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THE GLUBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO ADVERTISERS.

On Sunday morning, May 1, will be is med from the new GLOBE Building special edition of this paper. It will be a unique and intensely interesting publication-just such a paper as every Busines Man, Manufacturer and Dealer in Real Estate will desire to be handsomely sented in. The space devoted to advertising favors will be necessarily limited therefore, those desiring to avail themselves of this musually desirable medium of com munication with the public, should indicate that desire to the Publisher at an early day. All contracts must be made directly with this office. The edition will be composed of 50,000 copies, with neat and attractive

TO-DAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, April 3, 1 a. m. - Indica tions: For Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Western Michigan: Local rains, colder, with a cold wave, and variable winds shifting to northerly. For Nebraska: Light local rains followed by fair colder weather, winds shifting to northerly and then becoming variable. For Eastern Dakota: Local snows, colder and variable winds, generally northerly.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

St. Paul, April 2.-The following observa-

Place of Observation.	BAR. Height	THER.		Sta
		Exposed	Change in 24 hours	State of Weather
Duluth	29.73	31	*14 Cloudy	
St. Paul	29.74	49	+5	Lt rain
La Crosse	29.79	53	+13	Cloudy
Huron	29.74	44		Fair
Moorhead	29.75	43	+7	Cloudy
St. Vincent	29.83	20		Cloudy
Bismarck	29.84	33	*10	Cloudy
Fort Buford	29.93	23	*25	Cloudy
Fort Assinaboine	29.96	38	*18	Fair
Fort Custer	29.94	33	*22	Cloudy
Helena	29.97	34	*14	Cloudy
Fort Garry	29.81	17		Cloudy
Minnedosa	30.03	4	*28	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	29.94	30		Clear
Qu 'Apelle	30.22	5	*32	Clear

VENTILATING SCHOOL HOUSES. It is a pity that in a world full of pure air so many of the human race are compelled to exist, or rather to die, in a foul atmosphere. And it is still more singular that in a world full of humane people so many of us should practice the most malignant species of refined cruelty toward those whom nature and association have given the most claim on our sympathy and humanity. Pitiable and singular though these things be, they are lamentably true. We find a daily illustration of it in the practice of crowding our children into badlyventilated school houses where they are compelled to sit day after day, suffering the tortures of a lingering death. this punishment upon ourselves every Sabbath when we congregate in church buildings and for two hours inhale a vicious. blood-poisoning element. We shut our legislators up for sixty consecutive days in musty halls, where the brain grows weary under the depressing influence of vitiated air, and then we complain of the bad character of legislation that is turned out. All this is done in spite of the fact that the good God has in no particular been more prodical in the display of His bounty than in the abundant supply of pure, fresh air which is supplied in this world and which we go to so much pains and expense to deny

ourselves of. At no time is the importance of an abundant supply of pure air so necessary as during the growing period of life. Of the factors necessary in building a healthy human body, none is more important than pure air. Good air to the body is what the rain is to the parched earth. It gives life to the blood coursing through the veins, and renews the wasting tissues of the body. As the rain dissolves the chemical compounds in the earth and shapes them to be absorbed by the roots of the growing plants, in like manner the blood carries nutrition to the body. Good air plays an important part in this process of body building. Good food makes good blood, but in making a circuit of the body thousands of little pores are depositing into this pure stream of life poisonous matter in the shape of dead particles from the system. The blood goes into the heart thus charged with poison. From thence it is sent into the lungs to be filtered. Here it is exposed to the action of oxygen from the air: the carbonic acid gas, which is largely the air form of decayed animal tissue, takes the place of the oxygen in the lungs and is thrown out by respiration. Then the purified blood returns to the heart and starts a fresh circuit to replace the drying tissues. This is nature's simple process for giving health and tone and strength to the system. But we deliberately go to work to defeat nature in its aim to make healthy men and women of our children by herding them together in close rooms, from which pure air is excluded, and compel them for hours each day to breathe over and over again the poisonous gases which nature has taken the pains to drive out from their systems. The average modern school house is nothing more than an establishment where poisonous gasses are bottled to be used in planting the germs of disease in children. Is it any wonder that the child grows restless in school and becomes inattentive to his lessons, when his little lungs are yearning for more oxygen to purify the blood of the poison which is consuming his body? Even his instinct tells him that a good run in the fresh air would be a tonic worth more to him than all the learning contained in the books on his desk.

We have dwelt on this matter at son length in order to convince school boards of their imperative duty to provide school houses with proper ventilation. We know that to shut fifty or sixty children up in an unventilated school room where they breathe over and over vitiated air, foul from exhalations from the lungs and from the pores of the skin, is as surely a means of slow poisoning as any plan that a chemist could suggest. More recently school boards have been giving this subject more careful consideration, and it is gratifying to observe that it is being investigated in the light of scientific principles. The old-fashioned notion that the way to ventilate a building was to let down a window or open a door, is now out of date. The draughts

weather, are often as dangerous as the foul | time academic cap and gown, and, reasonair in the room. The point is to not only ing from the undenbtedly true proposition get fresh air into a room, but to get the foul that it is levely woman's duty to look as ile out of it and at the same time to keep the room at an even temperature. Careful selentific investigation of the subject of ventilation has resulted in demonstrating to the point of absolute certainty that the only proper system of ventilation is by the down lraft, secured by the application of mechaneal power. By what is known as the 'down draft" system, the air supply enters the room at the top, is warmed before entering and is drawn downward to the floor and exhausted at several different points at the floor.

