THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Indications—For Wisconsin: Fair weather; northerly winds; lower temperature; colder; fair weather on Thursday. For Minnesota, North and South Dakota: Fair weather; northerly winds; lower temperature. For Iowa: Colder; fair weather Wednesday and Thursday; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	30.00	40	Helena	30.18	30
La Crosse	29.98	42	Ft. Totten	.....	...
Duluth	29.98	36	Ft. Sully	30.08	34
Huron	30.02	42	Minnedosa	30.16	8
Moorhead	30.10	3	Calgary	30.18	20
St. Vincent	30.12	20	Edmonton	.....	...
Bismarck	30.1	26	Q'Appelle	30.24	2
Ft. Buford	30.18	24	Medicine H.	.....	..
Ft. Custer	3 .20	28	Winnipeg	30.12	12

LOCAL FORECAST.

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

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Premier Tisza, of Hungary, tenders his resignation.

The Players' league adopts a schedule and adjourns.

West Superior is to have three new newspapers soon.

Missouri's anti-trust law is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Two quarrymen are crushed to death by a falling derrick at Big Stone City, S. D.

A somnambulistic opera singer parades Fifth avenue, N. Y., in her robe de nuit.

The Pennsylvania railroad decides to water its stock by a new issue of $4,000,000 worth.

The infamous lottery scheme is likely to be revived in North Dakota's legislature today.

Joseph Chloral Konski, a Minnesota murderer, is captured in a Polish church in Chicago.

Sanford S. Small secures an injunction against the Minneapolis Electro-Matrix company.

Ex-Representative Taulbee, of Kentucky, dies of the wound inflicted by Correspondent Kincaid.

A Yale student is convicted of trickery over a game of cards and exposed by his classmates.

Railroad managers will discuss Iowa's joint railroad tariff bill with senators at Des Moines to-day.

Lord Randolph Churchill scores the Tory government for aiding the Times to libel and crush Parnellites.

Britain's flag is insulted by the civil authorities of Tacoma, and an international embroglio is likely to develop.

Chicago's board of trade officially investigates the settling clerks' swindles by which old Hutch was mulcted recently.

Wisconsin's commissioner of insurance refuses to renew the license of the American Building and Loan association of Minneapolis.

Lieut. Col. William Smith, of St. Paul, paymaster of the department of Dakota, is nominated by the president to be paymaster general of the army.

Charter elections were held throughout Minnesota, the chief issue being license or no license. In Owatonna, where there was a straight fight between Democrats and Republicans, Dr. Morehouse, Dem., knocked out Senator Crandall, Rep., for mayor.

IS IT A TRICK?

When Gov. MERRIAM slid over on to ALBERT SCHEFFER's tariff platform he little realized what a commotion he was going to create in the protection menagerie. He has stirred up the animals in great shape, and between the congratulations of the free traders and the maledictions of the protectionists he is having a little game of see-saw that makes his head grow dizzy. The news of his flop has spread far and near, and, judging from the tone of the Eastern press, the event has occasioned more sensation abroad than at home. Following so closely upon the Ohio and Iowa elections, the Eastern politicians are disposed to look upon Gov. MERRIAM's change of base as additional evidence of the tendency of the Northwest to drift toward the CLEVELAND tariff idea, and they are really in the dumps about it. The tariff reformers throughout the country are correspondingly elated, and in one or two instances it has been seriously suggested that Gov. MERRIAM would be available as the Democratic candidate for vice president in 1892. It is interesting to us here at home, who understand the moves on the political checker board, to listen to what our Eastern friends have to say on this subject.

Reverting, however, to the home discussion of the matter, one of the most amusing efforts to gloss over the governor's defection on the tariff question that we have yet seen is the labored attempt of the Minneapolis Tribune to make it appear that Gov. MERRIAM's recent utterances are in entire harmony with Republican principles as enunciated in the Chicago platform and advocated by the Republican press and orators during the late presidential campaign. The Tribune starts out with the bold declaration: "If any man holds that the protective policy is a mistake and a mischief, and at the same time regards the tariff question as of paramount importance, he is out of place in the Republican party. This party maintains protection because it believes that policy to be right and to be beneficial to the country at large." By any ordinary interpretation of language, the above would be construed as an intention to read Gov. MERRIAM and the members of the Farmers' alliance out of the Republican party. If the Tribune gives a true statement of Republican principles, and we accept it as such, it is utterly impossible to harmonize Gov. MERRIAM's speech and the declaration of principles adopted by the alliance with the Republican idea. But the Tribune's political carpenter imagines that he can dovetail one into the other and get a perfect union of the two opposing principles; and it is the Tribune's ludicrous efforts in this direction which afford amusement for the public. First of all, the Tribune consoles itself with the belief that Gov. MERRIAM didn't mean what he said—that it was not his intention to shift his ground at all, but "simply, having helped to win the day for the main principle, he proposes to make himself heard as to matters of detail that now necessarily come to the front." It then enters into a lengthy review of the campaign of 1888, and claims that, the tariff question having been forced by the Democrats as the foremost issue in that campaign, "the Republican speakers warmly espoused the doctrine of protection, and declared that Minnesota producers were beneficiaries of the Republican industrial policy." The Tribune alludes to the fact that Gov. MERRIAM, being the standard-bearer of his party in the state campaign that year, was sincere in his advocacy of the Republican doctrine of protection, and intimates that it would be impossible for him to experience a change of heart in so short a time. Hence it feels under the necessity of making the governor's recent utterances consistent with the doctrine he preached in 1888. And here is the line of argument it pursues:

