THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m. in advance$2 00
6 m. in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month......70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance.$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.....50c
6 m. in advance 1 00 | 1 mo. in adv.......20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily — Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance.$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months, in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—For Dakota: Showers in northwestern portion, fair in southeast portion; warmer in southeast portion, cooler in northwest portion; southerly winds, shifting to westerly. For Iowa: Fair; northerly winds. For Minnesota: Warmer; fair, followed by showers in extreme northern portion; winds shifting to southerly. For Wisconsin: Fair, except showers on the lakes; a slight rise in temperature; northerly winds, becoming variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer ...	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer ...
St. Paul....	30.14	54	Helena.....	29.80	76
Duluth....	30.26	46	Ft. Totten.	....	....
La Crosse.	30.10	56	Ft. Sully. .	....	....
Huron.....	30.04	54	Minnedosa	29.92	62
Moorhead.	30.14	58	Calgary....	29.50	62
St. Vincent	30.10	62	Edmonton.	....	....
Bismarck.	29.96	64	Q'Appelle..	29.66	66
Ft. Buford.	29.72	70	Medic'e H.	29.42	72
Ft. Custer..	....	....	Winnipeg..	30.08	60

THERE were evidences of patriotism and gratitude in the atmospheric regulations yesterday. Nature was in her most amiable mood.

AS THE summer comes on the prospects for a good crop year become still more favorable. The danger points are being passed in safety, and the great need of the Northwest is hopefully materializing.

THE czar is superstitious and worried over an old Gypsy prophecy that he would not outlive his forty-sixth year. He is forty-five now, and looks as if he might make the old woman a good prophet.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN is said to be getting gray although he is but thirty years of age. Boston culture is evidently hard on him, and the intellectual effort of affixing his name to the articles published over it is wearing.

MR. WANAMAKER was right in reproving that Texas congressman for the indulgence in profane words in his presence. Even a Texas Democrat should have felt the elevation of the audience, and omitted painful superfluities.

EVEN in New York the big corporations are occasionally brought to time in the courts. One of them has lately been fined $7,000 for violating the law prohibiting stoves in passenger cars. This source of danger to the traveling public is bound to go.

GOV. FORAKER, the Ohio governor, has received $64.28 from an accident insurance company for the loss of a toe nail. An expert at figures computes that at this rate his 200 pounds would foot up $1,285,600. If he is a candidate for governor this year he will be likely to be valued a good deal less after the election.

THE defenders of TANNER excuse the big deficiency in the pension department on the ground that Commissioner BLACK did not make up his estimates large enough. He did not know that TANNER was to come in and inject his expansive views into the system. There is hardly a limit to the expenditures that will be attained under such direction.

THE law in reference to giving preference to soldiers in certain classes of employment comes in to surprise and annoy Mr. WANAMAKER. He dismissed three veterans on the ground that they were Democrats, though one of them was a cripple, and their friends have taken the matter up and will try to have the good WANAMAKER see the point to the law.

MISSOURI is to have a complete geological survey. That is something greatly needed in Minnesota and Dakota. They have mineral and other natural resources that a thorough scientific exploration could aid materially in bringing to development. There may be features that will be far more valuable in a material way than even the knowledge of the precise source of the Mississippi river.

ONE of the theological schools in the East has taken an advance step and thrown open its doors to all the courses to women on the same terms as men. The sex is gradually getting into the pulpit, and in spite of the prejudices of ST. PAUL and those who followed his ideas on the subject, the work done by women in this way compares favorably with the male service. Woman is a success on the platform and stage, and why not in the sacred desk?

THE British people, like those in this country, have the material and facilities for the manufacture of a great deal more iron and steel than they can find a home market for, and they do not hamper themselves with conditions that prevent their finding consumers in other countries. Somehow it seems to them desirable to cultivate trade abroad, and as a consequence their furnaces are in full blast and the workmen are getting good wages, while the iron makers in this country are putting out their fires, or being cut down in wages. They, however, have a good deal of time to study out how they are benefited by the protective policy.

THE giddy, but sweet girl graduates in conservative and decorous St. Louis, in the public schools, are pouting and saying the powers are hateful because they are not allowed to make a generous exhibition of their charms in decollete raiment at their graduation. The faculty decided that they must not appear in "party dresses," but must wear simple dresses, high in the neck, with ample sleeves. Their action is commendable. There is a disposition to make these exercises extravagant in display and so expensive that the poorer girls, often the most meritorious, are virtually shut out from the honors, which should be free from all conventional distinctions, and alike accessible to all.

CIVIL Service Commissioner ROOSEVELT has inhaled enough of the invigorating Dakota ozone to exhibit pluck and independence, and he really believes in reform in the public service. The BELL that has been tolling for Democrats so persistently in the railway mail service has its clapper tied. Mr. ROOSEVELT says: "I am glad the railway mail service is placed under the civil service laws, and now since it is here Mr. BELL might just as well understand that it will be divorced from politics. I am as firmly in favor of that idea under the present administration as under the last." But the young reformer will find his work hampered by the hostility, more or less disguised, of those in control of the spheres of labor.

OTHER CAUSES.

