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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—For North and South Dakota: Fair weather; colder, northerly winds Sunday morning, winds shifting to easterly and warmer by Monday morning. For Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin: Colder; fair weather; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther'meter.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther'meter.
St. Paul....	30.18	26	Helena....	30.12	26
La Crosse..	30.14	30	Ft. Totten..	.....	...
Duluth	.....	...	Ft. Sully..	30.36	32
Huron.	30.32	32	Minnedosa	30.48	14
Moorhead..	30.34	24	Calgary ...	30.36	14
St. Vincent	30.40	10	Edmonton.	.....	...
Bismarck.	30.48	22	Q'Appelle.	30.60	6
Ft. Buford.	30.50	18	Medic'e H.	30.35	24
Ft. Custer..	30.30	30	Winnipeg..	30.42	8

LOCAL FORECAST.

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

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Bismarck bids farewell to Berlin.

An unknown man plunges into the river.

The GLOBE illustrates the St. Paul team.

The Minneapolis coopers finally decide to strike.

Secretary Windom orders the release of the Pathfinder.

Hundreds of Tennesseeans lose their homes by a cyclone.

The town of Caledonia, Ky., is destroyed by a cyclone.

The death list at Louisville will be between 120 and 150.

The Gallatin branch of the Northern Pacific is finished.

Eighteen people are killed by the great tornado at Marion, Ky.

A woman makes an attempt to shoot Actor Haworth at Minneapolis.

The senate appropriates millions for the improvement of Western waterways.

Miss Mattie Bacon, the daughter of a Michigan millionaire, jumps into the lake at Chicago.

The Republican convention will have 114 delegates, and the primaries will be held April 7.

The lower Mississippi levees are crumbling away, and people are warned to take to the highlands.

The preliminary examination of the alleged Brainerd express robbers is postponed to Monday.

The Minneapolis Street Railway company awards some immense contracts for electric equipments.

The Democrats of the Second ward and the Republicans of the Ninth get warmed up at their meetings.

South Dakota's new law practically prevents commercial agencies from doing business in that state.

PICK YOUR CANDIDATES.

Both parties have determined to get their municipal tickets early into the field, and thus we are to have an unusually long municipal campaign. After all, we are inclined to think that this is an excellent idea, as it will give the voters a better opportunity to scrutinize the candidates, and should result in getting the best men to fill the municipal offices. A candidate who cannot stand a long public scrutiny is hardly fit to be intrusted with a responsible public office. If he is an unworthy person his unworthiness will be apt to crop out during the course of a six weeks' campaign.

With a knowledge that their candidates will have to undergo a long and severe public scrutiny, both parties will have an incentive to put up their best timber, for all the unhealthy wood will be found out at the May polls.

The one thing of all others that the people of this city desire to obtain at the next election is a representative council. Aldermen who have been tried and never carried any weight will be pruned out as dead wood. Men who break their promises and sacrifice their constituents' interests will not be in demand at the next election. They are rotten wood, and will have to be pruned out. Men who have no minds or character of their own, but who do simply as they are told, are regarded by the populace as suckers who sap the strength of the tree. They will be pruned out. The party managers may as well understand in the beginning, for they will learn it in the end, that the voters will support no candidates for municipal offices who are not men of force of character and integrity, men who are familiar with the needs of the people and the methods by which they are to be supplied, and who are capable of learning what they do not know.

We will simply say to the party leaders, if you have any such men in your ranks, force them to the front and force the others back.

A BACK NUMBER.

Mr. L. E. REED, who is a candidate for alderman from the Second ward, stands on a most peculiar platform of his own construction. He announces that he is opposed to all further public improvements in this city of every sort and description, and wants to be elected to council on that platform.

When the GLOBE first learned of Mr. REED'S position we scarcely knew whether to treat it as a joke or as a serious matter, but having learned that Mr. REED is terribly in earnest, we take the liberty to offer a few criticisms.

If Minneapolis, or any other rival city, had the making of a platform upon which to elect a city council for St. Paul, then Mr. REED would be just the man that is wanted. But we are woefully mistaken in the temper of the St. Paul people if they are prepared to act as undertakers at their own funeral. Therefore candidates who stand on Mr. REED'S platform are not wanted.

St. Paul is not ready to be salted down. It is in no sense a finished city, that we should hang our harps on the willows and sit down by the streams of Babylon to bewail our desolation.

On the contrary, St. Paul is a live city, and very much alive. It is a growing city, that has just reached the real period of development.

In fact, we are approaching the crisis of our development, and at this time above all other times we need men in charge of municipal affairs who are active and enterprising, and who have faith in the city's future.

Old fogyism may be good in its place, but St. Paul is not the place for it.

