Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1886.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 10 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r	Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r
Duluth....	24	Clear	Q'Appelle.	22	Clear
St. Paul..	29	Clear	Albany....	32	Clear
La Crosse..	31	Clear	New York.	39	Clear
Huron	23	Clear	Chicago...	30	Cloudy
Moorhead.	25	Clear	Cincinnati.	33	Clear
St. Vincent	24	Clear	Cleveland..	29	Cloudy
Bismarck .	27	Clear	Boston....	36	Clear
Ft. Buford	27	Clear	Galveston.	65	Cloudy
Ft. Assin'e	36	Cloudy	Memphis..	39	Clear
Ft Custer..	31	Cloudy	N. Orleans.	65	Th'r st
Helena....	38	Fair	Shreveport	62	L't r'n
Fort Garry	23	Clear	St. Louis..	29	Cloudy
Minnedosa	14	Clear	Vicksburg.	65	Cloudy
Med. Hat..	36	Clear			

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 30.30; thermometer, 27; relative humidity, 61; wind, north; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 36; minimum thermometer, 16; daily range, 20. River—Observed height, 5.6; fall in 24 hours, 0.9. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 4. 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region: Fair weather, except in the southern portion, local snows, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally northeasterly. For the upper Mississippi valley: Fair weather in the northern portion, local snows in the southern portion, followed by fair weather, slight changes in temperature, variable winds, generally northeasterly. For the Missouri valley: Fair and clearing weather, winds generally easterly, slightly warmer, followed by nearly stationary temperature.

THE FORT WORTH TRAGEDY.

If the Fort Worth tragedy had occurred elsewhere than in Texas it would have been taken as an alarming indication of the virulence of the outbreak against law and order, and would have created apprehension that the country might be on the eve of a socialistic uprising. But occurring as it did, in a section where lawlessness is almost the normal condition of society, and where blood flows on the slightest provocation it has no more significance than did the disturbance a few years ago when a band of lawless Texans undertook to clean out JOHN ROBINSON'S circus company and a number of lives were lost in the riot. In fact the episode at Fort Worth yesterday was nothing more than the usual Texas mode of adjusting difficulties. That is all there was in the incident itself, and if all the people of the country could be induced to look at it in its true light there would be no serious results to follow from it.

But right here is the danger—there are two classes who will eagerly seize upon the Fort Worth riot as a lever to force still further collisions and to widen the breach between the railways and the employes. One class is the socialistic element in the labor organization which would rejoice to bring about a condition of affairs that would give them an opportunity to begin a work of general destruction. This element, which is a dangerous one at all times, will adopt MARC ANTHONY'S style of oratory in stirring up mutiny, and will point to the wounds of the strikers who fell in yesterday's fray, and utilize these gaping orators to incite the laboring men into revolt against capital. The other class who will be active in utilizing the incident for their purposes will be the stock speculators of the JAY GOULD type in whose estimation a dollar possesses more value than a human life, and who under pretense that the occasion must be used to crush out the labor organizations, will seek to restore themselves to the position of imperial power they once occupied when they regarded human labor as a commodity to be dealt in just as they would deal in stocks or horses or cattle, and thus again enable themselves to bull and bear the markets as they did on that notable black Friday. It is between these two dangerous elements that the great mass of the people, who are actuated alone by a spirit of conservatism, must interpose themselves and protect the country from its dangerous environments. The Fort Worth episode may at least serve a good purpose in arousing the country to the necessity of prompt and active organization to protect itself from the dangers which menace. When the two radical extremes of society, the socialists and the JAY GOULDITES, once understand that the patriotic citizens of the country are banded together—the man of wealth and the brawny son of toil standing shoulder to shoulder—for the purpose of protecting our institutions and of preserving the peace and dignity of the nation order will soon be restored. If, however, the public is indifferent, and the scenes at Fort Worth yesterday are to be re-enacted at other places, then there is no telling what the consequences are to be. A disorderly spirit is infectious and spreads with great rapidity. The sight of blood arouses the brutal instincts of human nature quicker than anything else. If the work commenced at Fort Worth is to go on until it spreads from town to town and from city to city, then we will be involved in the horrors of a reign of terror worse than befel France before we are aware of it. Therefore the strong arm of the government cannot be invoked too speedily to quell all similar disturbances, and when once invoked and backed up by a strong public sentiment there is no doubt of a speedy solution of the whole trouble.

THE O'NEILL LABOR BILL.