For one to question the accuracy or moderation of the current averments of prohibition literature that crime or poverty not of liquor origin is so rare as to confirm the rule, has been to secure consignment to the disreputable category. The most moderate statement has been that nine-tenths of the crime and pauperism of the times is due to the use of intoxicants. The claim that this was the showing of reliable statistics has silenced doubters. Yet in hardly any quarter has the exaggeration been so excessive as in this matter. The assumption that the elimination of intoxicants from the beverages of the people would wipe out crime and poverty is not sustained by the history of any people or the most reliable social statistics. It is not questioned that great benefit to society would result from the extirpation of the alcoholic appetite and all intemperance, but there would still be need of jails and almshouses. The agent of the charities at Buffalo, A. G. WARNER, says that in a classification of the operations of nine years 11 per cent of the cases considered were due to intemperance, 30 per cent lack of employment, 20 per cent sickness, and the rest various causes. A social reformer in England who has made up statistics covering many thousands of people in his analysis of the causes of poverty, gives to drink 14 per cent in certain classes and 13 per cent in others. In Prussia the report of the public relief board, covering over 500,000 cases of destitution, puts intemperance at 1.03 per cent. That may be conceded to be too low, at least for this country. In the case of criminals who are intemperate it is found to be a frequent fact that they become so after they commence their career of crime. A Boston authority says that in that city the chief cause of crime is bad homes. Other facts of a similar tenor are obtainable. It is not well to exaggerate or underestimate the causes of social disorders or grievances. Effort for their cure can be carried on most effectively when there is a just estimate of the disposing influences. Courage to labor for the improvement of the race is chilled when the alleged prevailing incitement is removed and no elevation is visible. Any good cause should be able to point to the honesty of its champions in their presentation of its aspects and obstacles.

BURSTING THE BARONS.

The committee of the house of representatives appointed to investigate the labor troubles in the anthracite coal regions, recently filed their report, in which they show the exact status of the coal barons, and how it is they are enabled to practice their cruel extortions upon the people of this country. The anthracite fields are comparatively limited, being included in a territory comprising about 470 square miles, smaller than an average Western county. These fields are owned and absolutely controlled by seven corporations, which, by virtue of their monopoly, tax every home and every industry in the land. Small as the anthracite territory is, a great part of it is yet wholly undeveloped, and it is noted in connection with this fact that the strength of the monopoly does not lie so much in the mines worked as in the opportunities forestalled. The coal barons are in a condition to prevent anyone else from opening the mines, because they own the territory, and the state authorities abet their extortion by permitting the idle coal fields to escape all but a nominal taxation. In view of this fact the congressional committee suggest as a remedy for the coal extortion that the state of Pennsylvania tax these idle coal lands at their market value, and by doing so force the holders of these lands to work, sell or lease them, which would tend toward free mining in coal at a competing royalty, and a more abundant output. The present policy of the state is to put a premium upon their disuse. In recommending an application of the taxing power of the state, the committee say in their report: "It seems that if there is any land on the earth that ought to be taxed at its full warranted value, if necessary to secure free competition in developing its capability to add to the comfort and happiness of the human family, that land is the 472 square miles of anthracite in the state of Pennsylvania. Certainly, no seven corporations should ever be permitted to stand guard over an inexhaustible supply of a necessary of life, and dole it out at a monopoly price when a beneficent Creator intended it for the use of all without extortion."

FRANCE'S FUTURE.

MAX O'RELL, the tourist and facetious Frenchman who has printed so many pleasant absurdities about this country, expresses the opinion that the French republic will not continue much longer, and that it will be followed by a CÆSAR, who will not be BOULANGER. That country hasn't had much of a CÆSAR since NAPOLEON I., and there is no material in sight for a good imitation. MAX probably infers, mainly from the history of the past century, that the present government will follow the fate of its predecessors. It would be in greater danger if there was any ambitious leader who could focus and hold the popular mind. The French have learned a good deal in the hundred years, and better understand the scope of a popular government. The Bourbon element has lost its vitality in a great measure, and the republic has shown ability to weather storms that would have wrecked its predecessors. It looks as if it would outlive its skeptics.

WHERE PROTECTION FAILS.

The Pennsylvania iron men are beginning to discover at last that the country is suffering from an overdose of protection. The prediction made last fall that the iron industry in Pennsylvania would again flourish like a green bay tree in case HARRISON were elected has not even approached fulfilment. On the contrary, the iron business has been steadily declining in Pennsylvania ever since the election, and now the great iron masters of that state stand in mute astonishment, wondering what the end will be. A new danger threatens the Pennsylvania iron industry that was not foreseen, as a result of the success of the protection principle, and that is the development of the iron fields in the south. Alabama has suddenly risen into prominence as Pennsylvania's great competitor, and owing to the favorable conditions for making cheap iron, is likely sooner or later to drive the Pennsylvania iron men out of business. The advantages Alabama enjoys in the way of climate, labor, and of the many facilities for manufacturing cheap iron cannot be controlled by tariff laws, otherwise the Pennsylvanians would set to work to secure a discriminating protection. But every time the duty on Pennsylvania iron is raised Alabama is helped along in the same ratio. If such a thing were possible as a high tariff in Pennsylvania and free trade in Alabama Mr. CARNEGIE and his co-sovereigns in the iron business would be happy. But it can't be done, and the only thing that is left for Mr. CARNEGIE is to put out the fires in one-half of his furnaces and to cut down the wages of the men who are working in the mills that are being operated. That is what the Pennsylvania iron kings are doing, and they confess that with the unpromising signs for the future, protection does not protect—at least in Pennsylvania.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Considerable interest will be felt in the operations of the dairy department in its enforcement of the law which goes into operation August 1 to prevent the adulteration of articles that come into the domestic regimen very numerously, including malt and spirituous liquors. There have been various efforts of this kind, and similar laws in other states, and still it is believed that there is a vast amount of adulteration in the articles covered by the law. In Canada of late a commission has been investigating the food question, and its report furnishes ground for surprise to many. A majority of the articles examined are found to be unlawfully tampered with. They found special complaint of the spices, and somewhat less of coffee. In fact, the depreciation of the spices was so great that it is proposed to license spice mills and systematically inspect the product. Adulteration was found very prevalent in milk, butter, cream of tartar, drugs and liquors. The Minnesota law does not cover quite all the articles named, but comprises others that will afford ample field for the energies of an industrious staff of officials.

