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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—For Wisconsin: Fair, followed by light rains; stationary temperature, southeasterly winds. For Minnesota: Light rain; warmer; southerly winds. For Dakota: Fair, followed Tuesday by light rain; stationary temperature; variable winds. For Iowa: Showers; warmer; southeasterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	30.14	68	Helena	29.91	80
Duluth	30.14	68	Ft. Totten	....	84
La Crosse	30.24	68	Ft. Sully	29.90	76
Huron	29.98	78	Minnedosa	29.74	74
Moorhead	30.06	66	Calgary	29.68	56
St. Vincent	29.94	76	Edmonton	29.56	76
Bismarck	29.90	80	Q'Appelle	29.68	78
Ft. Buford	29.80	84	Medic'e H.	29.70	78
Ft. Custer	29.88	86	Winnipeg	29.90	78

IT IS now Dr. HARRISON, by virtue of Princeton college.

RUSSELL HARRISON is to go to Paris and see how an American prince will size up.

THE longest day in the year, so far as daylight is concerned, was passed several days ago, but the hot days have not got along.

MASSACHUSETTS has sent a rifle team from its militia to England to show the Britishers how to shoot. No doubt is felt that they will need another banquet and feathers on their return.

SOME experiments have been made in Germany in grafting black people with white skins, but the race question cannot be settled in this way, as the skin is said to turn black after a time.

IF THE president decides to take a chaplain on his Sunday aquatic excursions, the question is raised as to whether he would have to take his religion along, as now. He might leave it with QUAY or BLAINE. They haven't very much.

IT MAY be credited that the Republicans think they are happy over the election of BRICE as chairman of the national committee and their assurance that CLEVELAND will be the nominee for president in 1892, but the persistency with which they insist that they are hilarious is calculated to excite suspicion.

THE men who manage the GRANT monument fund in New York are confident that a monument will really be built. They remember that the WASHINGTON monument was built in the century, that the Cologne cathedral was seven or more centuries in building, and a Grecian canal was seventeen centuries in construction.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON lives not very far from the Indiana home of the president, and is on familiar terms with him. He fixes on Oct. 27 as the probable date of the extra session of congress, as they would not dare to have it meet until the new states swell the Republican vote. He thinks the speaker will come from his district.

OUT of a class of forty graduates from the Boston Dental college the other day there was one young lady, and she was far ahead of any man in all the acquirements of the profession. People do not often go to dentists for amusement, but there would be far less effort to stay away if there were a soft, gentle, dextrous hand of a woman, guided by tender, sympathetic eyes, to mitigate and relieve the aching dentals.

TWO MEN in New York have been shocked by an electrical current said to be the same that is to kill the murderers under the law. As it didn't quite kill these two men, it is feared that it will leave the work incomplete in the official case. There is the difference in the latter that the insulation would be more complete, and the apprehension would nearly do the work. It is safe to wager that electricity will kill.

CONGRESSMAN JOE CANNON, of Illinois, is confident that he can come in as speaker between REED, of Maine, and MCKINLEY, of Ohio, chiefly by virtue of his more moderate, Western views on the tariff. He would not dispense with the internal revenue, but cut down a good deal on the tariff, especially sugar. He represents the politicians of his party generally in pronouncing civil service reform a bother and nuisance in rewarding the faithful. That sort of CANNON will be apt to make some racket in the Republican lines.

REPUBLICANS have always seemed to enjoy saying mean things about R. B. HAYES, the Ohio poultry grower. Democrats have had no occasion to admire him, but it is difficult to see much difference between him and BEN HARRISON, except that the latter has more of the bighead. The great St. Louis Republican paper says of the probable candidacy of FORAKER that the Republicans of Ohio gave HAYES a third term, "and what was not too good for HAYES ought not to be too good for anybody." That is the way they will talk about HARRISON after a while. Some will not even wait till his term is out.

THERE does not seem to be any very imperative reason for sending the young Indians of the West down to Virginia and Tennessee to attend school; and in view of the dungeon and other intellectual devices at Hampton, it may be suspected that Western institutions are quite as able to accelerate the aboriginal aptitudes in the most hopeful directions. No great headway has been made in developing scientists and high art scholars of Indians. One of the leading colleges in the East was founded more than a hundred years ago as an Indian school, and has usually had trouble to secure at reasonable rates the two or three Indian students needed to hold the endowment. But the new stock of Indians coming on will have little of the savagesin them, and can be tamed and taught.

