THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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TO DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1 a. m.—For Michigan and Wisconsin: Warmer, preceded by cooler, in Lower Michigan; rains, preceded by fair weather, in Upper Michigan; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds. For Minnesota and Southwestern Dakota: Warmer local rains, followed by fair weather; light to fresh variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ST. PAUL, May 17.—The following observations were made at 8:48 p. m., local time:

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
Duluth.....	30.06	38	Helena.....	29.94	42
St. Paul.....	30.00	48	Ft. Sully.....	30.10	40
La Crosse.	30.02	46	Fort Garry	30.06	28
Ft. Totten.	.....	...	Minnedosa	.....	..
Huron.....	30.06	42	Medic'e H.	29.86	48
Moorhead.	30.04	50	Qu' Ap'lle.	29.92	42
Bismarck.	30.06	44	Calgary.....	29.84	46
Ft. Buford	30.02	42	S'ft Cur'nt	29.98	42
Ft. Custer.	29.98	46	Edmonton.	29.60	44

HARMONY and co-operation are the Democratic watch words.

THE Democratic voters are the only "bosses" the Democratic party recognizes.

MINNESOTA'S St. Louis convention will "do the state some service," and a great deal of credit.

NOW LET us take off our coats and work with a will, boys, to get those seven electoral votes.

THE delegation for CLEVELAND? Of course. It was unnecessary to instruct it to vote for the next president.

CONTRAST yesterday's harmonious and earnest gathering with the Republican pandemonium. Comment is unnecessary.

A CONVENTION composed of such representative men, united in a common cause, could not fail to be a harmonious gathering.

LET Democratic harmony, such as yesterday gave evidence of, be continued, and Minnesota is indeed a doubtful state.

A UNITED Democracy, an admirable platform and excellent men; no wonder there was small room for dissension in yesterday's convention.

MINNESOTA'S delegation to St. Louis will be the peer of that sent by any other state in the Union. That is a good enough work for one day.

THE Democratic party is usually equal to the emergency. It was in yesterday's harmoniously good natured gathering; it will be in the fall elections.

NOW, DEMOCRATS, a large pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether from now until November, and Minnesota's electoral votes will belong to the Democratic party.

Now the Chicago police say they have known where TASCOTT was all the time. Let them produce him, "not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith."

THE Democratic convention has reason to be proud of its work. Its harmonious deliberation with its admirable outcome promises well for success in the coming fight.

OF COURSE our friends, the enemy, are disappointed over the harmonious nature of the Democratic convention, but then the convention was not being run to suit them.

NO MEMBER of the Democratic convention has cause to be anything but satisfied with the result. Now let all co-operate in whipping the Republicans out of their boots.

IT IS cruel to the budding hopes of Candidate DEPEW to announce that the "interview," in which Mr. BLAINE booms him for president, is a cold and heartless "fake."

IT WAS not a DORAN victory; it was not an AMES victory; it was no man's victory. It was the calm result of the cool deliberation of the Democratic party in convention assembled.

LET our Republican friends who fancy they can foment discord in the Democratic party gaze upon the record of yesterday's convention and retire from their self-imposed task in disgust.

A BRAINY collection of common sense men who were of the opinion that all the fighting should be directed against the common enemy; that characterizes, in brief, yesterday's Democratic convention.

THE Democrats united and working together like a band of brothers; the Republicans disorganized and ready to cut each others' throats. Who shall say that Minnesota cannot be brought into the Democratic column?

OUR KNUTE NELSON was speaker of the house for a short time recently. There are some things, the tariff and wicked gubernatorial combinations for instance, upon which our KNUTE is a very good speaker indeed.

THE Democratic party gave the assurance yesterday that it has no time for quarrels within itself, but it has got on hands a "very pretty row as it stands" with the Republican party, and it purposes fighting it out to the end.

THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Just at present a great hue and cry is being raised by our transatlantic cousins because some one ventures to say that the English army is lamentably weak and quite inadequate to resist invasion. The people in fancy already see the foe upon their shores and are fairly panic-stricken.

Of course the result will be that parliament will be asked to vote a sum sufficient to put the army upon what may be deemed a safe footing, the card of patriotism will be successfully played and the English taxpayers, already overburdened, will be saddled with a tax of several millions more.

It's a way those English financiers have, and the people who pay the bills have nothing to do but submit, no matter how wry a face they may make over it. When it is recalled that London alone contains 70,000 unemployed and half-starving people, this demand for additional taxation to maintain an army which has nothing to do and will probably have nothing to do, is all the more audacious.