HE IS GOING IT.

WHITELAW REID didn't want the French mission, but as it was HOBSON'S choice with him—to take that or stay at home—he has made up his mind to make the most of it. His first movement in his high field of diplomacy, is in keeping with our American ideas of how to live abroad. He has leased the magnificent palace of the Countess de GRAUMONT for which he pays $20,000 a year rent, and will make that his abode during his diplomatic career in the French capital. It is evidently his purpose to paralyze the giddy Parisians at the first blow, and will give them some lessons in fopperies and social follies that they will remember. Minister REID'S diplomatic style will be in brilliant contrast with old BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S simplicity and stern dignity, and it will be away beyond anything that old HORACE GREELEY would ever have thought of. All of which goes to demonstrate that this is a progressive age, and that American snobdom rolls along with the tide.

SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

The treaty now understood to have been agreed upon by the Berlin conference has been foreshadowed by former cablegrams, and is substantially in the line of the proposition first made by ex-Secretary BAYARD and subsequently incorporated into Secretary BLAINE'S instructions to the American commissioners. MALIETOA MATAAFA is to be restored to the head of the Samoan government, the local offices are to be filled by natives, the rights of the British, American and German governments respectively are defined and to be observed, and all questions in dispute are to be submitted to and decided by a court of arbitration consisting of German and American representatives, and a representative of the British government to act as umpire in case of disagreement. The terms of the treaty are equitable, and there can scarcely be a question of the purpose of each of the three nations interested, to see that it is faithfully observed.

BRITISH BRAVADO.

Notwithstanding that Sir JOHN MACDONALD pooh-poohs the idea that there will be trouble between this country and Great Britain in regard to seal catching in the Behring sea, there are pretty well authenticated stories from Victoria that the British squadron in the North Pacific waters had in instructions to pursue an aggressive course, and to protect the Canadian seal catchers in their pilfering operations. The unexpected presence of a couple of United States war vessels on the Alaskan coast may have the effect of moderating British views as to the rights of English subjects in the Behring sea. At the same time it behooves our government to keep a vigilant watch in that direction, for the chances are that there will be trouble in that quarter before the seal catching season is over.

IT IS not very surprising that the French people should take umbrage at the proposed selection of Strasburg for the meeting of the Italian king and the German emperor. The occasion was to have been enlivened by a review of the German garrison, with a sham assault suggestive of the victory of the Germans there. The mass of the people there are still French at heart, and it would be a humiliation to have their subjection made a matter of exultation in honor of a visitor who is not on very cordial terms with France. That country and Italy have generally been allies in time of trouble, and their history and interests have been largely identified. It was well that Strasburg was left out of the royal programme.

THE states that held October elections, and threw out the big straws for those who wanted to put up on the general issue a month later, have about all abandoned that rule, which was an enormously expensive one. Ohio was among the last of them. It will probably adopt this year an amendment, submitted to popular vote, changing from annual to biennial elections also. This will reduce the general value of the Ohio man as a politician, but makes life more comfortable for the average citizen of that state.

THE Democrats in Ohio have called their state convention and are getting ready to have a winning campaign if it is in their reach, and they are confident it is. They often carry the state between the presidential elections, and the situation is more favorable than usual for them this year. The Republicans are demoralized over patronage, and the frequency of their statesmen and great men. SHERMAN is in Europe, and FORAKER is likely to head the ticket. The chances for the Democrats ought to be good.

PEOPLE who throw stones at others need to heed the divine injunction and look very circumspectly about their own premises. A congressman-elect in New Hampshire, who is also a newspaper man, caught a reform impulse from Washington and assailed the authorities for allowing the churches and G. A. R. to conduct lotteries. An investigation was had and the reformer was found to have printed the lottery tickets and was equally liable under the law.

MARRIAGE should not be regarded as a failure with the man who has his fifth wife, but when she knocks him down with a frying pan on account of a religious difference, as was the case in another city the other day, the fifth domestic solace throws a damper over the institution and chills the ardor of men who are disposed to take matrimony in blocks of five or more. The amiable fraction should be more thoughtful.

IT IS remarked that one of the needs of Dakota is a complete and reliable history. The Sioux Falls Press understands that a competent party has been engaged upon such a work nearly a year past, and will take another year to complete it. A good deal of history is being made there just now.

STATE OPINIONS.

The Twin Cities of the Northwest are thinking it would be a graceful thing to erect a monument to Longfellow at the Falls of Minnehaha.—Caledonia Journal.

"Purse strings" are losing their influence in Minnesota politics, and to-day, more than ever, there is a disposition among the masses to support talent rather than millionaires. The last campaign wealth cut a figure. The next you'll see fitness for office. Mark the prediction.—Anoka Union.

