THE ENEMIES OF RUM.

Minnesota Prohibitionists meet in Market Hall and Nominate State Officers.

J. E. Childs of Waseca is Put Into the Race for the Gubernatorial Chair.

Rev. J. C. Pinkham of Minneapolis Nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Rev. Dr. Leonard of Ohio Delivers an Eloquent and Impressive Two-Hour Lecture.

The Prohibitionists.

The state convention of Prohibitionists was called to order at noon yesterday in Market hall by Charles E. Holt of Minneapolis, chairman of the state central committee. About 100 people were present, including a small sprinkling of ladies. Dr. Chauncey Holbert of Red Wing offered prayer. Noah Lathrop of Rice county was chosen chairman pro tem., and addressed a few words to the convention on taking the chair. Maj. Herain W. Allen of Hennepin was made temporary secrerary. The following committees were appointed:

On Credentials—Rev. George F. Wells, Hennepin; W. Dennis, Steele; B. Tabor, Fillmore; H. Dunham, Rice; S. B. Eddy, Goodhue.

On Permanent Organization—Messrs. S. B. Williams, George F. Getty, James P. Pinkham, Hennepin; E. W. Cole, Olmsted; B. F. Kephart, Ramsey.

On Resolutions—James P. Pinkham, Hennepin; George J. Day, Nobles; Pat Childs, Waseca; W. W. Satterlee, Hennepin; J. F. James, Hennepin.

There was some discussion over the appointment of a committee on nominations, but it was decided that this was properly the work of the convention after permanent organization and the convention adjourned for one hour to take dinner by invitation with the Woman's Christian Temperance union in the rear of the hall, having also received an invitation to deposit 25 cents or more each with the doorkeeper for the good of the cause.

During the recess the delegates, ten in number, from the counties composing the Seventh judicial district, met and organized by choosing Nathaniel Pullman of Grant county chairman and D. Burbank of Otter Tail secretary. The meeting then concurred with resolutions previously adopted by the bar of the district, and also the bar of Otter Tail county, requesting Judge L. L. Baxter of Fergus Falls to become a candidate for re-election, pledging him the support of the Prohibition party, and asking him to be the party's candidate. A judicial district committee was also appointed.

AFTER A HEARTY LAUGH.

The convention was called to order again at 2 o'clock with a considerably larger attendance, and a resolution of thanks to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. for the sumptuous repast furnished the delegates was adopted with a good deal of enthusiasm. The committee on credentials not being ready to report, Chairman Lathrop made a short speech on the work of the convention, which, he said, was for the benefit of humanity and such as every good citizen could engage in with his whole heart. Since the set back of twenty years, which the party had got two years ago, he had had been praying for another one of the same kind. He would not mind if the party received a set back of forty years in the same direction. Perhaps then some Minnesota men might have an opportunity to get to the White house. He spoke of the Jersey doctrine that a man who abets the selling of liquor was equally guilty with the bartender. He thought that all advocates of license, high or low, were partakers in the profits of the trade and participants in the moral offense.

Mr. Wells stated that the committee on credentials were ready to report and read the list from the platform, embracing delegations from thirty-nine counties, as follows:

Rice, Chippewa, Renville, Steele, Otter Tail, McLeod, Carver, Murray, Fillmore, Clay, Yellow Medicine, Le Sueur, Olmsted, Goodhue, Blue Earth, Winona, Anoka, Grant, Ramsey, Dodge, Washington, Nobles, Meeker, Dakota, Redwood, Cottonwood, Rock, Pope, Wabasha, Stevens, Douglas, Mower, Wright, Waseca, Wadena, Kandiydhi, Hennepin, Stearns and Kanabec.

Forty counties were unrepresented. The convention was entitled to 491 delegates and only 221 were present, but the delegations from each county were authorized to cast the full vote to which their counties were entitled.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following gentlemen for officers:

President, J. E. Childs, Waseca; vice-presidents, C. A. Bierce, Winona; George J. Day, Nobles; Rev. C. Hobart, Goodhue; secretary, Hiram Wallen, Hennepin.

The report was adopted and Mr. Childs called for, but as he was still busy in the committee Mr. Bierce, the first vice-president, took the chair, and Rev. C. Hobart, by request, filled in the time with a temperance speech. While he was talking Mr. Childs was escorted to the platform amid loud applause and took the chair, with a few remarks on the general question of prohibition. A motion for the appointment of a committee on nominations was made but an amendment that the convention immediately proceed to an informal ballot for a nominee for governor was carried. A ballot was about to be taken when the following report of the committee on resolutions was submitted by Mr. Pinkham, chairman of the committee, and unanimously adopted:

PROHIBITORY RESOLUTIONS.

