# THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m. in advance$2 00
6 m. in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance.$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.....50c
6 m. in advance 1 00 | 1 mo. in adv......20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily — Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance.$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months, in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

*Eastern Advertising Office, Room 46 Tribune Building, New York.*


## TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—For Minnesota: Fair, except light local showers in southeast portion; cooler, winds becoming northerly. For North Dakota and South Dakota: Fair, except local showers in South Dakota; cooler; northerly winds. For Iowa: Fair, followed by threatening weather and light local showers; cooler; variable winds. For Wisconsin: Light local showers; cooler; southeasterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Place of Obs'vation. | Height of Barometer. | Exposed Thermometer. | Place of Obs'vation. | Height of Barometer. | Exposed Thermometer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul.... | 30.06 | 50 | Helena.... | 29.84 | 44 |
| La Crosse.. | 30.04 | 50 | Ft. Totten. | ...... | .... |
| Duluth.... | 30.08 | 42 | Ft. Sully.. | 29.92 | 58 |
| Huron.... | 29.80 | 62 | Minnedosa | 30.02 | 34 |
| Moorhead. | 30.04 | 42 | Calgary.... | 29.74 | 36 |
| St. Vincent | ..... | ... | Edmonton | ...... | ... |
| Bismarck.. | 30.04 | 42 | Q'Appelle. | 30.04 | 38 |
| Ft. Buford | 30.02 | 48 | Medic'e H. | 29.76 | 48 |
| Ft. Custer. | 29.74 | 58 | Winnipeg.. | 30.04 | 38 |

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Light rain, followed by fair weather Sunday afternoon; warmer.

## THE STORY OF A DAY.

It is Easter morn.

France will blockade Dahomey.

Slosson beats Catton at billiards.

France is busy building torpedo boats.

Maryland's treasurer stole nearly $200,000.

The Minneapolis coopers' strike is still on.

The bursting of a reservoir floods Ithaca, N. Y.

The Gentlemen's Railway association is dead.

The Prohibitionists put a full ticket in the field.

Gen. Miles is promoted to Gen. Crook's place.

A shrewd convict escapes from state's prison.

A peaceful Pittsburger is murdered by a negro.

A Chicago servant girl poisons several people.

Emperor William advances army officers' salaries.

Republican senators caucus on the silver question.

The famous Barteau case develops new difficulties.

Another damage verdict is secured against Dr. Henry Roman.

The Minneapolis park board has no money for improvements.

Assistant Secretary of State Stockenstrom inherits a fortune.

Greenville, Miss., is inundated by the breaking of a levee.

Alex McKenzie supplies Burleigh county, N. D., with seed grain.

Bismarck may re-enter the reichstag as leader of the opposition.

Writs of ejectment are issued against several families at Ebervale, Pa.

Gen. Lewis A. Grant, of Minneapolis, is chosen assistant secretary of war.

Sullivan expresses a desire to knock out Corbett in four rounds for $1,000.

The Democrats are in a fair way to secure the Rhode Island legislature after all.

Marcus C. Stearns, a Chicago millionaire, shoots himself in the head four times.

Heavy rains in the Northwest put the ground in good condition for seeding.

The Wageworkers' alliance asks for a peculiar system of government banking.

The Minneapolis chamber of commerce proposes to get along without Chicago quotations.

The investigation of council affairs by the Hennepin county grand jury becomes interesting.

Mormon convicts at Sioux Falls seek to secure their liberty by habeas corpus proceedings.

Attorney General Miller is charged with queer work in securing the quashing of proceedings against customs officials.

Having garrymandered themselves into power, the Republicans seek to hold on to what they have by keeping the congressional districts as they are.

## AN INTOLERANT SPIRIT.

The house of representatives recently passed a bill to abolish the canteen system in connection with the regular army. This was in compliance with the entreaties of some very devoted and honest ladies from the Woman's Temperance association, who would compel all men by statute to climb up to their ethical altitude. Most readers are familiar with the system being introduced at the army posts known under the misleading term of canteen. It comprises some of the features of the Y. M. C. A., with social rather than religious attractions. About half of the 110 military posts have tried it with very beneficial results. Evidence of this fact was furnished the congressional committee. The canteen at Fort Meade, in South Dakota, was reported by the commandant to have been a complete success. It comprised a school room and library, as well as lunch room, billiard room and kitchen. Some of them have a theater and other varieties of amusement and recreation. They furnish a good beer and light wines, and the official reports show that drunkenness has been reduced one-third. The men save more of their money, and have more enjoyments than in the old way, without the fleecing so common in connection with the sutler business. The soldiers have a pleasant resort of their own, and care less to go to the towns and paint things. The testimony is all in favor of the system. Gen. SCHOFIELD was chiefly instrumental in securing its introduction, and the secretary of war, Mr. PROCTOR, who is a straight Vermont prohibitionist, urges its retention. The only objection to it is that it makes the government accessory to the sale of wine and beer. It does not matter that the results are good. Men may be saved from ruinous practices and made useful to the world, but puritanical intolerance would not have any improvement unless it is worked out on their narrow and impracticable platform.

