A SEVERE LETTER.

Adjutant General MacCarthy Makes Some Very Plain Statements to Col. Bend.

He Insists on His Proposition That the Local Companies Should Have Paraded.

Ben Hogan at the Rink Gives a Characteristic History of an Eventful Life.

Memorial Services at Plymouth Church--Petty Crimes--Other Sabbath Doings.

AN OFFICIAL REBUKE.

A Severe Letter from the Adjutant General to Col. Bend.

The GLOBE presents this morning the last installment of the interesting missive literature which has been circulating between Col. Bend of the First regiment and Adjutant General MacCarthy. The GLOBE has been the only paper to give the literature of the controversy, and a brief summary of the case may not be out of place at this time. The militia were invited to participate in the parade on memorial day with the G. A. R. posts and other organizations. In accordance with the military code, the right of line should have been given them, according to Col. Bend, and this was made the condition on which he was to issue the order to the officers of the companies. A failure to reply to his request led to more correspondence, until finally this position was denied. Whereupon Col. Bend refused to order the companies out, though last Friday he gave to the captains of the local companies the option of turning out if they saw fit to take the place asssgned them in the parade. The action of Col. Bend was upheld by the company officers, and as a consequence the National guards were not represented in the parade. The two letters which raised the issue directly were one from Adj. Gen. MacCarthy to Col. Bend, in which it is stated that "a mere technical question of military etiquette,"should not be allowed to keep the National guard from doing honor to the dead heroes, and in which the hope is expressed that the propriety of parading in the order proposed by the management will be seen. Col. Bend took exceptions to this in a communication, published in yesterday's GLOBE, in which he stated his reasons for not joining the parade quite elaborately. In answer to this Gen. MacCarthy last night made the following reply:

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S LETTER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, May 30, 1885.

Col. William B. Bend, Commanding First Regiment M. N. G.—Sir: Your letter of this date in answer to my communication of last evening was received by me this evening on my return from the memorial services, and in reply I have to say that I have not been misinformed as to the facts, for I received my information from yourself and representations of the G.A.R.; nor have I misunderstood them in any particular. You state that in settling matters of precedence and all other military matters, the regulations of the United States army are sufficiently good authority for you, and I am left to infer that that statement carries the mental reservation that you are the supreme authority to interpret them. You quote articles there of the regulations as to the formation or arrangement of the different arms of the service, which refer to strictly military dress parades, reviews, etc., but you are at a loss to quote anything from them in reference to civil or public processions, which are governed by custom and the good sense of the management, and you fail to quote from the regulations as to the disposition of troops, in which you will find much to contradict your position. You say there is not a word in the regulations or tactics to warrant my assertion that at funeral processions the order prescribed in article 3 should be reversed. I had supposed when I gave you the reverse formation you were conversant with the tactics at least of your own arm of the service, and I now quote for your information from paragraph 823 of Upton's United States Infantry Tactics:

"At the funeral of a general officer the commander of an escort in forming a column gives the appropriate commands for the cavalry, artillery and infantry, which form in column, from front to rear, in the order named."

BUT YOU MAY ARGUE

that these memorial processions of the "privates" of the G. A. R. cannot be likened to the funeral of a general officer, which alone is entitled to an escort comprising the three arms of the service, and you may claim this, though they carry their offerings to the grave of their comrade, the gallant Gen. Gorman of our own state, whose name will be honored and memory renewed long ages after you and I are forgotten.

You say that if the turnout on Decoration day is not a military parade contemplated in article 3, that the placing of the troops vested in you, as senior commander, had you paraded. Now, you are not the senior commander, except for your own regiment, and you have no authority over the artillery, which is part of the guard, except when it is assigned to your command temporarily, and you certainly have no authority over the cavalry, which is not in the service. The authority which assigned you to command the first division of the procession was for that purpose held for the time being your superior, and the chief marshal, Gen. Leasure, might with perfect propriety and in accordance with your own thesis, have assigned the artillery to the right of the column, but the infantry was accorded that place, and the battery made no objection, which it might justly have done, and showed its sense of propriety by parading in any position designated.

All your objections to the cavalry were obviated by assigning as the body guard of the commander of the procession, and its rank and standing was entirely absorbed in the personality and rank of him whom it surrounded.

YOUR COMMAND.

then being given the right of the column proper, there remained not a shadow of excuse, just or technical, for your refusal to parade.

You state that seven companies of your regiment paraded in other cities, and were accorded the right of the line, and the same should have been done here. The situation is not similar for they did not parade with other arms of the service, and naturally the right of the line fell to them without dispute. The right of the line proper was, however, tendered the infantry companies of this city, and it is to be regretted that they were not permitted to set a commendable example to other companies that might be called upon to parade on similar circumstances, and I take here this opportunity to state that in my official opinion your action under all the circumstances does not speak the sentiments of the National Guard of Minnesota. In conclusion you say you have no fear for the consideration for the commander-in-chief and you doubt my authority to use his name. It is not the first time that you have publicly asserted that I have acted as adjutant general without authority, and it appears you are courting one more lesson on that point.