There seems to be but one resource left to the English taxpayer who has anything at all left after the taxgatherer has been around. Let him pack together his household effects and sail away for free America, where work awaits every honest man, where landlordism is not rampant, where no huge wage-eating army or navy is maintained, where an irresistible movement is in force to depress instead of to elevate taxes and where, becoming a citizen, he will be as good as any man in the land.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic convention behaved most handsomely yesterday. It was a fine representative body, composed of earnest, intelligent Democrats, who had the cause of Democracy at heart, and who came together with the determination that no disturbing elements should mar the harmony of its proceedings. Those who went into the hall with the expectation of witnessing a monkey and parrot time were disappointed. The delegates were not there for that purpose. They were evidently impressed with the gravity of the situation, and proceeded to a discharge of the high trust imposed upon them with a dignity and decorum becoming a representative body of this character.

The Democrats of Minnesota have reason to feel profoundly grateful to their delegates, not only for the eminently satisfactory results of yesterday's convention, but also for the manner in which it was done. The convention proceeded upon the theory that it was fully capable of performing its work without instruction or dictation from anyone. If there were any would-be bosses there they failed to cut any figure in the convention. If there was any factional spirit there it failed to make an impression. If there were any slates made out beforehand they were smashed in the convention. There was no machine, and no indication of machine methods. It was a Democratic convention, conducted according to established Democratic usages, and in which all the members were on a perfect equality.

The character of the delegates chosen to represent Minnesota in the St. Louis convention is the best verification of the wisdom which governed the convention. It is a delegation the Democracy of the state have reason to be proud of, as it is one that will compare favorably with that of any other state. All of them are gentlemen of prominence in the state and who have rendered distinguished service to their party.

Yesterday's work augurs well for the success of the party in coming state election. The wise and conservative methods pursued yesterday will inspire confidence in the party among the masses of the people. The harmony and enthusiasm which prevailed were in agreeable contrast with the noisy Kilkenny cat fight in the Republican convention the day preceding. The platform adopted is in accord with popular sentiment in this State, and there is no reason, if the Democrats of Minnesota shall steadily persue the policy outlined in yesterday's convention, why victory shall not perch upon their banner and Minnesota resume its normal place in the Democratic galaxy.

DO THEY NOTE IT?

There is one significant feature of the numerous conventions, county, district and state, which are being held and which have been held throughout the Northwest and West of late. Do the representatives of the people in congress note it? Do the party managers observe it? Do the monopolists who fancy the revenue system of this country is created for their especial benefit recognize it? It is quite unmistakable. It appears in almost every convention hall in clear and emphatic terms.

What is it? A determined demand that the iniquitous and monopoly-breeding tariff be done away with or at least be reduced to a point where extortion will no longer exist. Upon this question the people of the West without regard to political affiliations and party tendencies are practically agreed. They care nothing for the fact that they may be aiding or injuring the pre-eminence of any particular party. The question is too important and its solution fraught with too many vital consequences for them to stop and consider whether party expediency is involved in the question.

They only recognize one thing: that for years they have been compelled, through specious and utterly baseless reasoning, to pay tribute out of their earnings that monopolists might become richer and corporations more exacting. They have endured until endurance has ceased to be a virtue. The tariff burdens have become too heavy to be borne. They demand the relief which should long ago have been accorded them and they are determined to have it. This is the significant feature of the opinion expressed in the Western conventions of either party, and it is something which in noting, congressmen will do well to respond to.

PARING IT DOWN.

The house appropriations committee is now engaged in the arduous duty of paring down the river and harbor bill. It has already made a mess of it. The vitally necessary appropriation asked for the Duluth harbor, for the "Soo" canal and for other lake improvements have been cut down to a point which will render possible but very little effective work in those directions, and the end is not yet.

There is no doubt in the world but that the bill does need a good deal of pruning, but the committee seems to be so constituted as to be unable to discriminate between the necessary and the baseless appropriations which are little better that downright robbery.

That enormous sums should be voted for every little trout stream for which a member may ask an appropriation, to be expended in his district, of course, and thereby increasing his personal popularity, is preposterous, yet in scores of instances practically that very thing has been done. Naturally then the sum total of the bill is tremendous.

The committee observes that fact and notes the necessity for cutting down the estimates. Very proper, of course. But how does it do it? Does it throw out the trout streams and the unnavigable rivers? By no means. It simply cuts down the large estimates which have been made up by reputable engineers upon the basis of the work actually necessary to be done and lets the trout stream steals stand as they are.