The struggle between the two giants—associated capital and organized labor—has reached a point when the state is compelled to step in between the combatants and arbitrate the quarrel. The general disturbance and distrust in every channel of industry throughout the land which have been caused by the prolonged contest make it imperative upon the government to see that industrial activities in the future are spared the shock of collisions between these two giants. The damage which has already been inflicted by the strike in the Southwest is almost incalculable, damaging to labor as well as to capital and it is time that the public should take steps to provide against the recurrence of such a disaster. The country was just recovering from a long prostration of its business industries. Confidence was being restored and idle capital was again seeking investment in a multitude of enterprises, which were to give employment to the thousands of laborers who had been out of employment. And now, just as business confidence had reached the point of beginning the diffusion of capital where it would multiply, this confidence is ruthlessly destroyed in a day by the ill-advised action of the employes of an important railroad line, goaded on to this imprudent step, as they were, by the notorious stock gambler, whose chief delight seems to be in wrecking industries in order that he may thrive upon the ruin he has wrought. The country will be false to its own interests if it fails to utilize the present experience to provide against the possibility of a repetition of similar disasters in the future.

The bill introduced into congress by Mr. O'NEIL is the first step in the right direction. It is conceded that the O'NEIL bill falls short of the mark in many respects, but it has the advantage of marking a long step in advance of the present relations between capital and labor. It recognizes the right of the government to act as mediator between the two classes—those who earn and those who pay wages. It abolishes the old, hard, economic doctrine that labor is simply a commodity worth its market value and no more. It recognizes the fact that the whole structure of our national prosperity is based upon the tranquil and harmonious co-operation of the men who work and the men of wealth. Viewing it in this light the O'NEILL bill possesses a value as an educative measure and ought to be passed even though its provisions are not full enough to accomplish all that is desired. It establishes the principle of the right of intervention on the part of the government, and when this has been done a great deal has been gained.

With this principle established the next thing will be to work out a satisfactory plan of arbitrating difficulties between the two contending forces. The difficulty will be in securing an arbitration board at all times fairly representing both sides and free from the characteristics of a political bureau. As human nature is the same the world over, whether in a capitalist or a workingman, both sides will naturally attempt to secure the appointment of a board of arbitrators favorable to their cause. Then, again, another difficulty will present itself in the shape of the politicians who will attempt to convert it into a political engine. But all these difficulties can be obviated by the people taking hold of the matter in a resolute manner, with no other purpose than to see that justice is impartially administered.

THE GUILELESS EAST.

Some months since a long-haired and red-shirted individual, who affected an alleged cowboy's attire, burst upon the scene in Eastern cities, and prepared to startle the world with phenomenal piano playing. He claimed that he had never taken a single lesson in music, had lived all his life upon the Western prairies, and had pursued the unmelodious life of a cowboy. The phenomenon, with great shrewdness, turned his back upon the West, which might naturally be expected to have some little acquaintance with the genuine cowboy, and hied him eastward. The wondering people came, heard and were conquered. A second BEETHOVEN had, they declared, appeared to gratify the musical sense of a waiting world. Nothing was too good for the prodigy, and though cooler-headed musicians hinted that the "cowboy's" music was rather mechanical and that his repertoire seemed to be limited, they were quickly hooted down by the enthusiasts. Thus the ovation continued until a Texan, casually entering the hall in an Eastern city where the phenomenon was playing, recognized him as a former player of the piano in Texas concert saloons. The enthusiasm thus cruelly dampened has effectually cooled off, and the prodigy appears now as an ordinary performer, hardly proficient to the extent of tolerance. When a Westerner starts out on a humbugging expedition the guileless East furnishes a sure and fruitful field.

OUR QUEEN BESS.

Inasmuch as Miss CLEVELAND has been enthroned as social empress, at whose nod and beck society is to prostrate itself and receive its commands from its royal mistress, it is gratifying to observe that she is not disposed to abuse her power, but is inclined to use it meritoriously. There was some little diversity of opinion as to the soundness of her judgment on decollete dressing, but all the mankind will unite in approbation of her last royal decree concerning escorts. It happened that a lady friend called in at the White house one evening when SALVINI was playing in the theater. The lady visitor expressed a regret that she was denied the pleasure of seeing the celebrated actor because she had no escort and it was not the proper thing for a lady to do to go to the theater unattended by a gentleman. Here was a band of social tyrany for the royal leader of American society to break. And it didn't take her long to do it—not longer than was necessary to put on bonnet and wraps and get to the opera house. Fifteen minutes later SALVINI'S fashionable audience was startled out of its boots, so to speak, by the appearance of the president's sister and her lady visitor—just the two females without a male escort in sight—marching down the aisles and occupying conspicuous seats in the theater. The precedent was set and now it is fashionable for ladies to go alone, in couples, or in groups to the opera. What a blissful era of independence it inaugurates for the dear girls who have missed so many splendid operas simply because the expected young man didn't turn up to take them. And what a relief it will be to the hundreds of young men who are compelled to leave town or feign sickness on the night of the fashionable opera simply because they do not possess the requisite $4 to put up for two seats in the dress circle. If such are to be the blessed influences of her reign may our queen BESS live long and be happy.

