Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1886.

TERMS.

BY MAIL OR CARRIER.

Daily, per month	$ 75
Daily and Sunday, per calendar month	90
Sunday, one year	2 00

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Daily, without Sunday, one year	$8 00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	2 25
Sunday, one year	2 00
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THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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INDEPENDENT FARMERS.

The recommendation made by the executive committee of the State Farmers' Alliance that the farmers of this state shall sever party ties in the future and vote for men rather than parties and platforms is a wise suggestion. If there is any class in the world justified in maintaining a position of political independence, it is the men who cultivate the soil. The farmer leads the most independent life in the world so far as the mere matter of living is concerned. It is, therefore, a mystery why he should have consented to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for political parties. And yet that is just what he has been for the last twenty-five years. Take for instance the great agricultural states of the West—say Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois—for illustration, where the farming interest is and has been the predominating one. The policy of protection inaugurated and sustained by the Republican party has been a most hurtful policy for the farmers, and yet the states we have named have continued to vote right straight along for the Republican party, notwithstanding the fact that the people of those states knew the Republicans would enforce a policy that was destructive to their interests. The Republican leaders have asserted that it was necessary to advocate a protective policy in order to keep Pennsylvania in the Republican column. The Western farmers have tamely submitted to Pennsylvania's dictation all the time simply because their political prejudices were too strong to break party ties. They suffered Pennsylvania to dictate a policy for them that was ruinous to their every interest rather than assert a political independence that might long ago have put them on the high road of prosperity. It is not so much a matter of wonder now that the farmers of Minnesota declare their purpose to act independently in the future as it is a wonder that they didn't do it long ago.

There is one obstruction in the way, however, to which the GLOBE desires to call the attention of the farmers of this state lest their organization be dashed against it and be wrecked. It is the danger of the alliance falling into the hands of men who will use it to promote the ambitions of some political aspirant. There is already a rumor afloat throughout the state that a prominent aspirant for the Republican gubernatorial nomination relies on a prominent officer of the state alliance to work the farmers in his interest. Whether the rumor be true or false it indicates to the farmers the necessity for keeping their organization above the suspicion of crooked political work. It may be that there are certain men whom the farmers rely upon to aid them in their struggle for independence, but they should remember that principles are of paramount importance. They cannot afford to let their alliance become a political machine to further the aspirations of politicians.

MORE BORDER WARFARE.

While our brethren on the Atlantic coast are in a state of agitation and indignation over the seizure of American fishing schooners by the Canadian authorities, it seems the balance is about to be maintained by the ruffling of the feathers of our Canadian cousins on the Northwestern border. The Canadian stock growers resent the alleged intrusion of Montana stockmen upon their rich pastures and purpose putting a stop to it. This is a question which interests the Northwest rather more than the fisheries difficulty. The chances are that it will be considerably more interesting before the matter is settled. Montana cattlemen are not made of the stuff to be deterred from carrying out their plans by protests or threats, and if it comes to anything more serious they are very likely to uphold their side of the argument with undoubted vigor. Of course any actual hostile meeting between the stockmen of the two countries is to be deplored. As a matter of fact, however, collision is among the possibilities. The Montana ranges are being fast occupied and will soon be overcrowded. The Canadian Northwest is sparsely settled and affords ample grazing ground for thousands of cattle. Such being the case the temptation to drive herds across the imaginary line becomes irresistible. While it is to be hoped that amicable arrangements can be made whereby the American stockmen will be allowed to retain possession of the ranges they have acquired on Canadian soil, it must be observed that their occupancy by people from this side of the line has much in it of just retribution. Canadian and English stockmen and capitalists have long been in the habit of securing immense tracts of land in the Western territories of the United States. They should not object very strongly when they are now being treated to something in the way of the observance of the precedent which they themselves established. In a more homely but not less expressive phrase, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

SECTIONALISM IN RELIGION.

During his remarks at the House of Hope church last night Dr. HALL expressed the hope that the time was near at hand when the two wings of this great Presbyterian denomination—the Northern and Southern—should be brought together in organic union. The sentiment is creditable to the head and heart of the distinguished divine. All that separates the two branches of the church is a sectional feeling engendered by the troubles incident to the civil war. It is singular that, while the veteran soldiers who fought the war out on the battlefield should have forgiven each other and have forgotton all the bitterness of the past, the churchmen, whose mission it is to preach peace and good will, should be the only ones to keep alive the animosities of the civil strife.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCRAP BOOK.

President CLEVELAND has a scrap book in which he has pasted clippings of all the newspaper comments concerning his approaching marriage. It must be a very voluminous book by this time, for there have been a goodly number of newspaper paragraphs regarding the matter. And it must afford some mighty interesting reading for the chief magistrate of the nation. It is easy to imagine the feelings of this distinguished model of JEFFERSONIAN simplicity as he takes off his coat on a warm Sunday afternoon and hangs it on a peg, then draws off his boots after the style of Uncle JOSHUA WHITCOMB at the ball, and elevating his JACKSONIAN stocking feet to the top of his desk, in a comfortable sort of way, leans back in his big arm chair to pore over this marvelous scrap book. There is advice, and a great deal of it, in the volume. There are some reminiscences and personal experiences that may prove of value to the president. Some of them are written by young married men and some by veteran Benedicts. All of them have the happiness of the chief magistrate at heart. A few advise him to forego marriage and enjoy the remainder of his days in single blessedness, while the great majority urge him forward in his purpose to commit matrimony. They persuade him that all the honors of earth are as nothing compared with that of enjoying the love and perpetual smiles of one queenly woman. And, like a true Democrat that he is, the president bows to the opinion of the majority. We hope that with his frequent reading of that scrap book the president's eye often rests on that little suggestion made by the GLOBE regarding the ANDY JACKSON ring that he is expected to place on his bride's finger. One thing is certain, the American people will stand no Mugwumpery in this wedding business. The president will please paste this in his scrap book.