"The circumstances of the two years are entirely different."

That is what the Tribune says in explanation of the governor's flop.

Wherein do the circumstances differ? That is the interesting question. It reveals the whole purpose of the gubernatorial change of basis. It is simply in confirmation of what the GLOBE has said—that this is a case of where the devil wanted to be a saint when he got sick, but changed his mind on a restoration to health. The Republican party is sicker this year than it was in 1888. Then they had the machine and boodle and the party whip, all powerful influences in closing up the party lines; and, by raising a false clamor against the CLEVELAND administration in regard to pension matters, they succeeded in blinding the voters to the true issues before the country, and succeeded in scoring a victory that was not honestly earned.

But circumstances are different this year. The voters have had time to think and deliberate upon the issues of two years ago, and they are now convinced that they made a mistake in adhering to Republican tariff principles. This is particularly true as to the farmers, and, as a result, tariff reformers are springing up in places least expected. In fact, the country tariff reform tidal wave is so imminent that the Republican leaders find it necessary to hunt for a hiding place. And, according to the Tribune, they expect to find security in the dodge that Gov. MERRIAM has practiced, of professing to be interested in the details of tariff reform, and at the same time remaining loyal to the principle of protection.

We will do Gov. MERRIAM the justice to say that we do not share in the Tribune's low estimate of him. We welcomed him to the ranks of the tariff reformers because we believed that he was sincere in his professions, and possessed sufficient knowledge of the English language to express his opinions intelligently. If, however, the Tribune is right, and he is joining with other Republican leaders in playing the expediency dodge to hold the Republican farmers in line in support of the protection policy, we hope to see him unmasked in his true light, and the punishment due to treachery visited upon him.

It makes but little difference what tricks the politicians may resort to—the fact remains that the farmers of this state are terribly in earnest in their advocacy of tariff reform, and they can't be hoodwinked forever. They have the war paint on, and they mean business. And as trophies of their victory, the scalp of more than one politician will be hanging in the alliance wigwam next fall.

WORLD'S FAIR EXPENSES.

The bill agreed upon by the house committee, and the one that will be adopted, provides that the management of the world's fair shall be committed to a national commission, consisting of two members from each state, to be nominated by the governors of the respective states and appointed by the president. Another provision requires that the commissioners shall be equally divided between the two parties, so that the commission will be thoroughly nonpartisan. This plan will commend itself to all intelligent Americans who wish to see the world's fair a perfect success. It was suggested at one time—and, in fact, this was the New York plan—to have the fair under the exclusive control of a local commission. This would have been wrong, because it would have robbed the enterprise of its national character. The mere fact of locating the fair at Chicago, at New York, or any other place, does not distinguish it as a local concern. While Chicago will derive local benefits from having the fair in that city, the enterprise itself is none the less national than if it had been located at Washington. It is a reasonable expectation that Chicago shall furnish the site free, yet there is no reason why Chicago should be called upon to furnish the means for establishing and conducting the exposition. If it is to be a national enterprise, and there is no reason why it should not be, all the American people are equally interested in it, and the expense should be borne by the national government. Still, Chicago having offered a bonus of $5,000,000, it is altogether probable that congress will hold the Garden City to her offer, and provide for paying the additional amount necessary to defray the expenses of the exposition out of the public treasury. Let there be no niggardly appropriations, either. Everything should be done on a scale of splendor and magnificence. It will be a notable event in our national history, and the country is able to pay for all that it will cost.

MR. VILLARD TARRIES.