We, the Prohibitionists of the state of Minnesota, do hereby declare that in all our work we do reverently recognize the supreme authority of Almighty God.

Whereas, The prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a beverage has naturally become the greatest issue in American politics, on the success of which all other political reforms depend, and

Whereas, The citizens cannot rise above the political party whose men and principles he sustains with his ballot; and

Whereas, The Republican and Democratic parties are thoroughly committed to the regulation policy as opposed to protection, and do thereby fix the standard of all adherents on this question, therefore

Resolved, That every consideration of duty and expediency which does and ought to control the action of American freeman requires of the loyal citizen of this state the maintainance of the district political party, embracing all the necessary means for nominating candates for office and sustaining them by public suffrage.

We believe with the Declaration of Independence that the Creator has given to all men equal and inalienable rights and has ordained civil government for their protection.

Whereas, The liquor traffic is justly charged with organized and rebellious opposition to existing statutes, with the merciless oppression of thousands of innocent women and children, with nefarious attempts to debauch the morals of our youth; with the parentage of most of the crime and lawlessness, misery and want prevailing among us; with conspiracy to corrupt politics and legislation, and with the contribution of sympathy and aid to rioters, communists and anarchists, thus jeopardizing the permanency of our republican form of government, which exists solely in its excellencies upon the moral and intellectual character of the individual voter.

Therefore, we call upon all good citizens to renounce the allegiance to the party allies of that traffic and unite with us for the extirpation of this odious cause of crime, disorder, social disintegration and abounding misery.

To aid, abet, or in any other way assist the drink traffic, either by granting license, signing saloon bonds, leasing property for saloon purposes, or voting for men for office who favor license, is to become accessory to the continuency of the liquor business.

2. Prohibition, to be completely effectual, must be national in scope and must be backed by a party unconditionally committed to its enforcement.

3. In a government of the people the right of suffrage should not depend upon sex, but should be granted alike to all who are otherwise qualified for it.

4. We heartily indorse the Women's Christian Temperance unions of the state and nation, and pledge them our undivided support in their efforts to secure a law-making scientific temperance instruction obligatory in Minnesota.

We believe that capital should be properly protected and encouraged.

We believe that the laborer should be free and independent as a man; that he should be protected in all his rights, moral, religious, civil and political.

That the suppression of the liquor traffic which absorbs a large part of the earnings of industry without rendering any property equivalent will go far toward solving the labor difficulties in this country.

That all public and quasi public corporations should be subject to control by state and national laws, which prohibit all discriminations between individuals an localities, and all extortionate charges by such corporations, and that we fully sympathize with the Farmer's Alliance in its efforts to protect the producing interests of the country.

CHILDS FOR GOVERNOR.

There was considerable contention over the method of voting but it was finally settled that the vote should be taken by counties, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote of his county vote when called. The ballot resulted as follows:

J. C. Pinkham, Hennepin	110
J. E. Childs, Waseca	100
C. E. Holt, Hennepin	22
P. J. Kniss, Rock	21
L. W. Denton, Hennepin	12
W. W. Saterlee, Hennepin	5
Dr. Whetstone, Hennepin	2

After the vote was announced Mr. Williams of Minneapolis moved the nomination of J. E. Childs for governor and J. P. Pinkham for lieutenant governor. This was carried with great applause despite the protestations of Mr. Childs that he did not wish the nomination. At this point J. T. James was made assistant secretary. Other state officers were nominated by acclamation, as follows:

Secretary of state, C. A. Bierce, Winona; auditor, H. W. Allen, Hennepin; treasurer, P. J. Kness, Rock; attorney general, W. M. Hatch, Otter Tail.

For clerk of the supreme court there was a contest between C. A. Fosnes of Chippewa and Charles C. Christiansen of Murray, and the counties were called for a ballot, which resulted in Fosner receiving 177 votes and Christiansen 97, and the nomination of Mr. Fosner was made unanimous. At this point the Rev. W. H. Coffin offered the following resolution:

Recognizing the Christian Sabbath as of priceless value for economic as well as for religious consideration, we favor the enactment and enforcement of such laws as shall secure its benefits to all our citizens.

