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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—For Wisconsin: Fair; warmer, preceded in eastern portions by slightly cooler; variable winds. For Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa: Fair, followed Sunday afternoon in Dakota by severe local storms; warmer; winds becoming southerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul....	30.22	64	Helena.....	29.64	82
Duluth...	30.22	64	Ft. Totten.	.....	82
La Crosse.	30.20	62	Ft. Sully.	29.94	76
Huron.....	30.10	74	Minnedosa	29.82	86
Moorhead.	30.12	72	Calgary....	29.24	74
St. Vincent	.....	...	Edmonton.	29.30	88
Bismarck.	29.92	...	Q'Appelle.	29.46	96
Ft. Buford.	29.72	88	Medic'e H.	29.32	76
Ft. Custer..	....	....	Winnipeg..	29.98	76

THE WEEKLY REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. PAUL, June 22, 1889.—For the week ending to-day the rainfall report from that portion of this state mainly comprising the rainsheds of the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers has been considerably in excess of any reported for some time. The rain was very abundant to south and westward from here, but scanty to northwestward. The general average was 1.62 inches, and that indicates a rise in the Minnesota river, though no very great change is indicated in the river at St. Paul. Details of the rain in inches, etc., are appended:

STATIONS.	Rainfall.	STATIONS.	Rainfall.
Alexandria.....	1.13	Fort Ripley....	1.54
Fergus Falls...	.64	Ortonville.....	2.50
Redwood Falls.	2.32	Tracy	2.04
St. Paul.....	1.14		

P. F. LYONS, Sergeant Signal Corps.

THE lakes and summer resorts do not appear to have influence of late with the administration of the weather.

DR. HAMMOND's theory that there is more peril in the pitcher than in the cup depends a good deal on the contents.

THERE was no particular general interest requiring the recovery of SITTING BULL. He never was an obliging fel low.

CLEVELAND has a streak of good luck following him. He has more banquets tendered him than several men of his capacity could do justice to; and in fishing down in Buzzard's bay the past week he caught some fine bluefish.

A NEW locomotive on a Pennsylvania railroad is credited with a speed of ninety-two miles an hour. This is faster than any reasonable wind, or than almost any living animal can get along in air or water. It is fast riding, in fact.

THE citizens of Spokane Falls are justly proud of the horse that bears the name of their town, and so they made up a purse of $250 to buy him a blanket. A cheaper one would have answered all practical purposes, but they wanted to encourage him to win all their bets.

IN ONE town in England it is stated that sixteen telephones connect with one pulpit and run to the homes of members. If the telephones work as they commonly do in this country, the attempt to listen to a sermon through one would develope more profanity than piety.

CENTENNIAL ORATOR DEPEW has been invited to spread the Fourth of July eagle in Dakota, as well as in several other places, and it seems to him that this country was never so big and patriotic before. As Col. DONAN is in New York, and has leisure, it is thought he will furnish the facts for Mr. DEPEW to use.

THERE is something in a name. A postmaster in Massachusetts was assailed by aspirants for the office, and is in danger of losing his official head on the charge that he had named his boy GROVER. He proved that it was not GROVER, but GROSVENOR, and he is still postmaster. After a while some one named BENJAMIN will be insisting that it was the Bible man they had in mind.

IF NOISELESS powder is to be used in the armies of Europe, it is to be hoped enough of it will be imported to supply the fireworks and all the noisy things in use in this country on the Fourth of July. Jut now, however, it doesn't appear how the small boy could ever develop into the patriot with Fourth of July powder that has neither noise nor smoke. The chances may be taken with comfort, however.

EX-SENATOR JONES, of Florida, who made the giddy laugh and judicious grieve so much over his fantastic and lunatic wooing at Detroit, writes a letter quite as absurd to a New York paper. He thinks he was the victim of a marvelous conspiracy to drive him to insanity and out of public life, by unknown persons, but supposed to be of the extreme Irish party. A Massachusetts belle also entangled him badly, and he would get off speeches in the senate to please her. He admits he was off his mental balance. That condition is evidently chronic with him.

THE secretary of war has issued an order that all government vessels shall be painted white. This is in accordance with the recommendation of an official board, which insists that it will lower the temperature within the vessel four degrees. If such is the fact, it would have the same effect on land and would seem to be worth consideration. Every lady has noted that it is cooler under a light than a dark parasol. In New England villages will be found in which every house is painted white. They are said to be much cooler than others in summer. Of course the same is true of clothing. The white reflects the sun's rays, while the dark absorbs.