The few citizens of St. Paul who looked forward to Mr. VILLARD's arrival as they would to the coming of a Messiah will be grievously disappointed by the news that he will not be here for some time to come. Mr. VILLARD is always a welcome guest in St. Paul, but we see no reason why his failure to come at this time should be more of a disappointment than at any other time. When he does come he will find us getting along in a very comfortable sort of way, with business of every kind prosperous, and our manufacturing industries particularly so. If Mr. VILLARD is anxious to make investments here or to engage in manufacturing enterprise, he would find this a most propitious time; but, whether he is so disposed or not, our industrial interests will not be affected either by his coming or by his staying away. The fact is, we are entirely capable of taking care of ourselves, and in no wise dependent on any one man, or on any association of men, for the development of our resources. At the same time, we have a cordial welcome for all, from the millionaire down to the humblest, who come into our midst for the purpose of helping to upbuild our city.

MORE TARIFF ON HOPS.

Hops are a prominent product in several sections, particularly in the interior of New York and some of the Pacific states. One of the senators from Oregon and a representative from New York have recently introduced bills to raise the tariff upon hops from the old rate of 8 cents a pound to 20 cents. This is evidently designed to exclude all the alien-grown hops. Those imported are mostly from Germany, and are used to mix with the native article in the brewery business. It is the practice of the brewers in England and Germany also to mix the American hops with the native article, as the mixture improves the beer, but this country exports a good deal more of the hops than it imports. This export trade would be greatly reduced if the Germans and English could not send any of their article to this country, as they would have more of their own to use. The foreign hops sell much higher than the native in this country, and are rather a benefit than otherwise to the production. The case but illustrates the disposition to disturb the laws of commercial industry to establish monopolies.

COSTS HIM TOO MUCH.

Congressman PETERS, of Kansas, who makes so wry a face over the exactions of service in congress and the absence of adequate recognition, financially or otherwise, professes an intention to refuse to return there for another term. There is room for incredulity in the matter, as no precedent is known in Kansas history. He is probably furnishing standing ground for those who want to enlarge the remuneration of the congressman, indirectly or otherwise. His schedule of exactions shows an opportunity to obtain all the needed exercise without joining any base ball club, and the totals seem to exceed his salary by $50 a month. He says he pays $150 a month for a very ordinary room at a hotel, $100 a month for a stenographer and clerk, $30 to $40 a month for carriage hire to run about on errands for his constituents, $50 or so per month to an expert to look up land cases; and he loans nearly as much to deadbeats who claim to be his constituents. Possibly Mr. PETERS has mistaken the duties of the congressman. Others can cut off the bulk of his items.

THERE is one colored man in congress who speaks of himself as a "bright young mulatto." He has not attracted attention as a statesman, but means to make his name familiar among the cadets at Annapolis, who are presumed to be somewhat fastidious in chromatic anatomies. He is out of humor because the authorities expelled a white cadet from his district and did not consult him enough. He has the naming of a cadet, and proposes to administer retribution by selecting for the place "the blackest young nigger in the district." Assuming that the young darky will be hazed and made as uncomfortable as possible, he has hunted up one who is a PETER JACKSON with his fists, and proposes to have him fight his way. He may interest the young snobs who try to make him a victim.

IN AN article in the North American Review, BARNUM proposes to turn over one of his big schemes to the world's fair. He says that a museum in Egypt contains the mummies of RAMESES II., the Pharaoh of MOSES, and his daughter, who found him in the bulrushes, with many others of note in that era, and he has offered the Egyptian government $100,000 for them. He thinks he could make them bring a million dollars, but is willing to turn them over to the fair. He thinks they can be borrowed, with an Egyptian guard of soldiers. But it is not exactly the object of the fair to be a mummy show, or to humbug people.

MRS. HARRISON has found time from her domestic duties, and her little traffic in dairy products, to prepare a plan for remodeling and improving the White house. She will keep the main structure pretty much as it is, but build additions, which will include a winter garden and a park, surrounded by the additions. The cost is put at $700,000, but will no doubt be much more. That would build quite a house in Indiana. She wants to help out the surplus.

THE New York Tribune, having its head in the vicinity of the Eiffel tower, is able to see enough to fill a page or two in the first year of the last HARRISON. The people in many of the cities, however, were able to sum up their estimates or little slips of paper that they dropped into boxes recently. They did not quite agree with the Tribune.

THE Engineering News is authority for the statement that there will be more railroad building this year than there has been since 1887. Its figures are 9,088 miles in process of construction, 7,041 more surveyed, and 2,831 more projected, making nearly 19,000 miles in all. Canada has 2,118 miles in similar stages.

SOME of the European powers don't seem to like the scheme of Brazil to force all resident foreigners to become citizens. Whether it is the better way or not, it is evidently the privilege of that country, and no compulsory persuasions by any of the old world rulers will be tolerated.