That is the kind of paring down in which the committee is now engaged, and that is the kind of economy against which the Northwest raises its voice.

BURLESQUING DONNELLY.

The Little Cryptogram is the title of a neat little pamphlet issued by J. G. PYLE, of this city, in which the author in a facetious yet most skillful manner exposes the fallacy of Mr. DONNELLY'S Great Cryptogram. Mr. PYLE borrows Mr. DONNELLY'S own style of argument and adopts the DONNELLY process of manipulating ciphers and then proceeds to show that the celebrated plays have just as much reference to IGNATIUS DONNELLY as they have to FRANCIS BACON. As an illustration he takes Mr. DONNELLY'S root number 523 and applies to deciphering "Hamlet." On one page he, in Ophelia's mad song finds the word "don." Then turning three pages further on in the graveyard scene, by an application of the cipher process according to the DONNELLY method, the author of Little Cryptogram finds the expression "nill he." Putting this and that together he makes the word "Don-nill-he"—DONNELLY, which, according to DONNELLY reasoning, would prove that BACON'S prescience enabled him to see down through the vista of years the coming or his deliverer. Altogether Mr. PYLE'S burlesque on the DONNELLY cipher is equally as clever and ingenious as Mr. DONNELLY'S original burlesque.

CONVENTION CHATTER.

The only boss who showed up was Boss Harmony.

***

Chairman WILSON makes a model presiding officer. Dignity, firmness and affability make a happy combination in the chairman of a convention. Mr. WILSON has them all.

***

Chin musicians were notably scarce in the convention. The delegates were there for work and not for cheap talk. It was distinctly different in this respect from the Republican convention, where sophomore oratory was at a premium.

***

The press representatives have occasion to be thankful to the officers of both conventions for courtesies and respectful attention.

***

"I have no business in a convention. I have no tact for political work," remarked Senator DURANT. But it was observed that the senator winked the off eye when he said it.

***

It was perhaps the first political convention in the history of the state when everybody went home satisfied and in good humor. Those who didn't get there seemed to be just as happy as those who did.

***

If the ax-grinder was around yesterday he didn't get a job. The grindstone wouldn't turn.

***

There is no protection foolishness in this platform. It stands for tariff reform and tax reduction in a straightforward manner.

***

The young men were there to take the active management of affairs. The fathers of the party were there, too, and contributed their wisdom and experience to bringing about the splendid results. The old and the young are standing together this year in fighting the people's battles.

***

There is not another state in the Union will have as handsome a delegation at St. Louis as the one Minnesota sends. They stand six feet in their stockings and will average 200 pounds avoirdupois.

HOARY HEADS.

Famous Aged Ones Whose Sands Are Nearly Run.

If the following, among the world's distinguished ones, live to celebrate their respective birthdays this year,

Bismarck will turn seventy-three.

Simon Cameron will be eighty-nine.

George William Curtis will turn sixty-four.

Verdi and Admiral Porter will touch seventy-four.

John Bright and Edwards Pierrepont will be seventy-one.

Adelaide Ristori and Phil Sheridan will turn sixty-seven.

Benjamin H. Bristow and Edwin Booth will be fifty-five.

Judge Stephen J. Field and Gen. N. P. Banks will be seventy-two.

Jefferson Davis and Hamilton Fish will clear four-score.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and John G. Whittier will be eighty-one.

Gen. Sherman and Gen. Longstreet will blend blue and gray at sixty-eight.

Prof. Asa Gray, Martin F. Tupper and Cassius M. Clay will reach seventy-eight.

Max Mueller, Thomas Hughes, Ernest Renan and John Sherman will be sixty-five.

Wilkie Collins, Prof. Huxley, George H. Pendleton and Emperor Dom Pedro will be sixty-three.

John C. Fremont, Benson J. Lossing and Meissonier will have lived just three-quarters of a century.

Gladstone, Hannibal Hamlin, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert C. Schenck and Alfred Tennyson will be seventy-nine.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer, and David Dudley Field, the American lawyer, will reach eighty-three.

George Bancroft, the American historian, and Von Moltke, the German warrior, will be eighty-eight—as old as the century.

Queen Victoria, John Ruskin, Gen. Rosecrans, Cyrus W. Field and Julia Ward Howe will score sixty-nine summers.

R. B. Hayes, Donald G. Mitchell, James Parton, Rosa Bonheur, Dion Boucicault and "Oliver Optic" will reach sixty-six.

The spirit of seventy-six will animate Robert Browning, George Ticknor Curtis, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Octave Feuillet.