THE BUTTERINE LAW.

We publish in to-day's GLOBE a letter from Dairy Commissioner RICE in which he indorses the GLOBE'S appeal to the dairymen of the state to make better butterine as one of the means of driving butterine out of the market. It will be observed, however, that Commissioner RICE does not agree with Prof. MORRISON, whom we quoted in a former article, that good butter can be relied on alone to compete against the bogus stuff. According to Mr. RICE'S opinion the manufacturers of butterine can make it such a perfect counterfeit of the genuine that those who are not experts in the dairy business cannot distinguish it. Consequently the law against butterine manufacture is really needed more for the protection of the public than it is for the dairy interests. It is not all gold that glitters, nor is all grease butter that has a golden appearance and the taste of clover bloom on it. The manufacturers of the spurious stuff understand how to doctor it so that it possesses all the outward attractions of the genuine cream product. Such being the case that it is made and sold as a vile counterfeit, and an unsuspecting people are buying it under the impression that they are getting butter, it is all the more important that there should be a law prohibiting its sale. We are gratified to see that our dairy commissioner has so much confidence in the constitutionality of the existing law, and we are all thee more gratified to observe that he has the disposition to enforce the law to the very letter. He cannot enforce it too strictly, and he need have no fear but that both the press and the people of the state will sustain his efforts in the direction of driving bogus butter out of the market.

THE treasurer of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company went to Europe, leaving his accounts all straight, and has mysteriously disappeared. It has not yet been suggested that he may have gone in search for the money which certain English capitalists put into the company, or for the late president, Mr. VILLARD, both having also disappeared.

A CALIFORNIA Indian has become so impressed with the ways of civilization that, attired in a plug hat, red necktie and blanket, he haunts the towns and ogles all the pretty girls he can find. The opponents of the civilizing theory with regard to the red men feel that they have gained a strong argument.

THE New York Sun suggests that Grand Master Workman POWDERLY is not entirely beyond the pale of probability as a presidential candidate. Remembering the HOLMAN incidents the friends of Mr. POWDERLY'S who desire his political preferment are fearful lest the Sun may print his alleged picture.

THE Kansas City Times contains a detailed and matter of course account of the dealing of faro in private parlors of social leaders in that city, the hostess in all cases being the dealer. Apparently the Missouri town better stop talking about building a monster hotel and erect a church or two.

THE New York aldermen have presented Mrs. GRANT with an album containg the resolutions passed by them concerning Gen. GRANT. It gains added value from the fact that it is one of the very few presents the aldermen have made without receiving an adequate monetary return.

IT IS indignantly denied that some of the girls at Vassar have been stealing from their college mates. It is only when the dear girls are let loose in vacation time to make their usual assaults upon the susceptible hearts of eligible young men that they court the imputation.

IT IS stated that it would have paid Canada to have boarded her Indians at hotels all last year instead of furnishing them supplies and then waging war against them. The public, however, strongly disapproves of solutions of the Indian question which savor of cruelty.

THE CAMPBELL and WISE incidents give rise to the suspicion that the administration does not exactly understand the political situation in the Northwest. When the president takes his vacation next summer he might come up this way and get acquainted.

IT IS stated that there is not a marriageable woman in Deming, New Mexico, but in order to prevent an overwhelming rush to that section of the country, it may be added that the Apaches down there are still very much alive.

IT SEEMS that a Chicago justice, who has much to do with trying criminals, accepted a costly timepiece from a number of representatives of Chicago's "tough" element. Such a justice certainly deserves to be watched.

AMONG the beautiful souvenirs of the approaching Easter, none is more appropriate than the tasteful compilation of poems published by BELFORD, CLARK & CO. of Chicago, and entitled, "Spices for Easter Incense."

THE New York flower show can hardly be called complete, inasmuch as it neglected to include specimens of the wild oats and blossoms which masculine New Yorkers have attained such success in cultivating.

A ST. LOUIS lawyer has been sent to jail for collecting money and not paying it over to the owner. There seems to be some ground for the assertion that in many respects St. Louis is ridiculously old-fashioned.

A NEW YORK judge has ruled that a man is liable for slanderous words spoken by his wife. This barefaced attempt to bull the wire-muzzle market should be visited with the severest condemnation.

IT MIGHT be well for Mayor PILLSBURY to reflect to-day upon a certain scriptural passage which refers to the fishing for men, but which is significantly silent regarding scrip or silver bait.

IN VIEW of the suspicious silence of the Detroit papers and his non-appearance in Washington, it might be timely to ask, purely in a solicitous spirit, what has become of ROMEO JONES?

THE rage for importing English elephants continues. It can at least be said that they are no heavier than various English "lions" that have come across the ocean.

IN SPITE of the fact that she is not yet a state, Dakota is feeling pretty well, thank you, as the hundreds of immigrants settle down daily within her borders.