The school board of this city recently made an experiment in this direction with ing concluded that the cap and gown is bethe most gratifying results. The building selected for the experiment was the Franklin school building, which is one of the oldest and probably the worst constructed school building in the city. There are in his refusal he should not take all the reeighteen rooms in the building accommodating 900 children, and it was supposed How does he know but that the that any system which could give proper ventilation to this house, would be a success in others. After careful examination into various plans and suggestions, the board determined to let the contract to the Chicago Exhaust Ventilator company. This was done in the face of serious opposition and adverse criticism on the part of people who either lacked confidence in the in deciding the question. Let him choose a ability of any system to give proper ventilation or were so wedded to old fogy ideas | the leading colleges for men, let this comthat they didn't believe good ventilation to mittee convene at Vassar, and let it have be of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure involved in the experiment, It required a display of nerve and moral surage not always possessed by public officials to tace this opposition and to go ahead with a trial of the new system. Fortunately for the public as well as for the members of the school board, the suc- that within a week he will be compelled to cessful result of the experiment is an ample give in.

vindication of their wisdom in making it. From an old faulty building of long standing, the Franklin school house has been converted into the only perfeetly ventilated public building in the city. By the use of proper mechanical appliances the foul air is constantly being taken out of all the eighteen rooms and replaced with pure air, and yet the proper temperature of each room is maintained. It is done without draughts and without opening doors or windows. The down draft exhaust fan system used by the Chicago Exhaust Ventilator company is the only correct one. It is apparent that the company has devoted a great deal of time to experiments and investigations to ventilation, and that careful scientific knowledge has been applied to the system adopted by this company. Fresh air is drawn into the building through two large openings by means of a large blast fan and forced through flues into every room in the building. The air is forced over heated pipes located at the bottom of each flue, which are so arranged by dampers that the temperature can be regulated as desired. The air is admitted into each room at the top and escapes through a register at the bottom of the room, which is there is no telling what may happen to him connected with another system of flues leading to the foul air chamber, where a large exhaust fan discharges it through openings out of doors. Tests made in the presence of members of the press and of the school board a few days ago demonstrated that the ventilation was even and general in each room, and that there was a su-I ficient quantity of pure, fresh air constantly coming in to supply each pupil with 2,000 cubic feet per hour, and that there was no

Madison and Lincoln school buildings with the same appliances. Now the question arises, why should not the school board provide all the public school buildings with this same system of ventilation, It is proven a success far beyoud all other experiments that have been made. No other system of ventilation has even approached in this in perfection. The Chicago school board has detected its merit, and as rapidly as the work can be done portion of the city. the school buildings of that city are being furnished with it. The Chicago board of

chance for an accumulation of foul air.

The board was so well pleased with the re-

sult that a contract has been given to the

same company to furnish the Jefferson.

trade heat and ventilate their building with it. The Boston school board is using the same ventilating apparatus in the school buildings of that city. Other cities are beginning to realize its advantages and why should St. Paul hesitate in a matter of such vital importance. The GLOBE is gratified that our school board has taken a step forward in this matter and expresses the hope that there will be no halt until every public building in the city, and especially every school building, is provided with this system of ventilation. It is no time to stop in a parsimonious spirit to quibble over the expenditure of a few thousand dollars where the health of our children is involved. No tax-payer will object to the extra stipend when he sees his children coming home from school with rosy cheeks, bright eyes and in buoyant spirit instead of dragging themselves along with tired bodies and aching heads as so many of them do

CZAR AND STUDENTS. The petulant reply made by the czar to by experience, but clings with stubborn tenacity to all the old ideas of despotic monarchism that have made his position the faults. unpleasant thing it is to-day. He chides the students for wishing any change from the established order of things and intimates that it is their duty to yield blind and implicit obedience to the authorities and that such a thing as a difference in the manner of administering the affairs of the government is not to be thought of. He educated class, to impose a barrier before the great movement agitating all classes of society and which threatens before long to sweep him from his throne. The fails to perceive that it is czar just because the students are more intelligent and better educated than the mass of Russians that they have so often been prime movers in revolutionary efforts. They have become educated to the point where they cannot help perceiving that there is no hope for Russians until the ROMANOFFS are compelled to grant a government more in accord with the spirit of the times and the principles of justice or It is these educated men who mould the the true champions of the people. They are instinctively opposed to methods involving blood-shed and should the czar grant the reasonable request for a constitutional government, none would be more auxious for the preservation of peace than they. blind and despotic course, deaf to the appeals of reason, he cannot expect the educated men or their followers to be very heedful of the means used to bring about the certainly desirable end of personal liberty. If the czar should some day find himself flying through the air in fragments, no matter who casts the bomb, he will be "hoist by his own petard."

A SCHOLASTIC REBELLION.

There is trouble in the classic town of Poughkeepsie, and, of course, there is a woman, or rather, several hundred of her. at the bottom of it. Vassar, the famous academy of learning, where the feminine mind has for many years been moulded, developed and stored with the truths of science. is the scene of the rebellion, and hotly does it rage. It seems that the young women, and there are some five hundred of them, have made up their minds that they

lovely as possible at all times, they have severally and collectively made up their minds to wear the scholastic attire.