A WORTHY MODEL.

While the American system of government may not be perfection, it is yet as near it as any form which has yet been devised by man. It is, therefore, gratifying to observe that England is displaying a tendency to copy after and adopt different features of American political life, from methods of campaigning to forms of legislative procedure. American political phrases are now common in parliamentary speeches since, by the modeling after matters prevalent upon this side of the water, the things which they describe have come into existence as a part of English politics. It may be vain to hope that it will be speedily brought about, but some time in the future it may be presumed that this patterning after things American will result in giving England a republic in form as well as in fact. As a preliminary she might imitate the American love for justice and liberty, and cease the blind and arrogant opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE'S grand scheme granting legislative independence to Ireland.

TOO MUCH OF BOTH.

Our neighbors up the river are giving themselves a good deal of unnecessary trouble about what some preachers are saying of the religious conditions of the state university. It doesn't make a particle of difference what the preachers say about it as long as the state university is not a theological seminary. The institution is suffering more from the political conditions which influence its management than it is from either a lack or an overabundance of religion. It is a secular school, and evangelical religion is not an element in its management. It is also a public institution, and partisan politics should have nothing to do with it. But unfortunately they do. There is such a thing as rendering unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR'S, and unto GOD the things that are GOD'S. Partisian politics and denominational religion are two things that have no business in a state university. At present there seems to be too much of both in the Minnesota State university.

THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY.

The series of popular concerts to be given twice weekly during the summer in Rice park was admirably inaugurated last evening. The arrangement by which the city furnishes this excellent band music is to be highly commended. It is a feature which experience in other cities has shown to be highly appreciated. It furnishes to a large class of people unable to secure the relaxation which people of larger means obtain so easily, an inexpensive and healthful means of enjoyment which cannot fail of good effect. The hundreds of people who thronged the park last night gave evidence of the fact that the enterprise is a popular one. The money which the city appropriates to sustain the concerts is well expended. With such an excellent beginning it is to be hoped that in time the concerts may be increased in number and the pleasure given by them proportionately increased. In the meantime the present undertaking should be heartily encouraged.

RESULTS OF ASSOCIATION.

A speaker at the Assembly's Home Missionary board meeting last night, in expatiating on the great natural wealth of Kentucky, said the trees grew so tall that the top branches scraped the stars. They are very tall trees, or else this is a very tall story. But the general assembly has been in session in Minneapolis for a week, and it is to be expected that during that time the members should learn something about booming a country.

IT IS said that Land Commissioner SPARKS is very much displeased at the way certain subordinates have conducted their part of the land office business. If Mr. SPARKS fancies that he has a monopoly of the displeasure a casual trip through Dakota would disabuse him of that impression. There are certain persons in that territory whose schemes for acquiring sudden riches he has interfered with who don't like him a little bit.

THE United States senate has been asked by the governor of Ohio to investigate the charges against Senator PAYNE. It is expected when the request is read in executive session the senate, mindful of the precedent which would thus be established, will just place its finger alongside its nose and smile derisively. The house might be caught that way, but the seasoned senate never.

THE cable states that "the queen expressed her willingness to meet the wishes of the ministers." VICTORIA knows on which side her bread is buttered. When she ceases to assent to anything the ministers may decide the English people will have no further use for her, and it is a very difficult time for anyone who has not been accustomed to it to go out into the world and make a living.

JUST how many pension applications indorsed by Senator INGALLS have been refused by Commissioner BLACK is not made known, but it is safe to say that the senator's savage attack upon the general for drawing a pension was not incited solely through regard for the country's interests.

THE Nova Scotia people are not disposed to unduly excite themselves over the seizure of a Canadian vessel by the United States authorities. The Canadians have evidently pondered with profit the fate of the man that attempted to come into too close quarters with a buzz saw.

WHILE it certainly was a very handsome thing on the part of a number of prominent actors in New York to play a game of base ball for BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S benefit, it would have seemed more appropriate for them to have handled the cue instead of the bat.

AN IMMEDIATE and relentless warfare may be expected to be opened by the Chicago press upon those members of congress who referred to the Garden city and its people in rather severe terms. This twitting about facts should be condemned.

THE "old timers" who were about to leave Montana for Alaska, digusted at the approach of civilization, will settle back into comfortable occupancy of their ranches, since the robbery of another stage indicates the return of "the good old times."

DESPITE the fact that an alleged interview with him on the fisheries question was widely published, Mr. BLAINE denies that he has talked with anyone on the subject; that it is the biggest kind of a "fish story," as it were.

THE secret of Secretary LAMAR'S much noted dreamy abstraction is at last unfolded. Most anyone would be given to fits of absentmindedness who was about to marry a charming widow of fifty-five summers.

