THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Indications—For Wisconsin: Fair; westerly winds; stationary temperature in eastern, slightly warmer in western portion. For Iowa: Fair; warmer, except in extreme southeast portion stationary temperature; westerly winds, becoming variable. For Minnesota: Generally fair; westerly winds; slightly warmer. For North Dakota: Fair; variable winds; slight changes in temperature in western portion, warmer in eastern portion. For South Dakota: Fair; variable winds; a slight rise in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul....	30.32	−8	Helena....	30.36	2
Duluth....	0.2	−4	Ft. Totten.	.....	....
La Crosse.	30.34	0	Ft. Sully.	30.42	−4
Huron....	30.42	−8	Minnedosa	30.40	−26
Moorhead.	30.34	−8	Calgary....	30.58	−8
St. Vincent	30.28	−2	Edmonton.	.....	−2
Bismarck..	30.38	−12	Q'Appelle.	30.52	−22
Ft. Buford.	30.46	−16	Medic'e H..	30.6	−.5
Ft. Custer..	30.44	−6	Winnipeg..	30.32	−28

— Below zero.

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather; stationary temperature.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Tacoma has had no Eastern mails for eight days.

Ashley Mears, the Fargo boy financier, is dead.

Most of Minnesota's railways made money last year.

Five Flathead Indians are drowned in Montana.

Mrs. Moore fails to get a divorce from her husband.

Judge Brown, of the Twelfth Minnesota district, is dead.

A Granite Falls victim of the grip disinherits his family.

Serious charges are made against the civil service commission.

Marcus Johnson is to be collector of internal revenue for Minnesota.

Foraker seems to have proffered an office for a paper known to be a forgery.

Boomers in great numbers are gathering on the borders of the Sioux reservation.

Chief Justice Blake, of Montana, withdraws from the legislative mandamus case.

The Pacific railways, with the exception of the Northern Pacific, are blockaded by snow.

The earth-encircling contest between Misses Bly and Bisland is growing exciting.

Robert McNabb, who forged several checks on the Capital City bank, is captured in Duluth.

Louis Kittleson, a Blair, Wis., boy, raises a postal note to get a pair of shoes, and is arrested.

The treasury surplus has become so low that the purchase of 4 per cents has been temporarily suspended.

W. E. Selement thought it no crime to get even with the Louisiana lottery, but he is sent to Stillwater for a year just the same.

FARWELL'S FIGHT.

President HARRISON has succeeded in stirring up a first-class row among the Illinois politicians by his appointment of a collector of the port at Chicago, and there is also a promise that a ruction of considerable dimensions will be raised in the senate over it. The two Illinois senators had united with the state Republican committee in recommending one candidate. This candidate also had the indorsement of the Republican press of Chicago. But when the president came to make up the Illinois casket of jewels he ignored the favorites of the Illinois senators and appointed as collector of the Chicago port and as revenue collector for that district two gentlemen who not only had not been recommended by Senators CULLOM and FARWELL, but were absolutely objectionable to them. And, to judge from the tone of the Chicago press, the appointees are just as objectionable to the Republican party of Cook county.

The president's action in this matter is not looked upon so much as the exercise of executive independence as it is regarded an act of defiance to the Illinois senators, and is intended to convey to them the meaning that this administration has neither clemency nor respect for those Illinois politicians who undertook to force GRESHAM'S candidacy upon the last national convention. Having won the presidency in spite of their efforts to defeat him, Gen. HARRISON now signifies his purpose to make a horrible example of Messrs. CULLOM and FARWELL in order to deter opposition to his renomination in 1892. Taking this aspect of the fight, it will be interesting to watch further developments. If the president can maintain his position and force the confirmation by the senate of his Illinois appointees, he will have gained his point and virtually have secured his renomination. But if he fails, woe be unto him.

It is stated that Senator FARWELL is fighting mad, and has made up his mind to contest every inch of ground in the senate in his opposition to the confirmation. He has raised that old war cry in the senate which has so often brought senators up standing, the battle cry of senatorial courtesy. This is a good card for Mr. FARWELL, because there isn't a senator but whose corns are trampled upon when the president asserts the right of making appointments without first consulting the senators who are interested in the appointments. It is true the constitution of the United States confers that right upon the president, but the constitution doesn't count for anything in the estimation of a senator when his senatorial prerogative is at stake. It will be all the more interesting, therefore, to watch the outcome of Mr. FARWELL'S fight against the president. If he wins, the plutocrats of the upper branch of congress will be more strongly entrenched in power than before; but if he fails, then farewell for the remainder of this administration to that famous fiction known as senatorial courtesy. The president will be in the saddle; and, divesting ourselves of all partisan feeling in the matter, we say in all sincerity we hope he will be able to keep his seat.

STRAIGHT WORK BEST.