THOSE in charge of the English and American parts of the Paris exposition are not of the class spoken of by St. PAUL, who are all things to all men, if that means, "Do as the French do when in Paris." The English leave their display visible, with no attendants or machinery running, and the Americans veil their exhibits. Sunday is the great day for the French to visit the exposition, and they can't comprehend the reasons for this Sabbath restraint. They insist that the practice of the country and the exposition should be followed, and that this was the virtual agreement in accepting space for exhibitors. There does not appear to be any portion of the French who defend the practice of the visitors. BUFFALO BILL and his Indians and cowboys do not afford room for French criticism on any such ground.

THE DOLGE PRINCIPLE.

Among the American exhibits at the Paris exposition there is said to be none which excites more universal interest, or provokes more general comment and discussion, than the ALFRED DOLGE exhibit, showing the system of the distribution of the savings at the Dolgeville factories. Dolgeville, the seat of the largest felt factories in this country, is 220 miles north of New York City, in the Mohawk valley, and just at the base of the Adirondack mountains. This little community has a history of unusual interest, because its rise and growth exemplify the practical application of the DOLGE principle for harmonizing labor and capital, which is as unique as it has been successful. ALFRED DOLGE, the founder of Dolgeville, the originator of the DOLGE labor principle, and to-day the largest felt manufacturer in the world, is a German, who came to the United States in 1871 a penniless young man. Mr. DOLGE was a believer in the basic idea that manufacturers will eventually make all their employes partners in their business, and when he secured the co-operation of some friends who had capital in establishing a small felt factory near Little Falls he established it on this principle.

In the beginning, however, Mr. DOLGE discarded the idea of profit sharing, and in this his principle is unique. He holds that profit sharing is a misnomer, as there can be no such thing as profit in legitimate industry. Everything is earnings, and his method was to pay to each man his earned share of the increased value of the goods manufactured or sold. The question of how to secure a just distribution of earnings was the problem that Mr. DOLGE found most difficult to solve; but as his business increased and his factories were enlarged he continued to give diligent study to this subject, and has at last succeeded in reducing it to a system which promises to revolutionize the relations existing between capital and labor. At first it necessitated a somewhat complicated system of bookkeeping, as well as close personal attention to each department, to trace exactly how much more each man earned than he received, so that he could justly and fairly divide the share of the savings which properly belonged to each employe. He also early recognized that it is the result of the exertion of brains, much more than muscular force, which builds up successful business enterprises; therefore it suggested itself to him as being a matter of great importance that the workingmen whom he had taken into his partnership with him should be educated to use their brains as well as their hands in their work; and to this end one of his first endeavors was to establish a system of education in the community that would be equal to the requirements of his colony. He did not think it essential, as the heads of most business establishments do, that all the brains should be concentrated in the head of the firm. The DOLGE idea is one of brain distribution. More than that, he embraced the doctrine that if the employer has the brains and the employes the muscle only, still there should be a fair and just distribution of the earnings which could only be gained by a union of their respective mental and physical forces. Mr. DOLGE does not claim to enforce this idea from purely philanthropic motives, but frankly asserts that is founded on a profound belief in human selfishness.

In the DOLGE system each laborer receives fixed wages, which are sufficient to assure him a comfortable living. In addition to that, he receives such a proportion of the annual earnings of the business as is considered by the head of the firm to be his just share. Then there is a certain fund set apart to maintain schools for the benefit of the whole community. Then there is a public park containing 140 acres, and a club house, built at a cost of $10,000, containing a stage, bowling alley, library and billiard room for the purpose of giving the workingmen a meeting place where they can meet socially. Each employe is helped to buy his home by paying in monthly installments of $10 each. Then there is a life insurance plan, by which each employe who has for five consecutive years been in the employ of the firm is entitled to a paid-up life insurance policy of $1,000, and at the expiration of the tenth year of steady employment to another $1,000 policy. There is also a pension law which makes provision for the sick, disabled and aged. A continuous service of ten years in the employ of the firm entitles an employe to retire on a pension equivalent to half pay if he desires to do so.

Thus by cultivating the spirit of mutuality and by a proper exercise of the sense of justice and fair dealing, there has grown up at the foot of the Adirondacks a community that is a model in human government, and more nearly approaches the ideal conditions of an Utopian dream than anything that has yet existed in reality. It is one great, big family with a thousand heads, that live and work in perfect harmony. The inhabitants know neither sorrow nor want, and to them socialism and anarchy are indeed strangers. It is no wonder that the DOLGE exhibit at Paris attracts so much attention.

BURSTED BOOMS.