IN ADDITION to the personal effects of the female part of the WANAMAKER family brought from Europe duty free in thirty-three trunks and forty-five cases, there were fifty-seven cases, or two carloads of articles for the furnishing of the new house in Washington, described as "the choicest the French connoisseurs could purchase in Europe." Republican simplicity requires this investment, no doubt, even if it is not exactly in the line of encouraging American industry. Still, it looks a little queer for the chiefs of a party whose first principle is to patronize home productions—that is, in its platforms—to hurry away to the old country for pretty much everything.

MERRIAM PARK EXTENSION.

THE GLOBE regrets that more rapid progress is not being made in the effort to secure the bonus that is necessary to assure the extension of the Selby avenue cable line to Merriam Park. In view of the fact that the contract provides that only one fare shall be paid over both lines, it does seem to us that every one interested in the extension of this line should contribute as generously as his means will allow. The GLOBE has advocated, and still advocates, the organization of rival companies, but in this particular instance persons along the line of the proposed improvement would be more benefited by having the line owned and operated by the present street railway company, because they can probably build it cheaper than any one else, and to the patrons of the line who wish to come down into the city there would be a saving of one fare. We express the hope that all those interested in the construction of this line will see that it is to the interest of the city in general, and to their individual interest in particular, to come forward promptly and aid to the extent of their ability in the construction of this line.

In this connection the GLOBE takes the liberty to suggest that this is a propitious time for our real estate men to inaugurate a concerted movement for the building of cable and electric motor lines to all our suburban and interurban districts. If they cannot make satisfactory terms with Mr. LOWRY's company, let them open the way for other companies that are ready and willing to put their money into these improvements. By pursuing this course we can soon have a real estate boom that will count for something.

NORTH DAKOTA SENATORS.

Dakota possesses more than local interest for several reasons. In common with the other new states, it will have two seats to fill, and that is an event almost unknown except in the admission of states. But the exceptional interest grows out of the familiarity to the general eye of the conspicuous candidates. It is not recorded that the Republicans alone will have the disposal of these, but that is the assumption of the veteran politicians who are apparently parceling out the positions. The indications and information render it a great deal more than a strong probability that a combination has been formed between the ex-governors, ORDWAY and PIERCE, to take the honors and responsibility upon themselves. The only obstacles in the way seemed to be the location of both at Bismarck and the aspirations of Gen. ALLEN. The latter has apparently been enticed to divert himself with the executive station for a time, and defer national conspicuity for a season. The geographical feature is being relieved by the migration of ORDWAY in a patriarchial way, with his flocks, and herds and penates, from the turbid waters of the Missouri to the prolific valley of the Red. It is a pathetic picture, presented in the hegira of the venerable patriot. He is looking for a location for his immaterialized bovines. Fargo will not have him, as it has ALLEN and other statesmen to be provided for. Then he follows the swelling waters down to Grand Forks, and the gates are shut in his face, as it wants the capital and asks no more. This is the case at Devil's Lake also, and the wearied patriarch is reported as finding Walsh only as available. It is notable that North Dakota apparently owes its good fortune, in the present citizenship of ALLEN, ORDWAY and PIERCE, entirely to the result of the presidential election. With rare prescience they foresaw the present exigency and reached conclusions to abide, resume or establish local residence. They are all amiable gentlemen of dignified presence, and perhaps the people will feel grateful to them for kindly arranging matters for them.

THE COLORED CITIZENS.

So far, the only thing that President HARRISON has done in the way of defining a policy for his administration is a surprise, in that it exceeds everything that the CLEVELAND administration attempted in that direction, and is surely out of harmony with all previous Republican declarations and deliverances on the subject. We refer to his attitude toward the negro race. If there is anything more clearly than another that the president has determined upon, it is to ignore the claim of the negro to social equality; and to that end he is taking particular pains to circumscribe the colored man's political sphere. He announces that the administration will respect the civil and political rights and privileges which have been conferred upon the colored people, and will protect them in the enjoyment of all that is guaranteed by the constitution. But he also asserts with equal positiveness that this government shall remain under the absolute control of the white man, and that the negro can only be rewarded for his political services to the Republican party by appointment to such obscure offices that will disable him from ever becoming a competitor for social distinction, and will forever discourage him from attempting to remove the barriers of race prejudice. That there may be no mistaking his views on the purposes of his administration in regard to this matter the president himself set the example of cleaning out the colored help from the White house as soon as he moved into it, and has sedulously avoided giving recognition to the claims of colored men who have been applicants for office.

