

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1887. ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES. DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY). In Advance, \$3.00 3 mos. in advance, \$1.00 6 mos. in advance, \$1.50 1 year, \$2.50. WEEKLY (Including Sunday). In Advance, \$1.00 3 mos. in advance, \$2.50 6 mos. in advance, \$4.00 1 year, \$7.00.

TO ADVERTISERS. On Sunday morning, May 1, will be issued from the new GLOBE Building a special edition of this paper. It will be a unique and intensely interesting publication—just such a paper as every Business Man, Manufacturer and Dealer in Real Estate will desire to be handsomely represented in. The space devoted to advertising favors will be necessarily limited; therefore, those desiring to avail themselves of this unusually desirable medium of communication 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 lithograph covers.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1 a. m.—Indications: For Western Michigan: Local rains, slowly rising temperature, winds generally shifting to easterly. For Wisconsin: Light local rains, cooler in the southern portion, slowly rising temperature in the northern portion, variable winds, generally easterly. For Iowa: Local rains, variable winds, cooler. For Eastern Dakota: Light rains, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. For Minnesota: Light rains in the southern portion, fair weather in the northern portion, winds generally shifting to easterly, slowly rising temperature in the central and northwest portions.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. ST. PAUL, April 10.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time. BAR. THERM. STATE OF WEATHER. Height. Surface. Wind. Clouds. Duluth..... 30.16 37..... Cloudy St. Paul..... 30.16 37..... Cloudy La Crosse..... 29.99 35..... T's r's m Huron..... 29.95 35..... T's r's m Moorhead..... 30.13 33..... Cloudy Winnetka..... 30.13 33..... Cloudy Bismarck..... 30.14 28..... Cloudy Fort Buford..... 30.04 33..... Cloudy Fort Carter..... 29.89 43..... Cloudy St. Anthony..... 30.13 33..... Cloudy For Gary..... 30.32 26..... Fair Minnesota..... 36.30 23..... Clear Wisconsin..... 36.23 23..... Clear Quappell..... 30.23 23..... Clear

JOHN T. RAYMOND'S DEATH. While he was noted in his profession, JOHN T. RAYMOND was not what might properly be called a great actor. And yet there is no man who will be missed more from the stage, or whose death will cause more universal regret than Mr. RAYMOND'S. He did not rank with BOOTH and BARRITT and McCULLOCH and that class of actors whose genius elevated the American stage to the highest plane of dramatic merit. Still he occupied a place at the head of the list of American comedians. He was one of the best interpreters of refined comedy in the profession. His humor was of that irresistible sort which made people laugh in spite of themselves. His impersonation of COL. SULLERS in the "Gilded Age" was a creation of dramatic art never to be forgotten. RAYMOND turned his comedy talent to account. He made money and fame for himself. But he did better than that. He lifted stage comedy up into a higher and purer atmosphere. His humor was of that rational type which people of refinement could enjoy. He was clean in his methods and intelligent in his acting. The world was better for his having lived in it. He carried sunshine wherever he went. He made human hearts lighter, and shed cheer in every direction. That is why he will be missed and his death regretted.

MEETING OF CONGRESS. It is thought that the president will call an extra session of congress about the 1st of October. The last congress left so much unfinished business, and so much of what it did get through with was so badly done that an extra session may be necessary. It is a pity that congress does not meet on the 1st of October every year. There is no reason why the beginning of each session should be postponed until in December. According to the present arrangement congress meets just before the holidays, and then adjournment over until about the middle of January is the first thing in order. A month is virtually lost before congress gets down to work. During the short session there are really not more than 45 or 50 working days. The long session is run away into the hot months of summer, when heat and malaria disqualifies the members for good work. If the session would begin on the 1st of October and continue until the 1st of May, congress would do a great deal more satisfactory work and the country would be better pleased with the results.