THE reason why Dakota is not making much of a noise just at present is because she is looking anxiously after the welfare of a wheat crop which will startle the country by its immensity.

CONGRESS can very gracefully recognize the importance of the Northwest by voting the Minneapolis exposition $10,000. It has squandered thousands upon much less worthy objects.

MISS FOLSOM, the president's alleged bride-elect, is expected to arrive in New York today from Europe. The newspapers will see that the proper reception committee is on hand.

SNOW has fallen within the last day or two in several parts of Pennsylvania, and yet there is no report of the Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS having passed through that state.

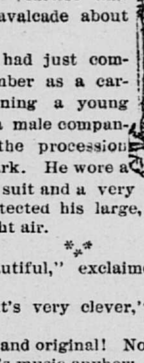
THE Queen of Spain has decorated a New York newspaper man. He was probably the first one to observe that it was "a very beautiful baby, and the very image of its mother."

DULUTH is doing her utmost to secure the location there of some flour mills. When she gets them she expects to blossom out as a formidable rival to Minneapolis.

VIRGINIA has had a water-spout. With a sublime disregard for the eternal fitness of things, it jumped over Kentucky to a state where it wasn't needed.

MIDST THE MADDING THRONG.

It was band night in Rice park, the first of the present season, and the crowd in attendance was unusually large. It filled the park, the settees and the walks An overflow gathering occupied the sidewalks about the inclosure, while the people, men, women and children, filled up the porches abutting on the park, and likewise the vehicles that formed a cavalcade about the resort.



The band had just completed a number as a carriage containing a young woman and a male companion joined the procession about the park. He wore a light colored suit and a very tall collar that partially protected his large, thick, red ears from the night air.

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"How beautiful," exclaimed the young woman.

"By jove, it's very clever," remarked her male escort.

"So wierd and original! No one could mistake Wagner's music anybow. I really think that is its chief charm. Don't you?" continued the young woman.

"I really can't say," replied the young fellow holding the reins. "I'll have to ask me brother Chawley about that to-night. He's awfully clever on music, doncher know?"

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Two young men stood on the corner of Fourth and Washington streets. They scrutinized the sky most carefully, peering first in one direction and then in another until the whole horizon was exhausted.

"It's strange," said one, speaking to his companion.

"It's more than strange," replied the party addressed. "I don't understand it. We certainly will have a cyclone or tornado before morning. It's most remarkable."

"What's strange?" interrogated a passing pedestrian who witnessed their movements and likewise overheard their conversation. "Why do you expect a cyclone? Has one been predicted by the weather bureau?"

"No," replied the first talker. "That's one of the peculiar features of it."

"What makes you think that there is to be a storm of such severity? It certainly doesn't look nor feel like a storm. What's up?" continued the interested pedestrian.

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"Well! I tell you," replied the original speaker. "We have just been up to a church fair. We got four dishes of strawberries—at twenty cents per dish—which amounted to eighty cents, and gave the lady who waited on us a dollar."

"Well—"

"Well, she brought us back twenty cents."

"You're right," echimed in the inquisitive pedestrian. "Something dreadful will happen, sure. I'm older than you fellows, and I never heard of such an experience in all my life. I think we will get off lucky with a cyclone. It wouldn't surprise me a bit to hear old Gabriel's trumpent in the morning announcing the resurrection day."

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"No use talking, I'm determined on that point."

The speaker was a man, at least nature had started him out as a member of the sterner sex, and he had been playing the role so long that everybody took him for a man.

He was conversing with a male companion. They stood, he and his companion, on the business end of a bar-room counter, and had just been testing their swallows to see whether summer had arrived. The drinks disappeared and the conversation was resumed.

"It is a foolish resolve," continued the companion. "That's all I've got to say about it."

"I don't care what it is, I'm as firm as a rock on that score and nothing can shake me. I will marry an orphan if I have to take a wife who is fifty years old."

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A life insurance agent and a possible candidate for a life insurance policy parted after a somewhat animated conversation, during which the candidate at first refused to take the policy out, afterwards relented, expressed himself freely about agents and took the policy. The agent smiled as he left his patron, and the latter walked about his office in a self-satisfied way.

"Did you get rid of him," queried a friend, referring to the unfortunate agent.

"Yes sir, and I gave him a piece of my mind."

"Well! he seemed to be tickled over your views?"

"Yes, after I told him what I thought of agents, I took out a policy. I didn't want to be too rough on him."

THE ONLOOKER.

The Pioneer Lumber Company.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 26.—C. B. Bundy, circuit judge of this district, has granted the application of Col. George W. Lapoente, assignee of the Pioneer Lumber company of this city, to dispose of the saw mill property lands, etc., for the benefit of creditors. The property is desirably located, and the value is estimated at over $300,000. It is rumored that the wealthy lumber corporation known as the "log pool," otherwise the Chippewa logging company, is quite anxious to get possession of the property. The capacity of the mill is 150,000 feet of lumber per day, and the pool has sufficient stock of available logs to run the mill throughout the season.

Weather Predictions.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1 a. m.—Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska: Fair weather, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature. Eastern Dakota: Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, northwesterly winds becoming variable.

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

They Are Considered by the Presbyterian General Assembly in Session at Minneapolis.

The Millions of Heathen Who Will Go Down to a Hopeless Death Unless Converted.