A SYNDICATE is reported forming in New York, with English and American capital to the amount of $5,000,000, to buy up all kinds of manufactures and loperate them by one management. That is like the BELLAMY system, with the people out of the beneficiary relation.

STATE SENTIMENT.

Nelson for Governor.

Caledonia Argus.

The effort making to get the Democratic papers to bring out Knut Nelson for governor is not a marked success. The feeling expressed is that, while Nelson's votes and speeches on the Mills bill were sound and right, his course afterward renders it impossible for a Democratic convention to nominate him without stultifying itself. When he gave out that interview in which he said that "we will down Grover Cleveland first, and then go for the trusts and monopolies," he sacrificed all confidence in either his sincerity as a tariff reformer or in his common sense. To "down" the man whose policy was the only one that would kill the trusts and elect a man whose policy gave them existence was too palpably foolish to warrant any one in thinking that Mr. Nelson believed what he said.

Nominates Merriam.

Crookston Times.

In his speech before the Farmers' alliance convention Tuesday last he announced that he was unequivocally in favor of a material reduction of the tariff duties on the necessaries of life. The Times desires to present the name of W. R. Merriam as a Democratic candidate for governor.

A Political Flop.

Wadena Tribune.

The speech delivered by Gov. Merriam at the alliance convention held in St. Paul this week was a direct contradiction of his statements when stumping the state for governor. It is queer how these politicians flop about, similar indeed to a fish in shoal water: "they keep up a continual flopping to regain if possible a larger puddle."

Come to Stay.

Burlington (Io.) Gazette.

The St. Paul Globe is eminently correct when it says that the Democratic majority in Iowa has come to stay, and that the various explanations the Republicans made concerning last fall's defeat are exploded by the municipal elections.

SMITH IS SURPRISED.

Col. "Billy," of St. Paul, Is Raised to Rank of Paymaster General.

His Friends Rejoiced Over an Honor Altogether Unsolicited.

The Loyal Legion Enjoys Another of Its Reminiscent Banquets.

A Hot Contest at Hamline Over the Demorest Silver Medal.

In these days it so seldom happens that the office seeks the man, and not the man the office, that the nomination by President Harrison yesterday of Lieut. Col. William Smith, now paymaster of the department of Dakota, to be paymaster general of the United States army to succeed Gen. Rochester, retired, was truly refreshing and a deserved tribute to a popular and efficient office. The appointment of Col. Smith was a surprise to him as well as to every one in the official circles of the army. In the paymaster's corps of the regular army there are now or were forty-one officers, divided as to rank as follows: One brigadier general, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, and forty-five majors. Up to major the promotions go by law, but when it comes to filling a vacancy like that occasioned by the retirement of Gen. Rochester, the president selects the man from the entire list. In the point of seniority the first place was held by Col. Rodney Smith, a brother of the man selected. Next to him stood Col. William H. Rucker, then Lieut. Col. William Gibson, then Lieut. Col. William Smith. There was a general scramble for the office, all of the colonels, excepting Col. Smith, applying for the appointment, as well as many of the majors. Lieut. Col. Smith, of St. Paul, was estopped from entering the race by reason of the fact that his brother outranked him, and with the idea of advancing this brother's cause Col. Smith went to Washington, where he made so favorable an impression that the president dropped all of the candidates in the field and named Col. Smith for the office.

This appointment will be received with particular favor in St. Paul, for the reason that Col. Smith is regarded as a citizen of the Saintly City, having been appointed from Minnesota and stationed here the greater part of the time during the last twenty-five years, during which he married a daughter of Col. McAllister, one of St. Paul's well-known citizens.

COL. SMITH'S CAREER.

Col. Smith entered the United States service from Vermont in August, 1861, receiving the appointment of additional paymaster at that time. In August, 1861, he went to Washington and remained there until 1862, when he was assigned to Louisville, Ky. Here he remained until 1864 when he was ordered to St. Paul. The next year he was breveted lieutenant colonel, and was finally mustered out of the service at St. Paul in 1866. During the next year Col. Smith and Capt. Cutter operated a sawmill at Anoka. But civil life was not at all to Col. Smith's taste, and in 1867, when he was appointed a paymaster in the regular corps and ordered to report at Louisville, in 1869 he went to San Antonio, Tex., for one year; then to New Orleans for two years; Sioux City, one year, and then St. Paul for seven years from '73 to '80. 1881 and '82 were spent at Washington; '83 to '86 found the colonel at St. Paul; '87 and '88 at Chicago, returning to St. Paul again in the fall of '88, where he has been stationed ever since. The new position carries with it the title as well as the emoluments of a brigadier general and, of necessity, a residence in Washington.