THE horrible death of a Newark man from hydrophobia is an incentive towards the introduction of M. PASTEUR'S method of inoculation into this country.

AN OHIO man who says he saw WASHINGTON has just died at the age of 109 years. What the father of his country said in refusing the office is not preserved.

NEW YORK swells are now importing their hats from England. Unfortunately they were unable also to purchase brains for the head gear to cover.

TO-DAY well spent in fasting and prayer might prepare the PILLSBURY managers for the result of next Tuesday's voting.

"Either Cæsar or Nothing."

Albert Lea Enterprise:

Mr. Gibbs will not accept the nomination for lieutenant governor, or any other office, excepting that of governor, and the rumors that appear occasionally in some of the state papers to the effect that an effort is being made by him and his friends to form an alliance with Mr. Gilman and accept the nomination for lieutenant governor with Gilman on the ticket for governor, is groundless, and set afloat to injure Mr. Gibbs' prospects, and make him appear as a chronic office-seeker, willing to accept anything in the shape of an office.

Cassius Tilden to the Rescue.

Chicago Herald.

Mr. Manning down with paralysis, Mr. Garland threatened with pneumonia, Mr. Randall confined to the house with the gout, Abe Hewitt yellow with dyspepsia, and Colonel Lamont not feeling very well himself, what is to prevent the sprightly Sam'l J. Tilden, who renews his youth like the eagle, from going down to the capital and giving the boys a lift.

Society in Butte City.

Butte (Mont.) Miner.

Butte is a very cosmopolitan city. At the Elite yesterday there were gathered at one time, drinking with each other, two deputy sheriffs, two prize fighters, one prosecuting officer, two theatrical stars, one theatrical manager, five newspaper men, one judge, one saloon manager and one ex-variety theatre manager. And it wasn't a very busy day for Mat, either.

Enterprising Western Women.

Pittsburg Dispatch:

Not every girl wants to get married, but all of them want to vote. Only last year at the elections in Western Montana for territorial school superintendents there were four Richmonds in the field. Three of them were females and the fourth—a man. In Bozeman old placards on the fences can still be seen, appealing to the passers-by to "Vote for Miss Hamilton, the people's choice." Miss Hamilton got there and her competitors were all left, "the man" bringing up the rear.

How the Fire Began.

Philadelphia News.

We beg leave to mingle our tears with those of the proprietors of the late Fargo Argus. There can be little doubt that Col. P. Donan fired the establishment with his incendiary utterances on his servant girl question.

Chicago's Favorite Studies.

New York Sun.

Chicago rushed tumultuously to the "Black Crook" last week, while "Lohengrin" and "Faust" were sung to meagre houses.

We infer from this that Chicago is satisfied with its ears, and wishes to prolong its favorite studies in feet.

They Dodged the Issue.

Fairmont Sentinel.

Senators McMillan and Sabin of this state dodged the vote on the educational bill, which is acknowledged by all to be the most important measure that has come before congress this session. It was a very appropriate thing for them to do. They are in a large degree conspicuous as nonentities.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

That afternoon I well recall
When, in my school's long dingy hall,
With weary brain I conned each line,
In desperate efforts to decline
Stella.

With what a burst of boyish rage
I tore to bits that hated page,
And wished that I had never heard
The sound of that accursed word,
Stella.

I little dreamed that later years
Would hallow to a lover's ears
Thy name, which is, 'mid life's rude jar,
In very truth my guiding star,
Stella.

The changes that time brings about
Are passing strange beyond a doubt,
For in my heart a fear I find
That I shall be by you declined,
Stella.

—Tid-Bits.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

A New Apartment House Modeled Upon the Plan of the Latest French Style.

The "Premier Flat House," Corner of St. Peter Street and College Avenue.

Arranged With the Comforts and Conveniences of Elegant Private Homes.

Superb Accommodations Provided for Eight Families All Under One Roof.

Description of the "Premier," Etc.

When that faithful servant of all work, the sun, looks down with calm serenity upon the great West and Northwest he cannot discover as far as his beams can reach a more beautiful city than St. Paul, or one where greater activity prevails in every department of human life and industry. An enterprising, intelligent community possessing all of the comforts and advantages of cities that are older by many centuries; a city peculiarly favorable to commerce, manufacture and health, with a variety of position and scenery absolutely unequaled; a site that a painter would have chosen for its beauty and a shrewd mechanic for the utmost facilities of building, of water and of drainage. Surrounded by an extensive, populous and prosperous country, it cannot be wondered that as a result of such immense resources its growth has been rapid in wealth and population. Never before in its history has such progress been witnessed as is seen to-day. Imposing blocks, stores and dwellings are rising so rapidly that they crowd the way and many of the busy citizens have not even time to note the accumulating improvements.

