SAINTLY CITY DOINGS.

Men Who Died for Their Country Remembered by Their Comrades.

The Owner of the House in Which Abraham Lincoln Died.

Two Naughty Girls Sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Summary of the Doings of a Day Gathered From All Sources.

THEY SAVED THEIR COUNTRY

And the Nation Honors Them When Dead—Memorial Day Exercises.

Memorial day was generally observed in St. Paul yesterday by the usual ceremony of decorating the graves of the old soldiers in the cemeteries, and by a street parade and afternoon exercises of quite an elaborate character.

The veterans and members of the Women's Relief corps and Daughters of Veterans assembled at 8 o'clock in the forenoon at the court house, and taking special street cars, visited the various cemeteries. The greater number of soldiers' graves, some 160, are in Oakland cemetery. Upon the arrival of the decorating force at this place they divided into four squads and marched about among the resting places of their comrades in double file, while the Women's Relief corps placed on each grave beautiful floral tributes. As the graves were one by one visited, the soldiers surrounded them and knelt while the flowers were placed upon the graves. At Calvary cemetery about fifty graves were decorated, and a small number at the two Lutheran cemeteries.

At the entrances to Oakland and Calvary white crosses were erected, upon which were hung wreaths and baskets of flowers for the soldiers who sleep on fields of battle or in distant cemeteries. Besides the decorating committee, many others brought floral tributes to the cemeteries.

REQUIEM MASS.

At 10 o'clock requiem mass for the souls of the soldiers of the civil war was said at the cathedral by Father Dolphin, military chaplain at Fort Snelling. Father Shanley and Father Gibbons assisted in the ceremony. There was no sermon, and the attendance was largely from the Crusaders' and Father Matthew societies.

The parade of the militia and Grand Army posts took place in the afternoon, business being generally suspended. About 1 o'clock the G. A. R. men met at their respective halls and marched to Rice park, where the procession was formed.

Leading the parade was the Union Park detail of mounted police. The procession was in charge of Chief Marshal William R. Marshall, Comrades A. Pugh and William Cunningham acting as aides. The Great Western band headed the first division, which was composed of Acker post, C. D. Parker commanding, 125 men; Garfield post, George A. Austin commanding, 60 men; Bircher post, E. St. Julien Cox commanding, 24 men; Ord post, B. Converse commanding, 20 men; ex-soldiers not members of the G. A. R., Wilford C. Wilson commanding. Orators of the day in carriages.

The second division was headed by the First Regiment band and commanded by Assistant Marshal A. V. Teeple, whose aides were E. H. Milham and D. L. Kingsbury. This division included Companies C, D and E, M. N. G., St. Paul; Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, W. W. Hills, Jr., commanding; St. Paul Camp No. 4, Daughters of Veterans; Woman's Relief corps of Acker and Garfield posts, and citizens in carriages.

The line of march was from Fifth street to St. Peter, to Third, to Jackson, to Seventh, to Wabasha, and thence to the capitol grounds, where the memorial day exercises took place.

AT THE CAPITOL.

Memorial Exercises with an Oration by Col. C. D. Kerr.

Long before the procession arrived, the capitol grounds were filled with people. Many veterans, too feeble to march, yet proudly wearing their blue coats and badges, composed a liberal part of the audience. Ladies were there in great numbers, and to the fences and trees clung the irrepressible small boy to the number of several hundred. The sidewalks, from Wabasha to Cedar were lined with people, and the streets on all sides filled with vehicles. In many respects the scene resembled an enormous park, and it was a rare treat for the children for only on such occasions are they allowed the freedom of the capitol lawn. The windows of the building were filled with ladies, likewise the windows and roofs of private residences within sight. The speakers' stand had been erected on the steps leading to the southern entrance to the capitol, and when the procession came, it was given the place of honor nearest the platform, the band and members of the G. A. R. in front.

The exercises were opened with a dirge by the First Regiment band, followed with prayer by Rev. E. D. Neill. E. St. Julien Cox read the general orders. The vocal music by the quartette, R. C. Munger, John Donahue, Frank Wood and John F. Gehan, was very good; also the recitation by William W. Pendergast of Ingersoll's "Vision, the Past Rises Before Me Like a Dream."

COL. KERR'S ORATION.