If the Democratic papers in Wisconsin may be credited, there is good reason to anticipate that the accessions to the Democratic list of states this year may include that state. In view of the wild work of the ballot droppers in that excellent state of recent years, such a result seems like the cream of partisan enthusiasm, but there are local circumstances in their favor. The Republicans have passed a law that interferes with the parochial schools where instruction is given in German, which disaffects many German voters, and the state administration is unpopular. But the most encouraging feature in connection with the situation in that state is the evident purpose of the Democrats to do straight party work. A new state committee is in charge, and will make the campaign on unadulterated Democratic principles. This was the policy in that state in early times, and the party felt better and was bigger than it has been since it began to stand around inviting outside factions to get into its band wagon and help make the music. There have been several of the specialty third and fourth parties in that state, and often fusion has been made with the Democrats. Milwaukee affords a palpable illustration of the results of this lowering of the party standards for some immediate advantage. That city, a few years ago, was always good for several thousand Democratic majority. It was one of the strongholds, but it hasn't been that way the past few years. The old 3,000 majority has disappeared. Some special local causes may have had influence, but the party would be stronger and better equipped for usefulness it it had no entanglements with other elements. Dickers with little gangs of hobby riders, or even factions devoted to single worthy, but unduly magnified issues, lead to loss of tone and prestige, and involve some compromise of principle. The need of the situation is not different in Wisconsin from that in Minnesota, Iowa or other states. At the late election in Iowa the Democrats came nearer getting squarely on the Democratic track than they have for a number of years, and they won a dashing victory, if not a sweeping one. Still, immediate success is less important than to get together around the right issues. The demand should ring out from every proclamation of the party for reduction and reform of the tariff and a free and honest ballot. A party success that doesn't mean these can have small worth. If there are any who attempt to lead it away from these lines, they are in the wrong camp.

AN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

Mr. BOOKWALTER'S lecture to the chamber of commerce yesterday morning evidently had a good effect, for immediately following it came the proposition to establish an industrial bureau in this city, which is to be considered at the next meeting of the chamber. We are not prepared to say whether the plan proposed yesterday is the best plan to be adopted; but we do say, without hesitation, that some intelligent and systematic effort should be made to increase our manufacturing industries. What is everybody's business is nobody's, and as long as we proceed with this desultory and spasmodic talk about manufactories and about getting them here, without reducing the whole matter to a system, we will never make any headway. The proper thing to do is to make it somebody's business to take the matter in hand and to push it. It occurs to us that this can be done by establishing such a bureau as is contemplated, and placing it in charge of discreet and enthusiastic boomers. There may be a better plan; and if somebody will suggest it, we will indorse that. But, until a better plan is suggested, we will favor the industrial bureau. The main point is to do something, whatever that something may be.

That was a very pointed comparison Mr. BOOKWALTER made when he referred to our practice of building ice palaces while our Iowa neighbors are engaged in the more appropriate and more useful work of rearing corn palaces. The average immigrant will prefer corn to ice at any season of the year. Having abandoned our ice palace business, why would it not be a good idea to build us a wheat palace every year, and to fill it up with Minnesota dairy products? In that way we could advertise Minnesota to some advantage. The wheat palace should be built here in the city, and then we could open it in connection with the state fair; or if preferable, we could have a wheat carnival in the winter.

But whatever we do, or do not, in the way of advertisements and big shows, there is no conflict of opinion as to our duty in presenting to capitalists the advantages of St. Paul as a manufacturing center. The GLOBE had something to say yesterday about St. Paul's facilities for furniture manufacturing. We now suggest that we have equal facilities for manufacturing woolen goods, and if we give our attention to this there will be no occasion for the Montana wool crop giving us the go-by in the future.

CHICAGO ART.

Just at this time Chicago culture is paying homage to the genius of MILLET. That costly bit of art contradiction known as "The Angelus" is now on exhibition in the Garden City, and there is a great rush to get a glimpse of it. In their excitement to see the famous painting the multitude of Chicago art connoisseurs are tumbling over each other in the scramble, and for the hour the grip, and even the world's fair project are forgotten. The art critics who air their ignorance through the Chicago newspapers say the picture is disappointing, but fail to give the specific reasons for the disappointment. But to one who is familiar with the standard of art culture in Chicago it is easy to imagine them. In the first place, the picture is diminutive in size, the dimensions being 21x25 inches. This is not according to the Chicago idea of greatness. In the opinion of the Silas Laphams of the Garden City, anything to be great must spread itself. When a $5 circus poster covers one side of a barn, they naturally expected to see a $110,000 painting take up the whole front of Lake Michigan. It is easy to imagine, therefore, what a look of disgust must have taken possession of the face of the average Chicago citizen when he looked upon MILLET'S little painting. And then there was nothing in the subject itself to inspire the Chicago pork packer with reverence. If the celebrated artist had converted the little church in the distance into a design for the world's fair building at Chicago in 1892, then there would have been enthusiasm; or if he had even substituted a miniature painting of the auditorium building, Chicago pride would have been gratified sufficiently to evoke a few words of praise for the great picture. Chicago's indifference to MILLET'S work recalls the story of the millionaire senator from Colorado who built a big opera house up at Leadville. About the time the building was approaching completion the senator went up from Denver to inspect it. When he entered the fresco painter was putting a finishing touch to his work by painting a superb bust of SHAKESPEARE just above the entrance. "Whose picture is that?" asked TABOR. "That is WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE," replied the artist. "Who is he?" snapped out the proprietor. "He was the great dramatist and playwright," was the response. "Did he ever do anything for Leadville?" Upon being told that he had not, the Western plutocrat roared, "Then rub him out and put me in his place." Anything to please the Chicago art taste must have a touch of Chicago in it.

FARMERS IN CONGRESS.