After the reading of the resolution one gentlemen jumed to his feet and said that the adoption of the resolution would drive a thousand votes from the party, and a heavy voice responded, "Let them go." There was some confusion caused by a half a dozen men trying to get the floor at the same time, but W. W. Satterlee of Minneapolis got the floor and stated that all were not agreed on which day of the week should be celebrated, that putting this resolution in the platform would cost the party many votes and gain nothing in any other way. The effect was that the resolution was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

J. W. Cochran of Minneapolis, C. E. Shannon of Duluth and Joseph McKnight of Leroy, Mower county, were nominated for justice of the supreme court. Some one had suggested the name of O. R. Terrell of Redwood Falls for one of the justice when T. W. Kasker of Granite Forks said that no one who was a candidate on the Republican ticket was fit for a Prohibition candidate.

F. B. Olney offered a bill favoring a revision of the present tariff on imports and a material reduction of the same, which speedily shared the fate of the Sunday question and was laid on the table.

At this point Dr. Leonard, recently Prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio, was announced to be in the room, and, as many of the delegates had to go home before evening, he was called for. Dr. Leonard came forward amid the hearty applause of the audience, and spoke of the necessity of thorough organization by Prohibitionists. Every county, town and school district should be organized, and he detailed the methods of organization in Ohio. He told over the story of the Hamilton county election frauds of last year and the subsequent outcome, charging both Republicans and Democrats, and reviewed the whole liquor war in his own state. He spoke rapidly and earnestly and was enthusiastically applauded.

The convention then proceeded to the election of a state central committee, to consist of fifteen, two being chosen from each congressional district and five at large. The following committee was chosen:

At Large—J. T. James, George F. Getty, C. E. Holt, M. Ball and R. P. Lupton, all of Minneapolis. First district, W. Dennis, Steele; S. O. Stevens, Winona; Second district, T. P. Grout, Rock, and F. M. Dyer, Cottonwood; Third district, N. Lathrop, Rice, and C. T. Laugeson, McLeod; Fourth district, J. P. Furber, Washington, and J. S. Lawson, Anoka; Fifth district, C. A. Couillard, Wadena, and J. W. Earl, Otter Tail.

Dr. Whetstone of Minneapolis offered a resolution declaring that it be the sense of the convention that no county have more votes in a state convention than the number of delegates reported present by the committee on credentials. His object was to get members to the convention. This excited a good deal of discussion and was finally laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. Denton the state central committee was authorized to establish a state lecture bureau for Minnesota, and the convention adjourned until 7:30, it being then 6 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The convention assembled again at 7:30 o'clock to hear an explanation of the plans developed by the state central committee for providing for the financial necessities of the party. The chairman of the committee had, however, been called home during the interim by telegraph, and the report was not submitted. A resolution was adopted recommeding that the Review of Minneapolis be adopted as the state organ of the party, and making the office of that publication the headquarters for distributing Prohibionist literature. It being nearly 8 o'clock, the time appointed for Dr. A. B. Leonard's lecture, Rev. James C. Pinkham of Minneapolis, nominee for lieutenant governor, occupied the meantime in making a prohibition speech, at the close of which the hall contained an audience of several hundred people. On the stage were seated the president, four vice presidents, and secretary of the convention.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Dr. Leonard ascended the rostrum and was introduced by President Childs and spoke for nearly two hours, being frequently interrupted by applause:

Dr. Leonard devoted some time to the general evil of the liquor traffic, giving statistics of the mortality caused annually from strong drink, from 60,000 to 100,000 people. He spoke of the prevalence of the beer-drinking habit, which he thought was lowering the intellectuality of the country, in drawing the attention of young men from books and checking their intellectual growth. He insisted that the liquor traffic induced to bad morals; that the saloon was a moral pest-house, in which everything that was bad flourished, and nothing that was good, affecting the private morals of the community. The speaker dwelt on political corruption, with the Payne investigation in Ohio as his test, and ventured the assertion that if all the seats of senators and representatives who got their election by the illegal use of money were vacated, there would not be a quorum left in either house. Dr. Leonard spoke of the falling out of the natural friends, capital and labor, now waging a bitter fight. He believed that the liquor traffic lay at the seat of the labor troubles of the country, and the labor question would never be settled until the liquor question was determined. Whisky now sold at $1.06 per gallon, of which 90 cents represented tax and 16 cents represented labor. He drew a very graphic picture of the mission of the saloonkeeper and said the only thing the saloon deserved was extermination. The government treated every liquor manufacturer and dealer as a dishonest man, watched the process of distilling so that the distiller could not get enough of his own goods to get drunk on until the government got its 90 cents a gallon, and requiring a tax from every dealer before he could sell a drop. They were treated as thieves, and the government knew very well who was in the business. He had found hard times everywhere, and there never would be good times as long as those 7,000,000 of people were living in hovels with nothing to wear. Now the laborer settles his saloon bill first on Saturday night, and the speaker drew a very touching picture of the arrival of the first Saturday night after the arrival of the millenium—prohibition—when with no saloon bill to settle, the laborer bought his wife a new dress and the children some new shoes, booming the calico and shoe market, booming the grocery and meat business, booming everything. It was not over production that caused hard times, but