To a casual observer this looks to be the grossest ingratitude on the part of the president and his administration, for in the last presidential contest Gen. HARRISON received the solid support of the colored voters, and in some of the pivotal states their vote was sufficient to turn the scale in his favor. The total negro vote in Indiana is more than HARRISON'S majority in that state last fall, and probably the same is true of New York. And yet, as a matter of justice to the president, we are free to admit that while his action in this particular bears the semblance of ingratitude, he is still pursuing the wisest policy that could be adopted. In all reality, the race problem is the most serious question in American politics to-day, and admits of but one solution. We may indulge in beautiful theories about universal human equality, but when we come right down to it as a practical question we find that but one race was ever designed to rule one government. The experiment of commingling the blood of separate races or combining their energies in the control of a single government has disgracefully failed wherever and whenever it has been attempted. We have only to glance at the sunken and degraded condition of the Central and South American states to find the natural and inevitable result of the experiment of equalizing distinct races. It is strictly in accordance with the natural and supreme law of humanity that the pale-faced conquerors who invaded the American wilderness and founded the brightest and best civilization that ever blessed the earth shall forever retain supremacy here. And it is probably in obedience to this fundamental principle that the president is shaping the policy of his administration.

A CONCERT PAVILION.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I was forcibly impressed with your editorial suggestion in to-day's GLOBE in relation to the establishment of June musical festivals as a permanent feature of our summer attractions. Independent of the pleasure to be derived from these festivals and their educational advantages, they will really be a bigger advertisement for the Northwest than the ice carnivals were. June is a better month than January to exhibit the beauties of our Minnesota climate and scenery. Whoop it up, Mr. Editor. CITIZEN.

St. Paul, June 24.

The above is from a gentleman well known in the banking circles of our city, and one who has shown a readiness to assist in promoting public enterprises. Encouraged by his indorsement of our suggestion, we proceed to further advocate the scheme to inaugurate June festivals in the Twin Cities as a permanent summer attraction. A musical festival association can be organized just as the carnival association was, and we are confident can be made even more successful than was that unique, yet praiseworthy enterprise. In this connection we would suggest the building of a concert pavilion here in St. Paul. The proposition to erect an auditorium building fell through because of the costliness of the structure and the improbability of ever getting a return on the money invested. A concert pavilion can be built for one-tenth the cost of an auditorium, and will be a source of profit to the owners from the beginning.

ONLY WAITING.

Two historic characters lie at death's door—one a woman, the other a man. Yet both of them have figured conspicuously in American history; and, while neither has been prominently before the country within recent years, still, the death of either will be felt as a personal loss by the entire American people. A single illustration of Mrs. HAYES' positive nature and strength of character was furnished during her occupancy of the White house, when the president was so frequently spoken of as her husband. Under our constitution the president is the ruler of the nation; yet, by universal consent, she was awarded the honor of being the ruler of the president. Nor did this allusion to her supremacy ever convey the idea that she was vixenish, or even too self-assertive. It was simply a testimony to her superior intellectual strength, and to the queenly qualities of the woman.

In the days of his active political career SIMON CAMERON exhibited a force of character that but few American statesmen have possessed. He was constituted for rulership, and he knew it. No Highland chief ever wielded more autocratic sway over his clan than did SIMON CAMERON over the Republican party of Pennsylvania. And, true to the instincts of his imperious nature, when he resigned political power he named his own son as his successor.

But the life work of these two historic figures is done. Mrs. HAYES is stricken with paralysis, Gen. CAMERON has succumbed beneath the weight of nearly a century of years, and together they are waiting until the shadows are a little longer grown to take their final departure.

THEY ARE TOGETHER.

The attempt of the Republicans to find lack of harmony and spirit in the Democracy of Ohio on the tariff question does not develop any visible success. The Plaindealer, the Democratic organ at Cleveland, where there would be weakness on this line if anywhere, says the Democrats are a unit on this subject, and will keep tariff reform to the front until success rewards them. It asserts that the Chinese wall which the Republican prohibitory tariffites are seeking to build around our industries, shutting them in from seeking development in the markets of the world, must be broken down, and the Democrats of Ohio will do their full part. They have been apt scholars in the educational work of the past year or two, and are fully grounded on the platform that unnecessary taxation by tariff is unjust taxation. If Ohio is carried by the Democrats, it will be on this platform.

PROHIBITION QUARTETTE.

There are now but four states in which general prohibitory enactments are sustained. These are Vermont and Maine in the East and Kansas and Iowa in the West. In some others there is local option by counties or municipalities. The two New England states will probably defy the popular deluge, even if the sap all oozes out of the prohibitory tree and its vitality departs. Since the numerous voting on the subject of late has shown that the great majority believe the experiment a failure, there is a growing disposition to secure another vote of the people on the subject in Iowa. It is probable that the Democrats will take ground in their state convention in favor of the repeal of the ineffective law and the substitution of license with severe restraints. As the law was passed by the Republicans and has been indorsed in all their recent platforms, they will be forced to accept the issue. It would make the contest interesting, and probably doubtful.