A recent address by the head of the farmers' organization in Wisconsin to his constituency insisted that the agricultural interests demanded the election of more farmers to congress. A theory of that sort was advanced out in the Dakotas before the election, and the farmers had about three-fourths of the votes; and yet the nearest approach to a farmer in the delegation from the two states was a superintendent of a bonanza farm. The situation there is not peculiar in the new states. Farmers do not generally discriminate in favor of candidates of their own calling. They could elect farmers in three-fourths of the districts in the West if they chose to do so. As between a glib, persuasive lawyer and a plain, sensible farmer, the former would be apt to carry the most farmer votes. Still, the men who insist upon the selection of a man because he is identified with their distinctive avocation are apt to overestimate the importance of such identity of pursuit. It would be unwise to send a man to congress who lacked the education or adaptation to the situation. He must know about the methods of legislative bodies and the framing of statutes. He should be able to formulate the needs of his constituents in a way to enlist the support of others. The bright farmers' boys who have a liberal education and become public speakers are apt to drift off to the towns and become leading and influential forces in the business ramifications. Most of the men who have won signal distinction in the legal profession have been born and reared on farms. DANIEL WEBSTER was one of this class. His hanging of the scythe in the tree is a familiar incident. But the city-born sons of these farm-reared lawyers and statesmen do not often keep up the reputation of their fathers. They lack the discipline and moral ozone of farm life. A very large portion of the present senators and representatives were reared on farms, and probably look back to the life there as a valuable preparation for the success they have met in their careers. Nearly all the presidents were the products of the country or small towns. It is stated that, of the twenty-three, at least thirteen were sons of farmers or planters, and inured to agricultural labor. Some of them remained farmers all their lives. It would be better if there were a larger infusion of the actively agricultural element in congress, if they were fitted to hold a hand with the professional talkers and those schooled in the methods that give influence and efficiency. There are many farmers qualified for national legislators, but they seldom want to become such.

PARTY RUIN.

Some of the Iowa Republicans, in view of the nomination and assured election of ALLISON senator, indulge in the most dismal forebodings. One of them, in a leading Republican journal, says the senator "will ride into office over the ruins of his party." The party, in fact, is virtually disrupted, as he views it. Reference is had to the fact the Farmers' alliance and labor vote protested earnestly against his election, and the Prohibition convention gave its indorsement to Gov. LARRABEE. An accepted high authority is given for the declaration that no member who votes for ALLISON "will ever again warm a legislative seat," and the Democrats will sweep the state at the next election. All that makes it more desirable that the Republicans should elect ALLISON. It is not an outlook that suggests the dismal or morose to Democrats. Ruins are often interesting, and if ALLISON can effect that conclusion with the Republican party in Iowa, there will be small occasion for grief. Public interests would not suffer.

COLORED PROGRESS.

Prof. PORTER, the census superintendent, states in a recent letter that information he has from Georgia shows that the colored people in that state have considerably more than kept pace in their holdings with the percentage of increase in the aggregate valuation of the state. That is encouraging, but still may not cover any very large facts. Persons who own little may make large percentages of gain with acquisitions that are not ponderous in themselves. The boy who added 100 cents to his dollar made a large per cent, but the total was not great. But the colored people in Georgia seem to have settled down to steady business and been more contented than in some other sections. They have evidently made progress toward good citizenship. Mr. PORTER says he has been urged to extend the scope of the census so as to make a separate showing of the financial and social condition of the colored people in the South. The additional cost would be small, and considerable advantage accrue in evidence of what the negroes are accomplishing.

A CANADIAN SUBSIDY.

As the United States seems to get most of the increase from abroad, the Canadian government contemplates a bounty scheme to stimulate home production. The proposition is to give a free homestead of 100 acres to every family of twelve children with common living parents. It is said that among the French Canadians families of that size are frequent, and even double the number are not very rare. The superintendent of public instruction of the province of Quebec is the twenty-seventh child of the same parents, and one of the parliament officials has eighteen children, and all his eligible relatives average fourteen each. This numerousness is of such long standing that in the French parishes it is the traditional law for the twenty-sixth child to be supported by the parish, the priest taking it. This French population has increased to nearly 4,000,000, and exceeds the English stock. Thousands of them have crowded over into the New England states. In France the family that has more than two or three children is rare and unfashionable. It is probably the English element that the bounty in Canada is designed for.

MARCUS MAKES IT.

Senator WASHBURN continues to close up his ranks. The name of MARCUS JOHNSON went to the senate yesterday. Still there was no mention of Capt. DONAHOWER for marshal. If the patched-up compromise which is reported to have been made between the two Minnesota senators is to hold water, then the name of Capt. DONAHOWER ought to have accompanied Mr. JOHNSON'S. It is possible that Mr. WINDOM'S fine hand has been felt in this business, and the appointment of a marshal is being held back until it can first be ascertained whether the appointee will work in concert with the rest of the official crew who are expected to elect a WINDOM legislature and to hold the state in line for HARRISON in 1892. The fact that Marshal CAMPBELL'S term does not expire for several months yet will give Mr. WINDOM ample time to satisfy himself on this point. So long.

ONE of the publications that gathers electrical news and records the development of appliances for its application says it is the motor on street railways in thirty-one states. The aggregate mileage is put at 645. This will grow immensely this year. Boston alone is credited with twenty-three miles in operation and construction. Cleveland has more miles now in use than any other city, thirty or so; but the Leader says it "is not particularly proud of it." It speaks disparagingly of the lines as affording a place "for trolley wires and free fireworks in the streets." Possibly some broken wire had alarmed the editor or the grip made him pessimistic.

IT WILL not afford the majority of the Western producers much satisfaction if a considerable advance in most food staples does take place in the spring and summer. They will not have much to sell. There will be call for potatoes out in the Pacific, and perhaps some other regions, and it is definitely stated that Russia fell short about 385,000 tons in its wheat exports last year from the year previous, and this shortage is expected to become greater in the next few months. Farmers who have products that they are able to hold are likely to get a good per cent by waiting.