Booms in the growth of communities are like stimulants when great physical activity is required. There is always a relapse, sometimes very serious in consequences. They are floods that must be taken before the refluence to be made profitable. There are various young cities in the Northwest that are developing booms, some of them worked up by the industrious ingenuity of property holders, who hope to unload at the expense of victims. Wichita, in Kansas, is a familiar instance of a town that went up in the balloon and came down at the expense of individuals. The case of J. A. NEWCOMB is illustrative. He went there two years ago with $40,000 or more in cash, and was bewildered by the visions of speculators. He spread out all his money in first payments on choice lots taken at several times their real value. The bottom fell out before he was able to realize, and he had nothing left of his fortune. The crash was too great for his mind, and he took a pistol and made a hole through his head. The lucky fellows got out in time, and some of them are now trying to work booms in more northerly regions.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

He loved fair Sue, and loved her well—
"O Susie, darling, love," he cried,
She looked on him fully, tenderly,
And down he sat by Susie's side.

She let him hold her pretty hand,
And let him all his hopes confide
In her, as women often do,
Then softly, sweetly, Susie sighed.

The summer days went swiftly by,
And she became another's bride;
While he, poor fellow, sleeps beneath
A stone on which is "suicide."
—Washington Critic.

SUNDAY CHATTER.

The Salvation Army in the Twin Cities will have an inning, as it were, this week, in the presence of Mrs. Gen. BOOTH, the wife of the mikado, or chief mogul of the general army of the Lord. It will be remembered that the lady captivated some of the people in New York who ride in elegant carriages with drivers in silk hats, by her gentleness, grace and refined manners and speech. She so persuasively and aptly portrayed the field in which her movement works with small competition, as to enlist toleration, and even sympathy, with the grotesque methods and rude violation of religious conventionalities. She showed that the real work was not in "whooping it up for the Lord" on the streets, but in practical philanthropy on lines where ordinary social and religious machinery had been ineffective. It has done notable work in the reclamation of fallen women, having in London five homes for them. It has depots for feeding the destitute, and fearlessly goes out into the byways and hedges. No doubt the devoted and eloquent lady will make friends here.

Minnesota Money Did It.

A full inventory of the wardrobe and general make-up of JENNIE CHAMBERLAIN, the American beauty who has basked in the smiles of English nobility, including the Prince of Wales, is given in connection with her marriage with a prominent British army officer. The shade, texture and number of every variety of underclothing is given in bewildering detail. The lady had her home on Lake Erie, but an incident reaching out to St. Paul may have a connection with the ways and means of a successful transanlantic campaign. Her grandfather had his fortune tied up in Minnesota state bonds, and this state was not meeting the interest, making it difficult for the CHAMBERLAIN people to do much sojourning abroad. The legislature finally arranged for a portion of the interest, and the fact was telegraphed to the grandfather. He did not wait for the regular trains, as the story goes, but chartered a special engine and got to St. Paul before the other bondholders and got his money. The young beauty soon went abroad.

Value of Rapid Transit.

It was remarked by a St. Paulite who owns residence property, centrally located, that there was quite a difference in rents in similar districts in St. Paul and Chicago. He had spent the past week or two in the city by the lake, and had occasion to learn as to figures there. For instance, dwellings near Lincoln park in Chicago were rented a surprising per cent less than similar property, equally accessible to business, is held at in St. Paul. This was not formerly the case in Chicago, but rapid transit has pushed the population out, and equalized rents. Those in the central portions have much smaller preferences. This will evidently be the case in St. Paul. As a growing city it needs easy and quick access to the more suburban districts. Chicago has rapid transit now as far as the sixty-first street south, and far to the west and north. If St. Paul is to keep pace with its needs, and measure its magnificent opportunities, it must make the more remote portions available by rapid connection. The Seventh street extension of the cable is a notable point in this direction.

Is Spiritualism Dying Out?

The New York Herald assumes that spiritualism is dying out, chiefly for the reason that humbuggery has so absorbed the field that the moiety of truth is very difficult to find. As evidence of its decadence, it asserts that fewer notices are published in reference to its gatherings. There is no question that attention has been diverted from it by the disgust that the palpable frauds perpetrated under its cover have excited, but there is probably no considerable diminution of those who have been full scholars in that line. Nearly every considerable town has a considerable element of more or less avowed spiritualists. St. Paul has a goodly number, with a church and stated Sunday meetings. At the one held last Sunday it was noticed that the audience was composed of people who differed in no respect from the run of other congregations, with possible exceptional intentness of demeanor. The lady who did the talking was a pleasant and fluent speaker, and her discourse was upon the relations of spiritualism to Christianity. The former was in advance. It had knowledge in place of faith for its foundations, and by virtue of this knowledge, the spirits being the teachers, it was insisted that the other life would make the payments for what is earned in this. There are as intense believers in spiritualism as ever.