A PITIFUL APPEAL.

It sounds a little strange to hear the Chicago Tribune suggest that the investigation of the CRONIN murder will have to cease because the fund is exhausted. Voluntary contributions are solicited to enable the authorities to continue the investigation, and the idea is held out that unless these contributions are forthcoming the murderers will be permitted to escape, and the crime go unavenged.

We had an impression that the murder occurred within the limits of the state of Illinois. We were also of the impression that there was a criminal code in operation in that state, and that ample provision was made for the arrest and punishment of the offenders against the state laws. If we are correct in these impressions, we fail to see the necessity for a private fund to carry on the investigation in the CRONIN case. If the Illinois state authorities haven't the grit to prosecute the case, let them say so, and we will send Judge EGAN down to help them out. Or, if there isn't money enough in the Illinois state treasury to pay the expense of an investigation, then let the fact be announced, and St. Paul will foot the bills. But if the people of Illinois have any pride in their state, and any confidence in their state government, then, in the name of heaven, stop this beggarly appeal for money to help out this investigation. It is the duty of the state to make the investigation, and no stone should be left unturned to ferret out the perpetrators of the dastardly crime, no matter what the cost may be.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

The general impresssion that England had such an armament that its supremacy upon the seas could hardly be challenged is rudely assailed by the statement of Rear Admiral SCOTT that its naval equipment is inferior, and in fact nearly worthless. He insists that the practical tests at Alexandria were convincing that the English system of gun construction is unsound, but this is not likely to be realized until the disastrous fact is developed in a great war. The immense guns, he thinks, will not survive a few full charges, and all those over twenty tons will be found practically worthless. This is not calculated to produce complacency in the English mind, in view of the magnificent armament Russia is preparing on the Black sea. If England should fail to hold its position as the great naval power, a good deal of surprising history might be made without exciting enthusiasm with English historians.

STATE SENTIMENT.

The "ghoulish glee" shown by the St. Paul Pioner Press in its unjust attacks on Mr. Sabin should receive severe condemnation. When a journal cannot confine itself to legitimate news it is in a bad way.—Northfield News.

The St. Paul GLOBE scores the jury in the Blatz murder trial at St. Paul in no very gentle manner. The GLOBE has just come out first best in a libel suit and feels its oats, but it has good reason to inquire why the jury in this case should have disagreed.—Motley Register.

"Cold storage" is liable to become a classic expression in North Dakota politics, from the fact that ex-Gov. Ordway, who is a candidate for United States senator, is making his canvass under the guise of establishing cold storage companies in the different towns.—Fergus Falls Journal.

This species of the genus Republican is making life a burden to Secretary Windom, who has all he can do to restrain the president's desire to issue a ukase declaring Minnesota outside the pale of the Union. Davis and Washburn are at loggerheads over the "kid." Washburn was the "kid's" candidate. He wants to pay his political debts in fat political offices. Mr. Davis has a little respect for his state left and opposes the advancement of these presuming youths.—Duluth News.

The St. Paul GLOBE scores a big point in winning the recent noted Hertogs case, and indicates that the GLOBE never hits wide of the mark when it goes into a deal that concerns the moral welfare of the public at large. It is generally on hand with positive proof whenever emergency demands, and it never takes a back seat for the best of 'em. The GLOBE keeps fully abreast of the times, and when you catch it napping it will be a pretty cold day.—Gaylord Hub.

Some time ago the St. Paul GLOBE ventilated a certain milliner of Minneapolis, who, the paper claimed, was a procuress. This enraged the French madame and a libel suit against the GLOBE was the result. The trial came off last week and the jury's verdict was in favor of the GLOBE. This indicates a healthful public sentiment; that the people are with the great daily that dares lay bare the iniquities of society, enabling the police officers to better perform their whole duty. The GLOBE was right, and what is still better, the people say so.—Mankato Democrat.

PINAFORE PRATTLE.

Teacher—What is the memory?

Tommy—It is the faculty—the faculty—

"That's right. Go on."

"It is the faculty with which—with which we forget things."—Texas Siftings.

Enamored Youth—Your father seems worried about something to-night?

Sweet Girl—Yes, poor pa has so many business cares.

Little Brother—That ain't it. He's mad because the big dog he bought didn't come.—New York Weekly.

Tommy (studying history)—It must be dreadful to send people to Siberia.

Pa—It is, my son. Their lot is sad indeed.

"I suppose that's why it is called Sigh-beria."—Texas Siftings.

Visiting Aunt—Ah, Johnnie, I am very glad to have your mother tell me that you are such a good little boy. Of course you know where all good little boys will go?

Johnnie—Yes, ma'am!