Suppose that a majority of council should be elected on Mr. REED'S platform, where would the city be a year hence in comparison with where Minneapolis would be, and where Milwaukee and Omaha, and Chicago and all the Northwestern towns would be? It would simply be a good place to move away from, while our rivals would be mounting the high tide of prosperity.

Mr. REED'S proposition would be a joke if the matter were not too serious to joke about. The cessation of all public improvements for even one year would give St. Paul a set-back from which it could never recover. There may come a time away in the future, when the city has reached the full stature of metropolitan growth, when we can fold our hands and rest on our oars. But we are nowhere near that time yet. We are just in the midst of the building period, when to stop would be a crime, or to look backward would be ruin.

Our watchward should be "Go forward." And every man's shoulder should be at the wheel to aid in giving the progressive movement the proper impetus. Unless Mr. REED'S platform can be reconstructed to meet the progressive ideas of our citizens, his services as a public official will be dispensed with until such time as St. Paul needs an epitaph writer.

THE MIDDLEMAN.

In the game of marbles it is the pride of an urchin to acquire the skill of plumping the middleman and knocking him out of the ring. Now, if the political economists could do the same with the middleman in trade they would go a long way toward solving the industrial problem. It is the middleman who very largely cuts up the substance of the consumers and robs the producer of profits that ought legitimately belong to him. The middleman is an expensive person because he is such a numerous individual. There are more of him than of any other class in the industrial world. He is a busy person, who works hard, and, in the main, a thrifty individual. But the trouble with him is that he produces nothing and consumes comparatively little; consequently, he has to be supported by society and makes a very small return for the outlay. Yet he is the despot of trade and the ruler of a commercial dynasty. Everything that is produced must pass through his hands before it reaches the consumer, and he never fails to take toll for the handling of goods. In fact, he is inclined to the practice of the old miller, who asked each of his five boys if they had tolled the grist, and, notwithstanding he received an affirmative answer from each, determined to make sure of his toll by taking it out himself. The middleman makes it his business to let none of the toll get away. His commissions are essential to his prosperity, and he makes it a point to get them. So inseparably has the middleman interwoven himself into the commercial life of this country that no class of industry can get along without him; and yet all feel that he is actually a dead weight on trade. The producer has to pay him a large per cent of the profits of production in order to get his wares before the public. The consumer has to go to him to buy, and is assessed with an additional tax for the privilege. Then when the producer wants to collect his bills he has to call in the service of the middleman, and pay him an extra commission for collecting. And so it runs through all the various ramifications of trade—the middleman sits enthroned as the master of the situation, making both capital and labor pay tribute to him, without himself becoming either a capitalist or a workingman.

And yet, under the operations of the existing industrial system, the middleman is a necessary evil. The wheels of commerce couldn't move without his assistance. Eliminate him, without changing the system, and all industries would suddenly collapse. The oppressions of his tyranny are not blessings in disguise, but they must be endured for the sake of the prosperity they bring, and thus the middleman becomes the paradox of trade.

Industrial agitation will never cease as long as the middleman is the potential factor in commerce, for our industries can never settle down upon a satisfactory basis until the producer and the consumer are brought face to face without the intervention of the middleman. Hence he must be endured, and supported, and catered to, until a greater than BELLAMY has arisen to provide the world with a perfect industrial system. The socialist, the philosopher, or the economist who has the skill to plump the middleman and knock him out of the ring will be the prophet most honored in the industrial world.

CHEAP HOMES.

The building prospect for the coming season indicates an entire change from last year's record. The promise is for an equal, if not a greater, amount invested in buildings in this city during the coming summer; but the buildings will be of a different character from those erected last year. The city is well enough supplied with office buildings for the present, and now the demand for more residences is to be met. In anticipation of the extension of the various electrical lines, the building inspector's office is literally being besieged with applications for permits to erect residence and tenement houses out along the lines of the proposed railway extensions.