From some perverseness, as yet unexplained, Dr. TAYLOR, the president of the college, refuses to grant the desired privilege, and hence the strife and contention. But what can one poor lone man do among five hundred winsome and wilful girls. The average woman may be reasoned with and persuaded regarding anything except her personal appearance and personal attire. Having made up her mind on that point. she is adamant. The Vassar maidens havcoming, it is folly to attempt to reason them out of that belief. Dr. TAYLOR might as well capitulate at once. He will save endless trouble by so doing. But if he persists sponsibility upon his own shoulders. girls are right and he is wrong? The feminine mind instinctively takes to uniforms, and why, then, shouldn't the Vassar girls be permitted to wear one of their own since they are not allowed to visit the neighboring West Point with satis-

factory frequency? Dr. TAYLOR should seek additional aid committee composed of delegates from all ample opportunity for associating with the young women attired in their longed-for caps and gowns. It would then, after a satisfactory lapse of time, be in a position to make a reliable report and Dr. TAYLOR would be relieved of all responsibility. If he attempts to hold out alone we predict

When she starts in to get it, it is very rarely that lovely woman does not have her own way.

IF POET TENNYSON writes one or two more odes he will be in demand by dime museum managers. We have the word of Poet BLETHEN, of the Tribune, for it that the English professional's latest labored effort is sadly lacking in rhythm and metre and not nearly so good as he himself can do in his most amateurish moments.

THE hundreds of scalpers who have been let out by the interstate commerce law need not be at a loss for occupation. They can go into the real estate business. It is an em ployment, particularly in the boundless West, in which there is always room for one

PERHAPS the socialists think that if they can capture the Chicago municipal government there may be hope for their cond mined anarchist brethren. Perhaps it was foreseeing wisdom that led to the establishment of a POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS denies that

he is a candidate for vice president, but if the general keeps right on making such a when the next convention meets. IT WILL be curious to see just how many

old residents of California, with records be-hind them, will suddenly have business over the border when the detectives go to Francisco to search for the mysterious Mr.

IT Is again asserted that the peach crop of the country is ruined, but almost any politician can tell you that the crop of sour grapes remains unimpaired, so the balance is

ONE week from to-day the Easter bonnet will bloom in all its gorgeousness. Fathers of families of interesting daughters should proceed to-day to get themselves in a stats of humility.

PERHAPS the queen is getting out of England to be out of the way when the explosion occurs that must inevitably follow the enforcement of the SALISBURY coercion bill.

West side residents want a park and they should'nt rest until they get one that will be a credit to that thriving and enterprising

A NEW YORKER will build a stable to cost \$125,000. It will differ from the dwelling in that while one shelters thoroughbreds the other shelters a donkey.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT is about to return to his Dakota ranch, but he will find that all the territorial offices have been filled during his

will keep an eye out for cyclone clouds. The wary will have their cyclone cellars ready be-

PERHAPS the mysterious and unidentified BILLY KISSANE," of San Francisco, is a relative of the equally elusive BILLY PATTER-

THAT Wisconsin veteran who has received the largest pension on record will probably be induced to run for a local office.

PERHAPS Mr. BLAINE will purchase a few vacant estates while in Ireland and become an absentee laudlord.

STRAY SUNBEAMS

Mrs. JAMES BROWN POTTER'S stage debut was not a magnificent success, although it the address from the university students re-was by no means a failure. She was sensible veals the fact that he has learned nothing enough to select London as the place for beginning her professional career. In London a pretty face covers a multitude of dramatic

The Prince of Wales occupied a box during Mrs. POTTER's first performance and led in the applause. Her royal highness, the princess, did not attend. This is a good advertisement for Mrs. POTTER's beauty, and she is likely to have full swing on the English stage. It will be a disadvantage to her, however, when she gets back among her plain. calls upon them as representatives of the every-day American cousins. It is to the credit of this country that the favoring smile of the Prince of Wales is a blight upon any woman's public career.

The skin of "Old Sorrel," the war horse of STONEWALL JACKSON, has been stuffed by a Washington taxidermist and will be presented to the trustees of the Confederate Soldiers' home at Richmond. "Old Sorrel" was an Ohio horse by birth, and in early life belonged to the United States government. In August, 1861, he was en route from his Western stable to Washington to enter the service of the United States when the train was captured near Harper's Ferry by a band of Confederates under the command of STONEWALL JACKSON. From among the lot else are removed from the face of the earth. of horses Gen. JACKSON singled out "Old Sorrel" for his own use and paid to the Conpeople to their will, for it is they who are federate quartermaster \$150 for the privilege

From that time on until the hero of the Confederacy fell mortally wounded on the field of Chancellorsville "Old Sorrel" bore his master through all the battles of the ter rible conflict. It was from "Old Sorrel's" But so long as he continues in his present back that Gen. JACKSON fell when he was struck by the fatal bullet. After Jackson's death the horse was sent to his widow, who took him with her to North Carolina where she resided after the war. During the New Orleans exposition "Old Sorrel" was on exhibition there. He died last spring at the advanced age of 36 years.

Senator Sabin evidently has a vein of irony in his composition. In an interview with the New York World the other day he is quoted as saying: "My presidential prospects appear to be progressing quietly. I have now pledges of support from haif a dozen men. Think I shall have to start on a tour of the country, however, to keep my end up." Messrs. BLAINE and SHERMAN will please make a note of this.