Three-score and ten will number the years of Gounod, James Anthony Froude, Gen. Beauregard, Benjamin F. Butler and William M. Evarts.

Carl Schurz will be fifty-nine, Blaine fifty-eight, Prof. Haeckel fifty-four, Mark Twain fifty-three, T. B. Aldrich fifty-two, Grover Cleveland fifty-one, Bret Harte forty-nine, Thomas Nast, forty-eight, the prince of Wales forty-seven, and Adelina Patti, forty-five.

Jupiter's Conjunction.

An unusual event enlivens the planetary annals of May. The brilliant planet, Jupiter, is in conjunction with the second magnitude star Beta Scorpii. The exhibition comes off on the 20th, at 10 o'clock p. m. The time is favorable for observation and the actors in the celestial scene are easily visible.

The observer has only to look upward in the southeastern sky at 10 o'clock p. m., and Jupiter will be recognized at a glance, with Beta Scorpii close to him on the north, only two minutes of sky intervening between planet and star. The celestial bodies will seem to touch each other, for two minutes of arc is a very varrow dividing line. This is the closest conjunction that takes place between a planet and a star during the year.

The conjunction will be curious and interesting to observe, either with the naked eye or with an opera glass, or, best of all, with the telescope, where the star will seem to belong to the retinue of Jupiter's satellites.

You won't get what you want unless you advertise in the GLOBE.

BORROWED WISDOM.

Mr. Watterson Had Hoped There Was Virtue in the Republican Party.

That Four Years in a School of Experience Had Imparted Wisdom,

But Was Doomed to Disappointment in the Wild Expectations.

Missouri Democrats Instruct for Cleveland--Other Conventions.

LEXINGTON, May 17.—Henry Watterson, in his speech yesterday at the Democratic convention, said: "I wish that we could look upon the national campaign which we are about to enter, with the earnest, but candid sensibilities of men who feel that, no matter where it ends, the grace of God and the glory of His work shall be fulfilled. It is unhappily otherwise. In a certain contingency, we can expect nothing but disaster, the undoing of all the good which twenty years of peace have brought to a land once divided against itself and drenched in fraternal blood, and in no contingency can we escape the disgrace of a rancorous party battle, to be fought on sectional lines, tearing away the bandages applied by time to the wounds that were wellnigh healed, and exposing all that is basest in our nature, and all that is weakest in our system, once more to the scorn and derision of mankind. I had hoped for better things. I had hoped that there was some virtue left in the party of war which might still be turned to the uses of a state of peace. I had hoped that the leaders of this party of war, even if they lacked the virtue, they had borrowed yet a little wisdom from the

SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE

to which the people sent them four years ago, and that, chastened by adversity and admonished by the defeat of their prophesies, they had acquired the capacity to address themselves to the needs of the time, and to deal with the wants of the country. I was induced to hope this, the more trustfully because they have been for years so loud and so constant in the declaration that what they really sought was a square issue upon the tariff. I did not believe, for my part, that they would find this square issue to be what they claimed for it, and so often at the cost of much uneasiness and occasionally of some reproach from my party associates, I did my best to give them their desires. Well, at last they have it, they have it square, and they have it fair, they have it plain in the message of the president, and they have it dressed in the measure of the ways and means committee, and now what do we see? First let me tell you what we do not see. We do not see any picnic parties of gay and

SLEEK PROTECTIONISTS

dancing to the music of Fisher's hornpipe and singing with every bumper: "Here's to good old bounty, drink it down." We can't see any joyful processions of jolly Republicans splitting their sides with laughter as they march under banners on which are emblazoned such mirth-provoking inscriptions as, "The war taxes are a national blessing," and "Death to the star-eyed goddess of reform." But what do we see? We see the robber tariff driven once again behind the mud heaps of obstruction, thrown up, and so often successfully thrown up, to keep out the waters of reform. We see the robber baron, sullen and dismayed, withdrawn to his castle, from whose turrets only danger signals appear, making but an indifferent light, and no warmth for the thousands of striking and starving work people, whom he is bravely protecting against the pauper labor of Europe by the help of a patriotic and valiant detachment of Pinkerton's detectives. And, finally, what do we see? Last of all, and worst of all, that at the end of this dreadful spectacle of hypocrisy and cant, of corruption and rapacity, we see the flag of the republic hauled down from its place above a great political party and in its stead run up the black flag of eternal war against the South. To such base uses has come the confident invitation of the Republican leaders to a statesmanlike discussion of economy problems.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