We have no inclination to discourage this residence building furor, for we are satisfied that all the new houses will be occupied by the end of the year. But what we do want to impress upon those who are putting their money into tenement houses is the necessity for having cheap homes in the central part of the city. We can never attain metropolitan growth until that is done. It is true the convenience of the cable and electric car lines is a great inducement to many to go out into the suburbs to live. The facility with which they can get to and from their places of business makes suburban life desirable. But there is a large class of workers here in the city whose business affairs do not permit them to go out into the suburbs to live, and this class is growing every year. They are the men who burn the midnight oil at their work and who cannot go home until after the street cars have stopped running. Included in this class are the newspaper workers, the people who are connected with the theaters and other places of amusement, the saloon men, the hotel attaches, clerks in railroad offices, telegraph operators, employes in the billiard halls, night watchmen, patrolmen, to say nothing of the large number of persons who attend lodge meetings, club habitues, and others who find it more convenient to their social and business affairs to go home after midnight than before. Altogether, they make a very considerable number of people who would be accommodated by having homes in the central part of the city; and yet, as a rule, they are not able to pay the exorbitant rents now asked for houses in a central locality. What such persons want is a suite of four or five apartments in a flat which can be rented for the same as a modest home in the suburbs, with car fare added. Here is certainly a chance for some one to make money, and at the same time fill a long-felt want of certain classes of society. It is true there are boarding houses in almost every locality of the city, but they do not meet the requirements of a home. It is a fortunate city whose people all live in their own homes. It is, perhaps, more desirable to the majority to live in the suburbs, and, in consequence, pretty much all the building is in that direction, but there are thousands whose work does not admit of this, who would be glad to get a chance to keep house in a modest way.

It is now apparet that St. Paul is soon to become a city of cheap homes, the most desirable condition that a city could enjoy, and yet it is important that these cheap homes be so distributed as to induce all classes to occupy their own homes.

A WAY TO REACH THEM.

While there are pessimistic moralizings in some quarters over the difficulties churches have in bringing the masses within their walls, it is possible that suggestion may be had in the broadening phases being taken on in a number of instances. Both in the East and the West there are those who would make the church more than an edifice for hebdomadal homilectics and pious exhortations. Their ideal is a combination of the religious and social features. They would have the church point skyward, but do a good deal of work to make people like this world and help others to be reconciled to it. The church with them is to be very much larger than the sanctuary. An account given by a New York paper of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn affords an idea of the new departure in its main phases. This society is strong in numbers, and has means sufficient for its work. It has in the past few years expended nearly a quarter of a million dollars in the erection of structures for its plan of operations. It has a church with a capacity of 3,000 people, convenient, but not imposing or costly in architeture. It has another edifice quite as large and costly as the church, called the parish home. A great portion of this is taken up with rooms for the Sunday school work. In the center of the main hall is a beautiful fountain, and all the arrangements are attractive and appropriate. The lower floor of the building has the more notable features. Here is a large library, with a reading room adjoining; large, tastefully furnished parlors for ladies, a well-equipped kitchen, and all the rooms and conveniences for receptions and social gatherings. These rooms are opened every day and evening in the week, and made a perpetual attraction for all who have leisure or are in need of a cheerful and pleasant resort. Here the life and spirit of the society are mingled in genial companionship, and a unity and community developed that makes the body a great force in the community. The Sunday services draw reat crowds, and over 600 members have been added to the membership in a remarkably short time. In Milwaukee a prominent society of the same denomination has, on a smaller scale, followed the Brooklyn example. The modern part of the church structure has many of the features of the most approved club houses. There are the reading rooms, parlors, culinary provisions, and even a billiard room. In some other cities there is more or less of this development. Locally some evidence of it may be found. The fact that the departure has its origin in the denomination that looks back most directly to the Puritan fathers will perhaps relieve it of the disparagement of more heterodox parentage. Objection will be found by some to it that it brings the world and the church into association, but it may be insisted that to benefit the world it must be reached and brought within the range of the sacred tow line. There are a good many heathen that can be found without travel in ships.

TO START WITH.

There are commendable features to the practice the Boston Herald speaks of as becoming very prevalent in that community, in establishing savings bank accounts for every child from the day of its birth. One case is related where parental pride caused a man to make a deposit before the birthday of the child was reached, and in giving the name did not guess right as to sex. Probably most persons would be surprised at the aggregate the child would have to start in life with on reaching adult years, if there were a regular deposit, even if very small, the money being put at interest. There are comparatively few who could not make a saving of a few cents a week for this purpose. The few hundred dollars endowment would lift the young man or woman over the hardest point, probably, the getting started. The men who have gathered much of the world's goods generally speak of the first few hundred dollars as the hardest to get. Some of the endowment associations have the same object in view.

IN NARROW WAYS.

As Canada is to be a part of the United States sooner or later, there is more interest in noting the disposition of things there occasionally. A bill is before the Canadian parliament to tone up the Sunday habits of the people, that has more rigid features than have been prevalent on this side in modern times. If they are enforced, the expatriated Americans who may be disturbed by the extradition will have less concern to keep out of American penitentiaries. No newspapers are to be printed, delivered or sold on that day; no trains can be moved, except milk or cattle trains, or those having American mails, and no excursions allowed by rail or boat; no shops are to be opened for any purpose; no one can hunt or fish, or indulge in amusement of any kind. Probably the young man will be allowed to go courting after church. In some of the provinces local laws cover rail and street cars. It will be seen that they are trying to walk in narrow ways over there.