Col. C. D. Kerr was introduced as orator of the day, and made an eloquent address, as follows:

At a time of wonderful prosperity, of high national honor, distinction and power we are brought together on this day by our love of country, and by our gratitude for signal services and patriotic devotion to pay a tribute of grateful remembrance at the graves of men who illustrated these qualities in their lives and by their deaths. The scenes which the duties of this day recall carry me back a quarter of a century. It is easy, when all the tender memories entwined about the heart-strings of the soldier are awakened and refreshed by the ceremonies of this day, to obliterate the intervening years and stand again side by side with our dead comrades in the struggle that brought them to the grave. Yet, consider for a moment what these intervening years have brought forth. No country in the world's history can show such a growth as marks our advance from the position we occupied before the blight and desolation of war fell upon us. Compare the Minnesota of to-day, with its thriving villages and metropolitan cities; its railways and manufactories, with the wilderness of 1860. Truly we live in a wondrous age. Events so various and so important that they might crowd and distinguish centuries, are in our times compressed within the compass of a single life. As a soldier, I am deeply sensible of the honor so freely shown to my dead comrades. Yet, at the same time, I cannot but think that we sometimes forget, or at least undervalue, the influence of the women of the North in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. No man can overestimate the share that the

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS

of our soldiers bore in stimulating and promoting these qualities throughout the army. Is it any wonder that a nation which can boast such mothers and daughters as ours has demonstrated the fact that it can never be enslaved nor disrupted? We owe it to ourselves and to posterity to ever mark the return of Decoration day with grateful ceremonies; not alone in commemoration of those who died, but to perpetuate also the principles for which they died.

I can easily take you old soldiers back to the days of '61. Washington was full of rebels openly proclaiming their treason in the very halls of congress and the mansion of the chief executive. Washington was also full of Northern men, politicians mostly, who were crying God save the country, but they simply meant God save my place and my fortune; make me register of a land office, or collector of customs. The prayer of the South in Washington was: Let me live upon the fruit of other men's industry, and the prayer of the Northern politician at the capital was let me fatten upon the plunder of the public. The country at large was full also of politicians of a lesser grade, men who were moderately base, who were flexible in shame, who were ready to be loyal and patriotic when anything was to be gained by that course, but who would much prefer to be the hirelings of the worst cause than

THE MARTYRS OF THE BEST.

And the civil war was upon us. Then uprose that mighty host, in the North, not of politicians, not of seekers for place of plunder but of the honest masses, the mainstay and support of every republic. To these masses belong the credit and the honor of that war's success. It was no holiday excursion over summer seas, as you well know, but the last ditch was reached at last, and the country was saved. Then came reconstruction. The masses of negro slaves were now freed men and citizens. The same unpartisan masses who had fought the battles of the union fought again at the polls, and in legislative halls, the battle of reconstruction. The result is before you to-day.

Why then do we meet here to strew flowers upon the graves of these dead heroes to-day? Not surely to shadow forth our grief and sorrow at their fate. Nay, not so! Flowers, from the day they were strewn in the triumphant pathway of our savior to the day when they decorate these graves, have ever spoken the language of love and constancy and gratitude and joy, and they appropriately speak that language here. Shall I mourn the fate of these, my comrades, who passed over only a little before, with the sweet assurance that they had died for their country and would be remembered with grateful hearts and floral offerings of praise and love by generations yet unborn? Nay, verily! If the spirits of these patriotic men are looking down on us to-day, as I believe they are, it is with no tinge of regret that they made the sacrifice they did to secure a nation's safety and enjoy these enduring tokens of a nation's gratitude. For the most part no costly works of men's hands mark these seemingly humble graves. Yet, the simple offerings of friendship which you have brought to them to-day breathe a richer fragrance and denote a more enduring fame than was ever inscribed on monumental brass or sculptured marble.

Amid the toils and turmoils of life it is a pleasant thing to know that so many thousands yearly observe this day. That from the workshop and the

PLOW AND FIRESIDE

men and women come forth, and forgetting the carking cares that distract and the saddening sorrows that distress them, devote one day to the remembrance of those who gave up life itself for their country. Let the day be ever thus observed. Let it become one of the institutions of our country. Teach its celebration to your children as you do the observance of the Fourth of July. It is a very small return you will thus make for the heritage of freedom bequeathed to you by the men you honor.

I know you will join me in a sentiment from an author, whose name I have forgotten, in honor or our soldier dead:

True men ye fell, and faithful to the last,
Though overpowered by death, yet still in death
Unconquered. Holy be your memories!
Blessed and glorious, now and evermore,
Be your heroic names!

Miss Albertina Hayward recited the familiar poem, "The Blue and the Gray," very creditably. There was more music, Dr. J. E. Smith pronounced the benediction and the crowd dispersed.

A HISTORIC HOUSE.

One of the Brewers Now in the City Owns the House Where Lincoln Died.