The Faith Cure.

The faith cure people had their general convocation a few days ago, but do not seem to be riding the popular wave quite like the Christian scientists, although the results reported by many of their members are even more remarkable. There is more of the charitable feature about it, and less of the professional and money making. It is unscientific and not a system to be worked and developed like Christian science, so the advocates of the latter allege. It is noticeable that the declarations of the scientists at their late convocation are exciting the attention of both the orthodox and spiritualists. The latter question the right of the scientists to promulgate their doctrine as a new departure. They insist that the ground work of the two schools is substantially the same, and the chief difference practically is that the scientists want to absorb the pocketbooks of their pupils and disciples. There are always plenty of people who want to follow queer notions, especially if they come high, and are put in incomprehensible shape.

Noiseless Battles.

It is reported that one or more of the European armies is to be equipped with noiseless powder. France, Austria, Germany and Russia have been experimenting with noiseless gunpowder, and it is claimed that the results warrant the conclusion that in the near future the great battles will be without noise or smoke. The lead will fly with the same or greater force, and puncture the human anatomy as in the old way, and shells and shot will mangle and kill as effectually as ever, but it will give to war an entirely new aspect. The pictures of battles, whether the work of brush or pen, will need new artists. The war correspondents will require new lexicons. A large stock of phraseology and imagery will be put away among the dead languages. There will be no more "smoke of battle," no "thunder of the guns," no "bellowing" or "booming" of artillery, no "roll of cannon or clash of arms." War will lose much in the picturesque, but will abate none of its horrors. Science finds the culmination of baleful development in almost mathematical certainty as to the fatal potency of enginery of destruction free from all the obstructions to the vision. The fascinations and allurements of the battlefield will be gone when there is neither smoke nor the infernal din of the exploding powder. The "phrensy of hell" that possesses men engaged in destroying each other could not be engendered amid the voiceless messengers of death. A new kind of courage will be needed when men fight at long range in the quietude of ordinary labor, save for the exclamations of the men all about struck down by the silent messengers of an unseen foe. What is the good to whoop and howl if there are none to hear but the whoopers? The spirits cannot be stirred and men kept up to the mark without racket of some kind. Brazen instruments and the voice would be utilized, but they would be poor substitutes for the roar, crack and smoke of war in the old way. It will be of interest to note the effect of the new method and see how men can stand up to be shot at without the incitements of horrid din.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Having won three successive victories, Spokane is entitled to wear the championship crupper. He is a great horse, and is making lots of money for his backers. Northwestern enthusiasm over his repeated victories is getting to red heat, and if he keeps on at these licks the four new states will cast their first electoral vote for Spokane for president.

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As surely as the homeward-flying swallow assures the advent of summer, so surely is the arrival of CHARLES GIBSON at Northome the signal for the opening of the lake season. Mr. GIBSON and his family reached their lovely summer home on Minnetonka last Friday, and by to-day all the lake resorts will be open for the accommodation of visitors. Mr. GIBSON is the pioneer of Lake Minnetonka, and his wealth and his enterprise have largely contributed to the adornment of that now famous summer resort.

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Ambitious to study the origin of his nickname, the Hon. SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX is coming West this week to see the sun set. He will be in St. Paul the latter part of the week, and will go on to Huron, to be there on the Fourth of July, to unfold to the people of South Dakota the glories that await them when they are safely sheltered under the protecting wings of the American eagle. Mr. Cox was their pilot to statehood, and there can be no question about the welcome they have in store for him. They will show him a Dakota sunset, limned in such rare coloring as to make him forever proud of the name by which he is best known.

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The best show that a poor man has to make a fortune these days is to bet on some rich man's race horse. AUGUST BELMONT is really becoming a public benefactor by the opportunities he is affording poor people to acquire wealth by pinning their faith to his stables.

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Forty thousand people saw the races at Chicago yesterday. Forty years from now there will be racecourse veterans going round the streets of Chicago telling about the big blue oaths that 20,000 of those people swore when they discovered that they had bet on the wrong horse. The other 40,000 of Chicago's population probably had their divorce cases on trial and couldn't get out to the races.

DRAMATIC DRIFT.