## SHOULD BE ENCORED.

People this side of the water will not in much grief for the czar if he has been saddened at the experience of one of his servile and brutal minions, who has had a dose of the cruelty in punishment he has been in the habit of administering to the unfortunate victims of official displeasure. Those peasants show more pluck than might be expected in a despotism that crushes out all signs of manliness. If applauding words could reach and encourage them, a good many phonographs could be filled in this country. There would also be warm currents from the popular heart to those students who have been arrested or had their halls of learning closed because they dared to read and think. The offense of the six hundred at Moscow, as stated, was their persistence in reading a work by Count TOLSTOI, a social reformer and one of the advanced, but not revolutionary, thinkers of Russia. It is too late in the centuries to stop the people from having any ideas not indorsed by the official stamp of a tyrant.

## AN EASTER LESSON.

Christ is risen, angels tell;
Good Christians, see ye rise as well.

The Christian world is to-day full of the melody of this good old hymn. Children's voices pour it out like so many jets of sparkling water; the great organ with its rumbling bass trembles into harmony with the chorus of redemption's song, while from the sacred desk comes the earnest exhortation "If, then, ye be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above."

All the world, the believing and the unbelieving alike, stop to listen to the Easter refrain which is filling earth with its sweet melody to-day. There is something comforting in the thought of immortality. It gives importance to human existence and lends dignity to human action, to say nothing of the consolation derived from the belief that beyond the dark valley and shadows which mark the boundary line of human life there is a better and brighter existence.

And yet it seems to us that the Easter season dawns upon earth with unusual significance this season. It seems to mark an epoch in the religious world. There is to-day a sort of epidemic of creed revision with surprising developments. Nor is the agitation confined to one church. In some form or other it is making an appearance in all the various sects and denominations, in some stronger than in others. But everywhere there is discernible an effort to readjust Christian doctrine and Christian teaching to modern thought, and to make Christianity conform to the ideas of our nineteenth century civilization.

It is an important fact in connection with this spirit of change and unrest that is abroad in the land to know whether the tendency is toward CHRIST or away from Him. Will the prevailing tendency to get something suited to the times, the disposition to tone down offensive clauses and harsh statements, the inclination to go in for the refining and broadening processes which will yield an easy sort of belief—will all these bring the Christian world into sweeter harmony with the life and teachings of CHRIST Himself? These are questions worth pondering this Easter day.

There is one strange fact meriting the attention of professed Christians above all other facts. It is that while in this age, when CHRIST is personally honored and revered, and His teachings reverenced as they never were before, there are thousands who are keeping themselves apart from CHRIST'S church because their conceptions of Christianity will not permit them to embrace the creeds and dogmas of man's making, which are set up as church standards. There is something pitiful in the often inarticulate but virtually universal cry of men for "the Christianity of CHRIST." Among the workingmen and the poorer classes generally, there is a prevailing impression that those who profess to follow CHRIST do not follow Him. In other words, the methods of Christianity to-day are so different from CHRIST'S methods when He was on earth, the common people cannot reconcile themselves to the belief that they are doing CHRIST'S service in attempting to keep up the form of this new-fangled Christianity. There is something terribly suggestive in this fact for sincere, devout Christian people, who wish to establish the Christianity of CHRIST upon earth.

The trouble, we apprehend, is that many who profess to be Christians have not risen with CHRIST. They are the tomb-dwellers, who prefer to linger in the musty vault of dogma rather than to ascend into the purer atmosphere of liberal thought and charitable construction. Nor will an angel hand be extended to roll away the stone from the mouth of the sepulcher and liberate these tomb-dwellers until the church itself proclaims that the entire domain of truth is open to its members for exploration, and that the only binding obligation upon a church member is to seek the truth that he may do it.

FELIX ADLER declares that when Christians live up to their religion there will be no need of lectures on ethical culture, and HERBERT SPENCER has affirmed that the ultimate ethics of humanity will be those of JESUS, rationally understood. Prince BISMARCK not long ago said that there could be no more satisfactory solution of the social problem than the adoption of Christianity without phrases. All of which goes to show that the mind of the present generation is turned to CHRIST; and yet in much the same half-wondering, half-believing, half-adoring attitude as that of CHRIST'S first hearers.

## ELECTION UNIFORMITY.

The Australian system of voting has been so thoroughly discussed that no further explanations are necessary; but it happens with this, as with all other similar experiments, thre are some matters of detail omitted, or not made clear by the law which puts it into effect. For instance, there is no provision made for returning or accounting for mutilated ballots. The number of ballots in the box at the close of the polls must tally with the number given out by the election officers. There is a pretty big per cent of voters who are just awkward enough to mutilate or deface a ballot on their first attempt to fill it out. Then the natural thing for the voter to do is to tear up that ballot and proceed to fill up another one. In such a case the election judge gives out two ballots and gets back but one. Another instance of trouble may arise where the voter places but one cross mark on the ticket. Under the law if the cross mark is at the head of the ticket or opposite the name of the candidate first on the list it will be counted as a vote for the whole ticket.