Hon. Louis Schade, editor of the Washington Sentinel, and who is the legal representative of the brewers' association at the national capital, is one of the delegates to the convention now holding its sessions in this city. Few would think to look at the jolly countenance and brown beard, untinged with gray hairs, that this staunch Democrat had nearly reached three score years in the journey of life, but as his friends say, he will never change. Untiring in his efforts to attend to the interests of his constituents before the national legislature and ever vigilant in watching the maneuvers of the Prohibitionists with a view to checkmating them at the outset, he is in every sense the right man in the right place, and his vigorous leaders in the Sentinel command the respect even of those who are opposed to his views. Mr. Schade resides in a house at Washington made famous for all time by the fact that in the second story front room Abraham Lincoln breathed his last a few hours subsequent to his prostration by the bullet of the assassin J. Wilkes Booth. A white marble tablet bearing the inscription in gold letters, "A. Lincoln died in this house," placed in the center of the brick front and facing Ford's theater on the opposite side of Tenth street, where the dastardly act of Booth was perpetrated, invariably attracts the attention of pedestrians, and especially tourists from points remote from Washington.

"So great is the desire to see the room in which Mr. Lincoln died," said Mr. Schade, in conversation with a representative of the GLOBE, "that I have been compelled, in order to avoid the annoyance of having troops of visitors running in and out of my house, to put up a card on my door that it is a private residence. Even this does not deter the most persistent, however, and they will in some instances utterly disregard the notice and force themselves in upon my family and myself." Several years ago members of the Illinois congressional delegation made a proposition to buy the house from Mr. Schade, but there was a disagreement as to the terms of sale, and so the matter is still in abeyance.

TWO GUILTY PAIRS.

Young Men and Little Girls Found in a Room Together.

Two little girls, sixteen and seventeen years of age, named May Colwell and Baby Shepherd, came to grief yesterday in the municipal court. They were well-developed for their age and somewhat inclined to be wayward, and last Tuesday night were tempted by two young men, calling themselves Charles Smith and Frank Milton, whom they met by appointment at the dime museum, to spend the night together in a cheap lodging house on the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets. The Shepherd girl came from Chaska, but had been at work in a Minneapolis restaurant, where she met the Colwell girl. Three weeks ago they came to St. Paul in search of work, which the Colwell girl found in a confectionery store on Third street.

The quartette went to the house of H. Viereg, on Fifth and Jackson streets, to spend the night. Sergt. Schweitzer got wind of the affair and went to the place. The proprietor, Viereg, endeavored to conceal the parties, but without avail. When the girls were tried in court yesterday it came out that they had visited the place before, and a warrant was sworn out against Viereg for keeping a disorderly house. He was fined $50 for the offense and severely reprimanded by Judge Cory, while the girls were sent to the House of the Good Shepherd for thirty days each, and the men got the same length of time at the workhouse.

The Greatest Mind Reader

And fortune teller that has ever visited this part of the country is now at 467 East Seventh street. Mme. Blanch is her name.

BIG BOSS BREWERS.

Hundreds of Them Are Having a Convention in the Saintly City.

They Discuss the Tariff Bills and the Cold Water Cranks.

It Is Shown That the National Association Is Solid Financially.

The Routine Work of the First Day of the National Gathering.

Gambrinus Rex, if he could have looked into the Standard hall yesterday morning, could not have helped a feeling of gratification at the appearance presented by upwards of 250 rotund disciples, who constituted the twenty-eighth annual convention of the United States Brewers.

Officers of the association occupied seats upon the platform and in the body of the hall were seated some of the most substantial citizens of the country, whose characteristics seemed to be of the most business-like fraternity and successful in their line, too. There was a busy hum of conversation as the delegates renewed old friendships and talked over the outlook for next year's brewing interests, but silence reigned when, at 10:30, President William Hamm, of the local brewer's association, rapped the gathering to order and made a brief speech of welcome.