THERE is an election in Salt Lake City next month, and the Gentiles are making the hardest fight they have ever had to gain control of the city. All the campaign methods familiar to the country are in vogue on both sides, with no imputation of corrupt means. Men are brought in from other districts to become residents for the time in order to vote. The Mormons have evidently the most of this class convenient, but the Gentiles are hopeful. The decision some time since that a Mormon could not be naturalized was a black eye to that element, but does not shut out those who have their papers.

MASSACHUSETTS refused to put prohibition in its constitution, but its local option brings the state pretty well up to the restrictive line. All the towns and cities vote on the question at their annual election; and, out of 351 that have so far voted, 288 have refused to grant license. A number of these were large manufacturing towns. It is estimated that four-fifths of all in the state will try no license this year. A new law, in force in May, requires every party licensed to abolish the public bar. The saloons will have to become buffets or restaurants, like the Shoreham.

MAJ. POWELL is doing doubtful service in try to show that the commonplace Indians of the present stripe were the first settlers of this country and were the mound builders. The copper and other implements he credits to the early traders with the Indians. This is a needless breakage of pretty conceits, especially for those who have collections of ancient things taken from mounds. Those refined, nice people that preceded the Indians might as well be left alone.

THE sanitary and medical authorities are reluctant to credit the epidemic with ability to take people off by itself. A recent week in Boston pneumonia had 102, and consumption, bronchitis and heart disease about another hundred, but influenza was not given one. In New York, out of about 700, influenza was allowed nineteen, but in both cities there was a large number of unclassed diseases.

THE administrative tariff bill, reported to the house last week, is simply a clerical measure relating to the modes of operating the law. No matter of policy or party is involved in it, although some Republican papers speak of it as in "fulfillment of the Republican campaign promises." It is a revision of the rules of the business.

THE vice president is not a novice in the business at Washington that is giving him such lucrative success. He is one of the largest stockholders in the Union League club in New York, which nets $60,000 a year or more out of its liquid department. The moral seems to be to charge high prices and secure the patronage of Republican politicians.

IT HAS been a favorite and persistent theory by those who want to build up American shipping by subsidy, that England used that agency in putting its marine at the head. But the fact appears that not 2 per cent of its marine has any sort of compensation from the government, even for carrying mails.

SENATOR FARWELL is reported to have assurances from his colleagues that they will stand by him in his fight against the president's Chicago nominations "until Hades freezes over." The weather just now is suggestive of that sort of a figure.

MATRIMONY is probably not a failure in Iowa. Of the inmates of the Madison penitentiary only 87 out of 394 had wives when they incurred the penalty of the law. Marriage is a preventive of crime.

THE mayor of Frankfort, Ky., vetoed the ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in that city. He thought it would interfere with the practices of the colonels of the legislature.

CHICAGO feels inclined to take pride in the theory suggested by the situation at Washington, that it is Chicago against the field. If it wins, the satisfaction will be more pronounced.

How a committee equally divided between the four contestants for the world's fair is to settle upon the choice is a conundrum that doesn't look easy.

THE delegation from North Dakota has its little trouble about dividing the spoils. The shortage in offices ought to be overcome by devising new ones.

LABOR NOTES.

Macon, Ga., needs houses.

The Utica shoe men are still out.

Horatio Allen, the first locomotive engineer in America, recently died at Montrose, N. J.

The Barbers' union of Baltimore has been in existence seventeen years, and has a treasury of $4,884.

The blast furnaces of West Cumberland, England, are busier than at any time in the history of the trade.

The German labor organizations of Cincinnati have formed a central union. They will take a hand in politics.

Eastern competition is ruining the boilermaking trade at San Francisco. Boilermakers get $3.50 a day out there.

The federation of labor has ordered some Pittsburg carbon setters to strike against non-union men, but they refused to go out.

The San Francisco branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners pays $750 to members who are permanently disabled.

The English miners have been granted the new advance of 10 per cent, making an increase of 30 per cent over their wages of fifteen months ago.

SAINT PAUL.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Samson" was presented last evening at the Newmarket theater to a large audience, and one sufficiently enthusiastic to betray its appreciativeness of the excellence of Salvini's interpretation. Sgr. Salvini has not visited St. Paul for several years, though that he is remembered was evidenced by the applause which greeted him. In the opening scene in his appearance before the Israelites, his story of the strength given him by the powers divine, Salvini is an ideal "Samson," the only regret felt by those of the audience who had no knowledge of Italian being that he spoke in that language instead of English. In his defiance of the Philistine hosts whose vengence had wreaked itself upon his wife and belongings, his scorn, rage and defiance were each a revelation, and the applause which greeted the close of the second act was tumultuous. Miss Brooklyn, as Delilah, did excellent work and showed a thorough understanding of the part. In her rejection of the offerings of the Philistines, sent in gratitude for the betrayal of Sampson, she was very fine, and was equally effective in her remorse for the weakness which had betrayed her lover. Milcah, whose son had fallen by the hand of the slayer of Philistines, is a part giving opportunities for effective work, and the actress makes the most of it. In his awakening from the drunken stupor into which he had been lured by Delilah, to find himself surrounded by Philistines, Salvini's denunciation of the woman who had worked his destruction is extremely powerful, and in this scene, also, Miss Brooklyn achieves her greatest triumph. The character of the old man, Samson's father, is a part replete with opportunity, of which the actor takes full advantage. His recital of the dragging of Samson through the streets by the enraged Philistines, the putting out of his eyes with red-hot needles, is a truthful picture of grief-stricken age and helplessness. The last act, in which Samson's strength returns to him and he pulls the temple of his enemies about their ears, is a surprise in the way of scenic management, which would scarcely have seemed possible with such a limited stage. It seems highly probable that this may be Sgr. Salvini's last American tour, and the opportunity on Wednesday evening in "The Outlaw" will perhaps be the last to offer. This evening Alexander Salvini, son of the tragedian, will be seen in a new play written especially for him by Horace Townsend, entitled "A Child of Naples." In this production he will be assisted by the members of his father's company.