The Delegation Instructed for Cleveland.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 17.—The Democratic state convention to select delegates to the St. Louis national convention met in this city at 12 noon, and were called to order by Daniel K. Shields, chairman of the state central committee. Joshua Ladue, of Henry county, was made temporary chairman, and after the appointment of the usual committees, the convention took a recess until 2 p. m. At the afternoon session the committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman Gen. John Hockadale, of Kalaway county, and for secretary, A. P. Speed, of Cooper county. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the Democracy of the state of Missouri, in convention assembled, declare that we indorse, unqualifiedly, the honest, courageous and economical administration of Grover Cleveland, and hereby instruct our delegates to the national convention to vote as a unit for his renomination, and also to vote for a platform embodying the principles of the tariff reform set fourth in his last annual message, indorsing as we do without modification or reserve the position assumed by President Cleveland. We send greetings to the Missouri delegation in congress, and assure its members that the representative who most closely adheres in his legislative course to the president will best win the thanks of the people who gave him their franchises.

Four delegates at large to St. Louis were elected as follows: John O'Day, D. W. Carruth, E. L. Martin and Nat C. Dryden. Adjourned sine die.

IN MARYLAND.

The Republicans Meet and Elect Delegates.

EASTON, Md., May 17.—The Republican state convention met here to-day and was largely attended. The delegates were harmonious and enthusiastic. Chairman Conkling made a brief speech, and Dr. Wash C. Tuck was unanimously elected temporary chairman. A permanent organization was effected with Col. T. S. Hods in the chair. The platform denounces the Democratic tariff policy, favors the abolition of taxes on tobacco and alcohol for use in the arts, and a modification of the duty on sugar. Other sections denounce the adminisitration as false to its professions of reform in the civil service; favor a liberal pension policy; approve the action of Congressman McComas and other Republicans in congress in opposing the Mills tariff bill and "urge them to persevere in defeating every device intended to place upon the statute book the free trade theories of Mr. Cleveland's annual message." And without expressing any preference pledge hearty support to the nominees of the national Republican convention. The following delegates were chosen to Chicago: Walter B. Brooks, Gen. Adam E. King, William D. Burchinall, Daniel D. Dickson, Dr. W. G. Tuck, Hon. Milton G. Urner and Thomas Gorusch. F. Snowden Hill and John R. Bond were named as electors at large. Adjourned.

DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

List of Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

JAMESTOWN, May 17.—The Republican territorial convention elected the following delegates and alternates to Chicago yesterday:

Delegates—G. C. Moody, Lawrence; T. O. Bogard, Bonhomme; J. M. Bailey, Jr., Minnehaha; H. H. Sullivan, Aurora; W. C. Plummer, Brown; E. W. Foster, Spink; George W Hopp, Brookings; N. K. Hubbard, Cass; L. B. Richardson, Grand Forks; H. C. Hansborough, Ramsey.

Alternates—J. A. Fowler, Pennington; G. Gilbert, Tower; Fred Schnaber, Yankton; J. H. Baldwin, Hand; Orr, Walworth; Laird, Hughes; Sprague, Walsh; R. M. Tuttle, Morton; A. H. Gray, Barnes; Harvey Harris, Burleigh.

The resolutions demand statehood and division for Dakota, indorse tariff revision, condemn the Democratic tariff policy, and denounce civil service reform as practiced by the present administration. The delegation is for Blaine, with Gresham for second choice. The convention refused to instruct for Blaine.

South Carolina Democrats.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 17.—The Democratic state convention met in the hall of the house of representatives to-day. Hon. T. J. Pope, of Newbern, was elected chairman. The roll call showed 306 delegates present. Seven vice presidents were elected, one from each congressional district. Capt. W. Jones was nominated for treasurer. The convention then proceeded to the election of delegates at large to the national convention. The following were chosen by acclamation: J. F. Hart, of York; F. W. Dawson, of Charleston; W. H. Jones, of Columbia; N. C. Wood, of Marion.

A Strong Platform.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 17.—When the Democratic convention met this morning the chairman of the committee on resolutions read the platform. It indorses President Cleveland's administration and pledges the party to secure equitable revision of the tariff, favors free coinage of gold and silver, opposes subsidizing of monopoly, indorses the new Chinese treaty, declares the party favors an amendment to the constitution so as to have United States senators elected by direct vote of the people. The platform also favors the management of the postal and telegraph systems by the government.

Delaware Republicans.