President Miles responded in behalf of the visitors, his remarks being formulated in the shaps of an annual address, in the course of which he said:

Our opponents are well organized, have abundant means, and a portion of them are imbued with that energy which proceeds from the fanatical invention that they are engaged in a holy crusade for the benefit of their fellowmen; and the press, the lecture platform and the pulpit, with renewed perseverance and energy, are used as the engines for our destruction. Two years' experience of the system of entering into agreements with labor unions has been sufficient to satisfy us of the folly of such modes of procedure. You are all familiar with the methods adopted by the board of trustees of this association, in co-operation with the various local associations throughout the country, to throw off the yoke imposed upon us by these contracts, which became in rapid progression more humiliating and despotic in their terms and conditions. It was gratifying to find how generally and promptly the plan found the

APPROVAL OF THE BREWERS

throughout the country. And our hearts are full of joy to-day with the success which has crowned this uprising in defense of our manhood and our personal liberties. The position which you have taken upon this labor question has commanded the respect of all good men everywhere; and your courageous course appeared all the more commendable because your timidity and self-interest were proclaimed and counted upon by the leaders, when they boasted that the boycott could be made most effective against you for the reasons that your product was so largely consumed by the workingmen, and that, owing to a spirit of inconsiderate competition, one portion of the trade could be used to injure those who were being boycotted.

I urge upon you a full and free discussion of every question of importance which may arise, in the same spirit of candor, and, where differences appear, of manly forbearance and courtesy which have previously characterized the meetings of our association; and with this I now declare the twenty-eighth convention of the United States Brewers' association duly opened for the transaction of business.

At the conclusion of the president's remarks there was an outburst of applause which was only quieted by the rising of Secretary Katzenmayer to read the report of the board of trustees, the details of which appeared in yesterday's GLOBE.

THE TWO TARIFF BILLS.

Mr. Mills' Bill Regarded More Favorably Than Randall's.

Hon. Louis Schade, of Washington, D. C., the attorney of the association and publisher of the Sentinel, the official organ of the brewers at the national capital, in his report stated:

During the past year nothing of a legislative character has occurred at the capital in any way injurious to the brewing trade. Last fall some Western brewers complained that the internal revenue officers insisted that the monthly returns must be signed and sworn to by the brewer himself, thus preventing the latter from being absent from the brewery for any length of time. Upon the question being submitted to the treasury department, it was held that such statement must be signed by the person by whom it was rendered, and if not verified by himself he must cause it to be verified by some person having personal knowledge of the business, and being otherwise fully qualified by his position to make the oath.

TARIFF MATTERS.

There are two tariff bills before the house, one introduced by Mr. Mills, the majority bill, and the other by Mr. Randall. Mr. Mills' bill is more favorable to your interests. It provides that "rice flour, rice meal and broken rice that will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 10 wire sieve, shall pay 20 per cent ad valorem," which is an improvement on the present rate—it being also the same rate contained in Col. Morrison's tariff bill of last congress.

Mr. Randall's bill is a step backwards, for it provides that "rice flour, rice meal and broken rice which will pass through a sieve known commercially as a No. 12 wire sieve shall pay one-half of 1 cent per pound."

A reduction of the duty on corks was frustrated by the cork manufacturers, who appeared here in great force. In every other respect your wishes were complied with in the Mills bill.

The abolition of the retail spirituous and malt liquor license tax, as proposed in the Mills bill (the Randall bill demands the repeal of all the internal revenue taxes), is rather one-sided, as it still leaves the wholesale spirituous and malt liquor license taxes in force. If those license taxes are to be touched at all, let all of them be wiped out, or leave them as they are, as they now furnish the best proof that prohibition does not prohibit.

I do not think, however, that any tariff bill will pass during the present session.

HOW PROHIBITION IS KEPT ALIVE.

The prohibitionists, as such, have not made our prohibitory laws. The latter are the work of one or the other of the two great political parties. Even the leading prohibitionists and their papers do no longer claim that prohibition is a mere moral or temperance question, although with them it is less a political than a money-making affair.

Business is the true backbone of prohibition. It is on that account that the professional prohibitionists refuse to ally themselves with either of the two political parties, as by doing so they would be swallowed up and lose their identity, and with it their business. They want to keep up their separate organization, and Prof. Dickey, their principal traveling agent, is now forming separate prohibition organizations which will support the prohibition presidential candidate even in such prohibition states as Iowa and Kansas, and that to the great indignation of the Republican leaders of those states.

CAUSES OF CRIME.

Love, Lust and Greed More Prolific Than Intemperance.

Gallas Thomann, manager of the literary bureau, read the joint report of the publication and vigilance committees, from which the following extracts are made:

Your manager attended the International Temperance congress held at Zuerich, September, 1887, and from a review of the report of the proceedings of that body it will be seen that the extreme ideas and plans of English and American prohibitionists and total abstainers met with a very energetic opposition by an overwheming majority of the continental delegates, most of whom were men of scientific training, thoroughly familiar with the subject and absolutely free from prejudices, preconceived notions and dogmatism. In fact, excepting a few eminent men, who, in their medical treatment of inebriates, found total abstinence to be an efficacious means of curing confirmed topers, and with the further exception of a small band of anarchists, nihilists and social democrats, there was not a single continental delegate who spoke approvingly of the methods of American extremists, while many denounced them as unworthy, impracticable, absurd. Why social democrats, or nihilists, or anarchists should wish that the state forbid the use of liquors was explained by one of them, a Maurice E. Stern. "You see," said Mr. Stern, "the rich and well-to-do folks systematically debauch the laboring classes by encouraging and even bringing about their drinking excesses to the end that they may be able to 'fleece' them more easily. They debase the workman because they know that a debased man

"CAN READILY BE ENSLAVED."