UNDER CONSUMPTION

and good times would never come with under consumption. Every one who voted to sustain either of the two old political parties and lent his support to the bargain of the government with the traffic was morally in the traffic himself. He would submit this argument to any twelve moral philosophers in the country. One of the greatest college presidents had said it was unanswerable. A good many years ago, when the Democratic maiden was young, old King Alcohol went out and got his eye on her. He liked her and popped the question. She said yes and the devil solemnized the marriage and there never had been an application for divorce. The Republican party since the notorious sixteenth plank of 1872 had been openly committed to free beer and an open Sunday, James G. Blaine was a good Republican and he wanted to divide the revenue from liquor among the states as a permanent method of reducing the state taxes, while John A. Logan wanted it divided according to the school population. Both parties were in favor of the saloon, hence there was a necessity for a third party. There was necessity for voting a decent ticket, and of having a decent ticket to vote. Dr. Leonard was glad to see so many preachers in the party, and that one of them had been put in the second place on the ticket. He did not know what a preacher was good for if he did not preach prohibition. Let the clergy be true to their great and high calling and the not distant future would give them success. But they must not get out of patience, and if anybody threatened to boycott them, just tell them to try it on.

ANOTHER BELLE BOYD.

Beautiful Belle Starr, the Horse-Thieving Outlaw.

Fort Smith Correspondence Chicago Herald.

For the past week the noted Belle Starr has been quite an attraction on the streets of this city. She came to answer two indictments in the federal court, first, for being implicated in the stealing of a fine mare, the one ridden by the notorious John Middleton when he was drowned in the Poteau river, twenty-five miles above this city, in May, 1885; and second: on a charge of robbery, in which it is claimed that Belle, dressed in male attire, led a party of three men, who robbed an old man named Ferrell and his three sons, some forty miles north of here, in the Choctaw Nation.

Court having adjourned, Belle swung her Winchester to her saddle, buckled her revolver around her, and, mounting her horse, set out for her home on the Canadian. Before leaving she purchased a fine pair of 45-calibre revolvers, latest pattern, with black rubber handles and short barrel, for which she paid $29. She showed them to your correspondent with the remark: "Next to a fine horse I admire a fine pistol. Don't you think these are beauties?"

Belle attracts considerable attention wherever she goes, being a dashing horsewoman and exceedingly graceful in the saddle. She dresses plainly, and wears a broad-brimmed white man's hat, surmounted by a wide black plush bank with feathers and ornaments, which is very becoming to her. She is of medium size, well formed, a dark brunette with bright and intelligent black eyes. She was born at Carthage, Mo., and was 32 years old last February. In 1863 her father, being a Confederate, removed with his family to Texas, where he continued to reside after the close of the war. After the surrender Quantrell's men came to the locality, and were at all times welcome guests at her father's home.

When less than 15 years of age she fell in love with one of the dashing guerillas, whose name she said it was not necessary for her to give. Her father objected to her marriage and she ran away with her lover, being married on horseback in the presence of about twenty of her husband's companions. John Fisher, one of the most noted outlaws in the state of Texas, held her horse while the ceremony was being performed, her wedding attire being a black velvet riding habit.

When at home her companions are her daughter, Pearl (whom she calls "Canadian Lily"), her horse and her two trusty revolvers, which she calls her "babies." The horse she rides she has owned for nearly five years, and no one ever feeds or handles him but herself, and it would be a risky business for anyone else to attempt to ride him. She says she has been offered $300 for him time and again, but that $300 would not get him. He is a small sorrel horse, and when in good condition is a beautiful animal, but looked rather the worse for hard riding when here last week. Belle is a crack shot and handles her pistols with as much dexterity as any frontiersman. No man enters Younger's Bend without giving a thorough account of himself before he gets out.