The officers of the department of Dakota were highly elated over the president's action in this case, and could Col. Smith have heard the many kind words spoken of him by his brother officers he could not have helped feeling flattered, modest and unassuming as he is.

ANOTHER APPEAL

From Fort Snelling's Dungeon—A Soldier Asks Justice.

The jesting remark of Col. Mason, commandant at Fort Snelling, at the time the Wild case was written up, that "if the GLOBE was looking for sensations, there were as many as there were convicts in the guard house," seems to be a great deal nearer the truth than the colonel imagined at the time. Since the GLOBE'S exposure of the grave injustice meted out in the Wild case, a great many other cases have come under the notice of the paper. Some come verbally from outsiders, and others by means of letters written by the imprisoned men themselves. A few days ago a letter, written by a man evidently well-informed and possessed of considerable education, came to the GLOBE office, telling a story which, if true, shows that the Wild case is not the only one needing investigation. It is as follows:

"MOUNT, YOU SCOUNDREL!"

To the Editor of the Globe.

You would oblige me by publishing the particulars of my case in your valuable paper. On the 16th of August, 1889, I was placed in confinement, charged with violating the twenty-first and thirty-eighth articles of war, the specifications being that I was drunk and refused to mount my horse when ordered to do so during the march of my troop from Fort Keogh, Mont., to Camp Alex Chambers. After this occurrence I was ordered to walk every day till we reached camp, my horse being led by one of the men. After being in confinement eighteen days the charges against me came back disapproved. I was released and restored to duty on Sept. 10 by Col. Otis. I discharged the duties of a soldier in my troop until the 23d of the same month, when I was reconfined by order of Col. Swain. I was ignorant of the cause of my arrest until Oct. 1, when the judge advocate read to me the charges, and on Oct. 4 I was tried, convicted and sentenced to one year's confinement with hard labor—dishonorable discharge from the service for the same offense from which I had been practically exonerated by being released and restored to duty on the preceding 10th of September. With regard to the charge of drunkenness, I had three witnesses, two soldiers and one citizen, to prove that I was not guilty. I could have called on more, but was told that two were sufficient. As to the charge of refusing to mount my horse when ordered to do so, I proved that I was sick, having had to dismount several times previously. The corporal having reported to Lieut. King, L troop, Eighth cavalry, that I would not mount, that officer rode back, assaulted and knocked me down before I had time to explain matters to him. The corporal swore at the court that Lieut. King jumped on me. The sixty sixth article of war, says a soldier should be kept in confinement only until such time as a court martial may sit, or be released by proper authority. I don't think it flavored much of military justice that, having been released by Col. Otis on the 10th of September, I should have been again incarcerated, by order of Col. Swain, thirteen days subsequently, and been put through the ordeal which has landed me here a convict. Respectfully,

LUKE J. LOGAN.

Fort Snelling, March 10.

SUPPER, SPEECH, SONG.

The Trinity Which Rejoiced the Souls of the Loyal Legion.

It isn't often that St. Paul feels obliged to call upon Minneapolis for a presiding officer for a banquet, but such was the case last evening at the meeting of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Commander Gen. J. W. Bishop was unavoidably absent, and Col. W. D. Hale, of Minneapolis, was pressed into the service as senior vice commander. The meeting was as usual a most entertaining and delightful affair. After the business session, at which Maj. D. D. Vanvalzah, of Fort Assiniboine; Maj. Daniel G. Cash and Charles W. Culver, of Duluth, were elected companions and considerable other business transacted, among which was a decision to travel over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in going to the Philadelphia celebration in April, the elaborate spread prepared by the Messrs. Mehl was attacked, disposed of and enjoyed as only old army officers who twenty-five or thirty years ago feasted on hardtack for several years can enjoy such a repast.

The banquet over, the literary and musical features of the gathering commenced. Col. W. F. Drum, of Gen. Ruger's staff, read a well-written and interesting paper entitled, "A Brief Account of the Management and Work Performed by the Fifth Corps' Ambulance Train in the Spring and Summer of 1864." This was followed by singing by Prof. D. F. Colvile and R. W. Middleton. A dialect recitation by W. H. Dixon amused the gathering greatly, and was well received.

