Smith.

Miss Smith (more tired)—Yes, but don't you think the weather is rather a dry subject for conversation, Mr-er-De Dhumme?

Mr. De Dhumme (brilliantly)—Aw—not when the weathaw is wet, Miss-er-Smith.

BY THE SEA.

The air was soft as woman's touch,
The breeze was flower laden:
Beside the sea we slowly strolled,
I and that lovely maiden.

The sky was calm, all earth serene,
One of life's dreamy phases;
But I alas! with anguish filled—
My new shoes pinched like blazes.

When a young man offers himself to a girl in an upright position, is it a standing offer or must an answer be given at once. A friend who is in trouble wants to know.

HARDLY WORTH WITNESSING.

A rural citizen of the Southwest who had been to town attended a dance in the evening and assisted at an execution the following morning. He was asked if he had had a pleasant time.

"Well," he said in a qualified tone of voice, "the dance was pleasant enough—for knock-down-and-drag-outs, and two ladies shot—but the hanging was 'bout the tamest affair I ever seen."

PREPARING FOR THE MORROW.

"There," exclaimed a farmer's wife wearily, as she sank into a chair, "I'm through at last. From 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night is a long day's work."

"Indeed it is," replied the farmer sympathizingly. "You must be very tired. You had better darn a few pair of stocking and go to bed, so as to be fresh for tomorrow."

A DIAGNOSIS.

John Bull (to physician)—Have you seen the premier, doctor?

Physician—Yes.

John Bull—What seems to be the matter with him lately?

Physician—Spring fever.

UNDER A CRAZY QUILT.

He slept and dreamt that the kangaroo
Had given a fancy ball;
The elephant came with the festive gnu,
The mouse with the ostrich tall.
A funny giraffe, that did nothing but laugh,
Dropped in with a centipede;
And a cricket and flea that had just been to tea,
Waltzed round with remarkable speed.

A wasp and a bumble-bee had a chat
Just over his little nose;
And a boa constrictor upon the mat,
Dressed up in his Sunday clothes.
A crow and a raccoon, in a fire balloon,
Paused over his bed to sing;
And a neat armadillo crept up on his pillow
To dance the Highland fling.

Then all, ere they left, made a graceful bow,
And out in the moonlight sped;
Except a ponderous brindle cow,
Which stooped to stand on its head.
The little boy woke and grinned at the joke,
Sprang out of his bed with a lilt;
"I can dream it all over," said he, "while they cover
Me up in this crazy quilt."

—George Cooper.

High Society Shocked.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—High society circles are again agitated by the filing of a bill for divorce by Sallie V. Thompson, against her husband, Charles Thompson, on grounds of adultery with Miss Carrie Moore, a young lady well-known in Baltimore, who went astray recently. The plaintiff is the daughter of Richard Hardesby, one of Baltimore's most prominent and wealthiest retired merchants. She is a beautiful women, and at the time of her marriage, eight years ago, was the recognized belle of the most aristocratic social circles. The defendant is also highly connected and has $100,000 in government bonds, which were left him in his lifetime by his uncle. The third party involved in the suit has gained much notoriety since her downfall. She is of good family, but quite unprepossessing in appearance, besides being lame. The evidence of guilt against Thompson and Miss Moore is conclusive. Realizing this fact he makes no denial. The wife has returned to her parents' home and Thompson to the residence of his mother on Chase street, opposite the mansion of ex-Governor Whyte.

MORMON UPRISING.

Protesting Against Persecution--Some Startling Declarations.

SALT LAKE, May 2.—Meetings were held throughout Utah, Idaho and Arizona to-day, at all the Mormon tabernacles, at which a "Declaration of Grievances and Protest," which had been formulated at a general conference of the Mormon church, April 5, was read. The declaration is addressed to the president and people of the United States. It begins by saying: A condition of affairs imperiling the vital interests of a vast majority of the people of Utah and their co-religionists in neighboring states and territories impels us, their representatives, to address you. Our rights as American citizens are trampled upon, and believing it our imperative duty, in the presence of such a danger, to protest against the gigantic evil which threatens not our liberties, but the liberty of every free man, we, in general mass meeting assembled, in the name of freedom, justice and humanity, make this appeal for relief and protection. If we are unpopular with our fellow-countrymen, it is our religion which makes us so. We are a small minority in their midst, but we haye yet to learn that these are grounds upon which to justify, in a land of liberty, the

ACTS OF OPPRESSION

which we as a people from the beginning of our history have been made to suffer. As to our religious faith, it is based upon evidence which to our minds is conclusive, convictions not to be destroyed by legislative enactment or judicial decisions. Force may enslave the body but it cannot convince the mind to yield at the demand of legislature, or judge the rights of conscience, which would prove us recreant to every duty we owe to God and man. Among the principles of our religion is that of immediate revelation from God. One of the doctrines so revealed is celestial or plural marriage, for which ostensibly we are stigmatized and hated. This is a vital part of our religion, the decisions of courts to the contrary notwithstanding. The declaration, then, in defending the practice of polygamy, declares the practice as understood among occidental nations is a system of sensuality; but the Latter Day Saints believe the marriage is one which, when properly solemnized, exists in eternity. Every faithful woman in the church believes that in order to