P. S. Gilmore, the great band leader, with his band, soloists, and cast of vocal artists, will appear at the Newmarket to-night in a select programme, different from anything heard during the saengertest. It has been four years since this famous musical organization appeared in St. Paul, and doubtless many who do not make a habit of attending Sunday amusements will squeeze a point to get out to-night. This is the twentieth anniversary of the great Boston jubilee, and consequently Mr. Gilmore has made an effort to secure an exceptionally strong company this season. Only two of the vocal artists have been heard in St. Paul. Signorina de Vere has created a sensation throughout the country. She is gifted with Gerster's clear, flute-like voice, and is astonishing her audiences with her brilliancy. Whitney and Campanini are known in St. Paul. Madame Stone-Barton and Miss Campbell have created good impressions wherever they have sung. The following is the programme:

Overture—"Tannhauser"....Wagner
Gilmore's Band.
Tenor Aria—"Celeste Aida"....Verdi
Herr de Danckwardt.
Nocturne Religieuse — "The Last Hope"....Gottschalk
Gilmore's Band.
Aria and Variations for Soprano—"La Stella"....Proch
Mme. Stone-Barton.
Concertstuck....Von Weber
(Originally written for piano-forte solo, with orchestral accompaniment.) Especially arranged for—
Gilmore's Band.
Duet, "Lacidarem"....Mozart
Miss Campbell and Signor del Puente.
Soprano Aria, "La Perle du Bresil"..David
Signorina de Vere.
Concert Polka....T. B. Brooke
(Conducted by the author.)
Gilmore's Band.
Air for Basso, "I'm a Roamer"..Mendelssohn
Myron W. Whitney.
Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2....Liszt
Gilmore's Band.
Romanza, from "Ifpigenia"....Gluck
Signor Campanini.
Episode Militaire—"The Charge of the Light Brigade"....Gilmore's Band
Sextette and Chorus from "Lucia"..Donizetti
Signorina de Vere, Miss Campbell, Messrs. Campanini, Danckwardt, Del Puente, and Whitney.
Grand Hallelujah....Handel
Gilmore's Band.

At the People's.

What promises to be the most successful attraction yet put on at the People's theater, "Arrah-na-Pogue," is underlined for next week. Every one who has ever seen this rare old Irish drama is aware of its strength and beauty, and Luke Martin predicts that the production will be an admirable one. All the features will be retained, including the barn-door jig in the first act and the singing of "The Wearing of the Green." New and elaborate scenery has been prepared, and the sinking tower scene will be a masterpiece. Following is the cast:

Shaun, the post....W. S. Harkins
Beamish McCoul....Harold Russell
The O'Grady....F. C. Huebner
Maj. Coffin....Ben Johnson
Michael Feeney....Luke Martin
The Sergeant....Charles Stanley
Farrell....J. W. Davenport
Patsey....Walter Hale
Regan....Will Marks
Lanty....Charles A. Gay
Arrah-na-Pogue....Miss Eleanor Moretti
Fanny Power....Miss Katherine Florence
Katty Walsh....Mrs. J. W. Davenport

Augustin Daly's Company.

The season will close at the Newmarket next Thursday evening with a performance by the Augustin Daly company in their great success this season, entitled "Railroad of Love." The company includes the strongest comedy cast that ever visited this city. The names of Ada Rehan, James Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, John Drew and Kitty Cheatham are as familiar in comedy as Booth and Barrett are in Sheakespearean productions. In addition to the above-named, the cast includes such well known people as George Clarke, Charles Wheatleigh, Eugene Ormund, Edward Wilkes, Isabel Irving, Sara Chambers, Charles Le Clercq, Frederick Bond, Robert Bosworth and Hamilton Revel. The company is under the immediate management of Mr. Daly, and the play will be embellished with fine scenery and new incidental music by Henry Widmer. As it will probably depend on Mr. Daly's success here this time whether he will ever return with his great company, our theater patrons will have incentive to give him a cordial welcome.

NET RESULTS.

The angler doesn't consider his line useless when it's all "played out."—Yonkers Gazette.

The trout lies all its length in the stream, and the fisherman lies about its length on the bank.—Davisville Breeze.

The weight of the fish landed in Great Britain and Ireland last year was 575,000 tons—almost as many as American trout fisherman catch annually during the early spring season.—Somerville Journal.

TOPICAL TALK.