The sale for the Zig-Zag entertainment, which is to be at the Newmarket the last three days of the week, will begin at 9 o'clock this morning.

The inimitable pair are coming again to St. Paul, and will be at the People's church to-night—Bill Nye with his stock of droll yarns, and James Whitcomb Riley, his side partner, with his dialect poems that so touch the heart. Probably no humorist, unless it be that old veteran, Mark Twain, has reaped such a big financial reward as Nye. Maj. Pond, his New York manager, is credited with saying Nye is banking about $1,000 a week as his share of the receipts. Crowded houses have met and laughed with the pair everywhere—laughed till threatened with pleurisy and lockjaw—and the sale of tickets at Dyer's indicates an overflowing house to greet them at the People's church to-night.

The Harris was well filled last evening at the opening of "Keep it Dark," but owing, probably, to its being the first night of the week's engagement, the play did not move as smoothly as was expected.

The Nellie Raymond combination, booked to appear at the Olympic theater for a week, will be seen here no more. The organization opened last night, but before the performance was half over Manager Wells appeared upon the stage, stated that he had been imposed upon and rang down the curtain. Mr. Wells announces a very complete programme for the rest of the week. Dennie Killen and Dick Moore, the clever boxers, will appear each evening in a four-round contest. The Sherwood sisters will give a vocal duo; Landis and Landis will appear in novelties, Milt G. Barlow and Lily Hall will give a sketch, H. C. de Lorimer will give a female impersonation, Al H. Wilson will essay his character changes and Campbell and Moore will appear in a black-face song and dance. Miss Charlotte Laverne will also take part. There will be an entirely new first part, a new comedy for the finish, and the whole will be up to the usual standard.

EXTENSION OF SCIENCE.

Object of the Newly Formed St Paul Academy of Science.

A meeting of the St. Paul Academy o Science was last evening held in the parlors of Unity church. The general purpose of the new society, as expressed in its constitution adopted, is "to promote the study of the sciences in the broadest sense, to investigate into all branches of knowledge, to disseminate learning among the people of St. Paul and vicinity by classes, lectures, discussions and publications on scientific subjects; to form a museum of objects illustrating science, to collect a library of scientific works, and to acquire and hold real estate for the purposes intended." Any person interested in any of the sciences is eligible to membership. The annual dues are $3, except in the case of ladies and minors, who are charged $1. Monthly meetings are provided for. One specific work of the new academy will be to co-operate in the movement for university and school extension. This movement began fourteen years ago in England, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Classes under the direction of university professors have been formed in the principal towns and examinations held. Already 26,000 persons in England have taken advantage of the opportunities thus given. The following officers were elected:

President, Prof. G. N. Carman, principal of the high school; vice president, J. Fletcher Williams; secretary, L. B. Wilson; treasurer, W. F. Fifield; curator, C. B. Scott; executive committee, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, Herbert W. Smith, Dr. P. H. Millard, J. D. Ludden, M. D. Munn and Miss S. Peabody.

On motion the executive committee was instructed to provide for a public meeting at the earliest possible time. The academy begins with a membership of about 100.

Gone to His Reward.

Martin H. Farrell, who for many years was a trusted and highly efficient employe of the American Express company, yesterday passed away after an illness of about one week. By industry and steady work he had acquired a comfortable home and was blessed with a devoted wife and two bright children. He was a most devoted husband and father, and his death brings a cloud over the home where a short time ago all was happiness and sunshine. The very large circle of friends who keenly feel the loss caused by his death, shows his life to have been a model one; filled with kindness and good deeds. He was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which society will have charge of his funeral.

Accident to Mrs. Stickney.

While driving on Summit avenue, near Virginia, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, Mrs. A. B. Stickney, wife of President Stickney, of the Kansas City road, was thrown from her carriage, the team running away. It was at first thought Mrs. Stickney was badly hurt, but upon being taken home, 288 Summit avenue, it was found that no bones were broken and her injuries did not extend beyond a few bruises. The team became frightened at a horse and cutter without bells dashing suddenly alongside.

AGAIN THE CODFISH.

It Threatens to Cause an Open Rupture Between France and England.

Stanley Seeks to Belittle the Work of a Rival Explorer.

Boulangists Ejected From the French Chamber of Deputies by Soldiers.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Flourene questioned the government regarding the French fishermen in Newfoundland waters, where, he declared, the rights of France were violated. M. Spuller reminded the chamber that France had an usufruct right by an agreement between France and England which clashed with the acts of the Newfoundland parliament on the subject. The subject was therefore much more delicate than it had formerly been. Complications had arisen in regard to lobster fishing, but that was insignificant compared with the questions arising out of the cod fishery. France had an absolute right regarding both. Negotiations were now pending looking to a settlement of these matters, but many private claims were pending which complicated the whole question. Mr. Goblet thought that M. Flourens was alluding to diplomatic questions and not speaking on incidents which were within the province of the minister of marine. M. Flourens said the existing treaty gave France sovereignty over the French shore, and French forces could exercise jurisdiction. France was not obliged to apply to England to make her rights respected. M. Flourens' speech indicated a strong national feeling on the subject. M. La Chambre asked whether fishermen could rely upon the protection of the fleet. Admiral Krantz said the government held her fishery rights absolute. The British contend that the right to catch lobsters was not included in the treaty. Lobsters were not fish; and, besides, none were taken there when the treaty was made. Naval officers, he said, did not interpretet treaties. They must have precise instructions, and before these were given others must agree, hence the negotiations. The chamber then passed to the order of the day.