INSURE HER EXALTATION

in the presence of God she should be married or sealed to an upright, faithful man. The declaration then says: "Acting upon this belief, these alliances are formed while on the earth, on the principle that the man is not without the woman, nor the woman without the man in the Lord. They firmly believe that God has revealed this to them as a command, but while patriarchal marriage, as it is termed, is a part of their faith and practice, they have no idea that it should become universal. The equality of the sexes, if no other reason, would prevent this. It is a mistaken idea that our church favors the propagation of this doctrine or seeks to establish as a universal system. At the same time we fully believe that women should be married, even if two or three of them as in the family of Abraham, Jacob and, others, become wives of one man. Instead, therefore, of our system of marriage

PROMOTING SENSUALITY,

experience has proved that it checks it, and instead of being destructive of family relation, it is preservative of it. The declaration then asserts that the Edmunds law, which provides for the punishment of polygamy, but also cohabitation with more than one woman, whether in marriage relation or outside of it is made to operate upon one class of people only—the Mormons—and yet of the non-Mormon class, who transgress the law, their name is legion. The male paramour of the mistress and harlot, secure from prosecution, walk the streets in open day. No United States official puts a "spotter" on his trail or makes an effort to drag his deeds of shame and guilt before a judge and jury for investigation and punishment, but note the contrast; The Utah, Idaho and Arizona concerted assault is made upon the "Mormon" people. "Spotters" and spies dog their footsteps. Delators thrust themselves into

BED CHAMBERS,

and watch at windows. Children are questioned upon the streets as to the material relations of their parents. Families are dragged before commissioners and grand juries, and on pain of punishment for contempt are compelled to testify against their fathers and husbands. Modest woman are made to answer shameful, indecent questions as to the sexual relations of men and women. Attempts are made to bribe men to work up cases against their neighbors. Notoriously disreputable characters are employed to spy into a man's family relation." The document concludes by protesting against these forms of abuse and closes by saying: "We respectfully ask for the appointment by the president of a commission to fairly and thoroughly investigate the Utah situation, and, pending its report. we solemnly protest against the continuance of this merciless crusade."

Grant Works on His Book.

NEW YORK, May 2.—"The general worked on his book to-day," said Col. Fred Grant, "for over two hours, and will, on Monday, resume the dictating, after which he will take four or five days rest, collecting data for future dictation. This will, I hope, finish the work. Of course several revisions will be necessary, but the general is so concise that it will not be much." A statement has appeared in one of the papers that the general has resumed smoking again. Is such the case?" "No," said the colonel. "There is not a word of truth in the matter. A few days ago the doctors told father if he wanted to smoke a cigar he might do so, but he has not and will not do so. Perhaps some parties who have seen me at the window smoking may have mistaken me for father, but the story is cut out of whole cloth. The general's condition is the same, although the swelling in his throat has increased very perceptibly. The pain has not increased very materially. We kept the doctor last night at father's solicitation, though he is no worse to-night. I will have to keep all visitors from him in the future. I cannot tell what the state of his throat is at present. After the consultation to-morrow we will know definitely what progress the disease has made. He is cheerful and I think will progress even better than before when his book is finished. I want you to contradict the story about the smoking in the most positive terms." Dr. Douglas came at 10 o'clock and will stay all night.

Cattlemen in a Row.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 2.—There is trouble brewing between the cattlemen of North and South Texas. North Texas cattlemen propose to establish a quarantine against all cattle south of the line of the Texas & Pacific railway track. A special meeting of the executive committee for the Southwestern Live Stock association (which is one of the largest and strongest associations in the United States) was held here yesterday with closed doors. The Pan Handle quarantine was the subject of discussion. It is not yet known what action was determined upon, but the spirit of Siouthern Texas cattlemen is that no such arbitrary line as the one proposed can be maintained.

A Scandinavian Banquet.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Scandinavian residents of New York tendered a banquet to the newly-appointed minister to Denmark, Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson of Chicago, at the Hotel Hungarian to-night. Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyeson made the speech of welcome. Prof. Anderson responded, saying that he was going to Copenhagen with an honest purpose to serve his country and his fatherland. After the dinner a public reception was held in Beethoven hall.

IMPORTANT LAND CASE

The Sioux City Land Question of 6,000 Acres Decided in Favor of the Government.

The Volume of Business Out of St. Paul and Minneapolis Last Week Reported Light.

Cut Rates Demoralizing Northwestern Business--The St. Paul & Northern Pacific Short-Line.

Sioux City Land Case.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In the case of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway company vs. the United States, involving certain particularly described tracts (aggregating upward of 6,000 acres) of land in the Worthington, Minn., district, which was an appeal from the decision of ex-Commissioner McFarland, the secretary of the interior decided in favor of the government.

The New Northern Pacific Line.