Eugene G. Hay, it is conceded, is to be United States district attorney for Minnesota. Mr. Hay has been a resident of this state only about two years, and it seems strange that of the many eminent members of the Minnesota bar one could not have been selected who is in some sense a representative of our commonwealth, and who has been identified with her interests.

The Pioneer Press has the following announcement at the head of its paper: "The sworn statement showing the circulation of the Pioneer Press will be published on the first Tuesday of each month." There is something pitiful in the fact that a really great newspaper like the Pioneer Press feels the necessity of making oath to a statement of that kind. Among the publishers of the East an affidavit maker is looked upon as a liar on general principles; and it is usually a safe wager that the man who will lie about the circulation of his paper will swear to the lie.—Duluth News.

Is Senator Washburn using the federal patronage to square his personal political accounts? It looks that way. —Northfield News.

Of course he is. Ex-Senator Sabin, Bro. Heatwole's late lamented candidate; our business-like governor, another of our esteemed contemporary's close political coadjutors; and even President Harrison himself, the most distinguished member of the "Indiana colony," which in Minnesota is handsomely represented by our Northfield brother, each and all of them, and a great many more of high and low degree, square their personal political accounts in that way. They all do it.—Freeborn Standard.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Cowardice is the greatest giver of alms.

Spare moments are the gold dust of time.—Cole.

He who is devoted to everybody is devoted to nobody.

If you note all the details you have not seen the whole.

Deliberation, too far prolonged, defeats its own ends.—Nelson.

Sands make the mountains—moments make the years.—Young.

Habit renders wrong-doing of any kind a sort of second nature.

Nothing is degrading which a high and graceful purpose ennobles.

Truth has never yet proved fatal to any one; there are too many antidotes.

To owe a gratitude oppresses a coarse nature; to receive it oppresses a fine one.

The gardens of modern poetry too often betray a nearness to the drains of the cities.

There is not enough religion in the world to admit of the annihilation of religions.

Not when it is dangerous to tell the truth will she lack a prophet, but only when it is tiresome.

Those things which engage us merely by their novelty cannot attract us for any length of time.

Socialism is the fantastical younger brother of a nearly spent despotism, whose inheritance he claims.

Man should command his flesh as a slave his master. The dominion of the enfranchised is the most imperious.

He that boasteth himself to know everything is most ignorant; and he that presumeth to know nothing, is most wise.—Plato, B. C. 427.

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of day. Still, night is full of magnificence, and for many it is more brilliant than the day.

If you have built castles in the air your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.—Thoreau.

Australian Ballot Satisfactory.

Great Statesman—Will the Australian ballot system interfere with the sale of whisky?

Citizen—No.

Great Statesman—Can a candidate treat everybody he wants to?

Citizen—Certainly.

Great Statesman — Does it matter whether a voter is drunk or sober?

Citizen—Not a particle.

Great Statesman—Well, I can't see any objection to it.—Puck.

A Lively Old Custom.

Reading (Pa.) Special to the New York Sun.

A strange sight was witnessed at the water trough in the livery stable of Harry Levan in this city the other day. A young man named Moore, who had hired a team, returned to the stables, when it was noticed that the horses had been overdriven and abused. Without any ceremony the young man was lifted bodily and thrown into the trough. His best Sunday suit was ruined. This is an old custom in Eastern Pennsylvania. One of the veteran liverymen of the state is Hiram Schitler. At his extensive stables in Reading the men in charge frequently throw dudes into the horse trough. Sometimes customers, after using teams, have no money to pay their bills. Those who are professional beats are invariably thrown headlong into the water, summer or winter, if they fail to pay their bills, or if they return the teams in bad condition. In this way the liverymen have more satisfaction and are more protected than if they went to law.

DECORATE THE LIVING.

Where are the comrades once he knew
When war swept o'er the land,
Who followed where the bugles blew
Their echoes of command?
In nameless graves lie some asleep,
Buried where they were slain,
And some in ocean's mighty deep
Forgotten long have lain.

To-day the crippled soldier comes
Where some are laid to rest:
He hears in dreams the distant drums
From north, south, east and west,
And on the shafts that point above
He sees the banners furled
In token of a nation's love
And peace throughout the world.

Which flag was theirs it matters not;
The blue coat or the gray;
A common grief—all else forgot—
Belongs to them to-day.
Above the graves of those who fell
Upon the battle-field,
In town and city, hill and dell,
Spring weaves her grassy shield.

And while we deck our heroes' tombs,
Their deeds remembering,
The children crown the veteran
With woven blooms of spring,
Please God we never will forget
To let our garlands fall
Upon those heroes living yet—
God bless them, one and all!

—Frank Dempster Sherman in Harper's Bazar.

FOUGHT WITH A FORK

How an Iowa Farmer Made White Caps Bite the Dust.

Smart Students Break Up a Reception With Red Pepper.

Brown, the Moorhead Murderer, Hears News of His Stay.

Indians of the Lower Brule Agency Will Sign the Treaty.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., May 30.—A telegram from Mt. Auburn reports brief particulars of a White Cap outrage occurring near there last night in which a number of persons were fatally injured. The victim was a farmer, and his barn was burned down. Being driven out by the flames, he defended himself with a pitchfork, wounding several White Caps. All the parties interested are under arrest except the wounded.

A RED HOT RECEPTION.