HAD I SEEN FIT

to order you to parade instead of writing you a courteous letter, I would have done so in the name of the commander-in-chief, whose representative I am, in his absence, in all matters pertaining to the military affairs of the state, and if I presumed upon or abused the authority which he has vested in me I am accountable to him and not to you, sir.

You have quoted to me the third article of the regulations in your vain attempt to refute my letter of instructions, and now, sir, it becomes my duty to call your attention to paragraphs in the first and second articles:

"Courtesy among military men is indispensible to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions."

"Respect for the civil authorities is the duty of all citizens, and especially of those in the military service."

Further correspondence for the present is unnecessary, and I again sign myself by authority of Gov. L. F. Hubbard,

[Signed] C. M. MACCARTHY,
Adjutant General of Minnesota.

INTERVIEW WITH AN EX-OFFICER.

A GLOBE reporter met an ex-army officer of distinction whose familiarity with army regulations rendered him capable of judging the merits of the controversy between Col. Bend and Gen. MacCarthy. In response to the GLOBE's inquiry the ex-officer said: "The article referred to by Col. Bend as authority for his conduct is explicit enough. That gives the infantry the right of the line, and there is where they should have been placed. Yes, I read Gen. MacCarthy's letter this morning and I think he strains a point when he cites the article which refers to the funeral of a general officer. The authority quoted by Col. Bend is the only authority in the regulations of the United States army which applies to such a parade as was had on Saturday. It struck me as a little curious that MacCarthy didn't order Bend under arrest when the latter refused to obey his order. You see MacCarthy is the war department just now. If Gen. Terry should receive an order from the department at Washington signed by Adjutant General Drum, and because Secretary Endicott should happen to be away from home at the time and Gen. Terry would conclude to ignore the order or disobey it, he would be court-martialed as sure as fate."

THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT.

Ben Hogan Uses It Now Instead of His Fists.

An audience that filled two-thirds of the chairs on the floor of the Exposition rink was present last evening to hear Ben Hogan, ex-pugilist and gambler, tell the story of his life. It was past 8 o'clock when he appeared on the stage, wearing a Prince Albert coat, a standing collar, and looking as much like a professional preacher as the average clergyman, save that the shape of his head and his evident supply of muscle and bone were a little out of keeping with "the cloth." He has improved in his diction since he was in this section of the country before, and his language savors less of the prize ring than he has been given credit for when quoted verbatim by the press in various parts of the country. Less violent in his gesture, he is too, than would be expected, though toward the close he moved about freely and swung his ponderous fists with something of the force that gave him his reputation in the palmy days of Joe Goss. His theology is of

THE OLD-FASHIONED SORT,

he says, and as he spoke last night of the future life, little doubt could be left as to his belief in the definitions of the old version of the Old Testament. He made a fair impression in the audience, which was about a representative gathering, though there were some evidently in attendance, largely from curiosity. The exercises were opened with "Hold the Fort," sung by the audience, while the speaker of the evening was in the rear of the room helping the ushers and shaking hands with such as he recognized.

HOW HE BEGAN IT.

"If I was to give you a history of my life for the past twenty-five years I shouldn't get through until to-morrow morning," said the speaker in opening, "but I can tell you some incidents in it during the evening. I 'spose it seems strange to you that a man that put in thirteen or twenty-five years sporting in various ways, ignorant, hating temperance and everything else good, should stand up here and try to tell you anything about living correctly this evening. I assure you I never got a classical education and I was no Sunday school boy. I was living among crooks and naturally got crooked myself. I was stuck on the toughs, and the tougher the man, the better he could hit and the slicker he could gamble, the harder I wanted to train with him and the more I hung around with him. To make a long story short, I was a sport. I said I would go to Paris, finally, and start a saloon or a hotel where, perhaps, a little gambling could be done on the d. q., you know. Perhaps some of

YOU OLD TIMERS

moy remember John Morrisey and Bill Baker, the well-known sports. They offered to set me up in biz, and I was again, against all odds. I quit drinkin' and gamblin' until I got to Paris and to be dead sure of it, I made affidavit that I would not take a drink till I got there. Well, I got away one day down by the docks and fell in with a gang o' the boys. "Come on and have a drink," says they.

I did take one bottle while I was a-telling them how it was that I happened to quit drinking, and after the one I took another, and after a while they says, "Come on, we'll go up and get a stack o' chips and put in the night." I went, leaving my wife, and put in the night. Wal, I tell yer, when I came back to her and found how she hadn't slept a wink, I says "This shan't occur again." No, this shan't occur again (not till to-morrow.) You ladies know how nice the men can say this. But it did occur again, and for four days I was foolin' with the chips. I played to hard luck, and felt I must make it up, so I gave up my trip to Paris and set up a sporting trip with Joe Goss, to take in Chicago, St. Louis and around to San Francisco. That settled the hotel biz across the water.