V. A.—Well, tell me?

J.—Their papas will take 'em to the circus.—Boston Budget.

Bobby (to his sister)—Is Mr. De Lunkhead, your beau, a judge of fine arts?

Sister—A very good judge, Bobby. But why do you ask?

Bobby—Oh, he told me last night that he was going to get the man who painted your portrait to paint his house. Drake's Magazine.

WHAT WILD WITS SAY.

"Be like the tree that covers with flowers the hand that shakes it."—Puck.

Young people who have courted in society go on bridal trips to see how they like each other.—New Orleans Picayune.

She—All extremely bright men are awfully conceited, anyway. He—O, I don't know; I'm not.—Harvard Lampoon.

Tubbs (recounting his experiences at a musicale a few evenings previous)—They did not even ask me to sing. Miss Whitelye (placidly)—You've sung there before, haven't you? Tubbs—Yes, once. Why? Miss W.—O, nothing.—Columbia Spectator.

Editorial Courtesy—Mrs. Quillpen—Dearest, have you replied to the invitation to Mrs. Bloodgood's reception?

Mr. Quillpen—No; she didn't inclose a stamp—Burlington Free Press.

Johnny Dumpsey (with inflated paper bag)—S'h-h! See me bust this bag by grandma's ear.

Grandma (after the explosion, placidly laying her knitting in her lap and looking toward the door)—Come in.—Burlington Free Press.

Jiggers—I nevah did like that fellow Smart, don't you know.

Riggers—Nor I either. He's a beastly cad. Talks like a gentleman, too.

Jiggers—Yes; but what a deuced affectation it is, too, you know.—Cincinnati Gazette.

A Bar to Osculation.—Papa—Young Smithers didn't stay so late as usual last night.

Laura—No; he wasn't feeling well. He had a sore tooth.

Papa—Front tooth, eh?

Laura—Y-yes, sir.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SINGULARITIES.

A calf with three horns is a recent curiosity at Lenox, Io.

From Bucksport, Me., it is reported that a cat is sitting on a nest of eggs which a hen had deserted.

Lou Allen Sprint, a Baltimore child of three and one-half years, is assisting at church entertainments and astonishing people by her proficiency on the piano.

The natural gas question must be getting serious in Indiana if a farmer cannot go out on his porch and light his pipe without setting all out of doors and the water well on fire, as occurred near Noblesville a day or two ago.

A mouse attracted no little attention in the window of a Danbury, Conn., merchant. The little fellow ran about among the goods, and climbed up to the top of the large show window and curtains, catching flies. He has made the window his abode for several weeks, and keeps the flies away in the most approved manner.

A Newfoundland dog in California, which lost its master, was found no less than three different times trying to dig open his grave. After the last visit, according to the San Francisco Bulletin, the body, for some reason or other, was disinterred and the dog, upon snifting the coffin, took to the woods and thereafter refused all food.

Twin girls, weighing together only five pounds eleven ounces, were born in New York a few days ago. The smaller one weighed two pounds eight ounces. The attending physician, in his report to the bureau of vital statistics, said that "the babies were healthy, possessed of good lungs, and pleasant in appearance."

MEN OF MARK.

The price asked for Dickens' house, near Rochester, is £7,000.

Cal Brice's election is considered in Ohio to mean Whitney and not Cleveland for the presidential candidate.

One of the most eminent Russian composers is a general in the army, Cesar Cui. He has written several operas.

John Anton Wolf Grip, the new minister to the United States from Sweden and Norway, is a remarkable shot with a revolver.

Gen. Mahone is understood to be working hard for the Republican nomination for governor of Virginia, and will probably get it.

The late D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby") left among his unpublished writings a novel called "The Demagogue."

The Prince of Wales has engaged the Empire theater for the special entertainment of the Shah of Persia, the cost of the monopoly being £500.

Corporal Tanner's salary is $7,000, but, with his pension of $864 and the salaries of his daughters, his family draws $8,384 from the government.

John D. Rockfeller, the Standard Oil millionaire, is the head of a syndicate which is said to have bought up all the Detroit brick manufactories.

Labouchere condemns the colored dress coat, and advocates as an evening garment "a loose blouse instead of a dress coat and open waistcoat."

Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian patriot, complains that his incarceration at Ceylon is killing him. The climate is too damp, and he is tortured with rheumatism.

Ulysses S. Grant Jr. has again made his appearance in Wall street, his identity being concealed from the general public in the "Co." attached to the name of a small stock brokerage firm.

CUNNUBIALITIES.

Four elopements in one week are chronicled in a town of 4,000 inhabitants in Kentucky.

The knot was tied in two and a half minutes by the watch at a recent wedding at Oleans, N. Y.