A little politeness now and then doesn't hurt any sort of business. The lack of it is sometimes ruinous. An immense New York dry goods establishment has lately wrecked by its rough treatment of a lady customer. MACY's is one of the biggest created in this way, especially in cold look especially charming attired in the old- stores in the metropolis, where ladies flocked

by thousands because they found a profusion of everything at alleged cheap prices.

Last week a lady who was shopping at this lace was pounced upon by a floor walker, charged with theft and committed to prison. In valu she plead her innocence, and was not even permitted to send a note to her busband. the was thrust in a cell at the station bouse and kept over night. The next morning when the tearful little woman was brought into the court there was no evidence against her, and the judge discharged her just as the husband, who had been searching all night for his lost wife, entered the court room. The scene was an affecting one, and when the growd of people in attendance at the court room learned the particulars of the outrage they urged the husband to arm himself with a shotgun and kill the brutal proprietor of the dry goods establishment.

The husband was sensible enough to leave the work of vengeance to a more capable agent than the shotgun. The newspaper took it up. They jumped upon MACY's gilder den of ruffians, and smushed it. The Graphic led the crusade, illustrating the whole affair. It pictured the arrest, the dragging of the victim through the streets by a burly policeman, the forlorn woman in the cell and her arraignment before the court. That one issue of the paper wiped MACY's whole business out of existence. After all, the news paper is the best regulator in the world, and the most reliable champion of the helpless and oppressed.

Mr. BLAINE will not get the support of the Illinois delegates in the next convention. He went direct to St. Louis without stopping in

It was "Hail to the Chief" in the Treasury department Friday. The grand army of clerks in that department wanted to make the new secretary and his first assistant feel at home. These treasury clerks are wise in their day and generation and know on which side of the bread to spread butter.

A reduction of nearly \$13,000,000 in the public debt is a good record for the month of March. It is also a good introduction for Mr Secretary FAIRCHILD. As the public debt decreases there is that much more argument in favor of tariff reduction. The country will get around to tariff reform after awbile.

**
It begins to look as if tariff reform was eally making headway sure enough when the Connecticut legislature adopts resolutions declaring in favor of the removal of the tariff from raw materials. When a tariff reduction boom strikes a New England state it is time for other sections to be putting on tariff reform garments.

An old real estate campaigner who went through the Ashland boom, returns home with many comical reminiscences of his adventures. And that is about all he did bring home with him. He didn't have much money when he got back, but he says he had several thousand dollars worth of fun while he was

A young St. Paul man who had saved \$200 from his year's salary; was impressed with the idea that be could make a fortune at Ashland. He went up while the boom was at fever heat and placed the whole of his year's savings on a ten day's option on a 5-acre lot. The lot looked mighty pretty on the plat displayed to him by the real estate dealer, and he started out early next morning to look over his imperial possessions.

About the middle of the same afternoon the same young man, with a languid step and wiping the perspiration from his brow, wended his way to the piazza of the main hotel in the town. "Where have you been, JIM, that you look so tired out?" asked a compassionate friend. "I have been hunting up my five-acre lot," was the reply. "Did "I did. But I had to walk sixteen miles before I got to it, and when I got there the bears and the wildcats were so plentiful I was afraid to venture on it. I tell you what it is, BILL the next time I come to Ashland to buy town lots I am going to bring my Winchester rifle along."

The old campaigner says that the maximum profit made by any one man during the Ashland boom was \$1.800. A few others made as high as \$1,000, several dealers scooped in a profit of \$200 and \$800, but that but burnt fingers.



Why so many neatly why so many neatiy yied packages were ly-ng around on the dewalks yesterday and why the people who picked them up dropped them so sud-denly on second thought? thought? Why Prof. Welles, of Redwood Falls,

didn't postpone his visit to St. Paul until his colleague, Sam Jones, had arrived? If George Clason will become a millionaire when the boom

strikes Bismarck? If Dan Foley, of the Clarendon, isn't the quietest landlord in St. Paul?
Why, about this time of the month, men
who haven't paid their last winter coal bills,
walk so much on back streets? How much winter overcoats are worth in those little shops with three brass balls over

If W. E. Ward, the erstwhile hustler for an afternoon paper, really did make a stake at Ashland, as he says? If Dick Warner has played even on his Duith losings since his return?

If the story that Al Rhodus tells about the

time he and Langevin had ir. Chicago is true: Whether the Sixth ward will get a park this If McHenry Johnson really believes that the Black Pearl could whip Black Frank if he was

two inches taller's Henry Hintermister begrudges the ollar he paid on that April fool telegram

from Los Angeles? Why the board of public works can't address postals to parties interested in assess-ment notices with their right and full name, after having been twice and three times re-



Statement in the papers, andhe forthwith jumped to the conclusion to the conclusion that the lucky man was Charles C. Fairchild, of the real estate firm of H. S. Fairchild & Son. all young Fairchild' friends about it, and within twenty minutes a score or more of them congregated at the nev

secretary's office at the corner of Sixth and Robert streets to tender congratulation Charlie C. (not S.) had heard of the impre sion that had gotten abroad, and visions of setting up cigars and two or three "cases" made him desperate. It did not take him long to dispel the illusion in the minds of his zealous and enthusiastic friends, and the money he saved by not being appointed to the secretaryship—and thus being excused from doing the elegant, he sent by telegraph to Sault Ste. Marie to be invested in acres on the water front.