BACKCAPPING EMIN.

Stanley Seeks to Blast a Rival's Reputation.

CAIRO, Jan. 20.—Riaz Pasha presided at the banquet in honor of Mr. Staeley. Numerous distinguished Europeans were present. One of these was Joseph Chamberlain. In proposing the health of Mr. Stanley, Riaz Pasha eulogized the services of Emin to the world and to science. In responding, Mr. Stanley recounted the main points of his journey, and dwelt upon Emin's vacillation. He said he had offered to Emin, in case he preferred to stay in Africa to make him governor of another fair province. He touched feelingly upon Emin's accident and thanked the aulence warmly in behalf of himself and his companions for the great honor accorded them.

BOUNCED BY THE MILITARY.

Boulangists Raise a Rumpus in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Constans, the minister of the interior, in reply to a question from Deputy Chitze, explained that the government had annulled the municipal credits in favor of strikers in the department of the Rhone, because the municipal authorities had exceeded their powers. M. Joffrin mounted the tribune to speak upon the subject, but his appearance was the signal for a tremendous uproar; a demonstration of hostility apparently planned by the Boulangists. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was seated in the place of Gen. Boulanger when the election of the general was annulled. M. Deroulde, Boulanger's lieutenant, was evidently the leader of the demonstration against Joffrin, and the president, upon the authority of the chamber, publicly censured him and called upon him to withdraw. He refused to obey and the sitting was suspended. The military was then called upon, and the soldiers forcibly removed Deroulede from the chamber. M. Joffrin, who had remained in the tribune, now endeavored to resume his remarks. The Boulangists and reactionists renewed their protests. The Boulangist Millevoie violently denounced the admission of Joffrin to the chamber as a violation of the sovereignty of the people. Millevoie was called to order and commanded to withdraw. He also refused to withdraw, when the sitting was suspended for half an hour. Upon the resumption, M. Laguerre, another Boulangist, declined to permit M. Joffrin to speak. He met the fate of Millevoie and there was a third suspension of the session. Finally the Boulangists all left the chamber in a body. M. Joffrin then proceeded. He condemned the annulment of the credits and attacked Gen. Boulanger. The chamber dismissed the subject by a vote of 292 to 52.

SAGASTA'S SUCCESS.

The Wily Spaniard Forms a New Cabinet.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The new cabinet is as follows: Prime minister and president of the council, Don Praxedo Mateo Sagasta; minister of foreign affairs, Marquis de la Vega de Armijo; minister of war, Gen. Bermudez Reina; minister of justice, Senor Puigcerver; minister of finance, Senor Eguilior; marine, Admiral Romero; colonies, Senor Gullon; trade, agriculture and public works, Senor Becerra; interior, Don Trinitario Ruiz Capdepon.

Servians Honored by the Czar.

BELGRADE, Jan. 20.—The czar has conferred the decorations of the order of St. Alexander Newski upon the regents of Servia, the order of St. Anne upon M. Gruics, minister of foreign affairs, and the grand cross of the order of St. Stanislaus upon the minister of education and the minister of the interior.

Germans Will Get Fat Plums.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—As a result of the German-Czech conference, just closed in this city, it is expected that two seats in the cabinet—probably the ministry of commerce and the ministry of agriculture will be reserved for members of the German party.

The Republic Is Safe.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—In his speech upon assuming the presidency of the senate to-day, M. Leroyer said that France, by a striking electoral manifestation, had affirmed her wish to find in the republic the morality and tranquillity necessary to evolve her destinies. He urged the necessity for fulfilling the programme for legislative reforms.

Mine Owners to Blame.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—The arbitrator appointed to mediate between the Charleroi mine owners and their striking employes held a conference to-day with the mine owners. He will confer with the strikers later. The arbitrator is of the opinion that the masters have not entirely carried out the promises they made to the men.

Foreign Companies Cinched.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—The government has decreed that all foreign companies doing business in Brazil must transfer to that country two-thirds of their entire capital within two years of their organization. Companies already in existence must do the same within six months.

Russian Railway Improvements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—Extensive improvements will be made on the railways in Southwestern Russia in the spring. A double-track line will be laid from Imerinka to Birzoula. Military depots will be established at the Kovno, Kovel and Kazatine stations.

Looks Like Discrimination.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The court of queen's bench has decided that a life assurance premium cannot be deducted from the amount of an income assessed for income tax purposes when the policy is held in an American or other foreign office.

Pedro's Foster Brother Retired.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—Baron Capanema, the foster brother of the ex-emperor, Dom Pedro, who held the post of director general of telegraphs, has been placed on the retired list.

Skipped With a Big Boodle.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Commander Baldischino, a prominent lawyer, who for twenty years has been the secretary of a wealthy charitable organization, has absconded. His defalcations amount to $25,000.

BLY AND BISLAND.