The speaker then related how he had made his preparations for his trip with Joe Goss, how his wife had urged him to leave off drinking, how he had gone up Broadway one evening with his wife and had come to a prayer meeting.

Warming up somewhat, he continued: When I heard the music and see the lights, I says to my wife: "Come on, let's take it in," and I walks up to the door and says to the man that looked like the box clerk, "What's the fare?"

'IT'S FREE,' SAYS HE.

"What," says I, "a free show on Broadway! I'm goin' in," and grabbing my wife by the arm, in we goes. I heard 'em singing from the Gospel hymns and finally they takes down a Bible and begins to read.

"This is the wrong show for us," says I to my wife, "let's go," but she wanted to stay and wouldn't come, and finally I gets huffy and says to myself, "Wal, I'll go you for half an hour, just for spite," and so we stayed. While we was there I heard them read from the book how it wasn't right to drink and gamble, and it came over me that I was a goin' straight against the teachings of the book. I says, "I'm a disgracin" my parents. I'm goin' to quit, and I made a resolution that I wouldn't lead the life I had been any more. I thought he was giving it out for my particular benefit.

He then related at length how he had continued going to the meetings and had finally signed the pledge. He had broken it once, but had signed it again, believing at the time that he ought to keep on signing until he could keep it. Finally he had made a prayer, short and in plain words, and had never since gone back to his old life.

He met a Mr. Sawyer of the Y. M. C. A. in New York and told him what he was doing, when the following talk place:

"You're been regenerated," said Mr. Sawyer.

"Regenerated? What's that?"

"You're been born again," said Mr. Sawyer.

"Go on, I guess not," was the reply, and said the speaker, it was a long while before I could believe that he was not making fun of me."

MAKES NO MONEY.

From this to the close of his talk, Mr. Hogan related his experience in preaching his gospel and of the influence which he believed made it possible for a man who has been familiar with the life of a sport in getting hold of this class of men. He said he believed in a hell and that he had already had a taste of it on earth during the fifteen years that he had been a rough. A collection was taken up toward the close to meet his expenses. He claimed, in his appeal for a liberal donation, that he was not working for money, and said that all over his bare outlay should be given to the poor.' "Although I have been preaching in this way for many years," said he, "I have not made any money. I have a wife and family, and if they should die to-morrow I should not have money enough to bury them."

In the Churches Yesterday.

Rev. F. O. Holman, pastor of the Bates Avenue M. E. church, on Dayton's bluff, began yesterday a series of morning sermons on New Testament heroes, accompanied by evening lectures on The Conduct of the Christian Life. The subject yesterday morning was Stephen, and in the evening The Christian at Home.

Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., pastor-elect of Park Congregational church, preached his first sermons there yesterday morning and evening. He was very cordially received by the people of his congregation. His formal installation will take place in a few weeks.

Bishop Ireland preached and celebrated pontifical high mass yesterday morning in the Church of the Assumption and confirmed a large class of children.

Rev. S. B. Warner paid his respects to the Revised Old Testament yesterday morning in the First Baptist church.

A SAD DECLINE.

Free-Lunch Routes Abandoned in St. Paul.

Apropos of the decadence of the mania for opening free-lunch counters in St. Paul, it may not be amiss to note a few circumstances connected with their rise and fall. Up to the autumn election last year the number of free-lunch counters in St. Paul was small. The tramp fiend acknowledged this fact with deep regret, and over the absence of happier and more flourishing days he combined the fortiter in re with the suaviter in modo, dropped a few sullen tears and betook himself hence to the green pastures of Minneapolis.

But just after election a new saloon was opened on East Seventh street that heralded with a bill of fare and an abominable brass band that it had established a free lunch counter, to which all were welcome. In a week it was the most popular resort in the city, and the police found it profitable to call in there wheen seeking suspicious characters. The bill of fare provided was an extensive one. There were roast beef and ham, turkey and bivalves, weiner wurst and potato salad, white and rye bread, German rusks, sausages, cabbage salad, etc. All this could be dipped into for the price of a glass of beer and eaten to the tune of "Sweet Violets," or some other popular air.

IN A FORTNIGHT

several saloonkeepers, whose places had become depopulated, caught on to the fact that a lunch counter was a drawing, if not a paying attraction. In another week's time, Seventh street, from the Short line crossing to the "fill," was alive with lunch counters; Wabasha street blossomed with them; Third street was not far behind, and as to music, it was a terror. There were the piano player and the accordion squeezer, Italian bands and darkey jubilee singers. Huge signs hung over the walks, bearing the mystic signs, "Free Lunch Here," are the band played at 7 p. m. Until Jan. 1, the business apparently boomed and then it began to decline, and has continued to decline ever since.