A groom of seventy and a bride of seventeen was one of the strange sights to be seen at a recent wedding at Chillicothe, O.

It is said that on the inside of a ring owned in Atchison, Kan., is engraved the following: "T. and H., betrothed April, 1884; divorced May, 1888."

The long-mooted problem, "Is Marriage a Failure?" has at last been definitely settled by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. His congratulatory dispatch to Mr. Gillum at his wedding, ran: "To be engaged to the girl you love is happiness; but to marry her is heaven."

A man in Detroit is suing for a divorce from his wife because she is baldheaded. She kept the fact from him for some months, and he was happy. Finally he discovered the fatal truth by peeping over the transom, and seeing her without her beautiful bronde wig.

CURIOSITIES OF MARRIAGE.

Goethe said he married to obtain respectability.

Wycherly, in his old age, married his servant girl to spite his relations.

The joining of right hands in ancient times had the solemnity and validity of an oath.

There is a story of a man who got married because he inherited a four-post bedstead.

Giving a ring is supposed to indicate the eternity of the union, seeing that a circle is endless.

A man got married because he had bought a piece of silk cheap at a sale and wanted a wife to give it to.

Under the Roman empire marriage was simply a civil contract; hence we read of men "putting away" their wives.

Among the Jews the rule was for a maiden to marry on the fourth and a widow on the fifth day of the week—not earlier.

In Jewish marriages the woman is set on the right, but throughout Christendom her place in the ceremony is on the left.

In a Roman marriage the bride was purchased by the bridegroom's payment of three pieces of copper money to her parents.

The Russians have a story of a widow who was so inconsolable for the loss of her husband that she took another to keep from fretting herself to death.

The custom of putting a veil upon the maid before the betrothal was done to conceal her blushes at the first touch of the man's hand, and at the closing kiss.

Kissing the bride the moment the marriage ceremonial ended, though not now prescribed by the the rubric of the Western churches, formerly was an imperative act on the part of the bridegroom.

The early marriage ceremony among the Anglo-Saxons consisted merely of hand fastening, or taking each other by the hand, and pledging each other love and affection in the presence of friends and relatives.

An old adage thus lays down the proper days for wedlock:

"Monday for wealth, Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all:
Thursday for crosses, Friday for losses, Saturday no luck at all."

EVENING MELANGE.

They say the Eiffel tower is a very small affair compared with the steepness of board and lodging in Paris.

"Please acknowledge the re-seat" was what the tailor wrote when he sent back a pair of trousers that he had mended.

A Henry George party has been established in South Dakota. As cyclones are apt to blow away almost everything in Dakota at any moment, it is thought that the only thing it is safe to tax is land.

A man at Port Huron, Mich., who has sold the city seventeen acres of land to be added to the cemetery, has inserted in the deed the curious proviso that no liquors shall be sold on the premises.

The sultan will hereafter keep cool while sitting in state, as a system of fans, worked by a shaft from the rear, can be set in motion when he desires. The power behind the throne will be a muscular Turk, who turns the crank.

The pay of a New York alderman is more than the pay of an assemblyman. An assemblyman gets $1,500 a year and mileage, while an alderman gets $2,000 a year. The assemblyman gets passes on the railroads, while the alderman can get a pass on the elevated and street car lines.

The Congregationalist reports that one of the quaint old Scotch preachers in Edinburgh recently used this phrase in his prayer: "O Lord, bless those who are at home, unable to be present; those who might be here if they would: bless the poor and bless the rich, who after their funerals will be poor!"

The Marquis of Queensberry has not a seat in the house of lords. He is not a peer of Great Britain, but of Scotland only, and, owing to his broad principles in regard to religion, the Scotch peers did not elect him as a representative of their body in the British upper house. This privilege would have been his as a matter of course, as his rank is very high in the Scotch nobility.

A Georgian relates the following story of a queer delusion under which one of his uncles labored: "My uncle was a farmer and a wealthy man. When the war broke out he enlisted and fought bravely to the end. He had not been home six months when the strange fancy seized him that there was a small drum on the top of his head and that he would never more have peace. He was sent to a private insane asylum. Except for this peculiar idea he was apparently as sane as you or I, and his convertation on any topic but this was rational. Finally the physicians hit upon a happy idea. They told my uncle they would perform a surgical operation and take the drum out. So they had a miniature drum made, and one of them kept it in the palm of his hand, where the patient could not see it. They then cut the sealp on the top of his until the blood came, and the physicians pretended to draw out the drum through the top of his head, stitching the wound after doing so.

FEMININE JOCULARITIES.

There is nothing in the language of flowers so eloquent as a pair of pressed tulips.