CARLISLE AS CHIEF JUSTICE. There can be but one opinion as to the ability of Speaker CARLISLE as a jurist, and there will be no dissenting voice to the assertion that he has deserved well of his country and his party. These facts being generally recognized, the suggestion that he would make a chief justice unexcelled since MARSHALL can be readily understood. The speaker, while generally approved by the speaker's friends both in and out of the Democratic party, is likely at any time to develop into a movement looking towards the elevation of Mr. CARLISLE to the position indicated. It is argued that Chief Justice WHITE has reached an age which entitles him to accept his retiring pension and enjoy the rest he has so well earned. The appointment of a chief justice would then devolve upon President CLEVELAND, and there is no one who would be more ready to honor than Mr. CARLISLE. That the speaker would approve of this can be no doubt. Mr. CARLISLE possesses a mind eminently judicial, and his complete impartiality has been tested in many a trying situation. He would adorn the supreme bench, while bringing to it learning and a reputation of an enviable character. His loss to his party in congress would be heavy, but the gain to the country at large through his elevation would amply compensate for that. The present chief justice has in his power to give the opportunity for the performance of an act on the part of the president, of which the whole coun-

try would approve. He must in the natural course of things retire in the near future. It remains to be seen whether he will reflect credit upon himself and his successor by doing so within President CLEVELAND'S term of office.

UNPROVOKED CRITICISM. MATHEW ARNOLD, the eminent English scholar and lecturer, has taken the pains to write an article reviewing Gen. GRANT'S book, in which he severely criticizes the general's style of writing. He says that the language used by Gen. GRANT in his Memoirs is neither charming nor highbrow. The criticism may be just enough, yet that doesn't detract from the interest of the book, nor from the fame of its author. As a rule American soldiers are not noted for literary culture. A man who makes war his study, and whose time is occupied with directing marches and battles doesn't have much chance to cultivate rhetoric and belles-lettres. When Mr. ARNOLD was over here lecturing it would have been just as appropriate for Gen. GRANT to have written an article criticizing ARNOLD for not being skilled in the arts of war as it is now for the English scholar to criticize the literary demerits of Gen. GRANT. GRANT'S Memoirs is not a scholarly production, it is true, yet it has more readers than all of ARNOLD'S lectures and essays put together. It was written by an old soldier who had had a rough hand to hand encounter with poverty all his life, and was written at a time when he was suffering the agonies of lingering death. It is not held up to the world as a model of English composition. It makes no claim to literary merit. It is simply the record of a great soldier's life, told by himself in the plain, brusque manner that a soldier writes or talks. There was no occasion for Mr. ARNOLD'S criticism. It looks to have been intended as a gratuitous insult to the American people by an Englishman who had received courtesy and hospitality beyond his deserts when on a visit to this country a few years ago. There is one thing that the English scholar can bear in mind. If Gen. GRANT couldn't write in esthetic style, he could fight like the old HARRY. This recalls an anecdote told of Lord CAROLINE, the British commander in the Carolinas during the revolutionary war. He was speaking disparagingly of Gen. SUMTER, the Carolina partisan officer, in the presence of an American lady. "SUMTER is a perfect bore," remarked his lordship. "I understand that he can neither read nor write." "That may be true," retorted the lady, "but no one knows better than yourself, my lord, that he knows how to make his mark," at the same time pointing to a scar on his face, which was the relic of a sword encounter with SUMTER at the Cowpens. If MATHEW ARNOLD is not satisfied with the scholarship of our American soldiers just let him put himself at the head of an English brigade when we go to settle our English troubles with Great Britain and he will get satisfied.

GOV. HILL'S VISIT. It seems that Gov. HILL, of New York, will visit President CLEVELAND at the White house after all. The invitation withdrawn at the time of Gen. LOGAN'S death has been again extended and will doubtless be accepted. Much good may naturally be expected to result from this visit. There are undoubtedly in New York two factions of the Democratic party, one pinning its faith to the president and the other holding Gov. HILL up as a champion. Without complete harmony between these two factions Democratic success in that state is likely to be endangered, and a thorough understanding of just what is likely to result from the visit. It is not so very long now until the preliminaries for the next Democratic presidential election will have to be arranged, and it is vitally necessary that before that time there should be complete accord among the party leaders in New York. And not only will harmony in New York politics result from the visit, but Gov. HILL, whose facilities for observing the true temper of the people are rather better than those of the president, will possibly give the latter some very excellent advice. He will probably inform him that the Democratic vote will sweep the state like a cyclone at the next election.