It is Decided to Separate the Missionary and Business Departments in Official Publications.

Addresses From Missionaries Fresh From the Fields of Labor in the Evening.

The Presbyterians.

Three hundred commissioners were in attendance at yesterday's meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly at Westminster church. The session was on the whole one of the most interesting thus far held, and served to bring out a great deal of characteristic Presbyterian feeling upon several points of doctrine. After reading the remainder of the report of the committee on bills and overtures, at the suggestion by Dr. Sellers of Detroit the publitation of the history of the different boards was referred to the committee on publication. Dr. D. W. Fisher next presented the report of the standing committee upon foreign missions, dividing it into two heads, the first dealing with work of the board during the year. The amount contributed was $745,000, $503,000 coming from the churches, $111,000 from legacies, $78,000 from individuals. Fifty-one thousand was applied upon a debt of $67,000, and one-fourth of the remainder was expended in papal fields. There are 296 female American missionaries; members mission churches, 23,000; 11,500 pupils in mission schools.

THE SECOND DIVISION

of the report called attention to the branches of the work needing the greatest attention. The receipts for the past three years have been almost uniform, the total amounts contributed each year being about the same. The board thought that something was wrong in this showing and had come to the assembly with the matter. Three-fourths of the population of the world know nothing of the Christian religion. The few missionaries are almost as nothing compared with the mass of unchristianized people. There should be more young men and women sent out. The need of greater support was urged, and the ability of the church to do more was argued. The board further commended the fidelity of its officers, expressed sorrow in the death of David Irving D. D., the late secretary of the board, and confirmed the appointment of Rev. David Gillespie, D. D., as his successor; that the Sabbath school raise $50,000 in December of this year as a Christian offering.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

Dr. Gillespie, secretary of the board, made a fervent appeal for the foreign missions. The most striking portion of his address was the forcible way in which he undertook to impress the assembly with what he called the duty, and obligation of the church to spread the gospel among the heathen. In China alone there are 242,000,000 of people who have never heard of the gospel. Just think of it! All these people are to be irretrivably lost unless they are converted to Christ. Several missionaries followed; Rev. John Carrington of San Francisco, described work among the Coreans; Rev. Hunter Corbett of Shantung, China, translated a communication from 1,200 Christianized natives. Rev. Mr. Wilson of the Loos Mission, Siam, also detailed his experiences. Dr. J. S. McIntosh of Philadelphia, said that the foreign mission is a co-ordination of all the other boards but only receives one annual contribution. Dr. William F. Johnson of Alahabad, India, spoke of the millions who are going down to hopeless death, while the Presbyterians only give two cents per week to the foreign missions. The recommendations of the report were then adopted. Dr. Pierson offered an additional resolution to the effect that $750,000 be raised during the ensuing year in addition to the amount nessary to liquidate the board's indebtedness. This was adopted with a rising vote, and the moderator offered a prayer in behalf of the project while the assembly remained on its feet.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Rev. Dr. Tryon Edwards offered a resolution giving non-ordained persons the right to preach when licensed by the presbyteries. Dr. Pierson offered a resolution providing for a committee of five to answer the memorial read from the Chinese church read by Rev. Hunter Corbett in the morning. The moderator appointed Dr. A. T. Pierson, Dr. McIntosh, Dr. Milton Waldo, and Elders D. C. English and Charles F. Hazen as the committee. The report of the board of publication was the next order of business.

The board reported 21 new books and 23 minor publications, in English, German, Spanish and Portuguese, of which there were printed 137,250 copies; reprints of former publications, 1,008,000 copies; total, 1,145,250 copies; eleven periodicals, of which 16,517,776 copies have been printed, and annual report 6,500 copies. The receipts into the treasury during the year, from all sources, were, including balance April 1, 1885, $298,419.50. The entire expenditures of the year have been $284,466.14. The balance in the treasury at the end of the year, March 31, 1886, is $13,953.86. The sales for the year, in books, $109,080.19; in periodicals, $106,062.70; total sales, $215,142.89. The balance sheet showed, April 1, 1886, a capital stock of $496,323.04. Notwithstanding this financial embarrassment, much work has been wrought through the missionary department. The board has had at work 89 colporteurs, who have labored in 22 synods and 107 presbyteries. These have distributed by sale 52,344 volumes; while 78,055 volumes (making a total of 130,399 volumes) and 7,143,060 pages of tracts and periodicals have been gratuitously distributed. The colporteurs have visited 126,354 families. There were 2,442 churches which contributed to the missionary fund of the board during the past year.

Gen. Shields made a very full and interesting report of the standing committee on publication. Concerning the much talked of separation of the publication and missionary departments, the report had this to say: The business department naturally desires to make as good a showing of its work as possible, and the missionary department a thorough, systematic distribution of our literature through their colportage systems. The methods of one are those of business, of the other those of benevolence. The general assembly has repeatedly insisted upon as wide a separation as possible between these two departments of the board; that in the judgment of the board, in view of the resignation of Rev. Dr. Schenck as corresponding secretary, it is desirable to elect a general secretary, who shall have supervision and direction over all departments of its work and to whom all other administrative officers shall be subordinate. Second, that the work of the board shall be so organized as to do away with the offices of corresponding and editorial secretaries, and to distribute the duties which have heretofore belonged to these officers among to officers who shall remain after such reorganization.