Yet voters who do not keep the full details of the law in their head are as liable to put the one cross mark down at the middle of the ticket as at the top. Then it will become a question with the judges whether to count the vote for the entire ticket or for just the one name that the cross mark happens to be nearest. These two instances may serve to illustrate some of the difficulties that are likely to arise under the operations of the new law, and which may produce confusion in the count, or be ground for contest in close elections. They are difficulties that arise wholly from the failure of the law-makers to give proper consideration to the details of the law, and yet they are not of so serious a nature as not to be overcome by judicious forethought on the part of the election officers.

The suggestion we have to make is that the election officers hold a caucus or conference in advance of the election, and agree upon a uniform system to be adopted at all the polling precincts in relation to the obscure passages of the new law. This will prevent any conflict of interpretation, and may obviate a great deal of useless litigation after the election. If all the judges will agree upon one course of procedure in such cases as we have mentioned, and in others that are liable to occur, they will find that the new election methods will be greatly facilitated, and that the experiment with the Australian system will in every way be much more satisfactory.

## WORLD'S FAIR DEVICES.

All sorts of marvelous devices are being suggested in connection with the Chicago fair, which are of interest chiefly as showing that the imagination and inventive spirit of the country are being remarkably quickened, and that the coming exhibition will be far in advance of anything the world has seen in mechanical contrivances. There is very general suggestion of a structure that shall eclipse the Eiffel tower in elevation and novelties. Anything in that direction will be more or less suggestive of the Paris structure, but that is not an objection as long as it is not an imitation. Electricity will be one of the most conspicuous features in the exhibition, very marked advances in its utilization having been made even since the Paris show, and EDISON'S exhibit was one of the great attractions there. It is intimated that some wonderful development in air navigation is to astonish the world. Almost anything is possible now—to Chicago.

---

A DES MOINES paper says the Iowa house the past week voted that "Minnesota is not the wisest model to follow." The same paper has information that the attempt at uniformity in school books covered a design to require uniformity in buckwheat cakes and bologna sausages. It is probably opposed to dogs all having the same length of tail. But on general principles Iowa will find Minnesota a pretty fair model to follow.

---

THE proposition to turn over the weather bureau to Uncle JERRY RUSK may have a little scheme under it, but there is no discount on JERRY. It will be remembered that, in the time of the strike, he made a record which enabled him to say: "I seen my duty, and I done it." Under his management there would be straight weather in the interest of agriculture.

---

THE fellows who are always adding up figures and making appalling totals should be discountenanced where they are of a pessimistic character. One of them has found that 5,282 people were killed and 26,000 wounded by railroads in this country last year. It is not stated how many of them were insured.

---

ILLINOIS has a compulsory law of recent enactment, but it does not seem to be put into active life much, and is not very popular. A committee at Chicago sent out 300 circulars inquiring how the law was liked, and but two of the number were returned indorsing it. They might have been a peculiar lot of people.

---

ONE of the bills likely to become a statute in Iowa is designed to discourage tramps so that they will not journey in that state. It is a short method to save the expense of their arrest as vagrants. They will come to this state, probably.

---

IN SPITE of the delightful climate of Oregon, the paper in Harney county says 20 per cent will be a moderate estimate of the losses of stock this season. There are some vexations to the serenity of things.

---

ACCORDING to Rev. SAM JONES, dancing girls look like tadpoles. He does not intimate, however, whether he admires tadpoles or not. SAM has queer notions, and he may be a crank on tadpoles.

---

AFTER all, the person who is careful to observe the variations in the sensations of his bunion or the twinges of his rheumatic limb is about as good a weather indicator as any of them.

---

PASSENGERS on the City of Paris insist that the real danger to that ship was much greater than reported, and rather more than needful for a thrilling passage in their memories.

---

A HEBREW pulpit has recently been tackling the question whether life is worth living. The decision might be helped somewhat if it could first be settled, Is death worth dying?

---

BOSTON pays $180, Milwaukee $150 and other cities all the way down to $24 per lamp for arc lights of 2,000-candle power. There are margins somewhere.

---

FRANCE is at the head of all the nations in the size of her debt, and will soon add to it $150,000,000.

## EASTER EGGS.

April showers and budding flowers is the Easter record for Minnesota in this the year of our Lord 1890.

* * *

The man who borrows but never repays is the only sad person when the season of Lent terminates.

* * *

The motto of modern christianity: "On with the dance—after the Easter church service is over."

* * *

Breakfast—The first square meal after Lent.

* * *

A combination that the slate makers can't break—Easter eggs and spring bonnets.

* * *

Where did the name of Easter originate? You must know that the name began in England. Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers had many gods and goddsses before the religion of Jesus reached their island. And one of those they liked best was the Goddess of Spring, whom they called Eostre, or Eastre, and they used to worship her when the flowers began to bloom, with music and processions and great joy. When the Christian preachers came they found that the festival of Spring was about the same time of their festival of the Resurrection, so they took the old name and put the new meaning into it, and thus it is called Easter Day, or Easter Sunday.