DOVER, Del., May 17.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 12:30, with Washington Hastings, of Wilmington, presiding. Mr. Hastings made an address, in which he said he hoped the time had come when Delaware Republicans would take their stand firmly and unequivocally on the side of temperance and against the saloons, a sentiment received with applause. The district delegates to Chicago are Henry C. McLear, E. G. Bradford, J. R. Whittoker, A. C. Connor, Charles H. Treat and C. H. Maull. They favor Blaine, but go uninstructed.

Kentucky Delegation.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 17.—The convention yesterday selected four delegates at large to the national convention, Henry Watterson, James A. McKenzie, John K. Hendricks, John D. Harris. Alternates, J. Proctor Knott, W. C. P. Breckenridge, H. B. Thompson, W. C. Welch. Electors at large, John S. Ray, Claude M. Thomas. Assistants, John H. Welch, T. F. Hallam.

Prohibitionists' Ticket.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 17.—The prohibitionists of North Carolina, in state convention at Greensboro, to-day nominated a full state ticket with the exception of secretary of state and attorney general, headed by W. T. Walker, of Greensboro, for governor, and Moses Hammond, of Randolph, for lieutenant governor.

MAIN SPEED.

The Old Dispute of Fast Time Revived Again.

Many questions have been asked concerning the highest speed possible to be attained by a railway locomotive. The London Engineer submits the statement that eighty miles an hour is the greatest possible limit, and for the following reasons:

Because no greater velocity has ever been attained.

Because of the resistance of the air.

Because of the back pressure in the cylinders.

Because of the amount of power which must "no doubt be lost in imparting violent motions to masses of metal which can make no return when coming to rest. The swinging motion of the engine, the excessive vibration of its parts, and the jar and concussion all operate to the same end and tend to keep down the speed."

Because of "the extraordinary retarding influence of very moderate rising gradients."

Because of the coupling rod—"it appears to be beyond question that coupling an engine tends to keep down the speed."

This scarcely seems to settle the matter. There is not a defect in the mechanism which can not probably be remedied or improved. The whole question depends on the resistance of the air and of friction. The resistance of mechanical friction does not increase with the speed, but with the weight of the load to be drawn, and it does not appear that the resistance of the air through which the train moves increases in such ratio with the accessions of motive power as to neutralize the increase of velocity that should ensue. With a smooth, solid and stable trackway and improved mechanism for creating and utilizing steam power, there seems to be no good reason why trains may not attain the rate of 100 miles per hour. But it would be manifestly dangerous to attempt such speed on the average American railway. There are, of course, limits to the power of all mechanism, but it does not appear that all the possibilities of rapid transit by rail have yet been exhausted.

"BRINGING IN THE GIRLS."

Little Tommy's Idea of a Popular Sunday School Hymn.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

A lady who has a class in a Sunday school in Allegheny tells me that a few Sundays ago she noticed that one of the youngest boys among her scholars took part very heartily in singing the hymn with the refrain of "Bringing in the Sheaves."

She happened to approach the young vocalist during the singing of the hymn and was surprised to hear the words of the refrain as sung by him altered to "Bringing in the Shees." The change was unmistakable, so at the end of the hymn the teacher called the little boy to her and asked him to repeat the words of the hymn. Sure enough, when he reached the chorus he said, "Bringing in the Shees."

"What do you mean by that, Tommy?" asked the teacher.

"Bringing in the girls, of course," was Tommy's instant reply.

Not a Bad Suggestion.

Philadelphia Times.

Why has not some old-fashioned woman read a paper before the Washington convention on women as women? Men generally like women because they are women, and an essay on that topic could not help proving the essay of the convention. Somehow, most of the essayists have been reading about "Women as Legislators," "Women as Lawyers," "Women as Doctors," "Women as Preachers," and women as nearly everything but women, apparently ignorant of the fact that men whom all women love to please, are not even in love with their own sex in any of the professions named. The woman who is willing to be a woman and nothing else is the woman that the world is willing to do homage to. No charge for the hint.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Out of the tombs of men long dead
Out of oblivion's night—
The cry comes: "Helen's hair was red!
The wooden horse was white!"

—Puck.

INDORSED BY INDIANS

President Cleveland's Order Abolishing the Teaching of the Indian Dialect

Indorsed by Good Thunder, the Noted Scout Under Gen. Sibley.

Spooner's Right-of-Way Bill Reported Upon Favorably.