A NEW bribery law is in force in Indiana that, if rigidly enforced, must be discouraging to many who want to make others feel that the laborer will not only deserve, but get his due, in aiding their promotion to political honors. This statute will make it hard for a man who does not take hard oaths easily to enter upon any office if he has paid, loaned or given anything of value to delegates to conventions or workers for him. He must not even promise to help a man to get an office. How could a rich man induce a legislature in this state to elect him senator if he were to be cramped in this way, when he was to get there by virtue of a species of communism or sharing of things?

PEOPLE who see inviting-looking bottles sitting around about undertakers' shops should not mistake them for those containing consolatory elements. Several serious disasters have resulted from mistakes of this sort. It is most likely to be embalming fluid. The other day in Indiana Prof. RICHARD DALE OWEN, a brother of the some-time noted ROBERT DALE, died as a result of this mistake. A merchant also went the dark way with him. They took it for mineral water. Another party in Wisconsin drank it for beer, and all were subjects for embalming. Arsenic is a strong element in it.

A CLERGYMAN has been getting into trouble in Pennsylvania for marrying the sister of his deceased wife. He was a Presbyterian, and the brother clergyman who performed the ceremony was also taken to task by the presbytery. It has not been quite understood that there was anything in the formulas of that denomination to be damaged by such an incident. If there is, the scope of the revision may well be broadened.

THE New York Herald prays for the return of the "graceful knee breeches," and terms the ordinary suspender "the most diabolical contrivance ever issued by malice." Fashions repeat themselves, and this is perhaps one that is coming round again. WASHINGTON wouldn't be recognized by his children in the styles now in vogue.

IT IS suggested that the census man take a count of the dogs. It would be a matter of rather curious interest to know how many and what breeds of dogs there are. They should not, however, slip into the wrong lists, as they do in city directories.

IT IS now claimed that the president shot sixty-six ducks on his hunting trip. Six of the number got away, and the other four were brought in by his aides. The arithmetic is a little peculiar, but game stories are apt to be that way.

SOME authority says the constant use of fish conduces to leprosy. Those who use it as brain food need not let their head-works suffer in consequence. The people up near the North pole mostly live on fish.

GEN. CROOK died of heart failure. There is no authentic case where there was not a failure of that sort in the demise of people.

AN INDIANAPOLIS paper finds comfort in the fact that while BISMARCK is down RUSSELL HARRISON is still on deck.

AN OBSERVER notes that when a short young man puts on a stovepipe hat he is usually in love with a tall girl.

TOPICAL TALK.

The Boy Soprano. It was a privilege to hear Blatchford Kavanagh sing. The boy's voice is a marvel, and the wonder is how such angelic melody can be stored away in a tiny human throat. But the disagreeable feature of this miracle of vocalization is that the poor boy is being worked to death to gratify a manager's greed. It is a rush to make the most out of him before his voice changes. There isn't a prima donna or a singer of note in all the world who will agree to sing more than two or three nights out of a week. Patti, in the full maturity of her womanhood, and with all her fondness for money, cannot be hired to sing more than twice a week. And yet here was poor little Blatchford Kavanagh being trotted backward and forwards between the two cities for a whole week, and required to sing twice a day and six numbers at each concert. The boy stands up bravely to his work, and utters no complaint. But it is no reason why he should be imposed upon because he is manly and conscientious, and endeavors to fulfill all that is required of him. Three concerts a week, limited to one a day, is the most that should be exacted of that tender voice tuned to a seraph's note.

Old Art Worked Over. Solomon must have been right when he said there was nothing new under the sun, not even in the world of art. I was impressed with this fact while looking at the two famous paintings on exhibition in Mr. Heinemann's store. The one which attracted most attention, but which is not the best study, was "The Revenge of the Flowers," in which the artist portrays a striking commingling of the poetic and the tragic, with just enough of either to rob the other of its sentiment. "What an original idea," I heard a visitor remark. It may have been an original idea, but not with the man who painted that picture. He borrowed it from an older, and possibly a better artist of his own country. A great many years ago Hurtzy, an Austrian, who was contemporary with Stertzel, painted a picture which he called "The Revenge of the Flowers." The subject was treated differently, yet I think with more of the poetic sense. It is a picture of a beautiful young woman lying dead in a conservatory. Jealous of her beauty, the flowers shed a poisonous aroma which killed her. It is not so horrible as the suggestion of death from a serpent's bite; and then, in Hurtzy's picture, the girl had her clothes on.