A wife must be one of two things to her husband. She must either be his crown of glory or his crown of thorns.

Smith—Miss Jones is a self-possessed young woman. Brown—Very; but she won't be much longer. She's engaged to be married.

Caller—Is your mother at home, little boy? Little boy—No, ma'am. Caller—Ahem! Do you know whether her new bonnet is in?

How much misery would be saved if some ladies would only discover that whatever their forte may be it is not the piano forte.

She—And will you always love me? All the livelong day? He—Ye-es, I guess so. You'll give me a chance to stop for meals, I suppose?

Minnie—I feel so awfully stupid today. My head feels heavy as lead. Mamie—Why don't you take off some of your hair, dear, and lighten it?

Merriman—Do you know why marriage is a failure? Graves—No. What is the reason? Merriman—The bride never marries the best man.

Maude—Papa says I look frightfully in this bonnet. Do I frighten you, dear? Ethel (rather jealous)—Frighten me? No, indeed, I'm no coward.

"My dear friend, I am in despair. Alma's heart is as hard as steel." "Suppose you try it with diamonds; they are harder than steel, you know."

Young man—You are older than I am and I want to ask you a question. Does a woman always mean what she says? Old man—Always—that is if she's married.

It is estimated that some women carry forty or fifty miles of hair about on their heads. Forty or fifty miles without a switch is a good long distance from an 'air line.

De Baggs—Yellowly, I understand, is going to marry a rich girl. De Caggs—Ah! Is she beautiful? De Baggs—Beautiful! Of course she is beautiful. Didn't I say she is rich?

Featherhead—Miss Quickwit, if I were to ask you to marry me what would you say? Miss Quickwit (who despises dudes)—Say, sir? I should say that nothing in the world could induce me to do it. He didn't ask.

Society girls are carrying all sorts of trinkets and blessed things for charms. If they are going out for an evening, however, the powder rag makes a useful charm, and makes the one who uses it charming.

Husband (to wife in full evening dress)—My stars! Is that all you are going to wear? Wife (calmly)—All except the flowers. Which of these clusters would you select? Husband, (resignedly)—The biggest.

"I always look out for No. 1," remarked a selfish fellow who had just married a red-headed widow. "Well, you needn't worry yourself about it any longer," she replied significantly. "No, I will look out for you hereafter."

Mr. Winks (solemnly)—A noted physician says that deadly bacteria lurk in bank notes, and many diseases, especially small-pox, are spread that way. Mrs. Winks—Mercy on us! Give me all you have, right off. I've been vaccinated, you know.

First Vassar student—Did you hear why poor Elvira has been suspended? Second ditto—No, dear. First V. S.—For surreptitiously nursing a doll during class time. Perfectly scandalous isn't it? Second ditto—O, well, the poor dear is engaged, don't you know.

The tired-looking little schoolma'am had been obliged to give up. She had to remain away from her duties and summon a physician. "Your liver is out of order," said he gravely. "Out of order!" she repeated in a mechanical tone. "Stay after school for fifteen minutes and lose your recess for the remainder of the week."

"I thought, Henry," said the wife reproachfully as her husband stumbled in about midnight rather the worse for wear, "I thought that you were not going to drink any more." "This'er lasht time, m'dear." "Yes, but you said before it was the last time." "Did I shay sho before?" "You did." "Guessher mus' a bin drunk then—hic—and forgot er 'bout it."

Mrs. R.—Why, professor, what is the matter? Prof. Von Spelchen (angrily)—Madame, I spend von hour und von half dis morning to exblain to der young lady vot is der difference between von whole rest and von half rest, and she still take der half rest ven I say der whole rest! Mrs. R.—Why, Elsie, I am surprised. Why don't you do as the professor tells you; you know you have plenty of time.

Wisdom Worsted by Wool.

To the Editor of the Globe.

It is better in these days to be a woolen manufacturer than a Catholic university; so far, anyway, as the interests of either may depend on the construction of federal laws by the honorable the secretary of the treasury. If a maker of woolens finds the plain letter of the law operating to his disadvantage, he finds no difficulty in persuading the secretary to construe it as he wishes it were. If a Catholic university wishes to secure teachers abroad and bring them here under mutually satisfactory arrangements as to pay, the pliant secretary resumes his rigid official virtue and holds that the exact letter of the law must control. To illustrate: Section 242 of the tariff act of 1883 provides a rate for woolen cloths. Section 243 provides a lesser rate for flannels "and all manufactures composed wholly or in part of worsted." Another act of congress prohibits the bringing to this country of persons under contract for service except certain specified classes, which do not include teachers or clergymen. The woolen manufacturers wished a construction that would take worsteds out of section 243 and class them with woolen cloths under the preceding section. The Catholic university at Washington wished to engage instructors abroad to take service in its schools. In the one case Secretary Windom complacently determines that congress did not know its own mind; that though it said it didn't, it really meant that worsteds should be classed as woolens and he transfers worsteds bodily from section 243 and the lower rate, to section 242 and a nearly double rate. In the other case the secretary recovers his perpendicular; observes that the law is a very serious and rigid matter; that he is only an executive officer to obey, and not to make or unmake law; and that, regrettable as it is, the university must depend on the "home market" for its instructors, for the law will not permit their being engaged abroad and brought here for service.