THE SECRET OF THE FAILURE

is that it did not pay. The people who eat from lunches as a rule are those who do not buy any amount of liquor. They indulge in 5 cents worth of beer and eat 25 cents worth of lunch. Hence, the proprietors of free-lunch resorts lost an average of about 20 cents on each customer. People who spend money in liquor usually eat at home, and the fare of a lunch counter does not tickle their palates. They are proof to the allurements of a ham sandwich. The tramps and bums are the chief harvesters of free lunch, and wax merry over the feast. Wiping their lips they pounce on "that" lunch until it is a sad wreck of bones and crusts.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Col. Fairman Speaks to the Grand Army Comrades.

The Plymouth Congregational church was crowded last evening to hear an address by J. R. Fairman, late colonel of the Ninety-sixth regiment, New York volunteers, but at present a resident in Minneapolis. The address took the place of the usual sermon, the opening exercise being the same. The different G. A. R. posts of St. Paul were present in the regulation uniform. On the platform were decorations emblematic of the late war. A stack of rifles stood on each side, decorated with side arms and canteens. Above each stack hung the national emblem and below was placed a small drum. In the center of the platform stood a table constructed out of the munitions of war and on either side was a small field piece, both of which had been taken in the war and are the property of Acker post. Relief was lent to the whole decorations by a profuse display of vines and flamers.

The address was an unusually interesting one and occupied over an hour in delivery. During the first half of that time the speaker disussed in detail the causes of the war, with special attention to the patriotism it developed. The latter part was given over to the results. In conclusion the colonel referred to the grand army of life, for which they were all candidates, and the requirements necessary for success in the achieving of that end. The meeting concluded with two stanzas of

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

THE LOYAL LEGION.

The Minnesota Commandery to be Organized this Week.

The charter members of the Minnesota commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion are requested by the commander to be present at the meeting for permanent organization, to be held at the parlors of the Metropolitan hotel on Friday evening of this week. Officers from the commandery-in-chief from Pennsylvania will be present and install the officers. Companies from the New York, Illinois and Wisconsin commanderies are also expected in attendance. The business will consist of action on applications which have been favorably reported on and elected to membership. At 9 o'clock a banquet will be served. Visitors to the number of about fifty from other states have been provided for. The list of applicants for membership embraces many prominent St. Paul men, among the number being Hon. C. K. Davis, Gen. Daniel Leasure, Gen. W. R. Marshall and Secretary F. Von Baumbach. The commandery of this state will start with a membership of about fifty, and to these especially the meeting promises to be of peculiar interest. Seibert's orchestra has been engaged for the evening, and during the afternoon previous to the meeting a general look at the city will be taken.

THE MISSING LINK.

A Wonderful Freak of Nature Now in St. Paul.

Down in the village of canvas that will to-day be opened up as John B. Doris' circus and menagerie, a GLOBE reporter yesterday found the strange freak called "Krao," the child animal, captured three years ago in the Northern Siam. She has had a checkered existence since found by the explorers, and is, if for nothing else than this, a curiosity. Nearly all the cities of Europe have seen the "freak" and wondered at it. It is believed that she is about 9 years old, and she is well developed, physically and intellectually. She reads and writes English and German, and her deportment is not unlike that of the average human being. Over the forehead of the child is a heavy growth of jet-black hair, covering the head, extending down the neck, and growing luxuriantly over the shoulders and down the spine, like a heavy mane. The arms and legs are covered, too, with a growth that is somewhat less dense. The eyebrows are wide and silken, curving slightly over eyes that are jet black, without a pupil, the same as a gorilla. By many "Krao" is believed to possess more of the characteristics of the long sought "missing link" than any of the curiosities that have figured under that name. She was examined by a number of local physicians, who found her a hard conundrum and had to give her up.

ST. PAUL'S TRADE.

What Our Wholesale and Retail Merchants Have Been Doing the Past Week.

During the past week money has been plentiful and the market has been easy. Discount rates remain unchanged and exchange on New York has been at par between the banks.

An active business has been done in real estate in all parts of the city and in West St. Paul there has been a regular boom, property having been bought and sold there within the week at a profit of 80 per cent.

The wholesale grocery business has been steady, with an advance in sugar.

The dry goods trade has been very good. Buyers are now stocking up with all kinds of summer goods. Collections are very good, also, in this line.

The drug business is good and collections are improving. No marked change in prices.

Turpentine has been higher of late. Timothy seed would sell here now if a few car loads came in. Ginseng commands full prices at present. Copperas a little higher. The advance in freight stiffens prices a little.

The wholesale clothing business continues steady and a good trade has been done in wholesale hats and caps.

The wholesale boot and shoe trade has been fairly active, but the leather trade has been quiet.

The hardware business has been very active, heavy orders from the country having been received.

The wholesale wine and liquor merchants report business quiet.

There has been a very active business done in all kinds of California fruits, which are in great demand at the present time.

The fine weather has been a great help to the retail trade, which has been very good in all lines.

C. A. MCNEALE,
Secretary St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

Application for Tombstones.