Those present were G. S. Ackers, Gen. C. C. Andrews, C. H. Alden, A. T. Bigelow, W. R. Bourne, H. C. Braden, Auditor W. W. Braden, L. W. Campbell, Capt. H. A. Castle, D. Cavanagh, A. E. Clark, Edward Corning, Col. J. H. Davidson, W. H. Dixon, Col. W. F. Drum, Col. C. G. Edwards, H. B. Freeman, Judge James Gilfillan, H. P. Goodenow, W. Granger, L. W. Groesbeck, Col. W. D. Hale, W. D. Hall, C. P. Hazeltine, E. C. Haynie, Judge H. G. Hicks, Charles Hobart, M. Holl, E. E. Hughson, T. J. Janney, R. H. S. Jewett, Judge C. D. Kerr, Charles Kitlison, W. B. Leach, E. D. Libbey, Judge William Lochren, Gov. W. R. Marshall, Col. E. C. Mason, Evan Miles, J. P. Moore, Gen. J. H. Mullen, William McCrory, Rev. E. D. Neill, J. M. Paine, Norman Perkins, G. M. Phillips, John Pitman, E. A. Pratt, W. W. Rich, William Richeson, J. A. Sabin, Gen. John B. Sanborn, T. A. W. Shock, Gen. H. H. Sibley, E. Simonton, T. C. Sullivan, A. V. Teeple, Eli Torrance, E. M. Van Duzee, A. C. Wedge, G. Q. White, Judge W. Wilkin, F. P. Wright and O. E. Zimmerman. Col. Mizener, of the regular army, was a guest of the commandery.

FOR THE DEMOREST MEDAL.

Miss Irwin Wins It After a Short Contest at Hamline.

The first of a series of declamatory contests to be given by the students of Hamline university in the interests of prohibition occurred yesterday afternoon in the university chapel at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. G. F. Wells, a resident of Hamline, and a leading prohibitionist of the state, has been working for a long time to introduce this Demorest medal contest at Hamline, amd the success of yesterday's initial effort is undoubtedly most gratifying. There were six contestants, both ladies and gentlemen, and the prize aimed at was a beautiful silver medal. Mr. Cunningham, of the preps, spoke first. His subject was "Patriotic Prohibition," and, for a first appearance, he did not do very badly. He was followed by Miss Orxa Bussell in a distinctly rendered prose article, entitled, "What Will We Do With the Saloon?" Miss Bussell speaks easily, and her gestures are quite graceful.

"The English Sparrow Must Go—What About the Liquor Vulture?" was next given by Miss Cora Miller, a petite, blonde-haired young girl, in a half-humorous, half-sarcastic way, which quite captivated her audience. The selection itself was entertaining. Miss Miller's rendition of it made it doubly so. The fourth on the list was a finely-rendered selection, called "Prohibition the Hope of Our Country," by E. A. Bean, of the junior class. Mr. Bean makes a very good appearance on the platform, and adds to this an earnestness of manner which makes itself felt upon an audience. This was the same declamation which won the diamond medal at Chicago not long ago.

The last two numbers were both good—that of Miss Gertrude Torrance, "How to Curtail the Liquor Traffic," a humorous selection, being given with all the archness which usually characterizes her recitations, and eliciting a round of applause at its close. But Miss Theodora Irvine carried off the honors of the contest—and she well deserved to do so—for her recitation of "A Voice From the Poor House" was artistic in every way. Miss Irvine's voice is admirably adapted to the rendition of pieces in which pathos predominates, and her face could scarcely be more expressive. She held the large audience—even to the small boys in the gallery—with closest attention, and the perfect storm of applause which followed her as she left the rostrom was sufficient evidence of how complete her success had been.

The judges were Dr. McKinley, of Hamline, and Profs. Pierson and Kirkwood, of Macalester. They were unanimous in the decision, and the silver medal was awarded Miss Irvine, and delivered by Dr. McKinley in a very neat little presentation speech at the close of the contest.

LOWRY IS IN CHICAGO,

And Says Villard Will Be Here Saturday—Other Reports Differ.

There seems to be a vast difference of views concerning the movements of Henry Villard, upon whom all Twin City eyes are now turned with such anxious expectancy. One intimate friend and business associate says he is en route for St. Paul, while another contradicts it flatly and knows he will not leave New York until June. The following dispatch came by Associated Press last night:

CHICAGO, March 11.—While in Chicago today, on the way home from New York, Thomas Lowry, the Minneapolis street railway magnate, said that Henry Villard will reach St. Paul Saturday to take the first steps toward turning the immense force of the Falls of St. Anthony into electricity to furnish motive power, heat and light for Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mr. Lowry said that Villard is in a position to utilize for this purpose an enormous amount of American and German money, and that the English syndicate controlling Meeker island is with him also. Mr. Lowry denied that Villard had purchased street car lines in either of the Twin Cities, but stated that an arrangement has been made between Villard and Lowry to run the entire street car plant of both places by electricity.

President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, said last night, before the receipt of this dispatch, that he did not believe Mr. Villard was coming to the Northwest at all. Mr. Oakes received a telegram from him during the afternoon, showing he was still in New York, and said nothing of coming West. Mr. Thrall had the same advices, and does not expect to see Mr. Villard in Minnesota for several months, at least.