The Pension Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Commissioner Atkins is in receipt of the following letter, through Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota:

"Birch Coulie, Minn., May 7, 1888.—My Dear Bishop: I wish to write you a few words about my people here at Redwood. I am very much pleased with what I report. The great father sent us word through you that he desired to have the Indians give up the use of native dialect, and learn to read and think in English, so they might hear, understand and more quickly acquire the ideas and ways of civilized people. I told our young men and women, and this winter we have had daily English schools. The result is that since Easter we have our church services in English, our congregation is entirely of Indians, and the full services of the Episcopal church are read in English, and English chants and hymns only are used. They do the services very much better than in Dakota. I am very glad of this, and want you to hear it and tell it to the commissioner of Indian affairs, and through him to the great father for me that we have obeyed his orders and found it good. The Indian language is the blanket that covers his head and keeps daylight from his eyes. Your old friend, GOOD THUNDER.

Bishop Whipple says Good Thunder was Gen. Sibley's scout during the Sioux war. He rescued, with others, over 200 white women and children from death during the outbreak. "He is one of the truest men I ever knew, and his letter will gratify you, and I send it to show the benefit of teaching Indians English."

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Railway Right of Way Through Reservations.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Senator Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, favorably reported the Spooner bill, which is the same as Hudd's house bill granting right of way to the Milwaukee & Lake Shore railway through the Lac Flambeau reservation in Wisconsin. Also, with an amendment, the bill granting right of way to the Yankton & Missouri Valley Railway company through the Yankton Indian reservation in Dakota. The Dawes amendments require the consent of the Indians with compensation wholly in the discretion of the secretary of the interior; maps of the definite location; the road to be operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians; the road through improved lands must be fenced and kept fenced, and the road shall execute a bond in the penal sum of $10,000 for uses and benefit of Indians, and damages may be obtained before any court in the territory for any actionable doings of the company by suit through the United States courts and all such damages shall be turned into the United States treasurer to the credit of the Indians.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

The Bill Passed by the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The pension appropriation bill was taken up by the senate to-day, the question being on the amendment reported by the committee on appropriation to strike out the words "that in all pensions to widows, payments shall be made from the date of the death of the husband," and to insert "that all payments which have been or which hereafter may be granted under the general laws regulating pensions to widows in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in service since the 4th of March, 1861, shall commence from date of death of the husband." Mr. Cockrell moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "which have been or" so as to confine its application to future pensions. He estimated that the additional cost under the senate amendment would be $1,473,000. If his own amendment were adopted the additional cost for 1889 would be $750,000. Mr. Blair commented sarcastically on the liberality recently displayed in the house of representatives towards those who had served on the Union side in the war of the rebellion, commenting particularly on the report of the house committee on pensions to remove the arrearages limitations which would cost a mere bagatelle of $250,000,000. In view of that dawning reason, and that sense of justice on the part of the Democratic majority in the house, he thought that the senator might show a little liberality in this matter. Mr. Paddock suggested that the members of house committee on pensions should be observed, as he understood that the chairman of the committee had been playing altogether a "lone hand." Mr. Beck inquired the meaning of the phrase a "lone hand," and was informed that if there was any place in the world where the term was perfectly understood it was Kentucky. Mr. Beck spoke with some bitterness as to the course of the house committee on pensions, and admitted that both parties were pandering equally to what was called "public opinion," that was to the efforts of pension agents. He expected, in his opposition to all such measures to have to play pretty nearly "a lone hand." He declared his purpose, whenever the tax bill came before the senate to move an income tax to be applied to pensions, so that the holders of accumulated wealth should contribute to the support of those who were supposed to have made such sacrifices for the protection of that wealth. The wealthy men he would have to pay this income tax might then try to hold in check the political demagogues of both parties. Finally the vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell, and it was disagreed to yeas 20, nays 23, a party vote, except that Mr. Blodgett voted with the Republicans in the negative. The amendment reported by the committee on appropriation was then agreed to without division and the bill was passed.

HAIL ITS COMING.