Diamond Dashes.

When the home nine loses it is due to accident. When the visitors lose they are outplayed on all sides.—New Haven News.

Chicago has a gang of riotous Anarchists and New Orleans a female base ball club. We pity New Orleans.—Norristown Herald.

The great base ball pitchers are proud of their curves, but the curves of the bow-legged man only serve to excite ridicule.—Philadelphia Herald.

It is entirely unfair for a man to sneer at a woman's inability to understand a base ball game until he has proven his own ability to grapple with the mysteries of a crazy quilt social.—Fall River Advance.

How many heads, legs, arms have been broken in that sport? Who can tell? Like other crazes it had its day, and now is done for the time, to be revived, doubtless, some other time. It would be an impertinence to enter at detail upon the amusements of any individual except a man like Mr. Bonner, for instance, who takes pride and pleasure in showing to his friends, and the public for that matter, his magnificent stables with their unequaled, unsurpassable contents.

The country is now spending more than $1,000,000 a year on base ball. Will somebody please prepare a chart showing how this compares with the amounts spent for beer and education.—Detroit Free Press.

A rural correspondent whose loxe for the spelling book is eclipsed by his intense desire to convey information writes us that "the base ball club is hopping to reorganize. Such ardor speaks well for the boys—Burlinnton Free Press.

DROWNED BY DRINKING.

The Sad Fate of a Man Who Always Shunned Water.

Man (who has just returned from the far West, addressing an old acquaintance)—"You know Bastle, who left here some time ago."

"Perfectly well."

"Did you hear of his sad death?"

"Not a word."

"He died a horrible death."

"How?"

"He was drowned."

"You don't say so! I did not think that he would ever be drowned."

"Why?"

"Because he always shunned water."

"Well, he was shunning water when he was drowned."

"Then how was he drowned?"

"He fell into a tank of whisky at a distillery."

"Ah, I see. He attempted to drink it instead of swimming out. That fellow, let me tell you, always knew his business."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Greek Meets Greek.

As I strolled on the beach with the fair Isabella—
We were friends of long standing, I'd known her a week—
Was it love or the shade of her gorgeous umbrella
That fluttered in crimson across her soft cheek?

Hope tugged at my heart strings and made me audacious.
For when coquetry blooms like a provencal rose,
It is surely a sign that she means to be gracious,
And bless with sweet fervor some one of her beaux.

So I set me to wooing, both blithely and bravely,
Caught in mine a small hand in a brown gant de Suede;
Snatched a kiss from her lips, and was begging her suavely
To leave out my heart from the list of betrayed.

When she stopped. "I am sorry," she murmured, discreetly,
"But you see—I'm engaged!"—and pretended to sigh;
While a swift recollection upset me completly—
"Great Cæsar!" I gasped, "I forgot. So am I!"

—Omaha Herald.

A MIRAGE.

I see her from the crowd,
Nor seek her fated glance;
How strange that we should meet
By this ignoble chance!

At times her eyes greet mine
With fire too quick reproved,
As if 'twere ages hence,
The hour when first we loved.

A little hour, alack!
So swiftly sped it then;
In vain to turn the glass
And count the sands again.

I stand beside the sea
And watch its wavering gleam,
And ask my dull despair
Whence rose so fair a dream.

A vision 'twas unreal,
A mirage of the shore;
The echo in my breast
Is but the ocean's roar!

—Reuben Briggs Davenport.

JANET'S ROMANCE.

"He is a young Scotchman," Lela said, "and papa being one, too, they have a certain sympathy in common. We know nothing of this Mr. Donald Maclane, but we admire him extravagantly, and—well, he is to be at my ball, so you will see him, Mollie; so will you, Janet," turning suddenly to the stranger. Then, a new thought seeming to strike her: "You are Scotch yourself; Douglas is a purely Scotch name."

Miss Donglas shrank a moment, but a faint color stole over her white, perfect face as she turned her blue eyes on Lela and smiled a little.

Half an hour later I was able to ask Lela who she was, without being overheard by the others, and Lela told me she had been one of the underteachers in the seminary from which she (Lela) had graduated.

"I fell in love with her and coaxed her to come here for vacation." Lela said, showing how the world wronged her when it called her a heartless flirt, "and as she was quite ill when the seminary opened in September we would not let her think of going back to her teaching. My papa has influence, Mollie, and he has used it to keep her position open for her until she is ready to go back to it, which she tells me she intends doing in a fortnight."