Third—That it will be the best interests of the board to elect Rev. Dr. Dulles, the present editorial secretary as general secretary.

Fourth—That this committee be continued for the purpose of considering and recommending such charges as may be desirable.

The further recommendations of the report expressed regret at the resignation of Rev. Dr. Schenck, corresponding secretary; commended the efficiency of the editorial secretary; urged the prosecution of colportage work in the distribution of literature and grants to the needy, and asked Sabbath schools to make at least one annual contribution; expressed regret that the churches had failed to conform to recommendation of the last assembly to contribute $75,000 during the year to the missionary fund and renewed the recommendation. The use of Presbyterian publications exclusively was recommended, and careful instruction in distinctive denominational features of Presbyterian church government urged. Attention was called to the necessity of great care in the establishment of branch or representative houses. It was recommended that the board issue cheaper editions of some of the more important books. The moderator was authorized to appoint a special committee of four ministers and four elders to consider the expediency of reorganizing the work of the board by separating the Sunday school and colporteur of the missionary department from the editorial and publishing business department. It was further recommended that the board provide such assistance to Dr. W. E. Schenck for his necessities during the period of his need. The following, whose terms expired with this assembly, were recommended for re-election:

Rev. Drs. Robert M. Patterson, Thomas Murphy, William T. Eva, James H. Worden, Herrick Johnson, John S. McIntosh, John S. Sands and W. H. Roberts, Elders Frank K. Hipple, George W. Mears, William Wood, William L. Dubois, Robert H. Hickley, George S. Graham, John Scott, Rev. George Alexander was recommended in place of J. A. Henry, resigned; J. S. Kennedy, for Theodore W. Baker, deceased, and Edward Packard for E. A. Rollins, deceased.

THE DISCUSSION.

Gen. Shields in commenting upon the report said he hardly thought that the assembly would desire the appointment of another special committee to investigate the question of separation. If this committee was to be appointed, however, it should have the sole question relegated to it, not the matters of investigation which will include the assets and liabilities and a half dozen other matters. He eulogized Dr. Schenck, the retiring secretary, who had filled that position for thirty-two years, and has been compelled to retire on account of ill-health. Dr. J. W. Dulles followed with an indorsement of the kind words spoken in the report for Dr. Shenck. He appeared to think that the appointment of another special committee of investigation as rather superfluous. Dr. McIntosh as a member of the board thought that the difficulty between the two benches had been partially caused by the assembly appointing a committee to investigate each year. Dr. Crosby said that the investigations ordered had come as a cause rather than as an effect. There was no fault to find with the members of the board or the secsetaries—it was a simple question as to whether the two departments could be run together, and he did not think it feasible. Rev. George J. Reed of Kentucky as on of the minority of the board, and thought there should be no further investigation at present.

ACTING ON THE REPORT.

Dr. Sample amended the resolution referring the question of separation back to the board instead of to a special committee, and this was adopted by a vote of 145 to 134. Dr. McLeod moved to strike out the resolution pensioning Dr. Schenck, saying it would be establishing a bad precedent, as Dr. Schenck should be taken care of by his own Presbytery. The motion was lost by a vote of 160 to 150.

Dr. McLeod called for the ayes and noes and it was found that the vote must be taken upon the entire report, so it was decided to adjourn, and this morning the adoption of the report as a whole will probably be reconsidered.

In the Evening.

The church was again filled to overflowing last evening. Dr. Jno. S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia presided and made a brief address, touching upon the work of foreign missions in a general way.

Dr. D. Thompson of Japan, Rev. J. B. Williamson ol Dakota, Rev. Hunter Corbett of China, Rev. A. T. Pierson, Rev. Arthur Mitchell of New York, also spoke upon missionary work in the respective localities with which they were familiar. It was after 10 o'clock when the meeting closed with prayer by Dr. Ellinwood.

Mexicans and Indians.

The large lecture-room of Plymouth church was filled yesterday to listen to remarks by missionaries and workers. Rev. W. O. Roberts, secretary of home missions, had charge of the meeting, and opened the exercises with a few remarks about Sisseton agency, Dakota. Mr. William Morris, missionary in charge at Sisseton agency, spoke a few minutes, and was followed by Rev. J. R. Pomroy, synodical missionary of Dakota. The six girls and six boys from Sisseton agency sang "Shall We Gather at the River," in the Da-ko-ta language. Mrs. Faribault, an Indian, and in Indian dress, was called upon to speak. She came forward, and with great composure spoke to the women through an interpreter, Rev. J. P. Williamson. She said: Dear friends, I have never been in so large an assembly; I am grieved I cannot speak to you in your own tongue; not long ago the Indian women were not brought up in a light we now see and hear; we have the light of the gospel to see and live. We have an Indian society in our church; we have not much we can do; we do what we can with thimbles and needles; we cannot do much; we do what little we can for carrying on the gospel, and because of the word of our Savior, he said, go and labor, we cannot go ourselves, so we labor and send those to carry the gospel to them. My friends whatever we do we are laboring in faith, so those in darkness, so many may be saved, so now my sisters remember us and pray and labor for us, only by prayer we can receive the spirit. Now, my friends I shake hands with each one of you and part.

Rev. Menard, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Abuquerque, spoke of the work among the Indians and Mexicans.