Representative Cox Talks on the Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In the discussion to-day in the house on the tariff bill Mr. Cox, of New York, said he would be willing to reduce taxation in almost any way. He would do almost anything to get rid of the surplus, which menaced and paralyzed the industries of the country. In 1861 he had gone to the custom houses in Boston and New York and found there the cost of some articles imported there. After making computations and allowing for the premium on gold, he had found that in order to get $50,000,000 in the treasury the country had to pay the enorous sum of $750,000,000 that never saw the treasury. Deducting the 60 per cent for depreciated paper money, it would be found that in order to get $50,000,000 into the country there is now paid $300,000,000. He would not call this protection system robbery or burglary; he would use some euphemistic word, like the gentlemen from Ohio (Butterworth), who said that customs duties were not a tax, but a trade regulation. [Laughter.] He remembered reading about a Catholic priest who met with a brigand, who had not a knife or pistol in his hand, but who said to the priest "Venerable elder brother, it is cold in the mountains, lend me your coat. Venerable elder brother, I am tired of walking, lend me your horse." That was a trade regulation. [Laughter.] Gentlemen on the other side claim that the Mills bill was a radical measure. He did not see that a reduction of 7 per cent was much of a free trade reduction. He wondered that gentlemen on the other side did not fellow the example of the tallow chandler of France, who petitioned for the suppression of all gas-producing machines, and wanted all windows, openings, chinks and clefts closed so that the sun could not enter and so that the tallow chandlers might have all the advantages which would follow the closing out of the sun. It was proposed to shut out the sun as a form of cheap labor producer. Mr. Cox referred to Mr. Burrows' speech, and especially to that gentleman's peroration, where, like Silas Wegg, he dropped into poetry. The gentleman after in eloquent language, picturing the advancement and progress of the new South, had quoted "Hail its coming, tongue and pen"—quoting Charles Mackey's corn law rhyme for the incoming of absolute free trade. [Loud laughter and applause.] He quoted the verse at the Democratic caucus, held at the time of the deadlock, and he did not know how the gentleman had got hold of it, unless it was that Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, (who had inadvertently wandered into the caucus), had heard him quoting it, and given it to the gentleman. He would like to have a tuning fork here so that all might sing:

Hail its coming, tongue and pen,
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it paper, aid it type;
Aid it for the hour is ripe.
And our earnest work should not slacken into play;
Men of thought, and men of action, lead the way.

But he could not get a tuning fork, because the tariff was too high. [Laughter.] In conclusion Mr. Cox said that the country had grown from sea to sea, and from gulf to lake, expanding its progress. Why should we not expand our liberty also? We had liberty to sleep and teach, and worship according to the dictates of our conscience. We had soul liberty, why not commercial liberty also? Why not give men the right to the earnings of their own labor? Why take from one class to give to another? Why make a slave of labor? Why put the shackles on any man? Why not stand for freedom, everywhere? Let us, he said, be true to the principles of our constitution; true to our freedom, for what "avails the plow or soil, or land or life, if freedom fall."

GETS HER LAND.

A Timber Culture Decision in a Minnesota Contest.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The secretary of the interior to-day rendered an important deceision in the timber culture contest case of James Linderman, of the Tracey, Minn., land district, against Amelia Wait on appeal from the decision of the commissioner of the general land office. The timber culture act of June 14, 1878, requires the entryman to plant and keep in a growing condition for eight years two and a half acres of timber on each forty acres entered. The evidence in this case shows that eighty acres were entered, and less than three acres of trees had been planted. The secretary grants the defendant thirty days in which to amend her entry be relinquishing one-half of it, and allows the amended entry for the remaining forty acres to stand. Under former rules of the department on such showing the whole entry, it is said, would have been canceled.

Two Banquets.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Just after the Ingalls-Voorhees episode in the senate the friends and admirers of both senators tendered each a reception, and selected to-night for the occasion. The reception to Senator Ingalls brought a large crowd to the club house of the Republican league, where speeches were made by Senators Ingalls and Sherman, Representatives Perkins, of Kansas, and Johnstone, of Indiana, and Judge Shellabarger. Senator Ingalls in his speech criticised the nomination of Mr. Fuller to be chief justice of the United States. A reception to Senator Voorhees was held at Willard's hall, which was elaborately decorated and filled to overflowing. The speakers were Senator Voorhees; Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio; Caruth, of Kentucky, and Compton, of Maryland; ex-Gov. Curtin and Commissioners Black, Stockslager and Hall, of the pension, land and patent offices respectively. Prolonged applause greeted every mention of President Cleveland's name.

Lounsberry's Relief Bill.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Nelson secured unanimous consent to-day and had passed his bill granting relief to Clement A. Lounsberry, late postmaster at Bismarck, Dak., in the sum of $1,400, said amount having been expended by him in excess of allowance for rent, fuel, light and other expenses during the above period. This same bill has passed the senate, and McMullen, of Tennessee, will try to have it vetoed because he considers it unjust. But it is because he does not understand the case. Every resident of Bismarck during 1880, 1881 and 1882 knows that Lounsberry did expend his own money for the public.

Rev. Mabie in Washington.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Rev. H. C. Mabie, D. D., of Minnesota, superintendent of the Western division of the Baptist Home Missionary society, delivered a mas