* * *

How did eggs come to play a part in the Easter celebration? Well, next to watermelons eggs are the best food to break a fast with. They are easily digested and rest lightly upon a weak stomach. Easter happens to come at a season when watermelons are not in market, so there got to be a great demand for eggs at the Easter breakfast. And, then, too, the egg is typical of a resurrection. The apparently dead matter in the shell can be incubated into a living being—a fact that symbolizes the foundation stone of Christianity.

## TOPICAL TALK.

**Secret of Mayor Smith's Popularity.** "Can you explain the secret of Bob Smith's popularity in this community?" asked a prominent young politician of an old resident, the other day. "That's the easiest thing in the world," replied the old gentleman. "Bob Smith is a square man, and you will find, my young friend, that the square man always commands public confidence. Of the 200,000 people in this city there isn't one who will accuse Mayor Smith of ever doing an intentional wrong or injustice to a human being. Take a man like that and put him any part of the world and he will be a popular man. All men are liable to make mistakes, but the man who commits an error with honest intentions never forfeits public confidence. It is the selfish, designing man who becomes the public suspect. The man who is universally right, but whose right action is known to be shaped by selfish motives, will never enjoy public confidence. Bob Smith is a genial, warm-hearted man, whose sympathies are easily aroused and whose generosity is unbounded. He has a warm side for all phases of humanity, and when you run across a man of that character you will find a person whose friends are as numerous as they are ardent in their friendly devotion. They become leaders in public affairs, not because they want to, but because they can't resist the pressure of the popular tide. Bob Smith is an Abe Lincoln sort of a man—plain and matter of fact, modest, honest, genial, not spoiled by good fortune, broad and liberal in his views, believes in the brotherhood of mankind, stays by his friends through thick and thin, and has ability enough to govern a city twenty times the size of St. Paul. I am a Republican, yet I believe it to be as essential to vote for Bob Smith as it is to hold family prayers."

* * *

**How John Roche Got His Cinch.** After the young Republican politician had departed I took the old citizen into my confidence, and asked him to explain the secret of John Roche's popularity.

"Well, that's a different matter," said the old man. "You see, I have been living here for forty years. John Roche and Bob Smith have grown right up by the side of me, and I ought to know them both pretty well. John Roche lacks Bob Smith's sociable turn, and perhaps has fewer personal acquaintances than any public man in this city. Put John Roche up as a candidate for mayor and possibly he wouldn't come within sight of an election, and yet he has a cinch on the office of comptroller than no man can relax. I'll tell you why. He is the apotheosis of honesty to begin with, and then he has an experience in municipal financiering that makes his services absolutely essential to the city. Look what a credit he has established for St. Paul, away ahead of any city in the world. You may go on the New York stock exchange to-day and you will find that when it comes to a matter of municipal finance John Roche's bare word is worth more than Jay Gould's bond. Now, there is record that is invulnerable. Yes, know they say that John is a bull-headed old fellow, but I want you to remember that this same bull-headedness of his has saved many a dollar to the city treasury. The taxpayers know how to appreciate the worth of a man like that, and they are not going to be guilty of the folly of swapping horses when crossing a stream. Republican, as I am, you can set me down as a supporter o Smith, Roche and Reis, and since the Democrats have done such a clean job in nominating the best aldermanic ticket that was ever presented to the St. Paul voters. I am not sure but it is my duty to encourage them in their praiseworthy efforts by voting the whole ticket. It is a good enough ticket for any man who wants decent municipal government." And then the old gentleman ambled off, with the contented air of a man who is on the road to heaven.

* * *

**The Alliance Campaign Outlined.** The politicians, particularly the old party bosses, are in a whirl of excitement over the announcement that the Farmers' alliance intend to put a state ticket in the field. The farmers are a very close-mouthed people, and speak very cautiously as to their intentions. The farmer is the hardest man in the world to interview, and if he does give you a tip he does it with a beseeching look on his face, which plainly appeals to you not to give him away. I got one cornered in back room of the Clarendon the other evening, and asked him to outline their plan for the state campaign. He agreed to do it on condition that I would never reveal a word that he said. I promised, and intend to keep my promise. That interview shall be a sealed book to the public. But as I came out of the door I met another granger who knew I was closeted with the alliance man, and was hanging around to find out what was going on. "See here, now, that fellow in there has given you our whole plan, hasn't he?" was his pointed query. I tried to parry the question. "Oh, it is no use denying it, I know he has," was his remark, as he thrust his arm through mine, and proceeded to accompany me down stairs, all the time indulging in the most confidential loquacity, but entirely forgetful of the necessity of extracting a promise from me to keep mum. When we had reached the office lobby he drew me to one side and proceeded to unbosom himself in this wise: "You see if we nominate Knute Nelson, we have got 'em. Don't you be afraid about Knute not accepting. That is all fixed, or it will be. What we want is to nominate Nelson for governor, and then let the Democrats nominate the rest of the state ticket. There will be a fusion ticket on a tariff reform platform that will count for something. With such a ticket as that we can elect a fusion legislature that will send a tariff reformer to the senate and will elect tariff reformers to congress in perhaps all the five districts. Donnelly is disposed to kick on that arrangement, but he will have to stand in with us or show his hand as a Merriam worker. We have the whip hand of Donnelly this year, and he has got to work with us or get out of the alliance harness. As for myself I prefer to keep him in harness, because he is a man of great ability and can be of good service to us if he will get down to honest work for the alliance cause and quit dickering with the Merriam squad. Suppose the Democrats will not fuse with us? Oh, that's another matter. But whether working in single harness or double the alliance is going to cut a figure in Minnesota politics this year. We have the war paint on, and we are going to cut our own swath regardless of the politicians. That supreme court decision has stirred the farmers up as they have never been stirred before. That McKinley bill is a red flag to in the sight of the farmers. It proves the futility of relying on the Republican party for tariff reform. If the Democrats want to help us to establish Democratic principles now is their chance. If they don't help us, all we have to ask is that both of the old parties stand aside and see the salvation of the Lord as it will be wrought by tax-burthened, monopoly-ridden farmers of Minnesota."