Catching the Speckled Beauties. "Yes, It requires science to be successful at trout fishing." That was the remark made to me by Mayor SMITH yesterday, as he sat in his office, discussing his adventures during a recent visit to the DAWSON-SMITH fish reservation above Taylor's Falls. This is the finest private fishing ground in the Northwest. Over 1,000 acres of forest land are included in the reservation, through which a number of brooks, fed by cold springs, go rippling along over rocky beds on their way to the river, making a delightful summer home for the speckled beauties which people their waters. There is a magnificent club house on the grounds; a dam has been built across one of the streams, forming a lovely artificial lake, which has been stocked with bass and other game fish. There are row boats and fishing tackle and hunting outfits, and everything to make this sylvan home a paradise for the sportsman. Mayor SMITH was up there last week, trying his skill at hooking trout; but I judge from that far-away, dreary look, as his honor peered through the smoke of his fragrant Havana, and the tone of disappointment in his voice when he asserted that it required science to catch trout, that the dainty little finny dwellers of the brook did not respond to his wooing. "But, you just ought to see WILLIAM DAWSON catch trout," continued his honor. "There is a man who is an enthusiast in the sport. He has studied the habits of the fish until he knows to the very minute when to throw for them and to an inch the very spot where to let his hook drop. And what art he exhibits, too, in throwing a line. Nine times out of ten when I make a cast I tangle my line in the brush, and it takes me about half an hour to unravel it. But Mr. DAWSON casts his line with the precision that a cowboy handles a lasso, and when his hook strikes the water it is usually at a spot where there is a fish in waiting for the fly or the angleworm with which it is baited. But when it comes to bass fishing, I am more at home. I can sit in a boat and haul in as big a bass as the next man."

Free Bath Houses. Fifteen free bath houses have been opened in New York this week, and the Gothamites hail it as a sign of an improvement in the morals of the metropolis. It is a fact that cleanliness is the handmaiden of morality. It does not always follow that all dirty people are criminals, yet it has been observed that criminals are usually dirty. Persons who cultivate cleanliness are apt to cultivate self-respect, and self-respect is a powerful protection against crime. A person who is habitually dirty can have no self-respect, and can therefore be easily led into crime. On this principle the establishment of free bath houses in every city is as much of a moral necessity as it is demanded in the interests of good sanitation.

The Whole World Is Akin. With all its sad incidents, the Johnstown calamity has been productive of one pleasant reflection. It has demonstrated the kinship of the whole world. When the cry for help rose above the roar of the destructive flood all the world stopped to listen, and every human heart was touched with sympathy. There is probably not a village or hamlet in all America that has not sent its contribution to the sufferers. Nor is this practical expression of sympathy confined to our own land. Money contributions are pouring in from all the foreign countries, and even the rulers of the nations of the old world are remitting sums taken from their private purses to relieve the poor, homeless people of the Conemaugh valley. It is a matter of local pride and congratulation that perhaps no city so remote from the scene of disaster has been more prompt or generous than either of the Twin Cities. And yet the most gracious offering of all that I have yet noticed was the contribution made by a New York sewing girl the other day. Out of her wages of $3 a week she gave $2 to the Johnstown sufferers. It was only a mite, yet in the sight of heaven it was more than the $1,000 check from the sultan of Turkey, or, for that matter, more than the $20,000 purse which Ald. CULLEN took with him to Johnstown last week as St. Paul's offering. We gave of our abundance. She gave her all.

Seventh Street Cable Helps Business. "Will the opening of the Seventh street cable line help business on Dayton's bluff?" was asked of a Wabasha street merchant the other day. "I don't know about that, but I do know it is helping business down town," was the reply. "It is bringing people down into the central part of the city to trade who never got down here at all before the cable was opened. And those who were in the habit of coming now come oftener. It has surely been a great service to the retail business in all this part of the city, and yet I do not think it will diminish the retail business on the bluff. On the contrary, that part of the city will build up with residences; and that, of course, will create business in that locality."

A Valuable Hint for Real Estate Dealers. Here is a tip for the real estate men. A St. Paul gentleman visited New York a short time since for the purpose of interesting some capitalists in a real estate scheme that he had on hand. They listened to him patiently, and talked encouragingly of the real estate prospects in this city. They told him they had plenty of money, and were anxious to invest it. But they explained that there was just one difficulty in the way. "We observe that there is no activity in real estate in St. Paul," they said. "Now, to our mind, that is evidence that your people haven't as much faith in your own prospects as we have. If you had, you would be buying of each other and selling to each other more. Capitalists do not care to put their money into a community that hasn't faith in itself. The very moment you start up an active real estate trade among yourselves, we moneyed men will be encouraged by your activity to take a hand ourselves. Try it, and see if Eastern money will not flow in your direction mighty fast."

Wagon Works Burned.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Fire in Carthage destroyed the factory of the Carthage wagon works, a two-story brick building 100 feet wide and 200 feet long. It was totally destroyed. Loss, $25,000.

Evictions and Broken Heads.

DUBLIN, June 22.—Another successful, but difficult, attempt was made to enforce evictions from the Ponsonby estate, at Youghal, to-day. The tenants stoutly resisted the bailiffs, and were aided by the spectators, who tried to prevent the evictors from entering several houses. Some of the resisting tenants and their sympathizers were arrested and the mob attempted to rescue them. The police charged on the crowd with drawn batons, which they used freely. Several of the mob were injured.