Mr. Halsey, a teacher in the school at Nora, New Mexico, told of the boarding school and mission among the Mexicans, which was established in 1881.

Dr. Kirkwood, Synodical missionary to New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and Wyoming, closed the meeting by summing up all the work. He said the people were of a strange religion, the Romanism of the States; they have no idea of the God we worship; one bishop said all that was needed to make a good Catholic was to ring the bell and attend the church on feast days.

The exercises were closed by singing and prayer:

The exercises for to day will consist of an all day session.

BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.

The Subject of Home Missions Discussed at the House of Hope.

House of Hope church, St. Paul, was filled from chancel to vestibule last night and in the pulpit sat Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, Rev. Dr. Kendall, general secretary of the board of home missions; Rev. Dr. Wishart, synadical missionary of Kentucky; Rev. Dr. Lewis, Joliet, Ill.; Rev. Dr. Little, Dennis, Tex., and Rev. Dr. Christie of St. Paul. It was a meeting for the purpose of discussing the subject of home missions. Rev. Dr. Hall presided. Dr. Edwards of the Dayton Avenue church this city opened the meeting with prayer. Dr. Hill followed with a brief address, stating the object of the meeting and the needs of the home mission workers. Rev. Dr. Wishart, occupied twenty minutes in telling of the wonderful resources of the state of Kentucky and the demand there was there for preachers of the gospel among the country folk. He interested his auditors with short stories of the peculiar ways that Kentucky preachers have of attending to their ministerial duties. In his flight of eloquence, while speaking of the forests and coal fields of the Blue Grass state he said there were trees there the branches of which swept the stars. He was followed by Dr. Dewis of Joliet, who treated the subject of mission work in cities. In Chicago, he said, there were needed at the present time eleven Presbyterian churches, and they were not built because there was not enough money in the coffers of the Presbytery to build them. He said that the wealthy people—those who owned rich houses and broad acres—were too much neglected by mission workers, and urged that more attention be paid to them.

Rev. Dr. Little of Texas was the next speaker, and he devoted the greater part of a half hour to telling of the importance of the state of Texas and its needs for missionary laborers. In that state he said there were but eleven Presbyterian churches, all told, and but a few more than 9,000 Presbyterians. In the back country there are counties that have no preachers and thousands of people that do not hear the gospel from one year's end to another. His remarks were rendered doubly interesting by the relation of incidents from Texas life.

Rev. Dr. Kendall reviewed the subject of home missions in a general way, and his remarks dealt more in particular with the state of Kansas than any other point. The meeting lasted until 10 o'clock and was a very interesting session.

To-night another meeting will be held in the church, the subject for discussion being Foreign Missions. Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby of New York will preside and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. D., secretary, and by the following missionaries: Rev. Hunter Corbett of China, Rev. D. Thompson of Japan and Rev. A. Broadhead, formerly of India.

Assembly Notes.

The alumni of Union Theological seminary, New York, have arranged for a reunion at the West hotel this evening at 9:30 p. m. The committee of arrangements consists of Capt. Whitney, '45; Rev. H. T. McEwan, '81; Rev. W. A. Brooks, '75, and Rev. Joseph Lanman, '67.

This morning the standing committe on education of ministers will report. Speeches will be made by Rev. Dr. Tryon Edwards of New York and Dr. Poor. In the afternoon the subject of church erection will be taken up, Rev. Dr. Craven speaking for the board.

Fannie Willard, an Indian, from Alaska, is with Miss McFarland, a missionary from Sitka, Alaska, and can talk English very well. Miss Hartwell, a missionary from Bankok, Siam, addressed the women yesterday.

A committee from the assembly will probably go to Albert Lea Saturday to inspect the college at that place.

A BRUTAL NEGRO.

Dreadful Assault on a Young Lady in Burlington, N. J.

Special to the Globe.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Mrs. Belle Slipp, a beautiful young bride of 19, is lying in a dangerous condition at her home in Burlington, N. J., the victim of a brutal outrage by a negro of that town. The suspected fiend is under surveillance and will probably be arrested. Mrs. Slipp was murderously assaulted within 200 yards of her home, at 8:20 o'clock last night, and a vigilance committee is at work. Mrs. Slipp lives on Main street, between Eighth street and the mill road, about a mile from the Delaware river in an unfrequented part of the town. Before dark she started for the postoffice, which is in the built-up portion of the old town, to mail a letter to her young husband, Paul Slipp, who is at Liverpool, en route to Arabia, for a commercial house in Philadelphia. Their residence is a pretty little frame house, where she lives with her mother and step-father. The latter is John Gilbert, the supervisor of the roads of Burlington township. Mrs. Slipp after going to the postoffice made several calls on acquaintances, and

THEN STARTED FOR HOME.

When near her destination a burly negro pounced upon her. She screamed and tried to break away. He dealt her a blow on the back of the head which felled her to the ground, and then grappled with her, both falling into the muddy road from the sidewalk. Again she screamed, when the negro jumped up and ran into the bushes by the fence. Mrs. Slipp then tottered to her feet, but had not gone but a few steps when a stunning blow from a stone or a blunt instrument struck her above the right ear, and again she was felled to the ground. She screamed loudly for help, but none arrived. By a strong effort she got to her home. She burst into the room in the presence of her mother, saturated with blood, swooned and fell to the floor. Her mother lifted her to a bed when the blood-soaked clothing was taken off. After recovering consciousness she told a few facts of the assault. The whole place is aroused.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

A Meeting of the State Central Committee.