The stately building that crowns St. Peter street at the intersection of College avenue, and which, during its construction, has attracted such marked attention, has just been completed and opened as an apartment house, the most complete of its kind ever erected in St. Paul. The building is owned by M. D. Miller, Esq., the well-known real estate and insurance agent of this city.

The flat house combines many of the best features of a hotel and private residence combined. It has many of the best conveniences and facilities of the former, with the privacy and homelikeness of the latter, but they are peculiarly and attractively suitable for small families who do not desire to assume the responsibility and care of an entire household.

The Miller building consists of four stories and basement, and is in reality a double house arranged to provide for the accommodation of eight families. The basement and first story is constructed of Bayfield brown stone, the superstructure is of the best quality of pressed brick. The design is elaborate without ostenstation, and embraces large extra-sized windows of French plate glass and double bay windows reaching the height of three stories on the front and side. The entrance is enhanced by a portico supported by pillars of the Corinthian order constructed most tastefully of the same material as the lower stories—the Bayfield brown stone. The roof is ornamented with a tower and tower gable, surmounted by ornamental iron railings and fancy galvanized iron work.

Entering the large, roomy vestibule through heavy oaken doors with a great transon of stained glass, in which the number of the house, 562, is wrought, we find the floor laid in small particolored ornamental tile. A graceful lamp swings from the center of the ceiling. On either side are four sets of speaking tubes and electric bells leading to the different apartments or suites, also a letter box with lock and key for each flat and a receptacle to receive the name of the inmate. All of this work, tubes, bells, letter boxes, etc., is finished in the highest style and ornamentation. Before us stands a door of special design replete with the latest elegancies of workmanship in ornamental colored glass, interspersed with cut glass jewel work. This is a beautiful specimen of this class of work and attracts great attention. Passing these doors with their richness of bevel plate and ornamental glass we find ourselves under the influence of rich subdued mellow light shed from the colored glass windows in the main hall, with a large, roomy staircase on the left, the handsomely-carved newel post of which is decorated with a four-branch light candelabra of exquisite design made of polished silver and brass. The woodwork of the hall is of oak with trimmings of red oak and cherry.

The first flat on each side of the house consists of two floors, in each of which there are no less than eight different rooms or apartments.

The entire floor throughout the basements are laid in four inches of concrete and cement, so as to make them absolutely impervious to rats and other vermin. Upon this cement is laid in the halls, kitchen, etc., colored tiles made expressly for this building. In the dining and other rooms the floors are of hard wood—oak and black walnut highly polished. In the kitchen are elegant ranges for cooking, and a refrigerator-room lined with lead, stationary washtubs with hot and cold water, and a dumb waiter communicating with every floor.

The parlors throughout the house are of ample size, and are fitted with handsome open fireplaces and ornamented with elegant mantels, the ornamentation and carved work of some reaching almost to the ceiling. Four light chandeliers of graceful pattern are hung in all the principal rooms. The ceilings and halls are frescoed throughout.

Ascending the easy staircase to the upper stories we find ourselves in a main hall as on the floor below. At the termination of this hall and at each side are doors leading to a private hall for each flat. Each flat or suite of appartments of the upper floors consists of front parlor and alcove room which latter may be used as chamber, library or sitting room. There are in each flat besides the two rooms named, a dining-room and two other apartments, which may be used as sitting-rooms or chambers, besides bath-room, kitchen and servants' room. Between the joists on every floor mortar has been laid to deafen sound, and this also contributes to render the building fireproof, but there are fire escapes also provided on the exterior of the building leading from every floor.

The views obtained from the windows of the upper stories are wide and extensive, the house standing on the highest and healthiest part of the city. Taken all in all, it is one of the handsomest and most substantial improvements recently made in St. Paul, and is a credit to its owner and all concerned in its construction. Among the latter it is appropriate that those who did the main work should be noticed in detail.

THE STAINED GLASS WORK.

In ancient times stained glass was of such an artistic and decorative style of ornamentation that its employment was almost exclusively confined to the great churches and cathedrals. Such progress has civilization made in our day that this most beautiful of all arts is now freely introduced into the homes of refined and educated people. Messrs Young & Brown, whose stained glass works are at 15, 17 and 19 North Third street, Minneapolis, designed the work in stained glass done in the Miller building, which for tastefulness of design, harmony of color and general execution, compares favorably with any work in decoration of this class ever executed in the West. This firm is the only and sole manufacturers of stained glass in the Northwest.

BRICK WORK.