Applications have been received by Capt. Stees for government headstones for the following deceased soldiers:

Xavier Mannhart, private Company G, Sixth Minnesota infantry, died March 16, 1865, buried in Oakland cemetery.

Frank H. Pratt, captain Company C, Seventh Minnesota infantry, died March 25, 1884, buried in Oakland cemetery.

Joseph H. Semper, Company K, Fifth Iowa cavalry and Company C, Brackett's battalion, Minnesota cavalry, died at Helena, Mont., Jan. 14, 1885, and buried in Calvary cemetery.

Edmund Semper, private Second United States sharpshooters, killed at Antietam Sept. 12, 1862, buried in Calvary cemetery.

Franklin Bauman, private Company H, First Minnesota infantry, died 1865, buried in Dakota county.

Elias Seibert, orderly sergeant Company E, Sixth Minnesota infantry, died Jan. 10, 1883, buried in Oakland cemetery.

Alfred Mailloux, private Company G, Second Minnesota cavalry, died April 10, 1868, buried in Calvary cemetery.

Mathias Miller, private Company E, Sixth Minnesota infantry, died Sept. 27, 1880, buried in Oakland cemetery.

Charles Eichler, private Company A, First Minnesota infantry, died July 18, 1883, buried in Oakland cemetery.

William Wallace, sergeant Company G, Sixth Minnesota infantry, buried in Oakland cemetery.

Jacob Yeager, private Company F, First Minnesota mounted rangers, died Nov. 17, 1884, buried in Oakland cemetery.

John M. Fetzger, private Company G, Fifth Iowa cavalry.

George H. Godfrey, private Company H, Hatch's battalion.

Applicants should not neglect to state the rank, company. regiment, date of death and place of burial of their deceased soldier friend or relative.

Northwestern Notations.

Hon. Alexander McKenzie of Bismarck, Dak., returned from New Orleans this evening. In an interview by a GLOBE reporter, as to exposition matters, he said the president and cabinet having decided that the government exhibit should no longer be held there, the question of continuing the exposition by the city of New Orleans, with the participation of states and territories as represented by their exhibits, is under consideration. If the exhibition shall close on the 1st by limitation the Dakota exhibit will be offered for sale and all salable stuff disposed of. Whatever may be left will be returned to the territory. Mr. Fleming of Fargo is now in charge and will care for the material on exhibition. Dakota, he said, took the second premium on cheese, the first for weight and the second for quality. It was taken on Edham cheese, produced by the Hallanders, located above Mandan about forty miles.

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John E. Carland, the well-known and efficient lawyer of Bismarck, whom Attorney General Garland so wisely selected as his legal adviser for Dakota, is in the city en route to Yankton to enter upon the duties of the position of United States district attorney for the territory. Mr. Campbell will turn his papers over to him upon his arrival, and he will enter at once upon the duties of his new trust.

A Young Prisoner.

A beardless youth of 20 twenty summers named J. C. Haley was arrested on the arrival of the train from Chicago yesterday afternoon, on telegraphic instructions received from Mark Lewis, chief of police of Madison, Wis. The offense for which Haley is held is not known. He was sesrched on being taken to the police station and found to have on his person a gold watch and $135.

A GLOBE reporter saw Haley last evening, but the latter denied any offense on which he may have been arrested. He said that his mother has been inclined to ill-treat him and has frequently told him that he could leave home whenever he wanted to go. He accordingly made up his mind to go, and boarded the through train for St. Paul yesterday morning. The gold watch, he rays, was one given him by his uncle, who died two years since, and the money is the result of three years saving. He has had it in a bank, and drew it out yesterday. He will be held to await the arrival of an officer from Madison.

An Old Citizen Gone.

Thomas Erd, a well-known and respected citizen, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 243 West Sixth street. Mr. Erd was born in Weitach Bavaria, Germany, in 1828. He came to America in 1852 and after residing several years in Detroit, Mich., and St. Louis, came to St. Paul in 1857. Some of the best and largest buildings in this city testify to his ability and integrity as contractor and stone cutter. He was never wearied at his work and this to such extent that the business had a serious effect on him. In the last few years his health was poor and shattered and especially since the death of his wife in 1885 he was more or less an invalid. He spent a year in England, which relieved him for a short time only, for he was soon stricken down with cancer of the stomach, from which he suffered for the last two years of his life. Since the death of his wife the deceased has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Reis, wife of City Treasurer Reis, until recently. His other children are Mrs. Geist, wife of Emil Geist, and Sophia Erd and John B. Erd, unmarried.

A Confidence Game.