Special to the Globe.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—The Democratic state central committee held a meeting here to-night. On account of Gen. Durbin Ward's funeral many members of the committee were absent. Ex-Gov. Hoadly and nearly all the Democratic senators who deserted during the recent senatorial troubles were present. Mr. Hoadley, in a speech, said that when the Democratic senators were compelled to give up the Fourth ward of Cincinnati, many Democrats concluded that the Hamilton county Democratic senators were entitled to their seats, and "I frankly say that I was of this opinion," said the ex-governor. He said that if the Democrats had remained in the senate and fought the battle, even if they had been defeated, they would have gone down with the sympathy of the Democratic party. He believed the seating of the four Republicans to have been unconstitutional, but that if the Supreme court, which is Republican, says it was right there is nothing to do but submit. Senator O'Neill denounced Clerk of the Senate Valandingham very strongly. Senator Dodd branded Mr. Valandingham as a "rank traitor." Hon. S. A. Miller, of Cincinnati, said the grand jury of Franklin county ought to indict Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy and the seventeen Republican sureties for perjury, in violating their oaths. Ex-Gov. Hoadley, Judge McKinney, Gen. Powell and Senators O'Neill and Lawrence were appointed to prepare a memorial on the life and services of the late Gen. Durbin Ward. No time was set for the state convention, but it was generally agreed that it should be held about the middle of August or 1st of September.

The Czar at Moscow.

MOSCOW, May 26.—The czar and czarina were welcomed with great pomp and ceremony at the kremlin to-day on their return from Livadia. The address of greeting was delivered by the governor of Moscow, who used the following language:

Your imperial majesties are welcomed from the blest South, where you have restored life to the Black sea. * * * The hope gains wings, and Moscow thinks and steadfastly hopes that Christ's cross will soon shine upon St. Sophia.

The czar, in his reply, said that he loved and rejoiced to be in Moscow. He also said that the third anniversary of his coronation, which falls to-morrow, was full of the happiest memories. At the cathedral the metropolitan congratulated the czar for restoring the Black Sea fleet, "Russia's highest glory."

Jaehne Writes a Letter.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Assistant District Attorney Meal drove hurriedly to police headquarters to-night, and by a private entrance, reached Police Inspector Byrnes' private room. There the two men remained in conference until midnight. There is reason for a belief that ex-Ald. Jaehne has written a long letter to Mr. Byrne divulging all he knows of the franchise bribers and the bribed aldermen, stating that he submits to the inevitable and will serve his time patiently, but that he proposes that bribers and bribed shall not make him a scape goat, and that they shall enjoy equal privileges with himself for quiet contemplation. It is pertinent that Jaehne's brother went to Sing Sing to-day. It is believed the conference to-night was to determine the best use to be made of the letter.

Funeral of Gen. Ward.

LEBANON, O., May 26.—The funeral of Gen. Durbin Ward was held at the opera house this afternoon. Mrs. Ward was unable to attend on account of severe prostration. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Scott of the Presbyterian church, preached the sermon. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Hon. L. A. Russell, Hon. G. W. Hoack, Judge Haines, Hon W. S. Gresback, Judge Smith and Judge Sage. The burial was in the cemetery here at 4 o'clock.

Drowned While Playing.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., May 26.—Clement Keys, the little five-year-old son of William Keys, while playing with a toy sail boat on a raft in front of the Empire Lumber company's mills about 6 o'clock this evening fell into river and was drowned. His body was recovered about 8 o'clock near the spot where it went down.

Chinese Immigration.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—After the transaction of routine business in the senate to-day the bankruptcy bill was taken up but gave way to the measure supplementary and amendatory of the Chinese immigration bill of 1884, by which it is proposed to restrict Chinese immigration. A lengthy debate ensued without result, and the senate adjourned.

VICE IN BRUSSELS.

Shocking Picture of the Degradation of the Belgian Capital.

Brussels Letter in Chicago Times.

Go from the cafes to the hotels. The proprietor will wait and fawn upon you—if you be well-dressed and have a few diamond rings on your fingers—just as his Parisian confrere does. Here you will find those private rooms—or, as they call them, cabinets particuliers—that are, by the bye, mere imitations of the class at the Palais Royal in Paris, where gallants eat and drink tete-a-tete with the fashionable female tatterdemalions of the city, and where married women forget their nuptial vows in the arms of dudish dandies. On the streets after nightfall we meet the same disgusting sights so common at the same hour on the boulevards and Faubourg Montmatre of Paris—the rouged and powdered battalions of smirking vice, flaunting its gaudy dresses and staring you immodestly out of countenance. Stroll into by-lanes and alleys, where you will not need very much discrimination to see that Brussels even exceeds Paris, proportionally speaking, in the number of its dens of corruption tolerated by the statute book and patronized by many who have something to do with the manufacture of statutes; dens where British, Irish, French and American girls cater to the brutal tastes and proclivities of scoundrels of every class and of all nationalities. Go into society, frequent fashionable tea parties, dance at fashionable balls and eat and drink at midnight suppers, and what do you find except that strange sameness of habits and ideas so prevalent in the city by the Seine—the same fashionable dictum, if not openly expressed, at least secretly implied and acted on, that a married dame who doesn't afford herself the luxury of a paramour is the wretchedest of sottes; the same prurient, practical philosophy that ties respectably brought up girls to their mammas' apron-strings till the nuptial day—a philosophy which makes the minxes hypocrites before marriage and God knows what after it; the same simpering civilities exchanged between men and men or women and women who have no more regard for each other than an Irish dynamiter has or is supposed to have for the hide of the average Saxon. Over the tea cup the same scandal is bandied about as in Paris. Mme. A. wore, it seems, the same dress three times consecutively at her box in the theatre. Mme. B. is proud of the youngsters, B. never dreaming, poor soul! that they are not his own. Mme. C. is stupid enough to love her husband, although the fellow lavishes thousands of francs monthly on one of the actresses of La Monnaie, etc.