American Prohibitionists are welcome to the comfort which the consciousness of having such allies may afford them. Mr. Stern's arguments, by the way, are not a whit more unphilosophical or illogical than those of the Prohibitionists, of whom Dr. Milliet, chief of the bureau of statistice, said, at the congress, that they did not talk and act like men of science who had made a study of the subject, but like crusaders, propagators of a new religion. The discussion proved again that exaggeration, falsehood and ignorance are the stock in trade of the extremists.

the superficial methods of many writers the lack of philosophic training of some investigators and the obvious bias of others have completely misled the reading public in regard to the trne causes of crime, and many honest and able men of great influence treat the statistics usually paraded at temperance meetings as irrefutable evidence of the assertion that if drink could be banished from our land our penitentiaries and jails might be closed forever.

It will be shown, for instance, that of 859 murders which could be traced to their origin (the total number being 1,009), 266 were caused by love or lust and their offsprings, jealousy and infidelity, or by domestic infelicity, with its multiform causes, to which latter incompatibility of temperament contributes the lion's share; 122 were caused by greed, the object of the murder being robbery; 196 by violent eruptions of rage and like passions, or by malice, revenge, etc.; 34 by political or religious differences; 30 by insanity, including hallucinations of a religious nature; and 98 by liquor. The remainder (113) were traceable to complicated causes, with which intoxication had absolutely nothing to do.

Of 554 suicides (118 remaining unexplained as to causes), 53 were occasioned by love or lust; 47, by domestic infelicity; 81, by insanity; 56, by liquor, and 199 by other causes, principally destitution, despair, homesickness and failures of all kinds. The greater portion of the unfortunotes whom one must place in the latter categories are foreigners who emigrated from a land which

AFFORDED THEM NO HOME,

no earthly future worth living for, and who in the land of their hopes and longing find themselves face to face with starvation, even in the midst of superabundance.

Of 53 cases of arson, but one being unexplained, 29 were attributed to a greed of gain; 9, to malice; 3, to insanity; 1 each, to domestic infelicity and political differences; 7, to other causes, and only 2 to liquor. Of 379 criminal assaults, 37 are traced to liquor. In the long list of cases of adultery, bribery, abortion, forgery, burglary, embezzlement, defalcations of all kinds, one looks in vain for liquor as the cause; while in a large proportion of them the primary causes afford a strong warrant for the standing theory of the French detective police: "Cherchez la femme." Thus it is manifest that while drinking and drunkenness are the least productive causes of crime, love, lust and greed are the most prolific.

A GOOD-SIZED BALANCE.

The Report of the Finance Committee Was Very Favorable.

From the report of the finance committee it appeared that during the year the receipts had been $65,029.73, expenditures $40,378.85, leaving a balance of $24,650.88. During the year 69 applications for membership were granted and at present the numerical strength of the association consisted of 23 honorary members, 190 associate members and 662 active members, a total of 875.

After the conclusion of the reading of the reports, all of which were adopted, the following committees were announced:

Nominations—G. J. Obermann, Milwaukee; Ellis Wainwright, St. Louis; Peter Hauk, Newark; Frank Senn, Louisville; William Bierbauer, Mankato; Ed C. Schaefer, New York city; William Bartholamay, Rochester, N. Y.; Ignatz Huber, Rock Island; Joseph Theurer, Chicago; Jacob F. Kuhn, Buffalo; J. Moertin, Cincinnati; Louis J. Bauer, Philadelphia.

Condolence—A. Reymann, Wheeling; Gottfried Kreuger, Newark; Philip Lang, Denver.

Literary—John H. McAvoy, Chicago; Leo Ebert, Ironton, O.; Ed W. Stirfel, Baltimore.

Restrictive Legislation—H. H. Rueter, Boston; Henry Clausen, Jr., New York; Emil Achraudien, Milwaukee; William J. Semp, St. Louis; Theo C. Engel, Philadelphia.