A smooth confidence game, in which H. M. Curtiss, an East Minneapolis man, figured to the extent of $140, was played on the eastern train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway Saturday afternoon. It is the old story of a couple of "con" men working on a victim possessed of more money than caution. Mr. Curtiss left Minneapolis for a trip down the country. Shortly after the train pulled out of Minneapolis one of the "sharks" engaged him in conversation, found out where he was going and other necessary details. A little after he left his partner, Shark No. 2 floated in, and with all the facts which Mr. Curtiss had told the first one, asked him to cash some paper which would be paid at his destination. Mr. Curtiss agreed and paid over the $140. The confidence man then went out to sign the receipt, but failed to return and has not been heard of since. As soon as Mr. Curtiss discovered he had been victimized, he reported the matter to the railway authorities and the necessary steps were taken to catch the crooks if possible before any other man is served the same way.

Summer Resorts.

In most households blessed with prosperity parliament is now in session. The committee on summer resorts, however, transacts all the business. The rules of this household parliament are somewhat vague and resemble the British constitution in being unwritten. One member sometimes constitutes a quorum, and often a very strong quorum. The head of the family is a member of the committee ex-officio, but in order, perhaps, to keep executive and legislative duties apart he has very little to say in its proceedings. His wife, with her sons and daughters, really constitute the committee, but often the mother and marriageable daughter or daughters assume entire control.

In this household congress the committee on appropriations is of little account. It is bound to register the decree of that on summer resorts, and the executive is expected to provide the needful funds forthwith, whether he raised them by direct or indirect taxation, by a tariff for protection or revenue only, or by a loan, with or without collateral.

Monthly Reports.

POSTOFFICE

Business transacted at the St. Paul, Minn., postoffice during the month of May, 1885, and a comparison with the corresponding month of 1884:

	1884.	1885.
Received from the sale of stamps, etc.......	$15,565 32	$15,101 81
Received from the sale of money orders.....	23,831 07	22,548 07
Received from postmasters, money order surplus funds.......	124,944 00	121,677 00
Amount paid on money orders.......	67,113 30	64,440 56
Amount of money order surplus funds sent postmaster, Chicago,.	81,000 00	79,400 00
Total................	$312,453 69	$303,167 44

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The following are the receipts and disbursements for the month of the St. Paul water department: Amount brought forward, $4,229.16; receipts for water, $2,756.13; miscellaneous receipts, $829.35; from other sources including, $400,000 in city bonds, $407.277.85, making a total of $411,507.01 received. The expenses, including salaries, labor material, repairs, extensions, labor, pipe, etc., amounted to $211,619.33, leaving a balance of $199,-887.68.

Among the Firemen.

No. 4 hose cart has a new horse, a $350 animal weighing 1,600 pounds. He is the heaviest horse in the department.

"Dynamite Tom," who use to pull No. 4 hose reel, is now leader on the engine. Tom will go to pasture in a few days, and will probably soon be sold, as he is getting to old for service. He is an old veteran, having been in the department for upwards of ten years.

Arthur Martin, stoker of No. 1 Engine company, has been appointed captain of Engine Company No. 2, and will assume his new duties to-day.

William Kellogg of Headquarters hook and Ladder company sustained a severe sprain of the right knee on Friday last, and is incapacitated from duty thereby.

A bran new girl arrived one day last week at the home of Louis Keiger of Hook and Ladder No. 1.

Held Him Up.

A gentleman named Wadsworth and Mr. Resdon of the firm of Resdon & Sebert, made complaint about 10 o'clock last night that shortly before that they were stopped on West Third street by three men and compelled to give up all they had in their possession. Search for the highwaymen was immediately instituted by Officer Phil Snitzer, add before 1 o'clock, with the aid of Officer Pat Gibbon he had the men under arrest. They were taken to the station and gave the names of John Hall, John Wilson and Philip Wallace. They are thought to be the men who robbed Emberson on Eagle street Saturday.

Sunday's Pleasure Seekers.

Travel to the lakes and the favorite picnic grounds in all directions was very general yesterday, under the fine weather that prevailed from morning to evening. Each train to White Bear for the first half of the day took out good-sized excursion parties. Fishing was quite general and several good strings were brought in. The short line trains took numerous pleasure-seekers to Merriam Park, and numerous fishing parties indulged in the sport along the banks of the Mississippi, near the short line bridge. A picnic at Banholzer's grove attracted a good many Germans, who whiled away an hour or more to good music. Minnetonka, too, had its visitors, though in smaller numbers, and the parks within the city limits were alive with humanity of all ages.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

JURY CASES.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

W. S. Baker vs. J. F. Redmon; levy by sheriff on stock of goods; jury retured sealed verdict.

COURT CASES.

[Before Judge Simons.]

Andrew Buckholtz vs. William Christolph et al.; real estate transaction; on trial.

SPECIAL TERM.

[By Judge Simons.]

Continued cases: Edwin Gribble vs. The Pioneer Press Company; W. H. Grube vs. City of St. Paul; John Matheis vs. R. J. Diamond; James Clendening vs. P. H. Kelly et al. (two cases); John H. Constantine vs. Etole Constantine; Charles Lauerchel vs. St. Paul Odorless Excavation Company and The City of St. Paul; Nelson Premo vs. Hattie Premo; Lauer & Bros. vs. City of St. Paul et al.