Cayenne Pepper Enlivens a College Fete at Madison.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., May 30.—The university of Wisconsin has been thrown into great excitement by an episode of a rare nature in this Western institution. Interest in the affair has also spread beyond the college walls, and has been the talk of the town to-day. A large reception was given last night by the young ladies of the Delta Gamma society, in honor of the visiting delegates to the national convention now in session here. The reception was given in Library hall at the state university, and was attended by a large number of the elite of the city, besides the gallant college swells and galaxy of fair "co-eds" and charming "lems." Along in the late hours of the evening a comotion was caused by a violent epidemic of sneezing in the room, occasioned by the injection through a hole in the ceiling of a large quantity of cayenne pepper. Many of the ladies were taken sick and had to leave the building. Then the funny part of the business began. The police were called and enforced by spike-tailed youths and dignified professors started for the roof to capture the miscreants, and in the tussle that ensued, one of the professors stepped through the elegant ceiling, another was knocked down and beaten and a sorry spectacle was made of dress coats and shirt fronts. One professor also received a charge of pepper in the eyes. Several prominent non-fraternity students are charged with complicity. Two suspensions have already been made, and further developments are anxiously awaited.

ALMOST WEPT FOR JOY.

Brown, the Murderer, Informed of His Stay.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., May 30.—The murderer Brown, who was to be hung next Friday, was to-day informed by his attorney, Taylor Crum, that a stay of proceedings had been granted in his case. He was highly elated, and almost wept for joy. Attorney Crum expressed himself as confident that his client would never hang. The general expression in the city is somewhat divided. While no one sympathizes with Brown, a large number of prominent citizens think the death penalty is too severe. Sheriff Jensen to-day completed the scaffold and trap which are to be put up inside the jail. The death watch will be taken off.

A FAIR PROMISE.

Lower Brule Agency Indians Will Ratify the Treaty.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., May 30.—A young half-breed Indian belonging at Lower Brule left for Rosebud agency about two weeks ago, promising a prominent gentleman in this city that he would find out the feelings of the Indians there in regard to the Sioux bill. A letter was received from him this evening, and in it he states that the Indians are strongly in favor of the acceptance of the act and will sign with but little urging. The half-breed is considered reliable, but a short time will decide if his statement is correct.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Granite Falls Hopes to Become a Mining Camp.

Special to the Globe.

GRANITE FALLS, Minn., May 30.—The excitement over the finding of gold in paying quantities still continues, it being the chief topic of conversation. That gold exists here has long been known, but no systematic and sustained effort has heretofore been made to demonstrate its existence in paying quantities. Mr. Thompson, of Kansas City, who is personally superintending the Ben Harrison Gold and Silver Mining company's work of sinking a shaft to pay rock, declares they will be shipping ore in six weeks, and that its quality is such as will cause the most skeptical to become converts to a belief that is daily becoming stronger, that beneath and through our immense deposits of granite exists gold-bearing quartz that will transform this town into one vast mining camp. The precious metal has been washed out repeatedly from various places in this vicinity, and pluck and a little work are believed to be the only things necessary to produce quartz that will assay up in the hundreds per ton.

STAMPEDED BY INDIANS.

Norden, Neb., Fortified, and Settlers Rushing to the Town.

Special to the Globe

OMAHA, Neb., May 30.—A special from Norden, Neb., via Ainsworth, says: There is an Indian scare here, and settlers by the score are arriving at Norden. There is great confusion, and men, women, children and effects are being driven into town, and Norden is quite fortified to meet an Indian raid. A Mrs. Crover, from Shadley, who was sick, was placed in a wagon, and is said to have died on the way. She has not arrived, but is looked for.

A KILLING AT TOWER.

David Cook Shot Dead by John Simmons.

Special to the Globe.

TOWER, Minn., May 30.—Just after dinner to-day John Simmons shot David Cook with a revolver, the bullet passing through his throat and killing him almost instantly. It is said Cook had made derogatory remarks about Simmons' sister-in-law, Mrs. Mike Simmons, and would not settle the matter with a fair fight. Simmons immediately gave himself up, while Cook's remains were removed to the morgue. There was no liquor in the case, but Simmons says Cook was following him with a knife. This is doubted by some.

FROST NEAR ADRIAN.

Farmers Say Corn Is Seriously Set Back.

Special to the Globe.

ADRIAN, Minn., May 30.—There was a very heavy frost in this section of Minnesota last night. Garden vegetables and corn were frozen to the ground, and look very black. Farmers say the corn will be set back from two to three weeks.

A Narrow Escape From Death.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, May 30.—Mrs. Annie Parker, of Brooklyn Center, had a very narrow escape to-day from being instantly killed. As the parade was forming this afternoon, through some defect in the harness, one of the teams of the fire department became unmanageable and ran down Main street at full speed, running into a spring wagon, in which were Mrs. Parker and two children. The wagon was upset, and Mrs. Parker and her children thrown out and severely bruised. The wheel of the hose cart came very near crushing Mrs. Parker's head, but she escaped with several severe but not serious bruises.

Killed by Gas.

Special to the Globe.

DAVENPORT, Io., May 30.—Bridget Gallagher died here this morning from the effects of coal gas. She was discovered in a comatose condition by neighbors who forced an entrance. She was eighty-two years of age, unmarried, and and lived alone upon money bequeathed her.

Heavy Frosts.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, May 30.—There have been heavy frosts all this week and most of the vegetables and other garden truck are destroyed. Farmers are all down-hearted, for they expect another failure of crops.