The Oldest Record of a Cyclone. The fate of the dancing party at Louisville who perished in Thursday night's storm is also suggestive that there is nothing new under the sun in weatherology. It will be remembered that Job's children were engaged in a similar amusement when, according to the Bible account, a great wind smote the four corners of the house, and it fell upon them and killed them. Now this must have been a cyclone, for no other kind of a wind storm could have struck the four corners of the house at once. The whirling or circular motion was there, and, like the Louisville storm, came in the night time, which disprove the modern theory that cyclones are confined to daylight operations. Modern science has done many wonders. It has harnessed the lightning and subjugated it to the use of man. But it can't be relied on to shape a course for the winds or to enforce rules for the government of the cyclone. All of which goes to prove that there is a God in Israel and that He can rule his universe without the assistance of man.

Opera in Montana Out in wild and woolly Montana musical criticism runs free and emphatic riot. The Emma Juch Opera company sang in Helena last week, and the critic of the Helena Journal headed his article "Prima Donna Versus Cow." After remarking that "it was a study to see how the grizzled old-timers of Last Chance gulch enjoyed their money," he added: "Many a night, wrapped in their blankets around the camp-fire, they have been lulled to sleep by the music of the wolf and coyote and been roused from sweet dreams of sweethearts and home by the war cry of the savage. That was a long time ago, when Helena had only one store and thirteen saloons, and the pop of the revolver and bullwhacker's whip kept the echoes hustling in the surrounding hills. But the memory of those hilarious days is still green in the hearts of the old-timers, and when Juch and her band opened out in grand chorus there was a movement among the veterans—an involuntary reaching around for the hip pockets as suggestive as it was ominous in the days of yore. But they soon realized the change which a third of a century had brought in their homes, and laughed when others laughed and wept at the proper time. They voted grand opera a grand thing, and immediately added 10 per cent to the price of town lots. O tempora! O mores! O Juch! O shucks!"

FOYER AND FOOTLIGHTS.

Joseph Haworth and his company of players will be the attraction at the Newmarket the coming week in Steele Mackaye's great play, "Paul Kauvar." Both star and play were seen here last season and created a fine impression. There is no better actor at present on the American stage than Mr. Haworth. He has all the characteristics essential to the success of a great actor. He is young and handsome, has a remarkable voice, and, in fact, has all the attributes of a great artist. Mr. Haworth has won his present position by hard work, and plenty of it. A student by nature, he is eminently gifted with genius of the highest order. There is not an actor on the stage who has made so many important successes as Mr. Haworth. During his entire stage career he has never made an artistic failure. His professional career was begun in Cleveland when but a boy as a member of John Ellsler's stock company. Here he played all the juvenile parts for several seasons, and when but sixteen years old played "Hamlet" with the greatest success. From that time his success as actor was assured. Mr. Haworth left Cleveland to accept a position in the Boston Museum stock company. He remained there for five seasons, playing anything and everything. He was equally successful tragedy comedy and comic opera. Three of his most notable successes in Boston were "Hamlet," Charles Surface, in "The School for Scandal," and Grosvenor, in "Patience." He was the original Grosvenor in this country, and made the most emphatic hit. He was offered leading business at the Museum, but declined. He left there to accept the position of leading man in the company of John McCullough. The tragedian was very fond of Haworth, and predicted that he would live to become the greatest actor in America. The prediction has come true. After the death of McCullough, Haworth was starred in "Roodman Blind," remaining with that company for two seasons. Then he created many important parts in New York, among them the Count, in "Druses," the hero in "A Moral Crime," Phillip Herne, in the play of that name, and most important of all, "Paul Kauvar." The success of Mr. Haworth in the latter play is a matter of stage history. "Paul Kauvar" is a grand play. It deals with the dark days of the French revolution, and gives one a grand idea of the causes which led to that great uprising. Written in the most picturesque way, it is pregnant with interesting situations and stirring incidents. The drama of Paul Kauvar, in the first act, is one of the most remarkable pictures ever given to the stage. It shows all the horrors of the guillotine. The mob scene which ends the play is another remarkable scene. The mob tears into the palace of the Royalist general and hacks it to pieces, led by Paul Kauvar. Taken all in all, it is a fine performance and thoroughly deserves the success which it has achieved. Mr. Haworth has the support of a fine company. Miss Lizzie Rechelle is the leading lady. Miss Rechelle is a charming actress, and has made a reputation by her work as Diane. Seats are now on sale for the engagement.