Contingencies—August Nihlein, Milwaukee; H. B. Scharman, Brooklyn; Z. H. Ballantin, Newark; William J. Seipp, Chicago; William Hamm, St. Paul.

A. G. Reymann, of Wheeling, W.Va., asked financial aid to help the fight against prohibition in his state; William Chandem, of Milwaukee, presented a petition for the relief of outside brewers from the

DOG-IN-THE-MANGER

policy of the brewers of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, which sought to keep all other brewers from disposing of their manufactures within the limits of that county. Retaliatory measures by the convention were urged as a proper solution of the problem. Ziebold and Haberling, of Atchison, Kan., requested financial aid to reimburse them for losses incurred in their fight against the prohibitionists who had singled them out as objects of wrath.

All these matters were referred to the committee on restrictive legislation for such action as it might see proper. Leo Ebert, a brewer of Ironton, O., then ascended the platform and delivered a stirring address, which was enthusiastically received. He declared that the brewers individually, and as a body, had always stood by the government, which owed them the protection which their interests demanded. During the war the brewers had contributed liberally towards defraying the expenses of the army and had been a thousand times more generous than their cold-water friends. He deprecated efforts being made by the larger establishments to swallow the smaller ones, saying that it was of little moment whether he was eaten up by a large brewery or closed by the Prohibitionists—the result was the same in both cases.

A resolution advising the expulsion of the Fredericksburg Brewing Company of San Francisco for declining to sign the boss brewers' anti-arbitration bill was referred to the contingencies committee.

ADULTERATED BEER.

A Claim That the Agricultural Bureau Is Not Fair in Its Methods.

The report of the advisory committee was then read and adopted, in which it was stated that—

The analysis of beer made by the federal department of agriculture during the past year caused no little consternation amoug the brewers, because it had been ascertained that the chemist of that department, instead of beginning his analysis with samples of beer obtained directly from the brewer, as common sense and justice would suggest to any man of ordinary intelligence, and then extending it to beer secured from the retailer, so as to be able to determine at what stage malt liquors are adulterated, if at all—simply bought bottled beer in a haphazard sort of fashion from retailers, analyzed it, and then published the result in a general way, stating, for instance, that so many beer samples from this or that city were found to be impure. All the odium that such a statement is apt to create naturally falls upon the brewers indiscriminately, and thus works injustice to many individuals. From many indications that come to our notice it appeared that the department was not disposed to proceed fairly in this matter, as a letter addressed to the commissioner of said department by Mr. Heurich showed." In his communication Mr. Heurich requested that the names of the brewers who manufactured adulterated beer should be given, and thus prevent injustice being done honest manufacturers. Commissioner Coleman did not reply to this letter, and when applied to in person, first promised to furnish the desired information and afterwards refused it. Mr. Heurich petitioned congress for redress, with the effect that a resolution was offered by Representative Romeis directing the commissioner to state his reason for such refusal. Thus far we have not heard what result this resolution had. We hope, however, that at all events it will cause federal and state officials to see the

INJUSTICE OF THE METHODS

adopted by the agricultural department, and to avoid them. Concerning the proposition looking to the establishment of a technical bureau, the committee submitted the suggestions made by M. P. Goepel, a patent lawyer and editor of Der Techniker. He favored a technical bureau, the duty of which it should be to carefully investigate and inquire into the merits of any patent referred to it by members of the association; to ascertain the prior state of the art of the invention covered by the patent inquired of; to determine its legal scope and validity; to determine whether the invention described in the patent can be safely used without infringing on the rights of prior patentees, and to advise the members of the association whether the claims made under any patent are valid, void or fraudulent, so as to enable them either to settle with the patentee or to contest the claims made upon them, either with or without the assistance of your association. After the discussion of routine matters, during which delegates were urged to register as promptly as possible, the convention took a recess until this morning at 10 o'clock.

A New Pastor.

The Episcopal church on the corner Clinton avenue and Isabel street, West St. Paul has secured the Rev. J. H. Lloyd, of Jordan, N. Y., as rector for the ensuing year. He will arrive in St. Paul with his family Saturday, June 2, and hold his first service the following morning. Mr. Lloyd has earned an enviable reputation with his former parish in New York, and at first his people declined to entertain the idea of parting with him. Bishop Gilbert will be present at the Sunday morning service, and the new pastor will undoubtedly be greeted by a church full of people.

A Good Concert Promised.