Proposed New Hospital.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, May 30.—The sisters of the order of St. Benedict will soon begin the erection of a new hospital in this city to cost $40,000. The present one has become inadequate to the demands made upon it.

The Sioux Commission.

VALENTINE, Neb., May 30.—The Sioux commission arrived this evening and will leave to-morrow morning for Rosebud, distant thirty-five miles, where the first conference with the Indians will be held.

Banqueted the Bench.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., May 30.—The judges of the supreme court were banqueted at the residence of Chief Justice Tripp tonight. Court will adjourn on Friday night.

ALEXANDER LANTZ'S BRIDE.

A Pretty Marriage Romance of the War.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Alexander Lantz, a one-armed soldier with a history, sat in the reading-room of the Russ house yesterday, and told an interesting story: "I came to California last fall," he said. "I was so nearly dead with consumption that I was carried from the cars to my hotel upon a mattress. I have spent the winter here, and now I feel like a new man and am going back to Chicago for the summer.

"How did I lose my ram?" Why, I lost it in battle, my boy, and for many long weeks I lay suffering in the hospital near Gettysburg. There was a little woman there, a volunteer nurse, who cared for me and nursed me until I was able to go to my home, at Akron, O. That was in 1864. I remained in Akron, where for six years I was collector of tolls on the Ohio canal. Four years ago I arrived in Chicago, and soon after I was taken ill. I was in hard luck, and was compelled to go to the city hospital. Well, to make a long story short, the nurse in my ward turned out to be my old friend of the battle field. A second time she nursed me back to health. But that was not all. We fell in love in the usual way and were married two years ago. Last summer I was taken with hemorrhage, and nothing would satisfy my wife but that I must come to California. She gave me money and kissed me good-bye. I never expected to go back alive or to see her again, but here I am, a well man again, and I am going back to Chicago and the little woman who took such good care of me."

TELEGRAPH SUIT.

The Interstate and Baltimore & Ohio Companies Are at Law.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The trial of the suit of the Interstate Telegraph company against the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company was begun in the United States circuit court yesterday before Judges Bond and Morris. The amount of the damages claimed is $50,000. In 1885 the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company entered into an agreement with the Interstate company that if the latter would build a line from Detroit, Mich., to Avilla, Ind., and Fostoria, O., it would exchange business with the Interstate company, each company to give to the other all business coming to its office for points on the line of the other not reached by its own lines. The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company contracted on the said agreement that in case it should at any time sell or transfer its lines to any other company it would make proper provision for the Interstate company. The declaration of the Interstate company states that about October, 1887, the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company did transfer its lines to the Western Union without making proper provision or any provision for the Interstate company and altogether failed in other respects to perform the conditions of the agreement. It is alleged that this failure on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company rendered the lines of the Interstate company, which cost $40,000, practically worthless.

HAYMARKET MEMORIAL.

Unveiling of the Monument to the Murdered Policemen.

CHICAGO, May 30.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the memorial monument erected by citizens in honor of the policemen who were killed by an anarchist bomb in the Haymarket riot on May 4, 1885, was unveiled. The ceremonies were very simple, consisting of a presentation address by R. T. Crane, chairman of the citizens' committee, the ceremony of unveiling, by Master Degan, son of Officer Matthias J. Degan, the first of the policemen who died from the effects of the explosion; an address, accepting the monument, on behalf of the city, by Mayor Cregier, and a historical address by F. H. Head. In view of the large number of processions to the cemeteries for the purpose of decorating the Union soldiers' graves, it was decided not to have a procession in connection with the unveiling of the memorial. The monument consists of a pedestal surmounted by the bronze statue of a policeman in uniform of heroic size. The statue is the work of J. J. Gelert, a Chicago sculptor. The memorial stands upon the scene of the riot at the intersection of Desplaines and West Randolph streets, and is something over twenty feet in height.

Resting at Last.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 30.—Ward Gregory, postmaster of this city and editor of the Ithaca Democrat, died to-day of Bright's disease, at the age of forty-five years. He was a prominent democrat. His term as postmaster would expire next April. Mr. Gregory acquired some note years ago by keeping Mr. Tilden's picture at the head of his editorial column all through President Hayes' term, with a legend declaring Tilden to be president and Hayes a fraud.

The Mayor's Son Marries.

CHICAGO, May 30.—N. Banks Cregier, eldest son of Mayor Cregier, and Miss Blanche F. Ellsworth, of this city, were married at noon to-day, the Rev. David Swing officiating.

DECORATED AND DIED.

After the Services, Capt. Witthaus, of New York, Shoots Himself.

Nobody Can Tell Why He So Suddenly Takes His Own Life.

Mamie Imel, the Enterprising Bride, Arrested for Bigamy.

Three Men Indicted for the Murder and Robbery of Old Man Yoder.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At an early hour this afternoon Capt. C. Henry Witthaus committed suicide at his home at No. 27 East Seventy-fifth street by shooting himself. He had returned from the parade in his uniform of the Old Guard at noon, and went to his room to prepare for dinner. At 1 o'clock his brother went up stairs to call him to dinner and found him lying in a pool of blood, dead. He had first shot himself in the left temple with a small revolver and the bullet glanced off. Then he took a larger revolver and shot himself in the right temple. This shot finished the work. In the evening the family sent for Coroner Messemer, who is a personal friend, and obtained permission to put the body on ice. The suicide had an uncle who committed suicide some time ago. He was very wealthy and thirty-five years of age. Besides being a member of the Old Guard, he was a member of the Press club, of the Liederkranz society, of the Thirteen club, and other organizations. He was at one time inspector of rifle practice for the Ninth regiment.