The patrons of the Harris are in for a sort of Celtic feast. Charles Erin Verner, concluding a good week with "Shamus O'Brien," will be succeeded on Monday night by John S. Murphy in the "Kerry Gow." Mr. Murphy is an Irish comedian of ability and experience, who is enjoying unusual prosperity. His two plays, "Kerry Gow" and "Shaun Rue," are near and dear to every Irish heart and favorites with the public at large. For that reason the mere mention of their names is sufficient to draw crowds, and for the same reason there is no necessity for descanting at length upon their respective merits. "The Kerry Gow" will be given on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and "Shaun Rhue" will fill out the week, the matinees occurring as usual.

Beginning April 7, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Huebner (Miss Alger) will play a week's engagement at the Harris in popular drama, assisted by a company of well known and capable players. The Huebners are big favorites, and cannot fail to draw.

Prof. Danz will give the last concert of his present series at the Harris next Sunday, when a fine programme will be presented. Seats are now on sale and going fast. Season tickets for the new series may also be obtained at the box office.

"Pat's Wardrobe" is the name of the new three-act comedy in which Pat Rooney and his company will appear this evening for a single performance at the Newmarket theater. The play is rather happily named if the title means that it is a cleverly constructed framework to display Mr. Rooney's miscellaneous collection of impersonations. It has just sufficient plot to keep the interest of the auditor alive while he is off making up for them. This is all that could reasonably be expected of any play in which he appears, for he is before the audience the greater part of the time, and that is all that is wanted. He is quite unapproachable in his line, and never tires his listener. It is surprising to see the extent of his menu. In at least two-thirds of the play he reigns supreme. His calls last evening were numerous and hearty.

Every now and then nature, usually so tidy, so rational and so regular, is guilty of some stupendous exception. The Siamese twins, the two-headed baby, now dead, and last, but by no means least Mabel Corbin, the wonderful four-legged girl, are the great historical exceptions to nature's almost irrefragible regularity. Mabel Corbin, a pretty little girl of some six or eight summers, is the only human quadruped whose name history records. She is alive, she is full of life, and dances about on her four little feet, as bright and winsome as any little girl in the land. She is a happy, bright-eyed and pretty mannered little thing and makes friends with everybody she meets.

She romps and plays, has her own little doll, and enjoys herself the same as another little girl, in spite of the singularity of her position. She is simply a healthy, happy child, with the one exception that divides her from all others that she has four limbs instead of two. There is no explanation for this strange phenomena. It is one of the things that science could not anticipate and can never explain. It is simply an unalterable fact. This little girl will appear all next week at the museum.

The Olympic's offering to its patrons this week consists of specialties pure and simple and laugh inspiring. Jugglery, character sketches, dancing and acrobatic features of a superlative order; musical burlettas and a sparkling farce comedy for which Manager Wells stands sponsor and will launch, all go to make up an exceptionally strong attraction. The chief feature will be the jugglery and Asiatic act of Hadje Mahofode Cheriff, an Arab fresh from the sands of Sahara and the original "Whirlwind of the Desert." He is considered to be the greatest juggler and most proficient handler of weapons of war in the vaudeville profession. The entertainment will close with the comedy "Married Mashers," with Manager Wells as the Lord High Admiral. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

The announcement that arrangements have been completed by Manager Dean, of the Harris theater, for a second series of concerts by the Danz orchestra, has given universal satisfaction. The final concert of the present series occurs on Sunday next, and even at this early date almost every seat is bespoken. The generous patronage accorded these concerts is sufficient indication of their excellence, for a concert audience in St. Paul is invariably a critical one. On each occasion that a concert has been given under the above auspices the house has been packed, and the enthusiasm awakened by the excellent entertainments furnished is unbounded. Prof. Danz is already engaged in the preparation of the programmes for the new series, and in response to the numerous requests from all quarters it is probable that Solitski's beautiful "Dream of the Alps" will be repeated on at least two occasions. Exquisite as the stage decorations at these concerts have already been, Manager Dean is making preparations for a still more elaborate departure in that direction. Preparations are going forward for surrounding the stage with tropical plants, amid the foliage of which will gleam myriad electric lights, and the carrying out of the proposition promises to make the stage resemble a corner of Venice in carnival time. The first concert of the second series will occur two weeks from next Sunday, and there is already a lively demand for seats for that date.

Arrangements for the great May festival are now all completed, and it promises to be the grandest event of the kind in the history of St. Paul. The artists are all enthusiastic about their work and are delighted with the selections. The grand chorus now numbers 175 voices and is complete. The next choral rehearsal will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and it is to be hoped that all the members will be present, as this is the only rehearsal called for this week. A great novelty has been added for the matinee programme in the shape of Mac Cumis' "Lord Ullin's Daughter," a ballad for chorus and orchestra. This work has created a furore at every performance in Glasgow, where it was first produced last winter. It is a thoroughly Scotch piece of writing from beginning to end, and, we are sure, will make a decided hit at the May festival.