The Orpheus Choral society will give a concert at the First Baptist church this evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the family of the late Walter H. Read, formerly the musical director of the society. An attractive programme has been prepared, with Thomas Yapp as musical director, Mrs. H. W. Buford, pianist, and F. Q. Swasey, organist. The programme has fourteen numbers, and includes beside the choral numbers a tenor solo, "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," by J. Gregory; a soprano solo by Mrs. Thomas Yapp; a soprano solo, "In Verdure Clad," by Miss Emma Nilsson; a soprano solo, "The Children's Home," by Mrs. G. W. Hallowell; a bass solo by B. Stillwell; a contralto solo, "The Raft," by Mrs. A. C. Krieger; and a bass solo, "The Last Muster," by J. L. Whelan.

To Promote Church Work.

The young men of the different religious societies of the city consolidated last evening and met at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Ninth and Olive streets. The church was comfortably filled, and the audience composed partly of ladies. The object of the meeting was to learn how to best promote church work, and Rev. Mr. Andrews and Rev. Mr. Pope each delivered a short talk on this subject. They were followed by devotional exercises and music.

GLOBULES.

The Red Cap Juniors defeated Butler's nine at base ball yesterday by a score of 9 to 1. The game was played on the University avenue grounds.

William O'Brien and Harvey Jones, charged with robbing a companion in the Pioneer Press engine room, were discharged in the municipal court yesterday.

Frank Campbell, a laborer, twenty-six years old, was arrested by Capt. Bressett last night on a charge of bastardy. The complaining witness is a girl in Mankato.

Frank G. Whitcomb brought a charge of selling liquor to a minor against Christ Johnson, a saloonkeeper. Johnson was released on $50 bail and will be brought into court tomorrow.

Charles McLain was assaulted in the Burlington railroad yards yesterday afternoon by Charles and Thomas Flaherty. McLain was cut about the face and neck, but his injuries were not very serious.

William Label, Oliver Chipley and John Pritchert were arraigned yesterday before Judge Cory for entering rooms for purposes of burglary. Pritchert was discharged, while the other men will be tried to-morrow.

"The Mikado" has drawn large houses at the dime museum this week, and the excellence of the performance has had the effect of increasing it daily. Miss Addie Phillips, the Yum Yum, has made a hit, and her kiss causes much talk. It is the kissiest kind of kiss. Prof. Mills, the ventriloquist, is very entertaining. Baby Bunting, the dainty little horse, attracts much attention in the curio hall.

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SEEDS AND BULBS. FLORAL DECORATIONS.

PATENTS!
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MONEY
To Loan on Improved or Unimproved Property at LOWEST RATES WITHOUT DELAY.
WILLIAM N. VIGUERS & CO.,
Northeast Cor. Fourth & Cedar Sts.

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THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE.
THURSDAY, May 31, 1888.

Clothing Dept.

In this department we usually have something to say about Thin Clothing at this season of the year. But this season Seersuckers, Alpacas, etc., would not interest you. Nevertheless, we always have something that is interesting, no matter what the season may be, and regardless of what the weather clerk may send us.

To-day we will call your attention to Cutaway Suits. We have them in light colors--we have them in dark colors--we have them in stripes--we have them in checks-- we have them in silk mixtures--we have them in every fabric in which this style is made up--Cheviots, Cassimeres, Serges and Worsteds.

At $14 we can furnish you with a neat appearing, perfect-fitting Business Suit, which ordinarily would cost you $18 or $20.

And if you want a Dress Suit we can show you some of the finest garments in this style ever presented for your inspection.

In Sack Suits, if you prefer that style, we can show you the same varied assortment, commencing with our strictly All-Wool Suits at $6. Even those are not made from cheap, sleasy material, which looks well while you are trying it on, and never pleases you after you get it. But careful attention has been paid to the selection of these Suits, especially in regard to securing strong and serviceable garments, which insure the purchaser double the amount of wear usually expected in Suits at this price.

The same may be said of the $8 Suits--usually they would cost you more, but the continued cold weather has left even some of the most conservative manufacturers with large stocks on their hands at the close of the season, when they are only too glad to part with their products for cash at prices much less than cost.

Our $12 and $10 counters are also worthy of your inspection.

Hats & Caps.

We can't think of anything better to talk about to-day than Grand Army Hats and Caps. It is too cold for Straw Hats. It is not raining this week, so we cannot talk about Macintosh Coats and Rubbers.

When the Straw Hats do sell, they will sell with a rush, and you will then, of course, go where you will find the largest assortment and lowest prices, relying upon your own positive knowledge and former years' experience rather than upon newspaper advertisements, no matter how big the type. We think we will astonish you this year. We have never yet disappointed you, except in an agreeable way, by finding things better than represented.