## NATIONAL POLITICS.

### Republican Idea of Qualification.

Elmira Gazette.

The Republican national platform favors the admission of territories as soon as they become "qualified." A safe Republican majority is the Republican definition of "qualified."

### Traitors to the People.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It turns out that the course of the Republicans in the Massachusetts legislature on the tariff resolutions was governed by written orders from Senator Hoar and Representatives Lodge and Cogswell in Washington. They are not the only men in congress personating statesmen who stand ready to sacrifice any and every business interest and moral principle if thereby they can further the ends of the organized greed of the country.

### Absurd Pretense.

Savannah News.

The Republican organs are pretending that the Republican majority of the house is acting fairly and justly in the contested election cases. Their idea of fairness and justness seems to be to unseat Democrats and seat Republicans. They do not admit it to be possible that a Republican contestant can be in the wrong.

### Despite Threats, They Never Budge

Houston Post.

Senator Hoar, the white-souled, threatened to retire from public life if the Blair bill became a law, and Blair threatened to desert the Republican party if the bill was defeated. Mr. Blair still stands up to be counted among the faithful. Some time since Hoar threatened to move out of Massachusetts if Butler was elected governor. The "cock-eyed man of destiny" was elected, but the white-souled never budged. Blair was right when he said he belonged to a party of prevaricators.

### The Tariff Revision Sham.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Republican tariff bill proves that a party cannot rise above the men and the influences which place it in power. The tariff cards were stacked by the monopolists at the polls, and the people will have to struggle along under heavy discriminating taxes until they fill the ballot boxes with tariff reform votes.

### Swinging Back Into Line.

Watertown Reunion.

There are many signs throughout the land that the country is tired of Federalism and begins to swing back to genuine Democracy, which means the repeal of restrictive laws and the opportunity once more for Americans to work in the old American way, without the help, and, better yet, without the hindrance of a paternal government.

### The Railroad Law.

Benson Times.

Some measure should be introduced in the next legislature amending the law in that particular so it will hold water, or the whole commission should be abolished as an unnecessary expense. Unless the commissioners are empowered to compel the railroad authorities to make proper charges and rates, of what use are they? Four or five old ladies could "talk nice" to the railroad kings just as well.

### In Spite of Themselves.

Philadelphia Record.

When a Massachusetts Republican was lately asked what the ways and means committee were doing he quickly replied: "Making a devil of a lot of Democrats." There were pith, point and truth in this short answer.

### Will Reduce Something.

Philadelphia Times.

McKinley's tariff bill promises to reduce the Republican majority rather more than it will the revenues.

## AMONG THE WRITERS.

Edward Bellamy, says a Boston letter in the Critic, is to be editor-in-chief of the Nationalist.

John G. Whittier is said to have received a check for $1,000 for his poem of "The Captain's Well," published in the New York Ledger.

"Gyp," the racy French writer is said to be the Countess of Martel in real life. She is a niece of Mirabeau.

Mr. Howells says of the money-making feature of literature: "The sum of it is: be an author if that is your love and your life; but rather be anything else if you first wish to make money."

Mrs. Perugini, Charles Dickens' second daughter, Kate, has contributed some clever articles to the magazines. She has a strong vein of her father's originality, and not a little of his keen sense of humor.

Robert Browning is the first poet in the history of the world whose voice lives after death. He survived long enough to win a touch of literal immortality from the hand of science. The phonogram has preserved his voice, and if all goes well, Browning can speak in his own living tones to the unborn generations of a thousand years hence.

Thomas Nelson Page has presented a memorial window to a Richmond church in memory of his wife. This is the inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of Anne Bruce Page, youngest daughter of Charles and Sarah Ledon Bruce, and beloved wife of Thomas Nelson Page. Born June 26, 1867; married July 28, 1887; died Dec. 22, 1888, after a beautiful life."

In an article in the Philadelphia Press on "The Profits of Authorship," Dr. Edward Eggleston repudiates the statement ascribed to him, that there is not a single American author who really makes an income out of his books, and says: "Of course I did not say anything so preposterous as the words attributed to be. What I did say before a congressional committee was, that I did not know any author who had acquired a competence by literary work properly so-called.