Great Interest in the Girls Flying Around the Globe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Nellie Bly has left a broad trail of eager interest over every mile of her journey. In England and France at every port at which she stopped people are waiting anxiously for news from that she has reached home again. Miss Bisland fully expected to meet Miss Bly at Singapore the morning of Dec. 23, but when she got there Miss Bly was already well on the way to Hong Kong to catch a steamer to carry her across the Pacific. The two women did not come anywhere near meeting each other on the journey. Miss Bly was ahead of her time all the way to Yokonama, while Miss Bisland at the very crisis of her journey had missed the connections arranged for her. The intention was to take the Ems from Southampton to-morrow, but the German Lloyd people have not been running a Sunday boat for three weeks. Failing in this Miss Bisland made an effort to catch the Champagne at Havre. She arrived so late at Brindisi Thursday that it was impossible by regular train service for her to reach Havre by 6 that morning, when the French ship sailed. Cook's people tried to get the French company to delay the ship, but they refused unless $2,000 was paid. In traveling from Brindisi Miss Bisland had the advantage of the fast India mail and express, which was the same that Miss Bly used in going from Calais to Brindisi. Miss Bisland arrived in London on the same train with Dr. Talmage. She had just two hours to spare to catch the Irish mail for Queenstown, there to connect with the Bothnia. This was the only thing she could do without waiting for Wednesday's steamer. Unless the Bothnia beats her previous record, she will not arrive in New York before the 29th.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—Nellie Bly, who is expected here from Japan Tuesday, will be confronted with the obstacle of a snow blockade unless the weather improves. Collector Phelps has been requested to permit the traveler to disembark before the usual examination at the dock, so that she may take a tug and catch a special train Tuesday. By heavy work the Central Pacific railroad may be cleared of snow so that trains can come through. There are ten snow plows and 1,500 men working near Emigrant Gap. The plows are able to do little work on account of the great depth of the snow. The Southern Pacific has suffered as severely from washouts as the Central and Oregon lines from snow and travel has reached a minimum. The Atlantic & Pacific is the only line able to give a direct service to the East, but it is uncertain in the present state of the weather how long this will last.

DEATH OF A BOY FINANCIER.

Ashley E. Mears, of Fargo, Dies Suddenly at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Ashley Everts Mears, of Fargo, N. D., aged nineteen, died at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, yesterday. The young gentleman was a prominent actor, for one so young, in financial circles in his new state. He was director and cashier of the National Bank of North Dakota; also director and cashier of the First National bank at Minot, the First National bank at Lakota, the Merchants' National bank at Devil's Lake and the Banks of Minot, Towner, Rugby, Leeds and St. Johns. He originated the Phœnix Insurance Company of North Dakota, and was its active manager. He was also vice president of the North Dakota Title Insurance Trust company, and vice president of the Bankers' Association of North Dakota.

JEWELERS GO BROKE.

A Prominent Firm in New York Assigns.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Flagg & Co., dealers in jewelry and rubber goods at 905 Broadway, have made an assignment to Isaac Cole, without preferences.

Ocean Greyhounds Overdue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The steamships Servia, City of Chester, Rhynland and La Gascogne are slightly overdue. The Sorrento, from Hamburg, is considerably overdue and some anxiety is felt about her.

Too Previous.

Detroit Free Press.

A boy who was running up Monroe avenue the other day caught his toe and went sprawling over the walk, and a pleasant-faced young man stopped to help him up.

"You aren't laughing?" queried the boy as he looked up.

"Oh, no."

"'Cause it ain't winter, you know, and it would be too previous."

UNTIL TO-MORROW.

If you have a task to do,
That seems as if you'd nee'r get through,
Believe me, that the wisest way
Is to begin the task to-day.

If you have a word unsaid,
Spoken, would make one comforted,
Go find that one, and say it straight,
It is a word that cannot wait.

If you can do a kindly deed,
Can heal the sick or hungry feed,
Do not leave the deed undone
Until you see to-morrow's sun.

But angry word and selfish way
Are best put off another day,
And then another day again
Postpone what gives another pain.

So keep the hasty speeches down,
And make a smile chase back the frown,
In silence let ill-temper lie
For an eternal by and by.

—EVA LOVETT CARSON in the Independent.

MINNEAPOLIS.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

D. A. 79, Knights of Labor, held their annual meeting at Labor Temple, about forty delegates being present—Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Stillwater, Winona, Faribault, Northfield, Mankato, Fergus Falls, Brainerd, Little Falls and other places being represented. Two resolutions were passed, one favoring the eight-hour movement and the other strongly indorsing the city control of the street railways. The governor and mayors of Minneapolis and St. Paul were requested to revoke the charters of the present companies, and that the municipal government shall appraise, purchase and operate the lines now owned by companies or individuals. The reports of the officers showed the order to be in a satisfactory condition. There was also a disposition to form a closer union with the labor unions, in order that the enemies of labor who are candidates for office might be defeated at the polls. The order also expressed sympathy with retail salesmen, who were endeavoring to obtain shorter hours, and promised their patronage to aid them in their efforts.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Committees Named by the Hotel Men to Be Sustained.

Promptly at 11 o'clock yesterday morning the meeting of the board of trade was called to order and the minutes of the previous meeting read. Capt. Reno stated that he was upon the special committee appointed to look after the Dakota sufferers. Nelson Williams then read a letter from a friend of his in Dakota, which stated that one of the greatest wants of the people, especially in the western counties, was the lack of fuel, and that this want seemed to him to be much more prominent than that of food. Mr. Williams also stated that as treasurer of the committee he had some $250 in his possession, and the board unanimously moved that this be applied to alleviate their immediate wants. Another communication was received from the president of the American Shippers' and Industrial league, desiring their co-operation to promote the development of commerce and the greater distribution of the products of American industry, which was referred to the committee on legislation.