The Hon, E. G. Rogers seems to be better The Hon, F. G. Rogers seems to be better adapted to successful real estate speculation than to the business of fighting against the majority in a farmer legislature, or even following in the paths of his chosen profession, the law. Mr. Rogers' recent bold dash on Ashland, and his present desperate assault on Sault Ste. Marie, stamp him as a man of nerry and discernment. He shows his nerve nerve and discernment. He shows his nerve by taking desperate chances, and his discern-ment by dropping the law business and de-voting his whole time and attention to the ac-quirement of wealth. Mr. Rogers has lived long enough to learn a lesson from the experiences of others. He realizes that a good fat pocket book, or a healthy bank account, is the lever that moves everything in a political campaign. In this connection it may be well to state that Mr. Rogers has congressional

Prof. A. Montmorency Welles, of Redwood Falls, the well-known inventor and educator, is in the city, with the object of closing up some business connected with his patent and to purchase a stock of Second readers and crayons for the district school in section 31, town 48, range 24. He will remain over Sun day, attending the Gospel Army meeting this afternoon and the Olympic theater this evening. The professor reports Representative Jones as in good condition—since the weather

moderated, and he has not been compelled to inhale the fumes from a hay fire. He also intimates that he may bring a suit for damages against Fred Warner, as he suspects the latter of concecting and promulgating that story about the mowing machine attachment to his biasele. to his bicycle.

Howard Estes has raturned to the Windso again, after a long absence, and taken his old place behind the pilot wheel. He is loaded to the guards with all sorts of stories and jokes, and his hourly entertainments are better than the dime museum. His adventures have been of a most startling and oftentimes marvelous character, and several times he barely escaped with his life—by leaving his pocket-book behind. Mr. Estes has worked off a few fresh "sells" on the boys, but he has also brought back and attempted to palm them off as new, a lot of very rank chestnuts, which have cost him a good many rounds of drinks. But Mr. Estes does not seem to be discouraged, and the mill will probably continue to grind until the grist is

The suspicion is burnished it possible that there are any Billy Kissane's in St. Paul? Is it within the range of possibilities that a man who committed a great crime years ago has settled in St. Paul under an assumed name and grown to be a rich and honored citizen without ex-citing the slighest suspicion as to his past history? If there is even one in all this vast city he can make a fut thing of it by coming around and giving to the GLOBE an exclusive account of the whole matter. If it should turn out to be a "scoop" the GLOBE will pay \$5 per line for it, but will not undertake to

Now, is there any reason why those two as piring dodgers Should, as they pass each other, wear smile so cold and cruel? You say the one with black mustache is Mr. E. G. Rogers.

And that the one with pretty beard is Mr.

Well, what of that, I'd like to know? I hop they are not jealous? They want to go to congress at the end of Rice's term?

Stanford Newel?

Then let us go and stop them and get them both to tell us Their position on the tariff-you'll laugh to see them squirm.

The departure of Horace Beausant Humphrey for Chicago—where he will reside during the coming summer—removes from White Bear social circles one of its brightest ornaments. Mr. Humphrey has been a constant habitue of the pretty shores of White Bear during the summer season for years, and his nobby white flanuel suit, patent leather shoes and sailor hat, with blue ribbons pendant. and sailor hat, with blue ribbons pendant, were the joy of all his lady friends and the revelation in costumes of this character, a po etical fantasy, as it were. And Mr. Humphrey's ankles and lower limbs were marvels. They attracted the attention even of the waddling attracted the attention even of the wadding goslings that played along the beach. Last summer Mr. Humphrey had no whiskers. This summer he will have. It would be a good investment for Mr. Leip to offer Mr. Humphrey inducements to spend the summer at his house—a board bill for the season, receipted, for instance. Mr. Humphrey would prove an attraction. As he bathed in the speri clean the leip house beach during the surf along the Leip house beach during the pleasant summer evenings, the guests who loiled lazily on the veranda or reclined dreamily in the hammocks under the cool trees, would be greatly edified and entertained in watching the undulating waves trickle gently and gracefully through Mr. Humphrey's whiskers. Mr. Humphrey should come

A gentleman who has lately returned from Chicago gives a glowing account of the good time Col. O'Leary, formerly of Avoca, is having in his new position as postoffice in-spector. He receives a salary of \$1,800 per annum, which enables him to live in a style properly bentting his dignity, and he is in a position where he has a chance to grow. If Judge Stacy, or any of the Democratic managers at Albert Lea, desire to engage the colonel to make a speech during the next campaign a letter addressed in the care of the Chicago nostoffice will reach him. Chicago postoffice will reach him.

COMMENT BY THE EDITORS.

Most Odious Man in the State. Blue Earth City Post.

Under the new reform administration of Gov. McGill, who was elected on the reform-lest kind of a reform platform, the governor lest kind of a reform platform, the governor himself standing upon the most economical plank of the whole structure, the state is paying for two adjutant generals—Adjt. Gen. Seeley and Asst. Adj. Gen. Hawley. The people wouldn't care so very much about the extra expenses of the assistant adjutant general for he were not personally the most odious man in the state. Hawley was adjutant general for Gov. Hubbard two years but the eral for Gov. Hubbard two years, but the endure him another term. McGill evidently has a cast iron musculo-membranous reser

Put Out None Too Soons

Caledonia Argus. Gov. McGill was severely criticised for removing Warden Reed, but it looks as if he was put out none too soon. The inspectors have been investigating charges of malfeasance in the administration of his office, and under the very evident desire to cover all that can be hidden by a liberal coat of "whitewash," can be seen gross corruption. Prison supplies, groceries, lumber, etc., have been sent out in liberal quantities to the houses of not only Reed, but other officers of the prison. Gov. M Gill cannot afford to let this matter rest without a thorough investi-gation by impartial experts in accounts but ignorant of the use of whitewash.