For Accidents and Bonds.

Articles incorporating the St. Paul German Accident Insurance company were yesterday filed with the register of deeds. The general nature of the business is to insure against personal injury, disablements, or death, also to insure loss from plate glass breakage, steam boilers exploding, the fidelity of persons holding places of public or private trust, guaranteeing bonds and undertakings by law by joining therein as surety. The principal office is at St. Paul; capital stock, $250,000; highest amount of indebtedness at any one time, $100,000. The incorporators are James H. Drake, Albert Scheffer, William C. Bredenhagen, J. Quincy Haas and Bernhard Kuhl, of Ramsey county; John Vanderhower, of Hennepin county; George F. Sabins and John G. Nelson, of Washington county; Gustavus Heinemann, of St. Paul. The articles were later filed with the secretary of state.

Plans for the New Opera House.

The plans for the new Metropolitan opera house, for which the excavations are now being made on Sixth street, near Robert, were presented to the building inspector yesterday. The building will be seven stories high, constructed principally of iron, and be as near fire-proof as it is possible to make it. It will have two galleries, with two exits in case of fire from each gallery and the auditorium. The building will be 104x204, and the stage will be 45x70. There will be eighteen boxes, arranged in three tiers, and five loges in the second gallery, or balcony. The interior arrangement will be after the most improved of modern playhouses. Inspector Johnson will examine the plans during the next week and pass upon them.

Want a Receiver Appointed.

Wheaton, Reynolds & Co. have applied to the district court to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the effects of Petrus A. Bergsma. The petition for a receiver alleges that Wheaton, Reynolds & Co. have a judgment against him for $2,394.31; that he is indebted to others in sums of money, amounting in all to over $5,000. It is claimed that he has not been able to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business for the past six months, and is totally insolvent.

Police Court Scenes.

The police court was dull yesterday. Eisle Long, who took $5 from a man named Arbaugh in a place on Robert street, was given ninety days, suspended to allow her to get out of town.

James McDonnell, William Carroll, John Fox and Charles McCarthy were given ninety days each. They are the four crooks at whom the officers fired three shots in effecting their arrest on Sixth street, near Minnesota.

George Bodwin, larceny of a coat, was sent out for thirty days. Charles Gear, the carpet cleaner accused of taking a customer's $65 carpet, made restitution, and the case was dropped.

John Larkin and Ed McDonough, for stealing cigars, were sentenced to ninety days each.

Didn't Know Him.

During Ald. Pat Conley's recent visit to the Hot Springs he was introduced to a prominent politician, who, when he learned Conley was from Minnesota, said:

"Do you know P. H. Kelly, who lives up in your city of St. Paul?"

"Kelly; Kelly;" replied the alderman, with serious mien. "No, I don't know him. Who is he?"

"Why, P. H. Kelly, the man who runs Minnesota politics."

"I have lived in Minnesota since 1855," continued Mr. C., "and I have never heard of him."

And the alderman left the politician with that impression.

CAUGHT IN COURT.

The case of Harvey R. Gardner against the St. Paul & Duluth Railway company has been submitted to the jury.

In the case of Lewis Stein against W. L. Rosenberger et al., judgment was confessed in favor of Stein for the sum of $1,600, the amount of the note sued upon.

In the case of Lewis Stein against the Phoenix Iron Works et al., judgment in the sum of $1,750—the amount of the note—was confessed in favor of Stein.

In the case of Peter H. Atwood against the Freehold Building and Debenture association, a verdict was rendered in favor of Atwood for $50.

Charles Joy has commenced an action against William Birchee and S. C. Eliott to recover $125 upon a promissory note.

John Suika has commenced an action against Daniel W. Ellis and wife to quiet title to eighty acres of land in Mound's View, near Lake Valentine.

The case of J. E. Ingham against John E. Dempsey was tried before a jury in Judge Otis' court. A sealed verdict was handed in last evening. The action was brought to recover $140.

Mary Butterfield has commenced an action against James Butterfield to recover possession of the north 25 feet of the north 50 feet of lot 6, block 3, of Patterson's addition to St. Paul.

Judge Kerr has refused to suppress certain depositions taken in the case of Uriah Branch against Mary Branch, brought to ask the court to declare a deed for $500 to be only a mortgage for that amount.

Judge Brill has refused to grant a new trial in the case of Annie Darwin against Ketcher & Kavanagh. The record of the proceedings has been filed, with a view to an appeal to the supreme court.