To be heard Monday: Estate of James M. Smith & Co., insolvents (three cases.)

Stricken off: Emma Blakemore vs. George Blakemore; Benjamin F. Ferris et al. vs. William A. Boxell et al.

Referred to take disclosure: Bank of Minnesota vs. Thomas Dunsmore et al.; condemnation of land by St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad; H. P. Haskell vs. William Hendricks.

Heard and granted: Joseph Steinkamp vs. Thomas Schwartz; re-assignment of Larson & Co. to J. C. Nelson.

Receiver appointed: R. N. Johnson vs. A. Anderson.

Heard and taken under advisement: Henrietta Judies vs. Michael Judies; C. Halverson vs. William Wiesner et al.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Estate of John Smith, deceased; order correcting inventory and final decree entered.

Estate of Franklin F. Simpson, deceased; petition for final decree filed; hearing June 25, 10 a. m.

St. Paul Live Stock.

Cattle were dull Saturday and the market ruled very heavy. In the few transactions that took place, however, prices were sustained There were no receipts or shipments and two cars were held over. Sales:

Good steers.........	1,100 to 1,300	$4 50@4 85
Fair "	1,050 to 1,200	4 25@4 65
Com. "	950 to 1,100	3 85@4 20
Cows................	900 to 1,200	3 00@4 00
Bulls...............	1,000 to 1,400	2 75@3 75
Stags...............	950 to 1,200	3 50@4 00

Hogs—Market was dull and the only sale made during the day was 25 head, avering 252 lbs. at $3.65. Three cars were carried over.

Sheep—There were no receipts or shipments and no offerings. Good mutton stock was in demand at $3.75@4.25.

ICE-CREAM INKLINGS.

Keep cool, young lady. Don't you scream when ice-cream—is scarce.—Whitehall Times.

If all other refreshments give out on the railway train you c an generally get a nice 'cream from the locomotive.—Boston Bulletin.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," as the ice-cream joker said to the spring poet during last month's snow-storm.—Washington Hatchet.

Now let the hewgag thudfully breathe clouds
of fire and smoke,
Affrighting funny men who fail to crack the
ice-cream joke.
—Washington Hatchet.

Young men who have paid out their hard-earned money for ice-cream for Philadelphia girls give out to the newspapers that the annual consumption of ice in Philadelphia is 1,000,000 pounds.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

In the East there have been many cases of snow-blindness. None of us in this climate are afflicted in that way, and on several occasions lately we noticed that the young ladies were not entirely ice-cream blind.—San Francisco Post.

Duke Cigarettes

Yield the delight which has made pure, high-grade tobacco a world's favorite.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sioux City Railway Lands.

To the Editor of the Globe:

In your paper of the 29th, with the caption, "Is It a Land Steal?" I read an article, partly editorial and partly from a correspondent of the Rock County Herald, containing scandalous and false charges relating to the St. Paul & Sioux City land grant—charging with fraud, stealing and corruption state and cabinet officers, courts, legislatures and private citizens. The officers of the St. Paul & Sioux City road, including such names as the Thompsons and Burbank now deceased, and such living names as Gen. Sibley, J. W. Prince, Capt. Davidson, Col. Merriam, Capt. Blakeley, and other gentlemen equally respectable, are charged in the article referred to as having been guilty of a great crime. It seems to me that with the opportunity so near at hand to get information, some inquiry should have been made before publishing such charges. If all the things charged are true, or any of them, the acts of bribery, corruption and stealing should be punished. If they are not true, what do those who make or publish such charges deserve? In addition to the evident malice of the article, the author shows entire ignorance of his subject. Let us have some facts.

By the act of 1857 there was granted for the St. Paul & Sioux City road six sections per mile for its whole length of 188 miles—from St. Paul to the north line of Iowa. The entire line was completed thirteen years since, to the satisfaction of the United States, the state of Minnesota and the people generally. The road has been operated ever since, whether it earned expenses or not, and while nearly every other land-grant road went into bankruptcy, the St. Paul & Sioux company has paid all its debts, the stockholders making up deficiencies from their private pockets. Not only have the stockholders of this company built its whole line, as required of them, but they have built on the frontier, through these lands, 150 miles of road for which they neither receive nor ask a land-grant.

The Herald correspondent makes a show of figures to sustain his charges, but they are inaccurare and without application to the case. He says: "In looking over the list of lands granted to railroads, we notice that the St. Paul & Sioux City grant is 487,240 acres; miles of road built, 56; land earned, 316,700, and forfeitable, 170,540. It appears from the above that the deficiency in the 316,700 acres of earned land is all that the St. Paul & Sioux City company is entitled to, and how some 800,000 acres of indemnity land can be crowded into a deficiency of 316,700 acres is a problem for the ex-state auditor to solve." Where these figures came from, what report, I cannot guess. They do not in any way relate to the road either as to miles, quantity or deficiency.