Thought He Owned the Prison.

Elk River Star News. A great kick was made in some quarters when Gov. McGill displaced Warden Reed, of the Stillwater penitentiary, with a new man and many went so far as to believe that the out him. The ex-warden is now accused of appropriating ments, groceries, soap, etc., out of the prison stores and making no ac-count of it. This is another argument in favor of a change of officials occasionally. Warden Reed had held his office so long he undoubtedly thought he owned the pri

His Own Successsor.

Willmar Republican-Gazette.
Sunday's papers brought the news that
Marcus Johnson had been appointed postmaster at Atwater, vice Marcus Johnson removed. It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Deming was appointed postmaster there and Mr. Johnson removed, but Mr. Deming never got his commission, and now Mr. Johnson becomes his own successor. It is said that "Me and Mike" did the work that brought about this result.

Why Col. Allen Sold Out. Blue Earth City Post.

The Merchants hotel at St. Paul has met with a change of owners, Mr. Welz, proprie-tor of the Clarendon, having purchased it from Col. Allen. The colonel couldn't stand the interstate commerce law and the Sunday barber bill: besides he fears a capitol removal

Sat Down on Windom. Caledonia Argus.

The only complaint the Pioneer Press and the Winona Republican make of the appoint-ments to the interstate commission is that the territory west of Chicago is ignored. Be-tween the lines this means that Cleveland sat They Know a Good Thing.

Farmington Tribune. Hon. O. L. Cutter, the genial secretary the last senate, has been nominated for mayor of Anoka. This shows that Anoka people know a good thing when they see it. All his late associates would be glad to

The Colonel Will Be There. Duluth Tribune.
Col. Allen has leased the Merchants hotel to Mr. Welz, late proprietor of the Clarendon, St. Paul. The hospita le old Merchants will hardly seem natural without the cheery face of Col. Allen in the lobby.

There Will Be Gillies. Duluth Tribune. Sault Ste. Marie is the next point to be bouned. The Twin Cities' gangs are en route there now. They will have no difficulty in finding any number of gillies

Only a Heavy Dew. Duluth Tribune.

Mandan peopel are up in arms about re-ports which have been sent out from Bis-marck that there was a flood at Mandan. Perhaps it was nothing more than a heavy dew Well Nigh Political News. Lanesboro Journal.

The announcement that Col. A. Allen ha

transferred his interest in the Merchants hotel, of St. Paul, to F. R. Welz, is a hotel item that is well nigh political news of im-portance to Minnesota politicians. Unique, Attractive, Immense,

Lanesboro Journal: On May 1 the St. Paul GLOBE will issue special edition in honor of its entrance into its new quarters. The GLOBE's annuals and specials are always unique and attractive, as well as immese.

RUMBLE OF THE RAILS.

The St. Paul & Minneapolis Passenger Association Withdraws Second Class Rates Below the Ohio.

Representatives of Southern Lines Make an Argument Before the Interstate Commissioners.

They Say Their Roads Cannot do Business Under Rules Strictly Construed.

sale of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois -- General Railway Intelligence.

The Minneapolis and St. Paul Passenger association held a special meeting yesterday with Messrs, Dixon, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul: McCullough, of the Omaha: Kenyon, of the Burlington & Northern; Boynt, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis; Anson, of Wisconsin Central; Hazzard, of the Minnesota & Northwestern; Fee, of the Northern Pacific; Taylor, of the Minneapolis & Pacific, and Rockwell, of the St. Paul & Duluth, present. The following resolution was discussed, but failed to pass:

Resolved, That on and after April 5, 1887, all second-class rates from St. Paul and Min-neapolis to Chigago. Milwaukee, Peoria, St. Louis, Misscuel river points and immediate

points be abolished.

It was resolved that up to and including April 4. 1887, the association continue the use of the St. Paul and Minneapolis rate sheet of March, 1887, that after that date until further information on connections s received no second class tickets be sold beyond the lines represented; also that the secretary be instructed to withdraw from the next issue of the St. Paul and Minneapolis rate sheet all second-class rates now uoted to points south of the Ohio river known as the territory of the Southern Passenger association; also that the present round trip rate quoted in St. Paul and Minneapolis rate sheet to Hot Springs, Ark., and return be continued until the in-terstate commissioners shall decide that it

is illegal. A communication from Mr. Shuttue, general passenger agent of the Ohio & Mississippi road, was read asking rates quoted m St. Paul and Minneapolis to Cincinnati and Louisville via Chicago; he also applied via St. Louis. This was referred to John N. Abbott, chairman of the Western States Passenger association.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION. Case Presented by Southern Lines Relative to Long Hauls.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The interstate ommerce commission began active work at 11 o'clock this morning. At that time ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock, Dr. R. D. Spaulding and S. F. Woodson, a committee

appointed by the Atlanta chamber of commerce to co-operate with the Southern Railway and Steamship association in seeking such liberal interpretation or modification of the operation of the interstate commerce act as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the manufacturing and commercial interests of this and other Southern societies, were granted a hearing. Gov. Bullock, speaking for his associates and himself, thanked the commission for the opportunity afforded, and read the fol-