FAVORABLE TO ALL CROPS.

The Rainfall of Last Week Benefited All Sections Except the South.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The week ending June 22 has been slightly warmer than usual generally throughout all agricultural regions east of Mississippi, in the central portions of Nebraska and Kansas and on the north and central Pacific coasts. In Texas, and thence northward to Minnesota and Dakota, the average temperature for the week has been slightly below the normal except as stated, also in portions of Kansas and Nebraska. The temperature for the season from Jan. 1 to June 22 differs but slightly from the normal throughout the Southern states, and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The average daily temperature has been from 2 to 3 deg., above the normal in New England, New York and from Texas northward to Dakota. There has been an excess of rain fall for the week in the Ohio, Central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and from the interior of Texas and Louisiana northward to Missouri and Nebraska. More than the usual amount of rain is also reported from Georgia, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New York, while well-distributed showers occurred in the south Atlantic states, Virginia, New England, Minnesota and Dakota. The rainfall for the season continues in excess on the Atlantic coast from New York southward to South Carolina, and from the Missouri valley southward to the west gulf coast. The large deficiency in rainfall previously reported from the Ohio valley and Teneesee has been reduced, and at present the rainfall in this section generally exceeds 70 per cent of the normal, but in Southern Ohio about 60 per cent of the usual rainfall has occurred, while in the northern portions of all the states bordering on the Ohio river, and in Michigan and Wisconsin over 80 per cent of the normal rainfall is reported. In Northwestern Minnesota and North-Eastern Dakota the rainfall for the season has not exceeded 60 per cent of the usual rainfall for that section. The weather was generally favorable for growing crops in all districts except Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, where excessive rains caused some damage to wheat and cotton. Reports from these states show that the crops are growing rapidly and becoming grassy. In the spring wheat region of Minnesota and Dakota all crops were improved by recent rains. In the principal corn states, including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, the weather was favorable, and corn has made rapid growth during the week. In Michigan and Ohio the growth of corn has been retarded owing to continued wet weather. The harvesting of wheat, barley and clover is in progress as far north as the central portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but work has been retarded by frequent rains, and in some sections harvested crops slightly injured by rains. Reports from Kentucky state that the tobacco crop is excellent. The high temperature and general rains in Louisiana were very favorable, and doubtless greatly improved the corn, cane and rice crops. In the east and central portions of the cotton region, all crops are favorably affected; the wheat harvest is about completed, and the crop prospects are reported fine. In Pennsylvania the heavy rains were unfavorable for ripening grain and hay harvesting, although the crop conditions are rapidly improving. All crops were improved in New England, New York and New Jersey, although corn is reported as backward in New York. Numerous showers have slightly delayed the harvesting of the heavy hay crop in Southern New England and the middle Atlantic states.

GERMAN IMPUDENCE.

Kaiser William Sends Teuton Police to Swiss Territory.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, June 22.—The difficulty which has arisen between Germany and Switzerland over the latter's treatment of the police inspector of Mulhausen, Herr Wohlgemuth, is really more serious than anybody has thus far had reason to suppose, and it is now confidently believed that the Swiss federal council will submit to the federal assembly a scheme of national defense entailing a very large vote of funds for putting it into execution. The following extracts from the statement made to the council by Dr. Droz, the Swiss minister of foreign affairs, will suffice to convey an accurate idea of the situation:

"Switzerland," he said, "will under no circumstances whatsoever share with any power the right to police her own territory. If the measures which Germany has thought fit to take are to be directed against our country, we declare beforehand that we regard them as wholly unjustified. The discussion, which up to the present time has been unofficial, is closed; hence I am unable to give you any further details of the situation."

In conclusion, Dr. Droz appealed to the assembly to support the council and decide upon measures to the end of maintaining the dignity, honor and integrity of the confederation. The speech of the foreign minister was received with great applause. The gist of the whole matter is, that in the event of war with any European power, Germany will show not the slightest respect for Swiss neutrality, and she is rapidly and clearly making this understood.

SEVENTY MINERS ENTOMBED.

Horrible Fate of Goldseekers in New South Wales.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., June 22.—Seventy miners are entombed in a pit at Newcastle, and it is doubtful whether they can be rescued alive.

Later—The miners who were imprisoned in the pit at New castle have been rescued. Two of them were taken out dead and several were almost overcome by foul vapors, but will recover.

Royalty Recreates.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—The king of Greece and the duke of Sparta departed to-day for Berlin. The czar and the imperial family went to the railway station to bid them farewell. They will visit Hamburg, London and Paris and will then go to Copenhagen, where they will await the queen of Greece. The family will then return to Athens in time for the marriage of the duke of Sparta to Princess Sophie of Prussia.