Messrs. Miller & Doyle of 524 Rice street St. Paul, were the contractors for the brick work and made their contract directly with the owner, an advantage by which there is a very considerable profit to both parties, to the owner inasmuch as he is in direct contact with the men who actually do the work and thereby can hold them personally responsible, to the contractor, because whatever profit is to be derived he obtains it without the intervention of one who does not do the work and yet partakes of the profits. In the Miller building the material employed above the Bayfield brown stone work is the best quality of pressed brick. The work bears evidence of having been done in true artistic style, and indeed the firm make it a rule of their business to employ none but the most skillful workmen. Both members of the firm are practical workmen themselves and have been engaged in this business for over twenty years. They guarantee that any kind of pressed brick work done by them will not "weep." That is the alkali which exudes from the brick causing discoloration and rendering most brick buildings hideous, will not occur, thereby saving the necessity of painting the brick to hide the deformity. Their work can be seen in very many other fine buildings and private residences in St. Paul and vicinity.

STAIRWORK, ETC.

The stairs in the "Premier Flats" are perfection, and were all made by Bjornstad & Orndahl of 319 and 321 Rice street. The former commenced in this specialty fifteen years ago with one workman; now he employs forty. The latter was foreman for twelve years with the well-known firm of Corlies, Chapman & Drake. Last spring Bjornstad & Orndahl commenced the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, frames, etc.

THE FRESCOING, ETC.

The painting and frescoing was done by Mr. R. M. Chambers of 322 Josette street. Mr. Chambers has been engaged for more than twenty years in the business, and is himself an artist in this line. He has exhibited good taste and great skill in the selection of his designs, which are strictly original and of his own conception. The work throughout the halls and rooms is in every sense highly meritorious.

THE CARPENTRY WORK.

The whole of the carpentry work, as well as the general superintendance of the building, was performed by Mr. Henry E. Warner of 346 Fuller street, than whom there is no more trustworthy, conscientious or thoroughly reliable man known to St. Paul in the building trade. Mr. Warner contracts for all descriptions of buildings, large or small. He has been engaged in the business for over thirty years.

GALVANIZED IRON WORK.

The galvanized iron work and ornamental slating on the towers of the building was executed by the wide-awake and enterprising firm of Lefebvre & Deslauriers of 182 East Eighth street. The gravel roof of the building was also constructed by them, and in it they have placed a metalic patent skylight, a contrivance which admits of glass being used without putty, and so easily repaired in case of accident that no skilled workman is required to repair damages. This firm, we believe, are the most extensive engaged in their line in St. Paul. At any rate they have done the entire galvanized iron work on most of the large buildings in the city, including such edifices as Alfred Dufresne's block, Clifton hall, Biefield's block, John Marti's block, William Farber's block and many others. The members of the firm have been engaged in this business for over tweve years. They have been in St. Paul about two years.

Outside of the city they have executed some of the largest contracts in galvanized iron work ever done in the Northwestern country, notably the Cauchon block at Winnipeg, owned by ex-Gov. Cauchon of that province. The whole front of the Cauchon block, 270 feet front and four stories in height, consisting of eight stories, is finished in galvanized iron work similar in character to the cast iron fronts to be seen in New York and Chicago. The building is one of the most notable in that city and cost over $200,000. The firm also supplied all of the cornice work upon the parliament house at Winnipeg, and this work on the building alone cost over $5,000. As ornamental workers in galvanized iron they have no superiors and but few equals in this entire country.

MANTELS, GRATES ETC.

The mantels, grates and open fireplace furnishings and tile work were supplied by Skidmore & Gannett, of 173 West Third street. This is the first and representative house in this line of business in the Northwest. The owner of the Premier Flats may be congratulated upon the fact of having the work done by them. The appropriateness of the various mantels in every room produce a very pleasing effect.

THE HEATING.

The heating by steam throughout the entire building was done by E. F. Osborne, corner of Fifth and Rosabel streets.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Bennett & Kingsbury, dealers in builders' hardware, tools, stoves, etc., of No. 26 East Third street, supplied all of the hardware in use throughout the entire building, such as hinges, knobs, locks, etc. The dumb waiters were also supplied by them.

There are very few firms in any city more thoroughly posted in their business, or better supplied with the specialties they handle, than this house. Every modern contrivance known to the builders' hardware trade can be found in their stock. The quality of these supplies has been a distinguishing characteristic of the house, and, judging from their large and increasing business their efforts to please the trade, are appreciated.

STONE WORK.

The basement and first story is constructed of Bayfield brown stone. This is a stone of very superior quality, rich in color and durable in character, susceptible of standing the severest climatic changes without wear or blemish. It is found in Wisconsin, about 170 miles from this city. It was first introduced in St. Paul by Lauer Bros., the well-known builders' firm who have been established here about seven years, and who have supplied stone and done the work on many of the most extensive blocks and costliest private residences in the city. It needs no judge of stone work to perceive the artistic and symmetrical manner, as also the compactness, evenness and generally pleasing finish which this portion of the Miller building presents. Indeed, it may be said the excellency of the work and the material employed rather force themselves upon the attention of the most casual observer. It imparts to the building a distinctive character of strength, solidity and beauty, and we doubt not its use will become more universal as its qualities become better known to architects and builders. Houses, like individuals, have a certain definition of character imposed upon them by their mere outward garb. This impressiveness is very apparent in the building we speak of, and is enforced most favorably through the employment of the Bayfield stone.