Judge Atwater offered a resolution for the appropriation of a sum of money sufficient to improve the Fort Snelling reservation as the government may deem prudent. Fort Snelling is most beautifully situated, he said, and should be made more accessible to the many people of both cities and to the inmates of the soldiers' home, which is situated close by. This resolution was unanimously adopted, and the representatives at congress will be immediately notified of the action.

The hotel men who held a meeting a few days ago to discover the best means of inducing our railroads to offer reduced rates to the Northwest from Southern points during the summer, had commissioned Judge Atwater to lay their case before the board, and it was referred to the committee on legislation. C. J. Buell then extended an invitation to the board to be present at the meeting of the Single Tax league, at the West hotel this evening, which was unanimously accepted. After some discussion a committee of nine was agreed upon to investigate into the nomination of a secretary.

The following committees were then appointed:

Finance—H. G. O. Morison, Nelson Williams, W. E. Steele, William D. Hall, George L. Baker, A. J. Boardman, R. J. Evans.

Legislation—Isaac Atwater, John S. Pillsbury, Daniel Fish, A. J. Blethen, O. C. Merriman, George P. Wilson, C. P. Lovell, John De Laittre.

Public Grounds and Parks—O. J. Evans, F. C. Nickles, C. C. Taylor, Nelson Williams, S. G. Cook, Jessie Northrop, W. W. Bayless, A. M. Allen.

Executive—J. B. Bassett, C. A. Nimocks, George P. Wilson, V. W. Bayless, C. C. Taylor, J. T. Elwell, S. C. Gale.

Public Affairs—John S. Pillsbury, D. Morrison, J. B. Bassett, W. D. Washburn, R. Langdon, O. C. Merriman, Isaac Atwater, Anthony Kelly, F. H. Peavey.

Water Power and Navigation—J. C. Reno, W. E. Steele, H. A. Towne, J. N. Nind, Ezra Farnsworth, E. C. Whitney, George L. Baker.

Railroads—T. B. Walker, H. A. Towne, L. W. Campbell, L. Swift Jr., H. C. Akeley, H. P. Robinson, J. T. Wyman, Jesse Northrup, F. E. Peavey.

City Affairs—J. N. Nind, E. J. Phelps, C. A. Nimocks, H. P. Robinson, S. G. Cook, J. E. Wilson, L. W. Campbell, L. Swift Jr., E. C. Whitney, C. P. Lovel.

By-Laws—W. E. Steele, L. Swift Jr., C. C. Taylor.

Nominations—P. D. McMillan, E. J. Phelps, Daniel Fish, J. E. Wilson, A. J. Blethen.

Rules of Order—A. B. Barton, C. M. Palmer, William D. Hall, H. P. Robinson.

Jobbing Trade—Anthony Kelly, D. Morrison, A. B. Barton, R. B. Langdon, H. C. Akeley, John De Laittre, R. J. Evans.

Manufacturers—T. B. Walker, P. D. McMillan, F. C. Nickles, A. J. Boardman, J. M. Bartlett, J. C. Reno, A. M. Allen, S. C. Gale, J. T. Elwell, Ezra Farnsworth, W. D. Hall.

PHASES OF LIFE.

Elmer Foster, the slugger, is said to have experienced a pious determination to annihilate all the reporters in the city. Mr. Foster will find that the reporter is something like the tapeworm, which is peculiar in the characteristic that whenever its head is cut off another immediately grows on in its place. So with the reporter. As soon as a reporter is killed off another is invariably hired in his stead. A newspaper always keeps itself well supplied with reporters; in fact, can't get along without 'em; and it might be mentioned that as long as there is law and order in the land the supply of reporters will outlast the supply of sluggers.

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A good story is told of a guest of the West hotel who had been recently having quite a time with himself with the aid of mixed drinks for about a week. During his periods of excessive stimulation he repeatedly congratulated himself that whatever happened to him he had sufficient cash to pay the damages. "Let 'er go. I've got the money to pay for it," was his favorite expression whenever he threatened to break glassware, or mar the furniture. As he unvariably did pay, some little leniency was allowed him in his fantastic recreations. Finally one night he turned up in such a dilapidated condition that a bell boy was sent to show him to his room. On his way he lost sight of the boy somewhere in turning the corners, and finally returned to the office, where he balanced himself gravely before the clerk and ejaculated: "Say, I lost that d—d bell boy, but I'll pay for him."

Death of a Famous Criminal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Frank Engleman, better known as "Dutch Frank," died at Fishkill Landing to-day. About thirty years ago a party of drunken three months' soldiers called at Engelman's saloon after he had retired for the night. Upon his refusing to open the door they burst it in and, as they entered, Frank took an ax and brained William Headdy, the ringleader. He was tried, found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. After serving ten years he was pardoned by the governor and returned to his old home.

Kaws Will Sell Their Lands.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—A delegation of Kaw Indians, headed by Wah Shon Gah, governor of the tribe, passed through here to-day en route to Washington to consult with President Harrison regarding the sale of their lands. The Kaw Indians are anxious to sell a portion of their lands and take up the remainder in severalty.

Movements of Steamships.

HAVRE—Arrived: La Normandie, from New York.

GLASGOW—Arrived: State of Nebraska, from New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Werra, from Bremen; George W. Clyde, from Turk's Island, Bahamas; City of Atlanta, from Havana; Muriel, from West Indian ports.

BALTIMORE—Arrived: Hermann, from Bremen.