The Beethoven string quartette will give a chamber concert in Westmoreland hall Friday evening, April 11. They have arranged a splendid programme for the occasion. Mrs. Herman Scheffer, St. Paul's favorite pianiste, will assist the club. It is expected that a large and fashionable audience will be present.

CAUGHT IN COURT.

In the case of J. E. Neuman, who sued Julius H. Burwell for $10,000 for alleged malicious prosecution, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Burwell.

William H. Burns has commenced an action against Anthony Faulhabert to recover $200, balance for erecting a building. An attachment on Faulhabert's property is made to secure payment of the claim.

An order was filed yesterday by Judge Otis, refusing to grant a divorce to Stephen Meyer against Christina Meyer. It is decided that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

John Kerwin has commenced an action against Dwight M. Sabin to recover $5,000 for 100 shares of stock in the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car company. It is claimed that the stock was left with Sabin as collateral to secure a debt of $4,000, and that Sabin converted the stock to his own use.

In the matter of the assignment of Cox Brothers & Co. to Charles H. Werthen for the benefit of creditors, an order has been filed discharging the assignee, as he has settled up the business satisfactorily. The bond of Werthen was canceled, and his sureties released from liability.

Judge Otis yesterday granted the motion to dismiss the case of Frank D. Markham against The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company. Markham wanted $25,000 damages for the loss of a leg in a collision. The court was of the opinion that the evidence of the plaintiff was not sufficient to warrant a verdict in his favor.

THE REALM OF MUSIC.

A great deal of interest is taken in the success of the testimonial concert to be tendered Prof. Seibert at the Newmarket therter next Sunday afternoon, and there is but little doubt that a full house will mark the occasion. Among the noted names appearing on the programme are those of Sig. Liberati and Ida Seibert. Seibert's orchestra, the Sappho Ladies' quartette and the Great Western Military band will add to the attractiveness of the occasion.

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The fifteenth Sunday concert of the Seibert series given at Turner hall, on Franklin street, will occur this afternoon. The programme is as attractive as usual and arranged as follows:

PART I.
(By request.)
Overture—"Poet and Peasant" .....Suppe
Fantasie—"In einem kuehlen Grunde"—
Mr. August Friebel.
{a. Melodie in F..... .....Rubenstein
{b. Serenade—"La Berceuse" .....Gounod
(Melodie by Prof. Chr. Rodenkirchen.)

PART II.
Tenor Solo— Cujus Anima from
"Stabat Mater" .... Rossini
Mr. George Bielitz.
[Prof. William Maenner, accompanist.]
Symphonie Op. 97 in A.... ... .Reinecke
(Andante and Scherzo.)
Clarinet Solo—"Concert Arie" .....Schreiner
Mr. August Friebel.

PART III.
Overture—"Jean de Paris" .....Boieldieu
Patrol—"Wacht am Rhein" .. ..Lax
Grand Selection from Opera "Capriccioso" ....Raida

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Miss Gertrude San Soucie, the talented young pianiste, who has played for Prof. R. H. Evans for the past two years, will be tendered a benefit hop Friday, April 11. The lady has many friends and will doubtless be given a complimentary attendance.

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The concert to be given by the Banjo and Glee Clubs of the University of Wisconsin at the People's church, April 8, will be the first entertainment of this character that St. Paul has enjoyed since the Yale Glee and Banjo clubs filled the old People's theater a year ago. The Western clubs are said to be in every respect the equal of their Eastern rivals. The Milwaukee Sentinel says of a recent concert there by the Banjo club: "Ensemble banjo and guitar playing has rarely been equaled to a higher degree of precision and beauty than was shown by this club. Applause was liberal and frequent throughout the evening, and every number on the programme was encored one or more times." The sale of seats opens Saturday, April 5, at W. J. Dyer & Bros'.

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A musical event of the week which has been looked forward to with considerable interest is the only appearance of M'lle Auguste Ohrstrom, the dramatic soprano, at the People's church, next Thursday evening, assisted by Emil Strake, violin virtuoso; Fritz Schlachter, solo cellist; A. W. Porter, basso; Gustavus Johnson, pianist and accompanist. M'lle Ohrstrom created as much of a sensation on her first appearance on the concert stage in her native city, Gottenburg, when nine years old, as Blatchford Kavanagh has here of late. She is recognized by critics and the great composers as one of the world's greatest sopranos. Her voice possesses the brilliancy of the true soprano, and the richness of the mezzo-soprano, being at the same timevery sympathetic, and showing the effect of a most thorough and artistic training from childhood, adding to it a most pleasing personal appearance, and many find it difficult to say which of her distinctive gifts, personal magnetism and charms, careful, finished culture, wonderful voice and musicianly breadth of experience and knowledge do most attract. The programme she will present here is as follows:

Piano Solo—"God Save the Queen".....Lizst
Gustavus Johnson.
"Dio Passente Fousi" ....Gounod
A. W. Porter.
Jewel Aria from "Faust"..... .....Gounod
Mlle. Augusta Ohrstrom.
Violin Solo—"Legende"... ....Wieniawski
Emil Strake.
"La Veritable Manalo"—Spanish Bolero ....Borgious
Cello Solo—"Characteristique"..... ...Servais
Fritz Schlachter.
"Daffodils"..... .....Gustavus Johnson
A. W. Porter.
{(a) Romanza ....Strake
{(b) Swedish Dance..... .....G. Johnson
Emil Strake.
{(a) "The Princess" .....Greig
{(b) "The Young Muleeteers"....I. Moquist
[Dedicated to Mlle. Ohrstrom.]
Trio—"Andante and Scherzo"—
Messrs. Strake, Schlachter and Johnson.
Seats at Dyer Bros.

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A very carefully arranged and pleasing musical programme will be given in connection with the services at Christ church this morning and evening. The arrangement is as follows:

Processional Hymn..... 72
Venite ....Tours
Benedicite Omnia Opera..... .....Stainer
Benedictus..... ... .. Barnby
Hymen 73
Offertory—"The Palmes" .....Faure
J. C. Wall and Full Choir.
Recessional Hymn 232

Special evensong and confirmation service conducted by Bishop Gilbert at 7:30 p. m.

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Master Percy Creelman, the boy soprano of Christ church, assisted by a quintette from the Christ church choir and James Blaikie, will appear in concert at the St. Cloud opera house April 9, 1890. This will be the boy's first appearance out of St. Paul, and he should certainly have a full house.

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Once more our novel and excellent organization, the Church Choir Choral club, is to be heard in concert. They will be assisted by Master Otto Hegner, the wonderful boy pianist. This wonderful lad was born in Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1877, and at the age of three was able to play any melody he heard. At five he played before a small audience, and a few years later played before the Duke of Baden, who was so charmed with his playing that he gave him a yearly allowance of $120 to assist him in his studies. At the age of eleven he went to England, where he played before an assemblage of invited guests and was immediately engaged to play at forty concerts in London, where he was heard by William Steinway and came over to this country under the management of Henry E. Abbey. Hegner has had most wonderful success wherever he has appeared, and those who have heard him say he is truly an artist on the piano. His execution is marvelous for one so young, and he not only ranks as the best of boy performers, but as one of the best artists in the world. Sarasate and D'Albert, while in this city, praised him very highly, advising all to be sure and hear this remarkable and talented boy.

Percy Creelman, St. Paul's boy soprano, of whom so much has been said, will be heard at this concert. His voice is improving daily, and his singing is truly marvelous for one so young and with so little training as he has had time to receive. The concerts will occur on April 17 and 18, the first one being in St. Paul, the second in Minneapolis. The proceeds will be used in giving the choir boys of Christ church a good time this summer at one of the lakes. The sale of seats opens at Dyer's music store April 7, at 9 a. m.

A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

[Written for the Globe.]

She is tall and lithe and slender,
A fair product of her gender;
In her feelings, she is tender
As a child.

She is modest, suave and gracious,
With a foot and hand not spacious,
Tho' at times a bit loquacious,
She is mild.

She has read Scott, Dickens, Wallace,
Without prejudice or malice,
And her eyes are growing callous
From the strain.

She's a student of Delsarte,
And the motions make her hearty;
She's an educated party,
Large of brain.

She can drive an equine festive,
Be he skittish, proud or restive,
Like a hostler. I'll be blessed if
She can not.

And her poise and grace of manner
Cause the passers-by to scan her,
As the gentle breezes fan her
Lines so taut.

She is good at canvas stretching;
She can take a hand at sketching;
And on learning rules of etching
She is bent.

She can satisfy your wishes
As to names of rocks and fishes,
But she cannot wash the dishes
Worth a cent.

—M. J. Donnelly.

AT SUNDAY BREAKFAST.

The committee on claims of the city council will meet on Monday.

On Tuesday the council committee on parks will hold a meeting.

C. H. Slocum, of the Glencoe Register, is spending Sunday in the city.

Prof. Irwin Shepard, Winona, and George J. Schoeffel called at the capitol yesterday.

Scarlet fever is reported from 280 Summit place. Twenty-nine births and six deaths were also reported yesterday.

Mme. Boyd has just received an importation of special novelties in fine silks. 608 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.