The case of Charles S. Hawly against Bushnell and Bushnell has been submitted to Judge Kelly for decision. There is a controversy as to whether two lots had been sold for $3,000, or for $3,000 each. The case has been to the supreme court once.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Mr. Cleveland, by the way, has refused several offers to connect himself with great enterprises, says a New York writer. I was told yesterday that he was recently offered the presidency of a $20,000,000 company, organized by Englishmen to operate in this country. Guggenheimer & Untemeyer were the attorneys for the syndicate. Through them a $50,000 salary was temptingly placed before the ex-president, but declined. Mr. Cleveland's friends, who know of his declining all such offers, regard it as indicative of his set purpose to go back to the White house.

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H. D. Cooke, the nephew of Jay Cooke, who has an office in lower Broadway as well as in Washington, said to a New York Press man: "Paris has just taken a step which is a hint to New Yorkers who are agitated over the deadly electric light wires. There are companies in Paris which deal in compressed air for motive power, just as the big steam company and the gas companies deal in steam and gas in New York. One of these companies has just been awarded a contract for street lighting on a novel plan. The company distributes power through its condensed air system to a vast number of small dynamos, each arc of which furnishes the electric light for a small number of lamps. The electricity generated in this small way is not at all dangerous. The lighting is perfect. The cheapness is said to have been the determinate feature in the letting of the contract. Now, isn't that something for New York to ponder over?"

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As it is, says the New York World, there are here many public men who have coined and are coining money out of their Washington real estate speculations. Senator Sherman made, it is said, several hundred thousand dollars out of the farm which he and others bought at the head of Fourteenth street. They bought it by the acre about six years ago, and sold it at from 5 cents to 25 cents a foot. It is now a part of Washington, and its best lots will bring $150 a foot at auction. Gardiner Hubbard, Telephone Bell's father-in-law, made a fortune out of less than 100 acres of hill and hollow, which he bought three years ago, opposite the Georgetown cemetery, on the line of the Massachusetts avenue extension, and he did this by grading and filling and selling off the property in lots of 50 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and the same has been the record of the Philadelphia capitalists who bought Kalorama. Mr. Hubbard owns a large amount of land near Oak View, and he has one of the finest country seats about Washington, in sight of the house in which ex-President Cleveland lived.

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"Have you got $5 in your vest?" asked a constituent of a congressman.

"No, I must confess that I haven't," and he turned away and felt happy that he always carries his money in his trousers pocket, says the Washington Post.

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Eugene Field is making a thorough study of Europe. He writes: "I have found out why the English are such famous walkers. It is because it costs them money to sit down. I found this out the other day as I sat on a bench in Hyde park. A man in a uniform came along and demanded twopence. 'What for?' I asked. 'For occupying a seat,' said he. 'We are authorized to collect tu'pence from everybody who sits down.'"

RYKERT'S RASCALITY.

A Member of Canada's Parliament Charged With Abusing His Position.

Sir John Macdonald Heads Off an Attempt at Investigation.

Yale Students Expose the Trickery of a Sportive Classmate.

Big Money Asked by a Chicago Belle for a Breach of Promise.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 11.—Charles Rykert, Conservative member of parliament for Lincoln, is charged with abusing his position as a member of parliament to secure large timber limits in the Northwest at a nominal price and then selling them, making money by the operation. He bought, some years ago, 100 square miles of limits at Cypress Hills, in Manitoba. The timber was very valuable, but all Rykert paid the government was $500. Shortly afterwards he sold the limit to a man named Sands for $200,000, of which $75,000 was paid to his wife. Part of the balance went towards expenses of surveying and litigation, and the remainder was secured by note. In the house of commons to-night Sir Richard Cartwright moved for an investigation into the conduct of the member. The government, however, endeavored to shield him. Sir Richard Cartwright's motion for an immediate inquiry was met by a government amendment for an adjournment of the debate. After division this was carried by 94 to 72. Three government members voted against their party. This action of the government will prohibit the discussion coming up again till the end of the session.

CONVICTED OF TRICKERY.

A Yale Student Exposed by His Classmates.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Yale students made public the following statements affecting one of their number: Wilfred Clark, of North Stonington, Conn., a law senior, played a game of poker with John M. Verhoff, of Louisville, Ky., and lost, but raised a question which it was agreed should be referred to the Police Gazette for decision. A bet of $100 was made on the point. Later Clark showed a letter, purporting to be from the Police Gazette, sustaining his view of the case. Verhoff paid the $100 bet, but still insisted that he was right. It was then agreed to refer the matter to the Clipper, and another $100 was bet. Clark again produced a decision in his favor, apparently from the Clipper. Verhoff paid the second $100, but was suspicious, and wrote the Clipper and Gazette people. He found they had never written to Clark. Verhoff accused Clark of trickery, and Clark returned the $200 and gave a check for the amount he had lost