Alphonse Daudet, probably the most popular living novelist, is thus described: "Daudet is one of the most remarkable looking men in Europe. His head is one of great beauty, exquisitely shapen, long, dark locks falling over a white, broad forehead, eyes as black as any coal, but brilliant with the light of Southern suns, the face itself a perfect oval, a full, dark beard and mustache and a delicate, finely-chiseled mouth."

Ibsen's home in Munich is in the so-called Hemmeter house, 32 Maximilian street, corner of Canal street, from which one enters the building. In a little court on the ground floor stands a fountain bearing a candelabrum, which lights the staircase. The dramatist occupies a flat on the second floor, plainly furnished, according to the American standard of domestic elegance and luxury, but very neat and comfortable. The walls of the modest parlor are covered with old portraits of Dutch and Italian masters, and modern paintings, among them the original sketch of the Swedish artist Gronvol's picture, "Out of Work," which attracted so great attention at the Munich international art exhibition of 1888, on account of the power and feeling with which it portrayed the miseries of the proletariat.

The idea of having Lord Tennyson write his name in each of the 100 copies of a volume of his works that will soon be issued in England and America, is quite a brilliant one. It is to be hoped that the publishers pay the poet for his hundred autographs at the highest market rates; he might even demand to be paid at post-mortem rates, so great will be the desire to possess this unique edition. The volume will contain only three poems, with twenty-two drawings by Edward Lear, and portraits of Tennyson and Lear. Apropos of the autographs, it might be as well if, after this, noted authors declined giving their signatures to any autograph hunters on the plea of defrauding their publishers.

## FOR REVENUE ONLY.

[Written for the Globe.]

My love is fair,
With tresses rare,
Her hair's her own, because she paid for it.
Her eye is bright,
As stars at night,
And fits real close the socket made for it.

She's pigeon-toed,
Her knees are bowed,
I learn that from her gait in walking.
Her teeth are pearls,
Much like her curls,
'Tis plain to notice when she's talking.

Yet, with all her false,
I love her still,
And I will marry her some day, I will.
She's got the "stuff,"
And thas's enough.
With all her false, I love her still.

—M. J. Donnelly.

## GOSSIP ABOUT MEN.

**Pillsbury's Deeds of Charity.** Hon. George A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, whose very recent gift of $30,000 to the Concord, N. H., Hospital association has endeared his name to that community, was formerly mayor of Concord, where he made his residence for many years, says the Boston Globe. The splendid organ in the church of the First Baptist society there is a mark of his great generosity, and the large bell on the board of trade building is also a present from him.

He has just devoted $10,000 to the purposes of a public library in the town of Warner, N. H., where he was formerly in trade.

While in Concord he was president of the First National bank, and connected with many other business institutions.

In 1878 he removed to Minnesota, where he already had large investments, being the brother of Gov. John C. Pillsbury and the father of Charles A. Pillsbury and Fred C. Pillsbury, the famous flour millers. Mr. Pillsbury, although a comparatively new comer, has been mayor of Minneapolis, president of the chamber of commerce there and director and trustee of institutions almost innumerable.

His integrity, ability, affability and eminent beneficence are acknowledged and appreciated. He endowed the Pillsbury Academy of Owatonna, Minn., to the extent of $50,000, and has become known as one of the most popular men in the country.

**Senator Washburn's Sagacity.** "Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, is an excellent judge of the temper of the body of which he is a member," says the New York Press. "He predicted the failure of the Blair educational bill, and yesterday he told me that the Wyoming admission bill will surely be passed as it came from the house. So I shall look confidently forward to the adding of another state to the Union. It is only a question of time and circumstances when all the territories will become states. The territorial condition is abnormal and temporary. Utah and Idaho would be in the Union to-day but for Mormonism, and New Mexico but for her large Mexican population, which is thought to assimilate illy with American life."

**A Foreign War Predicted** Nathaniel Page, the Washington lawyer, whose practice is largely in international cases, which takes him of ten abroad, told me the other day on his return from Europe that he looks for the breaking out of a war there any day. "You cannot specify where or how it will break out, but it is in the air," he said. It may begin in some little hamlet in Germany, where things are much strained, or it may come between mighty nations direct. War in Europe would make us very prosperous in the United States, because it would absorb our breadstuffs, besides creating a demand for our firearms and other manufactures. Agents of European governments are already giving orders for our war implements."

**New York's New Sheriff.** Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, New York city's new sheriff, is a wealthy man, possibly a millionaire, by reason of fortunate mining investments in Mexico. The foundation of his fortune came from his father, George G. Sickles, who was a patent lawyer, and through his professional practice became interested in the planing machine patents. The elder Sickles always regarded his son with somewhat the same wonder that a hen regards the result of hatching a duck's egg. When the general took to the world for himself, as a duckling takes to the pond, the old gentleman was amazed and startled, but as the general got on in life the elder Sickles became exceedingly proud of him.