AN ENTERPRISING GIRL

Elopes With Another Fellow and Leaves the Bridegroom in Tears.

CASSVILLE, Mo., May 30.—J. M. Ulmer and Miss Mamie Imel, or Mrs. Pritchett, both of Carthage, Mo., were arrested here yesterday, the man on the charge of abduction, and the girl on a warrant for bigamy. Miss Imel is the girl who eloped last Saturday from Carthage half an hour after she had been married to J. S. Pritchett, of Idaho. Tuesday morning, it is alleged, she was married to Ulmer, and in the midst of the honeymoon came the sheriff with his warrants. Pritchett and Ulmer were both engaged to Miss Imel, who is seventeen years old. Pritchett came all the way from Idaho to fill his contract. Meanwhile Ulmer did not learn of the proposed marriage until just after Miss Imel and Pritchett had been made man and wife. Then he called Miss Imel out of her home and, lifting her into a buggy, drove away. A hot pursuit was organized, but Ulmer got away and married the girl over again. As she is under age, he will be prosecuted for abduction. The Idaho husband feels as if he was left at the post in this particular matrimonial race.

THREE WILL SUFFER.

Verdict of the Jury in the Yoder Murder Case.

SOMERSET, Pa., May 30.—The jury in the Yoder robbery case to-night brought in a verdict of guilty. The verdict only applied to Lewis, Marshal Sullivan, Jack Sullivan and Tasker, the other four prisoners having been discharged early in the day, as no evidence of any account was offered against them. There if another indictment hanging over the convicted men for beating and torturing old man Yoder to compell him to reveal the whereabouts of his gold, which they afterwards stole.

ROBBED THE GOVERNMENT.

Government Contractors Feathering Their Nests.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 30.—Charges of wholesale robbery of the United States government by the river and harbor improvement contractors, John Green, J. M. Gainer and their associates, are made by W. R. Curtis, who has been an assistant United States engineer off and on since 1872. These contractors have had the principal contracts for deepening the harbors of Savannah, Charlston, Brunswick and Jacksonville, since 1882. In 1882 Green resigned his commission tue army. He was engaged then in work on the Savannah river. He bid for the contract but was underbid by R. S. Burnett, now United States engineer at Frankfort, Ky. Gen. Gilmore recommended the acceptance of Burnett's bid, but Green went to Washington and had the contract relet and secured it. Curtis was in charge of the improvements at Savannah, under Gilmore, for several years. Last July, while engaged at Cincinnati in Government work, Curtis accepted an invitation of Lieut. O. M. Carter, United States engineer in charge of improvements at Savannah and along the coast, to resume work under him, and he came out. In February, he says, Green approachee him, and told him if he would accept an appointment by Carter as inspector he would give him $50 a month extra. Curtis reported the offer to Carter, and after an interview with Green and Carter he resigned and is now doing engineering work for the city of Savannah. He says that improvements claimed by Carter do not exist. He says that Green told him that he got Carter to remove Inspector G. W. Brown in 1886 to Fernandina, and his success was worth $60 a day to him.

A BOLD, BAD MAN.

Charles Peyton Stands Off the Officers for a Time.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 30.—Deputy Sheriff McDaniel, of King George county, Tuesday went with a writ of ejectment and undertook to remove Charles Peyton, a negro squatter, from a tenement house belonging to Charles Marmaduke, in the above county. When the sheriff arrived at the house and made known his visit Peyton entered the house, and in a few moments returned with a double-barreled shotgun, and leveling it at the sheriff forced him to leave, following him some distance from the house, and when leaving him said: "If you come back here again you will get the contents of this gun." Some time afterward the sheriff returned with a posse and also with another warrant for the arrest of Peyton for resisting an officer. Peyton, who saw them coming fortified himself and defied arrest with his gun. While the officers were deciding as to the best means to pursue Peyton set fire to the house with his family in it. He escaped through a rear door and took to the woods while the sheriff and his posse were rescuing the family and trying to save the building. The family was rescued but the building and furniture entirely destroyed. The sheriff and his posse then left the scene. After procuring another warrant for arson against Peyton, they pursued and captured him yesterday. He has been placed in the county jail.

SWALLOW A SNAKE'S HEART.

That Is, if You Have Consumption and Think It Will Cure You.

New York Herald.

While a number of the residents of this village were discussing the question whether consumption could be cured or not, one of them made the following extraordinary statement:

"I am positive, from an experience of my own, that the dread disease can be cured. When I was about twenty years old I suffered from consumption in its worst form. One day an old man said to me: 'If you will swallow a rattlesnake's heart you will be cured.'

"I was inclined at first not to try the old man's cure, but as I grew more weak I could not get the strange remedy for my disease out of my mind and began to wish that I could find a rattlesnake. Soon a teamster from one of the tanneries came by our house and I heard him say to my father, 'I just killed a big rattler.' I asked the man where he had left it. On learning the location I ran eagerly to the spot on the hillside and soon saw what to most people would have been a repulsive object, but to me, at that time, seemed a literal fountain of youth. I took the rattler home, and with the excuse that I wanted the fat and oil from the reptile, induced my father to skin it. He did so, and as soon as he cut open the snake I watched anxiously for the heart. Soon I had it in my hands and I was trembling with emotion. I gazed upon the little, quivering, dark-looking object in my palm and handled it as lovingly as a young lady would a costly pearl.