A Logical Deduction.

Bright Boy—I'm a chip of the old block, ain't I, pa?

Fond Father—Yes, my son.

B. B.—An' you're th' head o' the family, ain't you, pa?

F. F.—Yes, my son.

B. B.—Then you're a blockhead, ain't you, pa?

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Germanic, from Liverpool.

BREMEN—Arrived: Aller, from New York.

PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Wieland, from New York, for Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA — Arrived: Indiana, from Liverpool.

Death of Mrs. Margaret Quinn.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Mrs. Margaret Quinn, aged 101 years, died to-day at her residence. She was born in Ireland.

TWO SONGS.

I.

So sweet, so sweet, she sang, is love,
Lifting the cup to lips that laughed;
Drinking the deep enchantment off,
Fire, spice and honey in the draught.

II.

So sad, so sad, she sighed, is love.
Bitter the lees, and black the art,
That from the deep enchantment wrings
A spell to break a woman's heart.
—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

ROTTING IN THE WRECK.

Hundreds of Corpses Thrown Up by Dynamite Blasts in the Conemaugh Valley.

JOHNSTOWN, June 22.—Dynamiting the wreck was vigorously continued today above the bridge. With nearly every shot bodies were found, but they were so much decomposed that identification was almost impossible. The body of a young lady, supposed to be the daughter of John Linton was recovered this evening. One of the sad sights of the day was the recovery of the body of a woman and an infant lying closely together. The mother was badly burned and decomposed. The baby had evidently been born in the water, and was fairly well preserved, as the flames had not reached it. The part of the mother's head that had escaped burning was almost entirely eaten away by worms. At 4:30 o'clock this evening Jacob Deiler, a laborer from Newark, N. Y., was fatally injured by the falling of a derrick. One of the dynamite shots cut the guy ropes holding the derrick in position, allowing it to fall. Deiler was cut about the head, legs broken and injured internally. Dr. Wakefield, who is in charge of Kernville, said to-day that there was considerable sickness in that place, due to exposure more than to any other cause. The afflicted refuse to go to the hospitals and are being cared for by those whose homes were not carried away. Contractor Flinn said this evening that on Monday he would discharge thirteen time-keepers and 500 men and send to Pittsburg eleven of the hoisting engines he has in use. The men will probably be hired by other contractors, and not permitted to leave here. The fact that nearly all of the saloons in Johnstown, Cambria City, and surrounding boroughs were again in operation, has caused much annoyance to General Hastings, and those in charge of the works. Judge Johnston to-day telegraphed from Ebeneburg, ordering that no intoxicating liquors be sold in any of the boroughs or adjoining township for the present, or until the order is revoked. A refusal to comply with the order will be deemed sufficient grounds for the revocation of license, as well as a refusal of license in future by the court. To-day, while a gang of men were at work removing the debris from a livery stable near the Baltimore & Ohio depot, they

HEARD A FAINT CRY

from a pile of wreckage near by. They set to work, and half an hour later rescued a living cat, which had evidently been imprisoned there since the day of the flood. It was a veritable skeleton, its neck being no thicker than a man's finger. The feline was carried to Red Cross hospital, where it was kindly cared for and christened "Red Cross Flood." It will recover and is attracting much attention. An order was issued to-day suspending all work to-morrow, and the day will be given up to attending religious services and rest. Several of the workmen engaged in clearing out cellars to-day were sickened by the horrible stench, and compelled to quit work temporarily. It has been determined that the Fourteenth regiment now doing guard and police duty will remain here until there is no longer any need for the militia. Twenty-one bodies were recovered to-day. Two were identified as Miss Hannon and Annie Lenhart. Late this evening oil was poured over the piles of wreckage and fires lighted to consume as much as possible by Monday.

STILL IN THE RING.

Gen. Butler Reiterates His Assertion That Admiral Porter Is a Coward.

BOSTON, June 22.—The Herald will print to-morrow a four-column letter from Gen. Butler, in which he produces facts and official records to prove his charges of cowardice against Admiral Porter during the siege of New Orleans which charges were made in a public speech in this city last May, and have been the subject of a long controversy between the two principals.

"The sole question between myself and Porter," says Gen. Butler, "is that he or his flagship and the rest of the mortar fleet sail away from the neighborhood of the forts where they were stationed by Farragut, down to the head of the passes, or out to sea, and remained there for a considerable time, till Porter believed it safe to return to the forts."

Admiral Porter has been quoted as saying that one officer did run away,