The episode in Gen. Sickles' life which resulted in the death of Philip Barton Key, I am told, was brought about by another man's desire to avoid giving counsel to a friend. When Gen. Sickles found out his wife's faithlessness he went to Samuel F. Butterworth, then a prominent public man, to seek advice. He told Butterworth what he knew and asked what he ought to do as a gentleman to protect his honor. "You know yourself, as a gentleman of honor, what to do," was Butterworth's reply, intended to be evasive. The general, however, took it to mean that he must kill Key, which he did.

By the way, in his old age, the elder Sickles had a woman scrape—marrying at an advanced age, when considerable scandal and gossip and litigation followed, as a natural consequence.

I am told that it is the ambition of Gen. Sickles to become mayor of New York, to succeed Mr. Grant. There is a hint beyond this that Gov. Hill has picked out Sickles as his own successor in the gubernatorial office, to which the shrievalty is to be the stepping stone. The general is a Hill man, although he has been state civil service commissioner. The Democratic machine would stand by him at Hill's dictation, while his civil service commission record and the reforms he is expected to bring about in the sheriff's office would be used to secure him the mugwump and reform element. If this is Gov. Hill's programme, it is a shrewd one.

**North Dakota Affairs.** There is a good deal said and written nowadays about North Dakota, and when Lawyer John H. Hillsworth, of Bismarck, talked about the new state in the Hoffman house, New York, he had an interested crowd of listeners.

"You have all read something about Bismarck, I suppose," said he, "and perhaps many of you imagine it is a big town. Well, it is not, but it is a typical Western municipality. There are only about 2,500 inhabitants, but they are all staunch citizens and stayers of the first quality. The city is compactly built, and has many massive business blocks and elegant residences. The legislative session is a great help to the Bismarck people. It is costing the taxpayers of the state $850 a day, and Bismarck gets at least half of it; so the legislature has done some good, even though its field is somewhat limited. I am agreeably impressed with some of North Dakota's statesmen. On the whole they are a lot of stirring, generous, broad-gauge fellows, in whose hands the young state will be well cared for.

"The legislature is seriously hampered in its work by constitutional restrictions in regard to the amount of state indebtedness. It is the generally expressed. opinion, however, that the constitution ought to be amended as soon as possible and the debt limit placed at $2,000,000 instead of the paltry sum of $500,000.

"Were this done the young state would have a chance to grow and expand and overcome difficulties which would seem almost unsurmountable. Two million dollars would be a small debt for the state to handle, and the benefits derived from the use of that amount of money at this time would be incalculable. North Dakota needs $1,000,000 to spend this winter. She can afford it. Her present debt is small, and she is rich in resources, to develop which requires the generous use of money. Next fall a full state ticket and a new legislature will be elected, and on the meeting of the legislature a United States senator, to succeed Senator G. A. Pierce, will be chosen. That Pierce's toga may be transferred to Representative Walsh, who is now one of the most popular members of the state legislature, is not among the improbabilities, and that Congressman Hansbrough's seat in the national house of representatives may be inherited by the erudite R. N. Stevens is also among the possible results."

### Coal Mining Extraordinary.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Walter Calverly, of the Alliquippa mines, Camden, mined ninety-two cars of coal in the last eleven days, aggregating 2,310 bushels. The scale price of three cents per bushel netted him $69.30 for eleven days' work. Four cars of twenty-five bushels each is considered a good day's work. The output is an unusual one. Mr. Calverley is a young Englishman, not weighing over 135 pounds, and says that had he known that there would have been so much fuss made about his output, he certainly could have made it 100 cars instead. The Camden boys say they would like to hear from the diggers up and down the Monongahela river.

# SAINT PAUL.

## DAUNTED BY NOTHING.

### The Prohibitionists Put a City Ticket in the Field.

The Prohibition convention to nominate candidates for city offices was held last night at 141 East Ninth street. There were about one hundred delegates and spectators present. Evert P. Maule was elected chairman, Charles N. Woodward secretary, and F. R. McManigal and John W. Rhines as inspectors of election. It had been previously determined to administer an obligation to the officers to faithfully discharge their duties. The chairman, when he came forward, announced that he did not swear, but would affirm the requisite obligation which was done, and he subscribed to the obligation. All the other officers were sworn and subscribed the form of oath before D. W. Doty. The chairman, in accepting the office, made a speech in which he expressed his pride at the honor of being chairman. He would rather have that position than a like one over the last Chicago convention. He had never voted for either of the old parties, and felt that by voting the third party ticket he was voting for God and his country. Those entitled to participate in the convention were declared to be legal electors at the city election, and in addition to pledge themselves to support the nominees of the convention. This regulation brought Rev. Freeman to the floor to explain that a member of his church had been indorsed for alderman, and he intimated that he felt like he ought to support him, although he did not say so. He clearly indicated by his manner that he was on the fence. Chairman Maule made another speech in which he quoted approvingly a newspaper statement that the Democratic ticket was a good one, and spoke particularly favorably of Van Slyke. Charles W. Woodward in his speech said that while something had been said of Mayor Smith's connection with the distillery, it must not be forgotten that Col. Kiefer made his money in a wholesale liquor store. Several others made speeches, in which various opinions were expressed. David Morgan, of the committee on platform, reported the platform. Exceptions to the reference to the Republican party as being dominated by the rabble were taken by Rev. Freeman, and the platform was referred back. It was again presented in the following form:

The enforcement of the law is essential to the life of the republic.