To the Honorable, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Gentlemen: We, the under-signed, a committee appointed by the Atlanta chamber of commerce for that purpose, re-spectfully represent to your honorable body that the territory covered by the Southern for that purpose, re-Railway and Steamship association is compar atively

lowing paper:

and that the trade centers or distributive cities within that territory are widely separated, and therefore that a rule which would apply to lines in more populous sections of the country would be disastrous to us. The rates of freight now in force by said association, which is the territory south of the Poto-mac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, are the result of ten years of experiment, modified by the orders years of experiment, inclined by the orders of railroad commissioners in the several states and by appeals from commercial bodies like our own, representing the interests of shippers. Your petitioners further represent that the rates now in force, as embodied in the tariff of the Southern Railway and Steam-ship association, are acceptable to our shippers generally, and under them trade ha been established, contracts for purchase sale of commodities have been entered into, and a sudden change would prove seriously hurtful to parties interested. We are formed by the railway management that under the fear of penalties provided by the interstate commerce law their roads will be compelled to largely increase their rates on the 5th inst. This will destroy the whole system of rates upon which our Southern manufacturing industries have been founded and

DISORGANIZE AND PARALYZE the trade centers upon and through which wholesale dealers have established their extended business. We therefore respectfully petition your honorable body to pass on or before the 5th day of April to the effect that the schedule of rates in the territory south of the Potomac and Ohio, and east of the Mississippi rivers, so far as these rates relate to interstate commerce, be declared in force until the further order of your honorable commission, and that a reasonable time will be given for a further hearing and revision perfore any changes are put in force. We when it hearing a reput in force. submit herewiib a schedule of rates of the Southern Railway & Steamship associa tion to which we have referred. We also in-vite your attention to the accompanying comparative statement which we have prepared of the present rates, by which is shown the great increase which will occur in rates to the principal points if the railways put in force, and the rates they now understand the

new law will require.

The showing made by the comparative statement submitted may be judged by the fact that the rates from New York to Atlanta, Montgomery, Selma, Rome, Dalton and Chattanooga will be increased from \$1.40 to \$1.41, to Macon from \$1.09 to \$1.35, to Augusta from 96 cents to \$1.21, from Cincinnati to Atlanta from \$1.07 to \$1.26, to Macon and Augusta from \$1.07 to The chairman of the commission (Judge Cooley) remarked interrogatively that he understood the application to be in part at least in support of the application which had been made by the railroad com-PERMISSION TO CHARGE LESS

for long than for short hauls. Gov. Bullock responded affirmatively. At present, queried the chairman, the railroads are charging less for a longer than for a shorter distance. Gov. Bullock said this was the case, where it was necessary to meet the circumstances of water transportation. The chairman asked the opinion of the committee with respect to the authority of the commission to make the order asked of them Gov. Bullock replied that as they read the provisions of the fourth section they understood the commission had the authority. The railroads, he added, had them that unless they made the at once they would be liable to penalties under the law. Contracts had been made by merchants for delivery three months hence, based upon the rates which prevailed at the time. Now to suddenly raise these rates would prove disastrous. A brief colloquy, during which in reply to queries by Col. Walker and Mr. Morrison, the position of the committee in respect to some details was elaborated, ended the hearing. The whole proceeding was an informality, the hearing granted at this time, as a few gentlemen had come from a distance to present their cases. No formal consideration of this question, or any other, will be undertaken before the 5th inst., on which date the law goes into effect. Sale of Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The negotiations which began about a week ago between H. H. Porter and President Stevens, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad consummated to-day by the sale of all the stock of the company, except 4,000 shares, at 110. The purchase was made by R. P. Flower & Co., who acted for H. H. and his associates, and the stack was transferred immediately after the agreement was signed. As soon as the transfer was effected a majority of the old board of directors, viz: J. C. Knapp, of New York; C. T. Baker, of Boston; C. F. Leonard, of Springfield, Ill.; F. A. Peters, of Boston; M. Crosby, of Brooklyn, Vt., and W. Clement, of Boston, resigned, and Richard M. Hoe. Ogden Mills, David Dows, Jr., A. R. Flower and H. H. Hollister, of New York, and Lewis Lyford, the seneral

manager of the road, were elected in their places. The new board organized immediately by electing Richard M. Hoe, president, in place of H. H. Stevens, and H. H. Stevens, vice president, in place of George H. Ball. The syndicate is composed of parties identified with the Chicago & Indiana Coal company, but a consolidation of the two interests is intended. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is not represented in the syndicate but as Atchiin the syndicate, but as Atchi-son made a traffic contract with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois for ninety-nine years only two days ago, the relations of the two companies are already estab-lished. President Porter, of the Chicago & Indiana Coal company, who holds the syndicate, says that the purchase of the property is a simple business matter. He looks erty is a simple business matter. He looks upon it as a good thing for both the Eastern Illinois and the Indiana Coal company. It brings them into harmony, and gives both the facility to do business at low rates and in most corresponding to the property of the property and in a most economical way, and is not antagonistic to any other railroad interest.

Baltimore & Ohio. NEW YORK, April 2.- The report on the street to-day is that the transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio with its attendant express and telegraph business has been made and arrangements completed with the French Telegraph company. The rumor had no affect on stocks. Everything connected with Baltimore & Ohio has been discounted for some time and little notice is taken of mere reports or rumors.