"She is lovely," I said, impulsively; "she must be about 28, Lela. Has she a lover?"

"I have a fancy that there is a 'braw lover' of hers in the Scottish highlands some place," Lela answered. "I had a plan, Mollie, dear. I wanted this Donald Maclane to fall in love with Janet; but I never could induce her to meet him; he is here often and she always avoids him. I have thought it might be because she didn't want to be reminded of her Scotch home."

That night at the ball I met Mr. Maclane. I noticed that Miss Douglas avoided him. While the ball was at its height I found her, looking very beautiful and very pale, dressed simply in dark gray, and for the moment quite alone.

"The rooms are so warm and my head is aching," I said to her. "Would you mind going out with me a few moments? Or are you engaged for the next waltz?"

"I do not waltz," she answered, quietly, "I will be glad of a moment in the outer air;" and, arm in arm, we went along the wide hall, pausing briefly on the veranda. Below I saw a gleam of fire, and knew Donald Maclane was walking there—alone.

"Some gallant pays us a poor compliment," I laughed. "I perceive the odor of a cigar," very innocently indeed.

"If it should be——," she began, and then the burning point was coming directly toward us, and I would not let her turn away. A tall figure became plainly visible and then the fleck of light took a flight, swifter than that of a firefly—Mr. Maclane had seen us and flung his cigar away.

"Come back; come in; let me go," Miss Douglas said pantingly, as he left the shadows and she saw who it was, but I had determined and held her hand firmly.

"It is only Mr. Maclane," I said, and then I addressed him. "You don't seem very fond of balls, Mr. Maclane," I said pleasantly. "You came out for a smoke. Miss Douglas and I came out for a breath of air."

"Miss Douglas!" he repeated, starting plainly in the moonlight; and then, gravely and clearly, with a touch of scorn in the sweet voice and a new dignity in the slim figure which had suddenly drawn to its full height, the girl spoke:

"I have not been presented to this gentleman," she said, coldly. "I am quite a stranger to him."

"Janet, my love, have I found you?" he questioned. And then she turned to me.

"Will we not go in?" she asked. "This gentleman has made a strange mistake.

"Do not make one yourself, Miss Douglass," I said quietly, liking the man before us for the moved pallor of his fine face and pitying him for the pain upon it. I turned away and left them together.

Later Janet came to me with tender, love-lit eyes, and kissed me as though I had been her sister.

"I am so happy," she said, softly; "so very, very happy! And I had steeled my heart against him and would have turned away without touching his hand when you spoke. I was an orphan and Mrs. Maclane took me to her lovely home in the highlands; and she showered on me all the kindly care and mother's love which she would have given a daughter had she had one.

"Then Donald loved me, and she grew suddenly cold as ice; and she planned to keep us apart, for she had other hopes for her only son. Donald was sent from home on a tour, and then she—I cannot tell you how—made me believe that he had ceased to love me, that he wrote her of his love for a fair English girl whom he had met abroad, and I got no letters. I grew wild with pain, and the fierce rebellion against my dependence seemed to madden me. I gave her his ring and every little love-gift, to be given him when he returned, and, eight years ago, with a few letters of introduction only and scarcely a farthing in my purse, I found myself on board a vessel bound for America."

Her voice faltered and her white hands clasped each other closely, but in a moment she smiled.

"It is past now," she said, softly; "all has gone by now, and the future has nothing but love for me—for him. Mrs. Maclane is dead, and I can forgive her because I am so happy."

Not the National Game.

Washington Critic.

"Charlie," she said to Mr. Beebesee, "isn't baseball the national game?"

"No," he responded curtly.

"Why, Charlie," she said in a hurt tone, "I thought it was."

"That was because you didn't know anything about it."

"Well, what is the national game then, Charlie?"

"Darned if I know. It isn't baseball, though. At least not baseball like the other clubs in the league are playing."

Charlie is a stockholder in the Washington nine.

Judge Kelley as a Feeder.

Philadelphia Record.

"Judge Kelley, 'the Father of the House,' has the most remarkable appetite in congress," said the representative of one the rural constituencies of central New York in the bar-room of the Girard House yesterday, where he stood talking with a group of local statesmen.

"Big feeder, eh?" queried one of the party.