A story has been going the rounds to the effect that the St. Paul & Northern Pacific would build a new union depot upon the hay market site in Minneapolis on the completion of its short line from that city to St. Paul. This and much more of what is to follow has been denied by the officials of the road, but the rumors have become so rife that not to mention them would be a scoop by the public. The extremest form in which the story appears is that two blocks, Nos. 14 and 15, of the city plat have already been purchased and are now held on behalf of the company. The road will run east along the Minneapolis & St. Louis right-of-way to the river, coming to B street and following that thoroughfare to and across University avenue. Then it swerves slightly to the south, passing out of the city limits in section 30 and across a quarter of a mile of inter-urban tract into St. Paul, so as to cross the St. Paul Transfer and Trade short line at a junction of the latter with the transfer trade. From this point it passes through section 28 and 27, parallel to and a quarter of a mile north of the Manitoba road into the city. It is from a point in section 28, a short distance this side of Snelling avenue, that the Manitoba road is striking off from its main line almost north toward the fair grounds. About a quarter of a mile of moderate grade would bring it to a point of intersection with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific, and it is toward this point of intersection that the latter is pushing its way with such unusual energy. As the plan stands a present, the following roads are asserted to be parties to the combination: The Northern Pacific, the St. Paul & Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Chicago, Freeport & St. Paul (probably), the Winona, Alma & Northern (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy connection), and the Minnesota & Northern. A special to the GLOBE yesterday announced the Minneapolis & St. Louis had joined the St. Paul & Northern Pacific in the enterprise. This has been, however, positively denied.

Decrease in Freight Business.

The trade for the week in railroads has been much lighter than it was for the same time last season. The volume of traffic by the Eastern trunk lines westward bound showed a slight advance over the previous week, though the increase did not bring the total up to that of the corresponding week of 1884. Some surprise was felt at this by the officials of the lines as they naturally supposed the cutting of west-bound rates would have a stimulating influence on business. But it was otherwise, the cut rates demoralized business out of St. Paul, especially the lumber traffic, as Chicago firms had the advantage of cheap rates and could share the profit with purchasers. This, of course, confined nearly all business to Chicago and Milwaukee and the business men at points in the Northwest could only watch the business go and come and pray for better times. The cutting on west-bound freights is particularly aggravating to the wholesale merchants of St. Paul and Minneapolis, some of them claiming that the roads did some cutting to local points on their lines, and Chicago jobbers supplied a number of their customers. Yesterday rates to Stillwater were put on the same basis from Chicago and Milwaukee as those in effect to St. Paul and Minneapolis, 10 cents per 100 pounds, regardless of classification. During the week immigration travel was heavier than it has been any time yet this season. The Milwaukee road receives the majority of the salt water arrivals from the Pennsylvania road, which controls that business from New York to Chicago, and the Milwaukee therefore led in the passenger traffic to St. Paul, while the other lines did a fair business in the travel from the eastern states and Canada to points in Manitoba and the Northwest. Things will look up on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific roads as the wheat begins to move again. Along the latter line about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat is still in the elevators, which will mostly be taken out during May.

Why the Tripartite Agreement Was Made.

Mr. Calloway of the Union Pacific road states that his company intends to stand by the tripartite contract, believing that it is necessary for its future welfare. Without such an agreement the Union Pacific would be at the mercy of its competitors. In the event that the four lines running to Council Bluffs were to combine and decide to give all their bussness to the Burlington & Missouri road the Union Pacific could not get any business out of Chicago at all. The same is the case with the Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul. They have no lines west of the Missouri river, and the Burlington & Quincy and the Northwestern roads, which have such lines, could combine with the Union Pacific and prevent them from getting any business from points west of the Missouri river, and in order to live they would be compelled to extend their lines as far west as those of their competitors. This is virtually the reason why the tripartite agreement was made to prevent the building of new and necessary lines. The Northwestern pooled its Tremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Sioux City & Pacific business until it became the owner of those lines, when it refused to report to the pool business originating on those lines, and to avoid any disturbance the Union Pacific asked to have the case decided by arbitration.

On An Even Basis.

Arbitrator Hiland of the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger association gives notice that at a meeting of the general passenger agents of that association, it was resolved that the passenger business through St. Paul to points west of and including Oregon Short-Line junction be put upon the same basis as rates through Council Bluffs and Kansas City by the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger association (manager's agreement), and that the general managers be requested to ratify this arrangement and put it into effect as soon as may be. This resolution having been ratified by the general managers of the lines interested, notice is given that the above agreement will be effective on and after May 4.

Cutting to Pacific Coast.

It is reported that the Pacific roads, especially the Union Pacific, are cutting passenger rates in a lively manner. Mixed class tickets from Chicago to San Francisco, which have heretofore sold for $60, the lowest price, are now being sold openly at $45. The fare from Council Bluffs to San Francisco, third class, is down to $30, a cut of $15. It is believed cutting cannot help extending to first-class tickets. The cutting is said to be directed against the Pacific Mail company.

Seized the Liquor.

MUSCATINE, Ia., May 2.—Under the search and seiznre clause of the prohibitory law sixty-two barrels of liquor were seized by the Temperance alliance here to-day.

The trial of Richard Short for the attempted assassination of Capt. Phelan was continued at New York. After securing eleven jurors the court adjourned until Monday.