Chips From the Ties

The Northern Pacific road has issued a circular to the public, giving notice that the agents at each of the stations on that road been furnished with a complete set of all tariffs and schedules showing the rates of fare and charges for the transportation of passengers and property that have been pre-scribed by law; and also that the agent is intion of any one desiring to see them, and also to explain them. The road further asks that any neglect of duty in any neglect of duty in this respect by the agent be reported to the road.

The Burlington & Northern has published a circular giving the through rates on soft coal from all mines on the Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy in Illinois, to points in Iowa, Visconsin and Minnesota.

Marvin Hughitt, Jr., in addition to his duties as division freight agent of the Galena division of the Chicago & Northwestern, will hereafter have similar charge of the Madison division of the road.

The tariff on lumber to points on the Sion City & Pacific and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road will be used Monday. The Association of Contractors and Builders was taken by the Minneapolis & North-

western down to the stock yards yesterday. The machine and car shops of the Milwau-kee, Lake Shore & Western railroad will go to

Mr. Du Puy, of the Minnesota & North western, has returned.

MARCH WEATHER.

Observer Lyons' Summary of What the Northwest Endured for the Last Thirty-one Days. In his report on the weather for the last

month Signal Officer Lyons says: Last month was about average in everything that relates to the weather, except in precipitation, and in that respect there was a marked deficiency. The mean temperature of the initial spring month was 270. The average of the last seventeen corresponding months is 26°. The same months of 1872, '4, '5, '6 and '7 were much colder than last month, that of 1873, '84 and '85 about equaled it, but any of the rest since 1870 were much warmer. warmest March since then was in 1878 and the coldest in 1872, the monthly means being 4.4 and 19° respectively. The lowest March temperature for St. Paul in the last seventeen years is 15° below zero and the highest 68° above; these were observed on March 19, 1875, and March 27, 1879, respectively. The total precipitation was 0.33 of an inch. The average for the last seventeen corresponding months is 1-5 inches. There were 11 days clear, 11 fair, 9 cloudy. The highest temperature was 54° on the 12th and the lowest 7° below zero, on the The ice dam in the Mississippi river 4th. at St. Paul commenced moving out on the 21st, from which date the ice continued to disintegrate slowly, and on the 31st all that remained floated away, leaving an open river as far as could be seen. The open river as far as could be seen. highest stage of water in the river was 7.9

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

6.9 feet, on the 22d.

To the Editor of the Globe: The order has gone forth and the clergymen's half-fare permits have been called in. This, let it be remembered, was not required by the interstate law nor by the railroad companies, but by the legislature of Minnesota. The bill, as presented by Senator Pope, excepted clergymen and so conformed to the interstate law, but a gentleman, who is reputed wealthy and who is seldom found at church, and who is conspicuous for not help-ing to build churches and support ministers. made the motion to strike out, and it was done, and now no company can grant the favor in our own state without violating the law. -We can have half-fare to travel out of the state on, and if out of the state we can get half-fare back into it, but we can't get the privilege of these rates in the state where our work is, and whose interests we are striving to promote. * * * I do not are striving to promote. * * * I do not complain of the railroad companies, for they would like to continue their favors, but of our Minnesota legislators, who, keeping their own full purses, cut off from hard-working ministers of religion the privilege of half-fare permits, men who have done more for fare permits, men who have done more for the interests of Minnesota than any legisla ture that ever met in her halls. It is to be hoped that the grangers are happy, now that they have struck the railroads and cut off the privileges accorded clergymen who were traveling over Minnesota trying to do good. It is better for them perhaps to follow such men as led them in the last legislature than such as are trying to be and are their true

friends. T. McClary, Presiding Elder Methodist Church, Minnesota Conference. Minneapolis, April 1.

Notes From White Bear. A. A. Snow has just completed his new cottage in Ramaley Park.

Eugene Ide will remove to his cottage in Ramaley Park next week. Charles Schneider will occupy his beautiful cottage on the lake shore May 1. Mrs. J. D. Ramaley, of White Bear, will re-urn from Los Angeles about May 1. J. D. Ramaley is building an addition of fifteen rooms to his "Lake View" cottage. The house will be open on May 2.

J. D. Ramaley will build three cottages in Ramaley Park this season, and possibly a large pavilion; also a new boat house. Write to a Denver Newspaper.

SHAKOPEE, April 1 .- Will you kindly inform

en what the pharmacy law of Colorado is.

To the Editor of the Globe

or if there is no law in that state to regulate the practice of pharmacy. Yours, respectfully. W. J. RADEMACHER. A Mission For Rural Editors. Sibley Independent.

The country press made a United State senator out of Davis; now let it show its strength on the pass-forbidding interstate

LIFE'S WAY. Passing once along life's way, I heard a low, sad sighing,

And there alone neglected lay A human heart slow dying. "I'm starving," mouned that heart to me, "With plenty, plenty of gold, For food of love and sympathy Is not to be bought and sold

"With plenty, plenty of air, But air that's false, I feel the taint, And selfish or laden with care. "I'm dving!" sighed that heart in pain,

'I'm stifling!" gasped that heart so fain'

Alone, you see, here alone. sob and beg, but all in vain, My language being unknown Then envy, thou, the rich man not, While one true friend alone thou hast. His palace is not worth thy cot

Against life's cold and with'ring blast

Not all his treasure, all his land, Can purchase thy great blessing.

A heart thine own to understand, The one thing worth posse

Even now I hear that sighing, And I feel strange sympathy For the human hearts slow dying In this world of misery.