"Big feeder!" was the reply. "Well, I should say so; but the strange thing about his appetite is that it never really shows its greatness except under the influence of its owner's eloquence. As a general thing the Hon. William D. does not eat much more than the average healthy man, but when he makes a speech in committee or before the House it puts an edge upon his appetite which takes a powerful amount of food to dull. The more he talks the hungrier it appears to make him. I've seen the old gentleman walk into an important committee meeting directly after disposing of a hearty luncheon and talk steadily for an hour, after which he would at once hurry to the restaurant and have some more luncheon. Sometimes when he had a long speech to make the waiters would have orders to keep him supplied at intervals with such dainty tid-bits as broiled chickens or pate de foi gras sandwiches, and I once saw him astonish even the gentlemen who had grown used to his peculiarity by eating two broiled chickens after making a tariff speech of an hour. Talking appears to have the same effect on him as a sharp walk on a crisp winter morning does upon the ordinary man, or a three-mile trot before breakfast on a prize fighter training for a mill."

"Does speech-making make him correspondingly thirsty?" asked another of the group.

"No, but telling about it has that effect on me," laughed the Few York congressman, and the entire party ranged themselves in line and mentioned what they'd take.

Progress of the Sporting Season.

How fast the seasons speed! 'Tis but a little while since base ball did engross the youthful mind, but the field once gay with life and color, now deserted lies sprinkled o'er with quiet forms of a few umpires. The bicycle now pursues its silent, slippery course, mowing down the small boy in its path, and causing death by heart disease to lovers who buggy-ride, all unconscious of the insinuous approach of the intruder until too late to avoid the shock. This being the latest correct and approved method of ridding the earth of superfluous population, the Town Crier of the San Francisco News-Letter can recommend it for the month of June, after which the fickle mind of men will doubtless return to that oft-tried element of destruction, the ripe and juicy firecracker.

His Sister Said "Rats."

He was waiting in the parlor for the young lady to come down and was improving his time talking to her little brother.

"I say, Jawnie," he drawled, "did you, aw, tell yoah sistah that it was almost time faw the opewa?"

"Yes, I did." replied Johnnie.

"Did you tell her I was, aw, waiting for her?"

"Yes, I did," replied Johnnie.

"Awnd what did she say, don't you know?"

"She said 'Rats.'"

She came in too late to hear the conversation, and wondered all the evening what made Mr. De Limbs so crusty.—Washington Critic.

Eccentric Old Man Poppleton.

"Speaking of eccentricities," said Poppleton, "my father is an example. He has not cut off his hair since the election of James K. Polk."

"Indeed? His hair must be very long by this time?"

"Oh, no; the old gentleman was bald before Polk was elected."—Arkansaw Traveller.

Among the new things most attractive is the moonstone jewelry, which consist of lace pins and brooches, bonnet pins, cuff buttons and other articles in bright and oxidized silver set with moonstones.

LOCAL MENTION.

Moonlight Excursion

And Dancing Party. Arrangements have been made for a grand dancing party at White Bear Lake to-night, on the steamer Dispatch. Leave Cottage Park 8:30; Williams House 8:45.

Oil and Gasoline Stoves.

A few three burners left at $11.50. We have received another lot with latest improvements. Pruden Stove company.

Dancing Party

On steamer Dispatch to-night. Good music.

MARRIED.

VERMILYE—CALAME—In St. Paul, Saturday, July 3, 1886, Daniel B. Vermilye of this city and Elise Calame, daughter of the late Gustave Calame of Paris, France.

AMUSEMENTS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and seventy and 10-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Martha E. Lewis and Levi S. Lewis to Rodolph W. Ransom bearing date the ninth day of May, A. D. 1884, and assigned to F. S. Kirkpatrick, on the 7th day of July, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1885, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 93 of Mortgages, on page 108, said mortgage being conditioned upon the payment of the principal and interest of a certain promissory note for the sum of two hundred twenty-two and 8-100 (222.08) dollars, payable on or before one year from date and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum until paid, said note being dated May 9, 1884, and payable at the store of said Ransom, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and signed by Martha E. Lewis, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz.: The undivided one-half (½) of lot four (4), in block one (1) in Deech's addition to the City of St. Paul, according to the plat thereof duly recorded at the office of the register of deeds in and for said Ramsey county, and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Ramsey county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of St. Paul, in said county and state, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 7, A. D. 1886.

F. S. KIRKPATRICK,
Assignee of Mortgage.

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