A Novel Scheme. For five months Mr. Kenyon has, with the liberality that heralds the Burlington, occupied considerable space in the daily papers. The statement has been made that not one person in the country has yet placed his advertisement appearing in these columns. Immediately following the advertisement will be found a coupon, which is desired you will fill out and send to Mr. Kenyon. All replies must be sent in not later than April 30. Each person is entitled to but one coupon. In return for the coupon you are asked to send him five subscriptions to our daily, and he has set apart twenty first-class tickets, good from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Chicago. A similar arrangement has been made with other papers, and on May 1 forty-five of these coupons will be selected by a discriminating jury, the number received and the names and addresses of fortunate recipients of the tickets or subscription will be published on the 5th of May. The offer is open to all.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. THE PENSION OFFICE. Gen. Black's Management of That Important Department. To the Editor of the Globe, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—When the Democracy assumed control of the government two years ago, the first thing that was done was to take up the pension office. The idea was, remembering that the Democrats are their fellow-citizens as they were their fellow-soldiers; but that idea had been carried out in a very different manner by the managers in order to solidify the soldier vote for their partisan purposes. By no aid of mine the Democrats were put into power, but I find some of the things they have done since that the people have learned two things: That the Democrats love their country as well as do the Republicans, and that the Democrats are so fully reconstructed that they are to be watched over just as carefully by the representatives of that section as the party which carried the election of November, 1854, was that the war is over, and therefore so much clear gain has resulted from that Democratic victory.

APPOINTED CLERKS. By Dudley and I never objected to that, but Gen. Black has appointed none of that class. He knew that if he did, every case recommended for rejection by such clerks would raise a clamor, and that the more honest that class were, the more they would lean over towards the claimant that they might not be suspected of prejudice against him.

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APPOINTED CLERKS. The woman in black made her first appearance here last summer just before adjournment. She was engaged in selling a book written by a prominent public man. She was very successful in this, both because of the popularity of the work and the unique way in which she solicited subscribers. She brought with her to Washington a note of introduction to almost every gentleman in the capitol building. She would call upon them, leave a fashionable card, present her note of introduction, and when connected in a pleasant chat, she would offer to sell the book. Her manner was so modest, and her argument upon an ordinary book so interesting, that half an hour in conversation, and then felt compelled to subscribe in order to escape being rude. From the day of her arrival at the capitol she attracted wide attention by her beauty and refined refinement. Her manner was so modest, and her argument upon an ordinary book so interesting, that half an hour in conversation, and then felt compelled to subscribe in order to escape being rude.

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APPOINTED CLERKS. Gen. Black has kept 1,500 employes, the largest and most important bureau in the government, in full sympathy with the suffragan, and has made it a rule to try to get the best of the soldiers' life as a trying one. He has removed many, but in nearly every case for sufficient cause, and some of the best of the soldiers' life as a trying one.

ADDITIONAL MINNEAPOLIS NEWS. OUT OF THE WINDOW. A Semiautumn Gets a Dangerous Fall.

I. M. Johnson, a telegraph operator at Summit, Dak., on the Hastings & Dakota division of the Milwaukee road, is an occupant of a cot in St. Barnabas hospital as the result of an accident attributed to somnambulism. He is a brother of D. E. Johnson, the attorney, and came to Minneapolis for the purpose of meeting his cousin, H. M. Brown, who was the driver of the Canadian Pacific rail car. Saturday night, after visiting the opera house, he went to his brother's on the second floor of 318 Nicolet avenue, where he fell asleep in a chair at the window. He was awakened by a gust of wind, and was flung by a train, and awoke to find that he had held of the window curtain, which he was shaking violently. The shock of his sudden awakening caused him to lose his balance and he pitched forward through the window, striking the stone sidewalk on his head and shoulders. He was picked up and carried to the office of Dr. J. K. Freeman, where it was found that he had received a severe scalp wound and sustained an injury to his leg. He was otherwise quite severely bruised, the distance of the fall being about twenty feet. He was reported as resting quite easily last night and his injuries, although painful, are not dangerous.

REMOVAL FROM CALHOUN—New Schedule of Pay and Time. An important work began on the motor line last night at 12 o'clock. It will consist principally of removing the track from all that part of the Calhoun territory known as the park, which is the property of Col. William McCrory. The latter intends to put the piece for residence purposes and put it on the market. The motor line will now make a straight shoot from Hennepin avenue to the cemetery, and will have only a station at Calhoun. The work of removing all terminal facilities from Calhoun to the Thirty-first street shops began at midnight and will be completed at once. This will be headquarters for all general business, and the street will have only a station at Calhoun. The work of removing all terminal facilities from Calhoun to the Thirty-first street shops began at midnight and will be completed at once. This will be headquarters for all general business, and the street will have only a station at Calhoun.

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