Is it because the officers of the university lacked the acumen of the woolen men, and did not make a proper construction of the contract labor law a pre-election bargain? Respectfully,

P. J. SMALLEY.

Caledonia, Minn., June 23, 1889.

Settled Out of Court.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 24.—The long-standing litigation among the stockholders of the Royal Baking Powder company was ended to-day by a settlement out of court, Joseph C. Hoagland buying the interest of William Zigler for $250,000.

VIOLATED THE LAW.

The Rock Island Must Cancel Its Contracts With Knights of Pythias.

It Offered Some Inducements Designed to Evade the Interstate Law.

One Man Lacking in the Union Pacific Board of Arbitration.

The Interstate Commission Files a Decision in the Sawyer Case.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Last week some of the Southwestern roads filed a complaint with Chairman Walker, of the Interstate Commerce Railroad association, alleging that the Rock Island had, by offering inducements, secured contracts for the transportation of bodies of Knights Templar from Kansas points to Washington, D. C., on the occasion of their triennial conclave next October. The executive board decided to-day that the offering of such extra inducements was discrimination between persons participating in the same excursion, and recommended that the Rock Island procure the cancellation of its contracts.

NOT YET NAMED.

The Third Member of the Union Pacific Arbitration Board Is Lacking.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—The work of forming a board of arbitration to adjudicate the matters between the Union Pacific railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was resumed this morning. Manager Baldwin will represent the company and Chairman Vroman the engineers, and they will decide upon the third man. The board is to consist of three members. Manager Baldwin and Chairman Vroman submitted a list of names from which to choose the third, yet the third man has not been named. It is reported that Gen. John C. Cowin is a favorite among the engineers for the third place.

IT WAS A MISTAKE.

Chairman Cooley Decides the Sanger Case in Favor of the Southern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The interstate commerce commission to-day, in an opinion by Chairman Cooley, decided the case of Maj. J. P. Sanger against the Southern Pacific company, lessee of the Central Pacific railroad, and the Union Pacific Railway company. The complainant, an inspector general of the United States army, having been ordered from San Francisco to Fort Leavenworth, desired to purchase transportation for his family to Fort Leavenworth and to New York city. It appears that he misapprehended statements made to him by the agent at San Francisco, and understood that he must buy tickets to Ogden, and there obtain of the Union Pacific agent other tickets, for the balance of the respective journeys; and also that through tickets would not be sold to him—the commission finds that the agents of the railroad companies acted with entire good faith, and without intention to defraud or mislead. That the complainant would have purchased through tickets had he known that he could obtain them, or that a greater price would be charged if he did not do so. The commission holds that a misapprehension under which a party has paid for one journey in two sections, whereby the cost of the transportation has been made more than it would have been had a through ticket been purchased, may lawfully be corrected by return of the excess, though the carriers were without fault and only charged for each portion of the journey the regular rates. And it recommends that the carriers restore to complainant the sum paid in excess of the through fares.

President Van Horne's Scheme.

President of the Canadian Pacific railroad W. C. Van Horne and Thomas Skinner, of New York, arrived in the city Sunday evening, in company with J. J. Hill. They came through from a trip to the Pacific coast. It is understood that Mr. Van Horne came here in connection with the opening of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad, in which he is a heavy stockholder. The road has been actually in operation for some time, but July 1 traffic will begin running from Duluth and points west to Sault Ste. Marie over its own tracks for the whole distance. This road is is practically a portion of the Canadian Pacific system, and will be run in connection with it on a transcontinental basis. The "affiliation," as Marvin Hughitt calls it, between the Manitoba and Central Pacific roads, taken in this connection may prove of great benefit or of great detriment to St. Paul, depending entirely upon the future actions of the Manitoba road. It must be apparent that traffic can be brought either from the East or West right across the continent by means of the Canadian Pacific, Manitoba and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic roads without touching St. Paul at all. The rate from the East to Duluth via this new road is the same as via the Soo to St. Paul, and freight can be shipped west from the former point just as from the latter. The growing Montana coal trade will doubtless help Duluth much more than St. Paul