"While I was fondling I said: 'Father, that looks good enough to eat.' Not having the remotest idea of my intention, father said: 'It does; that's a fact.' At that instant I clapped the little heart into my mouth and swallowed it at a gulp.

"The rattler's heart, as it entered my stomach, gave me a peculiar thrill, and I took but little notice of my father's disgust and anger. From that day I felt myself growing stronger and better, and in less than a year I was well and hearty, and have continued in good health to this day."

A WOMAN'S POCKET.

Some Rather Startling Revelations Concerning the Most Mysterious of All Receptacles.

New York Sun.

A pretty and vivacious little woman piled her bundles on a seat in the waiting room of a Jersey ferry house, and then, giving her skirts just the right shake with her body, and just the most artistic twist with one hand, sat down. Instantly she bounced up and exclaimed, in a frightened voice:

"My purse has been stolen!"

"Nonsense," said her companion.

"Oh, yes, it has."

"But you have not looked."

"Looked!" exclaimed the young woman with the scared voice and face. "I guess I don't need to look. I've got on my new dress."

The other lady was perfectly satisfied with that explanation, and the woman in charge of the room was called in. After much discussion a male under official of the ferry company took part in the excitement.

"Why on earth don't you feel in your pocket?" he asked.

A singular expression settled upon the faces of the three women—an expression of mystery blended with pity for the man.

"But why don't she feel in her pocket?" the blundering man persisted.

"She's got on a certain kind of dress, and doesn't need to," said the young woman's companion. "The idea!" she said after the man had gone. "How could I tell him that in a Directoire dress you always know what you have got in your pocket, because you sit on your pocket, and if you don't sit on a certain thing you know you haven't got it. How perfectly absurd men are!"

But to return to the man. His face showed that he was resigned to the mystery of the "certain kind of dress," then it lighted up with a brand-new idea. He turned to the companion of the girl who had lost her pocketbook, and he asked:

"Why don't you feel in your pocket? Perhaps she has laid it down somewhere and you have picked it up, mechanically, you know."

"Lord, man!" said the lady addressed. "Don't you see, I've got a tailor-made dress? I have no pocket at all to put anything in. Excuse me, sir; but if, instead of standing and prying into the secrets of dressmaking and losing all this time, you would step out and seize the pickpocket before he gets away, you would do us a great favor. He is probably out in the crowd now picking pockets."

The man went out and very wisely disappeared. The ladies waited for him.

"Did you have much in your pocketbook?" the woman of the waiting room asked of the one who lost that article.

"I had over $5," she replied. "I know I had my purse in the cross-town car, because—because I had to put up my foot to sit on so as not to feel it so plainly. I was robbed between that car and this room."

"Five dollars!" exclaimed her companion. "Why, Lilian, how can you be so careless! I never had $5 in my purse in my life. I never kept anything but ferry tickets and cards and a pencil and small change in my purse. When I have bills I put them—well, I put them where no thief can ever get them, that is, without doing murder."

"In your stockings?" inquired the little woman in charge of the room.

"My stockings!" the lady repeated, with evident amazement. "Of course not. Who on earth ever heard of anybody putting money in their stockings? No; when I want to keep anything like money very safe, I put it where I keep my watch—right here," and she tapped the top of her corsage.

A BELLE TAKES THE VEIL.

Wealthy and Beautiful Grace Waterman Seeks Refuge in a Newark Convent.

New York Press.

There was a beautiful and impressive ceremony in the St. Dominic convent at South Orange avenue and South Tenth street, Newark, on Thursday morning last. The little chapel was filled with friends of Miss Grace Waterman, of St. Louis, Mo., who was the postulant for admission among the nuns of St. Dominic. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, officiated, being assisted by Rev. Father Leary, and several other priests.

The postulant, a strikingly handsome young woman, entered the chapel, attired as a bride, in a magnificent costume of white silk and rare lace. The ceremony was long and solemn, but before propounding the questions by which the postuiant consented to give up the world and all its pleasures, Father Ryan delivered a forcible exhortation to the young woman, in which he warned her to consider well the step she proposed taking. He brought out vividly the bright, happy, luxurious home she was giving up, the friends and relatives she was about to forsake, and the many pleasures to be had by a young person of her social standing. Then he drew a gloomy picture of the convent life and said that its only pleasures were of the spiritual character.

After affirmatively answering the questions of the archbishop, Miss Waterman was led from the chapel into an ante-room by two sisters. When she re-entered the chapel she appeared in the simple black garb of the order.

Miss Waterman is the daughter of a St. Louis merchant, recently deceased. She has a fortune in her own right, and was a social favorite it St. Louis. She will remain a novice for one year, and then, if she still adheres to her original intention, she will take her final vows.

Remarkable Case of Dropsy.

Monticello, Ill., Spec. to Chicago Inter-Ocean.

I. N. Meredith, of this place, has just been tapped for dropsy the seventy-eighth time, the doctors removing seventeen and one-half pounds of water from him. His is the most remarkable case on record. The average has been thirteen pounds of water at each tapping, or 1,014 pounds of water up to date. He suffers very little pain, and is often able to be out on the streets in one hour after the operation is performed. Medical men are watching the case with deep interest. Mr. Meredith is seventy-six years old.