Lauer Bros. contract for work not only in St. Paul, but through almost every portion of the great Northwest. They have in their employ a large force of the most thoroughly-educated workmen, and it is a rule with them that any work they undertake to do shall be done in the most workmanlike and artistic manner. Hence it is that their work speaks for them wherever it is seen. The stone work of the splendid residence of Mr. Stickney, president of the Minnesota & Northwestern railroad, and of Mr. Noyes of the C., P. & D. R. R., and of Mr. D. C. Shepherd, and also the Wilder block are sufficient evidences in this direction of their taste and skill.

Lauer Bros. themselves are now preparing plans for the building of quite an extensive flat house for themselves in the construction and plan of which many new and valuable improvements will be inaugurated. The firm also contract for all descriptions of stone work in connection with railroads and other public works of magnitude.

PLUMBING.

The whole of the work throughout the building connected with the sanitary and plumbing department, including gas, bathtubs, cisterns, closets, etc., was done by Mr. J. J. Dunnigan of No. 220 East Seventh street.

Of all the important matters connected with the building of a house large or small the plumbing takes first rank in its internal arrangement and economy, for upon the execution of this task to a very great extent depends not only the health but the lives of the inmates. The work done by Mr. Dunnigan embraced the arrangement and laying of over 4,000 feet of pipes besides 400 feet of pipe connected with the waste and soil system. Upon each of the four floors there are two bath rooms, making eight bath rooms altogether. In each bath room there is a bath tub, water, closet and wash basin. There is also in every kitchen on each floor a kitchen sink and set of laundry tubs. The latest and most improved systems of practical and tested value are carried out in the work done in this department. The water pipes are enlarged so that they give ample supply to each and every bath tub, wash basin, water closet, kitchen sink or recepticle for water. They can be cut off or turned on without interfering with any other throughout the entire building, each being supplied by an independent pipe from the main. Refrigerators, two in number upon each floor, are attached to a waste system separate to itself and emptying into an open sink in the basement.

Mr. Dunnigan does not claim for his part of the work in this building any superexcellence of finish or special attractiveness of decoration or ostentation of any kind, such as is very often seen in connection with very faulty workmanship, but he does claim perfection and thorough utility combined with solidity and comparative inexpensiveness. The work is open to inspection, and will stand the scrutiny of practical judges of sanitary arrangements as connected with plumbing.

Mr. Dunnigan is a thoroughly practical plumber himself, having learned his business by regular apprenticeship in New York. He has been established in St. Paul about twenty-five years, and semi-annually visits the principal Eastern cities in the interest of his business, and notes improvements or new inventions of any value that may be introduced. At his establishment may be seen actual working samples and styles of the different systems of general plumbing as applied to its most important sanitary particulars. From him we learn the pleasing fact that St. Paul enjoys above any city in the country the best general system of plumbing known to sanitary experts and scientific men.

THE SIDEWALK.

The Portland Stone company, corner of Fourteenth and Jackson streets, are laying the sidewalk around the building. This company's work has been so well tested in St. Paul that it is now accepted as the best ever introduced in the Northwest. The more their work is exposed the more it improves. The sidewalks on Fifth, Seventh, Robert and other leading streets bear testimony to the neatness, evenness and durability of their work. The company's office is at 317 Jackson street. D. J. K.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

BISHOP IRELAND OPPOSED

In the Doctrine of Divine Ordination of Temporal Power.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Every well regulated citizen is in favor of temperance and of sustaing the civil laws in all this land. Every man with a reasonable amount of common sense can subscribe to nearly all Bishop Ireland said in his remarks before the law and order meeting at Market hall Monday evening the 29th, but when he says that "there is no power but of God," and "whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God." When he makes that statement I stand ready to deny it, and I challenge any man to prove that in this country, power is derived from any other source except from the people. If that doctrine be true, then all the kings, thieves and robbers that have ruled Europe for 2,000 years past, got their authority from God. If that be true than George the III. derived his power from God, and when Washington and that little land of heroes in 1775, resisted that king, they resisted the ordinance of God. I deny it. It is false. It is damnable. If that be true, then when our fathers said, "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," they falsified the Bible. If that be true then the queen of England and all her following get their power from God, and by His divine power they have crushed the very life out of Ireland and have made her a beggar, without clothes and without food. If that statement is a fact, then when Parnell resisteth the power he resisteth the ordinance of God. I deny it. It is infamous. That idea caused blood to flow in rivers on the continent of Europe for centuries. The idea contained in those two verses of the thirteenth chapter of Romans caused the thirteen colonies to be drenched with the best blood of earth from Concord to Yorktown. Our fathers said that power came from the people, and when they wrote the Declaration of Independence they said that the people are the source of political power, and the rulers are but the agents of the great, the sublime people. The United States was the first country to grant liberty of conscience to man, and the constitution was the first great decree entered in the high court of human equity forever divorcing church and state." It was the grandest step ever taken by the human race; and the declaration of independence was the first document that retired God from politics. It was the first document that said that authority does not come from the clouds, it comes from the people. The declaration of independence enthroned man and dethroned the phantoms, and when our fathers wrote the constitution they put man in and left God out. The declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States are the grandest political documents ever signed by man, and they are the glory of this country from the very fact that they say that all power comes from the great, the grand, the sublime people. SELAH.