So from the tea table to the political caucus club, and there you will find the same political profligacy running riot. Here as there deputies are secretly paid thousands and thousands of francs for allowing their names to appear on the directing company in the prospectuses of financial speculations. Here as there the deputy's or senator's pockets are lined with gold for begging ministerial favors. Here as there political big wigs carry on the same petty intrigues, the same double faced chicanery, the same double dyed hypocrisy. Where public positions are got by bribery, politics becomes a trade and political traders (or tricksters) are as proportionately numerous in Brussels as they are in Paris.

PARNELL'S CINCINNATI SPEECH.

Mr. Trevelyan's Quotation of it Correct.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—In the home-rule debate in the English house of commons yesterday Mr. Trevelyan quoted an alleged remark of Mr. Parnell to the effect that he would not until the last link that connected Ireland with England had been broken. Mr. Parnell demanded the date and place of the speech, and Mr. Trevelyan replied "Cincinnati." A reporter, looking over the files of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, found that Mr. Parnell delivered a speech in Music hall on Friday evening, February 2, 1880. The speech was reported by J. W. Schrag, one of the most rapid and accurate stenographers in the United States. The paragraph referred to by Mr. Trevelyan is in the following words:

"When we have undermined English misgovernment we have paved the way for Ireland to take her place among the nations of the earth. And let us not forget that is the ultimate goal at which all we Irishmen aim. None of us, whether we are in America or Ireland, or wherever we may be, will not be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England."

Foreign Flashes.

The porte declares that there is no foundation for the report that a conspiracy at Sofia existed for the assassination of Prince Alexander and Prime Minister Karavelof.

King George, of Greece is arranging to make a tour abroad. Premier Tricoupis proposes limiting the number of members of the Greek chamber of deputies to 150.

The Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the house today Mr. Blount reported that the conferees on the postoffice appro priation bill had been unable to agree and a further conference was reported. The house then went into committee of the whole on the oleomargarine bill and a lengthy discussion ensued, during which several amendments were offered and defeated, one being agreed to by a vote of 93 to 58, making it unlawful for any merchant or shopkeeper in the District of Columbia or the terrifories to sell oleomargarine without labelling it in a conspicuous manner and requiring hotel, restaurant and boarding housekeepers who use oleomargarine to place in their dining rooms a placard bearing the words: "This house uses oleomargarine," and to have the same words printed on the bill of fare. After some further debate the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Refuse to Sanction it.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Nothing is known at the war department in regard to the reported action of Gen. Miles in offering rewards for the capture of the renegade Apaches, dead or alive. It is stated that if such is the case, it is an act for which Gen. Miles alone is responsible, and that it will not be sanctioned by the war department. There are no funds available for such a purpose, and it is said further that such a course would not be civilized warfare even against bloodthirsty savages.

Most's Trial Begun.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The trial of Herr Most, Adolph Schenck and William Braunschering, the anarchists, for misdemeanor in trying to incite a riot was begun this afternoon. The jury box was filled and a recess was taken till to-morrow when the trial will proceed. Most was handcuffed to his colleagues and taken to the Tombs where he was locked up.

Rev. Mr. Scott, pastor of the First Congregational church of Evanston, Ill.; smoked cigars and rode a bicycle whenever he has been asked to resign.

Saturday night a farm hand, named Brockway, with a crowd of others were drinking in Ada, Kent county, Mich. A quarrel arose, which ended in Brockway being hit behind the ear, bursting a blood vessel and causing death Monday night. A person named Lee is suspected of the murder, but he has disappeared.

Housewife's Scrap Book.

Lard may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a pared potato in it.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them from creaking.

Window plants in Germany are often watered with cold tea or coffee. The effects are said to be beneficial.

The great secret of sweeping without making a big dust is to have a damp broom, take short sweeps and keep the broom near the floor.

By rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in the best whiting, the brown discolorations may be taken out of cups in which custards have baked.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them wonderfully. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily.

Frozen cream will not make good butter. Care should be taken to keep the milk room or spring house at an even temperature in winter as well as in summer.

To clean bottles, put into the bottle some kernels of corn, a tablespoonful of ashes; pour it half full of water, and after a vigorous shaking and rinsing you will find the bottle as good as new.

Dr. Hammond says we shall all be bald in a thousand years. If he is right the man a thousand years hence will be ahead of the man of to-day in one thing. His wife wont be able to pull his hair.—Boston Bulletin.