We are selling Grand Army and Sons of Veterans Caps with wreath for 80c.

Furnishings.

Three attractive specialties at our Hosiery counters:

Here is the first one, 25c—Three different patterns, colors and unbleached ground, and a beautiful assortment of stripes, fine "gauge"—this is a technical name for "finely woven." These are genuine Imported French Half-Hose. Isn't this good enough for a 50c article? Our purchase is large enough and great enough to enable us to sell them at retail for 25c a pair.

Here is a nice thing in Fancy Lisle, in both light and dark colors--it is one of the coolest things that a man can wear for summer. Any Furnishing house can get 75c for this grade of stocking. Our price is only 35c.

We will mention our Silk Sock once more, and only once, as our first mention more than half sold the lot. It is a Silk Stocking for 50c--just think of it. If you are accustomed to wear Silk Stockings you know it is just half-price. The colors are Modes and Tans--several different shades of each--also in Black.

cor. Seventh & Robert Sts. St. Paul.

A St. Paul Clothing House that is Owned and Managed Exclusively by St. Paul Men.

AN ELEPHANTINE SOLOIST.

What a commotion it would make in the musical world if elephants could be musically educated--one of them at the business end of a horn would make the noisiest calliope green with envy. You've perhaps seen the Trowsers in our windows; if so, you must have noticed the superior style and shape of them; that's one reason why we sell so many pairs of Trowsers, because no matter whether you pay us $4 or $12 for a pair, they are cut, made and trimmed so artistically and thoroughly that it's impossible to distinguish a pair of Trowsers bought here from a pair made at a tailor's and costing double as much. All the neatest and most genteel patterns in finest imported and domestic fabrics are shown in our Trowsers Department, and made up in the most fashionable and stylish Trowsers, suitable for this time of the year. In this Department, as in all others in our house, we guarantee our prices to be as low or lower than the same quality and make of goods can be bought for elsewhere. We are exclusive agsnts for Brokaw Bros.' Fine Custom Ready-Made Clothing.

TROWSERS DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON
One-Price Clothing House!
CORNER OF THIRD AND ROBERT STREETS,
ST. PAUL.

JOSEPH McKEY & CO.
ST. PAUL'S RELIABLE OUTFITTERS.
We Have No Branch Houses, and Are Not a Branch of Any House.

WEBER PIANOS

A large invoice just received of these very celebrated PIANOS in Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, etc. The great reputation of these instruments (second only to the imperial STEINWAY,) puts them at the head of all other so-called first-class pianos. They have every quality essential to the highest artistic excellence. New arrivals also of the elegant BEHR BROS., and the ever reliable GABLER PIANOS. Prices always the lowest, consistent with quality. Pianos and Organs to Rent, from $2.00 per month up, or sold on Easy Payments.

W. J. DYER & BRO.,
148 & 150 East Third St., ST. PAUL. 509 & 511 Nicollet Av., MINNEAPOLIS.

NATHAN FORD
92 and 94 E. Third St.
Guarantees Satisfaction to Every Purchaser of the
KNABE, HARDMAN, FISCHER AND OTHER PIANOS!
CLOUGH & WARREN AND ESTY ORGANS.
LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.

DECKER, HAINES, BRIGGS, EVERETT, PIANOS.
Our New Warerooms:
107 East Third Street, ST. PAUL.
TERMS:
Cash,
Monthly Payments,
Quarterly Instalments;
Or, to Suit the convenience of Purchasers.
MUNGER & FARWELL

10 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS!
$190
Each in perfect order in every way. Warranted and guaranteed for five years by a house with a capital of
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Here is an opportunity; call quick, before they are gone.
A. E. WHITNEY
97 EAST THIRD STREET.
General Agent Hallet & Davis, Emerson and Kimball Pianos and Kimball Organs.

FINE TAILORING!
DUNCAN & BARRY,
30 East Third Street. - - - St. Paul.

HIGH ART JEWELRY!
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.
E. A. BROWN,
111 East Third Street, - St. Paul, MInn.

MONEY!
AT CURRENT RATES.
CLARK & THORNE,
316 Robert Street.

CANDY! SEND $1, $2, or $3 for a Box of MACK'S fine Home-made CANDY. 100 East Seventh Street, St. Paul.

OFFICES FOR RENT.
6 DELIGHTFUL OFFICE ROOMS newly finished and ready for occupancy; three or four double offices on different floors, and a large office with vault on ground floor of new GLOBE building, are for rent. Unequaled in the city. Inquire at GLOBE counting room of
LEWIS BAKER, Jr.