Now for facts, and reference is made to the state records with the general government for accuracy. The St. Paul & Sioux City line actually built is 188 miles. Six sections per mile under the grant of 1857 give 721,920 acres if a full grant. The four additional sections under the grant of 1864 give 481,280 acres, or a total of 1,203,200 acres. The company has received 1,088,-500 acres, leaving it still entitled to 114,700 acres.

The writer, presumably ignorant of the law, charges as a great wrong that the company took corruptly from corrupt public officers deficiency lands 50 to 150 miles in advance of built road. Of course it took the lands for road then built, as it legally could to supply deficiencies, but having since built all the road and more too, having also built roads through both Rock and Murray counties, there would be little ground to complain if it were as charged. The legal mode of taking deficiency lands is to go forward on the line until land is found, whether 50 or 150 miles. The Southern Minnesota company finished its road to Winnebago City, and took land in both Rock and Murray and even in Pipestone county. The White Bear & Stillwater company for road built from Stillwater to White Bear took lands 100 miles west of the built road. So has every company building roads for the last thirty years taken lands by the same rule, and the rule has been affirmed by the supreme court of the United States.

It seems hardly necessary or proper to reply to charges made by an irresponsible correspondent, but when circulated with a sort of approval by the GLOBE the public might suppose that no answer could be made to them if those interested remained silent. The name of Gov. Wakefield is brought in to give strength to the slanders. I venture that Gov. Wakefield never has and never will give any support to the conclusions of the correspondent. The resolution he introduced in congress was one of inquiry, not in his own account, but to please some one who knew as little as the correspondent. In conclusion, I beg to say, that in twenty-five years' experience with land grants, I never knew a company which built its road that did not richly earn all the lands it got and to be still a loser by building the road. I never knew of any lands improperly certified or patented, and particularly as to the companies with which I have been connected, they have done their whole duty and all the lands they have were awarded them by public officers in discharging uprightly the duties of their offices.

E. F. DRAKE,
Vice President St. P. & S. C. R. R.

True Heroism No Longer Needed.

Fall River Advance.

It does not require so much heroism to get out of bed now as it did three months ago, and a man has not to pretend to snore like a blast engine while his wife is freezing fighting with damp firewood and an intractable stove.

The Truckman Ready to Mash.

Yonkers Statesman.

"Are you going to break up housekeeping this spring?" asked Yeast of Crimsonbeak.

"Well, we're going to boarding," was the characteristic reply; "but I suppose the truckman will do the breaking-up part for us."

CARPETS.

AUERBACH,
FINCH &
VAN SLYCK,

19 and 21 West Third St.

Are showing Novelties in every Department. Some specialties in China, Pongee and Marceline Silks just received in all soft colors and elegant effects.

MORE THAN EVER

Is it to your interest to see the great stock of UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, consisting of Solid Gold, Silver and Filled Case Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Revolvers, Musical Instruments, etc., etc., that are being sold at prices LOWER THAN EVER before in the history of the pawnbroking business. Our stock of forfeited pledges is larger than ever, and must be reduced. Out-of-town residents should send for our new catalogue, from which you can select any article and have it sent to you by express, with the privilege of examination, before paying for it.

SIMON, THE PAWNBROKER,

314 Jackson and 186 East Seventh street,
ST. PAUL.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

IMPORTANT

To the Public.

The unusual depression of trade during the past month has been a source of uneasiness to many firms in business throughout the Northwest, and believing that it is better to suffer loss now than wait until the season has passed, I will offer commencing THIS MORNING, my entire stock of Summer Goods, at July and August prices, at the old corner formerly occupied by J. M. Warner, Third and Cedar streets. The store has been thoroughly refitted and filled with one of the choicest stocks of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Etc., Etc., that has ever come to St. Paul. Being bought when business was stagnant in the East, and every advantage could be taken, it stands to-day the best selected and cheapest stock of goods in Minnesota. We are enabled to sell at less than other dealers can buy, and will cut still deeper into the Summer Goods

Examine the stock and be convinced.

A SILK or WORSTED CAP will be given free of charge to each purchaser of goods to the amount of $1.00 or upwards.

P. T. KAVANAGH,
39 East Third Street.

Another
Departure!

The great Auction Sale at 422 Wabasha street will be continued only a short time longer. In order to accommodate those who cannot attend the sales at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., we shall until further notice hold

EVENING SALES

Commencing at

7:30 p. m. Daily.

For this Week positively without reserve the finest grade known to the trade of

GUINET'S BLACK SILKS,
BLACK RADZIMERS,
RHADAMES,
BROCADED SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
CASHMERES,
DRAP D'ALMAS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
COBURGS,
BROCADES,
SHEETINGS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
CASSIMERS,
MUSLINS,
SHAWLS,
TABLE LINENS,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, Etc.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

'MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING!
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Perfect Goods and fair representation guaranteed.

P. T. KAVANAGH,
Auctioneer.