THE BUTTERINE FRAUD.

Letter From the Commissioner Commending the Globe.

To the Editor of the Globe:

ZUMBROTA, Minn., March 31.—I thank you for the words on "The Butterine Controversy" in yesterday's GLOBE. The greatest difficulty that the commissioners find in enforcing the law is the indifference of the people with regard to it. This comes chiefly, I think, from assent to the idea that the law cannot be enforced. If the press of the state will lend its influence I am sure the present law can be enforced, or a law can be framed that will meet every requirement of the courts. It is worse than folly to say that the manufacture and sale of an article so manifestly unwholesome and so unblushingly fraudulent cannot be stopped. To assume that the people are not competent to defend themselves by legal enactment from a business which is a constant violation of every principal of honesty and every rule of commercial and wholesome decency, is to yield the doctrine of self-government. These are the plain but not overdrawn facts in relation to this matter.

And just here comes in the point in your excellent article that I want to call attention to, not as a criticism, but as a correction.

That is the suggestion that the way to correct this evil is for the dairyman "to improve his practices and put better butter upon the market." The whole mistake in fighting this fraud lies in instituting comparisons between the true and the false, the genuine and the bogus. A product which is but one-fourth at the best butter, and three-fourths raw lard or tallow, deodorized by the use of nitric or benzoic acids, is in no sense a substitute for butter.

The only ground upon which the relative merits of the two can be reasonably made would be to leave the small per cent. of butter out of the "neutral oil," as the deodorized substances are appropriately called which form the basis of the butterine, and then compare them. How long would any person advocate butterine in that case? or how long would any one question the right of protection against it? Rather, there would be no need of protection. It is a fact that people eat a little butter and a great deal of that which is made "neutral" or nameless, and in the act defraud their palates, their stomachs and their pockets. If the deodorization of the animal fat destroyed the bacteria which so often infests them, it would only be a deception, but that it does not has been proven by every chemist who has analyzed the stuff.

Whether dairy butter can be made better or will be made worse is important, and this agitation is worth all it costs in that direction, but that butterine is better as a substitute than poor dairy butter is a worse sophism than it would be to say that a counterfeit greenback is worth more than an 80 cent silver dollar.

Poor dairy butter should be compared with good that its standard may be raised, but to compare the poorest genuine butter that finds its way to the market with stockyard fat is to add insult to the injury which the honest industry has suffered at the hands of this monopoly of fraud which has "stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." There never was a butter made so fine that the uninitiated could possibly tell it in the market from a good sample of butterine any more than the uninitiated can tell a counterfeit greenback from the genuine as he takes it from the money changer. Yet the man who passes a counterfeit greenback is called a swindler, while the dealer in counterfeit butter is by some called a benefactor, because he sells raw lard for butter, and so saves the innocent from eating poor dairy butter.

President Morrison, whom you quote, must revise his standards before the dairymen can in justice to themselves or the public, who look to them for wholesome food, accept them.

The dairy commissioners believe the law of our state to be constitutional, and act upon that faith. It is not for them to assume that the law they are set to enforce is unconstitutional. If any who are interested believe otherwise, it is for them to bring the matter to the test. That further legislation is necessary to perfect the law, they concede; but that it is along the right line is shown by the confession of both parties in this controversy. W. C. RICE, Dairy Commissioner.

A Blow at Secret Sessions.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The new California senator owns a newspaper, and the temptation to "scoop" his competitors may prove disastrous to the secrets of executive sessions.

MIDST THE MADDING THRONG.

Ex-Speaker John L. Gibbs of Geneva, Freeborn county, has resided in Minnesota for twenty odd years and has served five terms as a member of the lower branch of the state legislature and twice as speaker and yet has never been in Hastings, Dakota county, but once. That visit was made in the fall of 1864 and no less than two weeks were consumed in making the trip from Albert Lea. It was customary in those days, before the railroads were known in the state, for the farmers of any particular section to join together and form a caravan for the purpose of hauling their wheat to the nearest river town. The farmers would load up their wagons and start across country for the river, where the boats took the grain and carried it down the river. At night, while making the annual