The Democratic party has chosen its candidate for mayor chiefly because of his failure and explicit refusal to enforce the laws, especially those relating to the saloon, the brothel and the desecration of the American Sabbath. The Republican party will doubtless select its candidate chiefly because, if elected, he may be safely expected to continue the same unlawful, un-American and shameful license to evil under which we now live.

We demand the enforcement of the laws and we appeal for support to all who love home more than the saloon, and who place patriotism above the spoils of office.

After some discussion the platform was adopted. N. R. Frost had been spoken of for mayor, and asked that his name should not be considered. He was nominated by acclamation, but again declined, as he had told his wife that he would not be a candidate. Subsequently he accepted the nomination. The complete ticket is as follows:

Mayor—N. R. Frost.
Comptroller—Evert P. Maule.
Treasurer—G. W. Griggs.
Municipal Judges—Daniel W. Doty and C. N. Ackers.
Aldermen at Large—Dr. Francis McGuire, J. W. Rhines, W. B. McManigal, Oscar Wolf, George Drew and John M. Dohlby.

A committee was appointed to select the names of the candidates other than that of mayor, the members of which were: Auken, Westfall, Hatch, Winken, Bock, Frost, Webster, Odell, and Dr. McGuire. Somewhat over $200 was raised for campaign purposes. It was stated that it was the intention of making out the certificates of nomination immediately, so that the candidates might be placed as second on the tickets prepared by the city clerk, and thus the Prohibition party would be known as the second party and not the third party. No nominations were made for ward aldermen, but the following names were prominently mentioned: Edward E. Miller, of the Second ward; M. P. Hatch, of the Third ward; Stillman Meeker, of the Fourth ward; G. S. Spicer, of the Fifth ward, and Charles F. Howard, of the Seventh ward.

## AT SUNDAY BREAKFAST.

Scarlet fever is at 382 Rondo street.

Eighteen births were reported yesterday.

Charles Schurmeier has returned from an extended Eastern trip.

A regular meeting of the school board will occur to-morrow evening.

Special term was held in the district court yesterday by all the judges.

There will be a session of the United States circuit court Monday morning.

Miss Meta Bigelow, of La Crosse, Wis., is visiting the Misses Butcher, of Hotel Barteau.

The board of county commissioners will meet in regular session at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Collector of Internal Revenue Johnson went to Atwater last night to spend Sunday with his family.

Senator Judson La Moure, of Pembina, arrived in St. Paul last evening and is staying at the Merchants'.

Father Conway, editor of the Northwestern Chronicle, will preach at St. Peter Claver's church this evening.

James McMahon, a former employe of the Omaha railroad, was adjudged insane by Judge Morrison yesterday.

The district court has ordered the sale of the goods of M. H. Fiarsheim, an insolvent, at the bid of $6,480 offered.

Anthony O'Donnell, disorderly on the streets, was locked up at the central station last evening by Lieut. Murphy.

The state historical society yesterday received some documents and papers of historic value, the gift of Dr. R. O. Sweeney.

Prof. G. Morris will lecture at the St. Paul Phrenological society's rooms Tuesday, April 15, at 8 p. m. Admission free to all.

A wire screen has been placed in the postmaster's room, partitioning off an office for the use of Assistant Postmaster O'Brien.

Two able-bodied men named Pat Freen and John Quinn were sent to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday for street begging.

Emma Hart, a cyprian, was plying her vocation on the streets last evening, when Officer Miller arrested her. She was charged with street walking.

John Hajak yesterday withdrew his complaint of assault and battery against Joseph Veverka. Judge Burr required each to swear that no money had been paid to stop prosecution.

The city council of Newport consulted with Secretary Hart, of the state board of corrections and charities, concerning plans for a lock-up. The plans of the Brainerd jug were adopted.

August Anderson and Minnie Smith were occupying a room together on East Seventh street last evening. They were arrested by Officer Joe Davis and charged with disorderly conduct.

The state reform school board met at the Merchants' yesterday afternoon, and arranged the minor details of the contract with John Mather for the construction of the new building at Red Wing.

The Knights Templar, of St. Paul, will attend Easter services in a body at the Clinton Avenue M. E. church, corner of Isabel and Clinton, West side, this morning. Dr. Forbes will occupy the pulpit.

The April term of the district court commences to-morrow. There are 225 jury cases, 156 court cases and 22 criminal cases on the calendar. One hundred jurors are summoned to be in attendance.

The Nationalist club will have a mass meeting at Labor hall, Tuesday evening, at which Miss Eva McDonald will talk on "Future Social Conditions." A general discussion will follow.

Among the more important musical events to occur in the near future is the musical concert to be given by the ladies of the Bethany Congregational church, which will consist of orchestra, soloists, full chorus, and other attractions.

Deputy Marshal Beaulien brought Charles Kreugar down from Detroit yesterday, and lodged him in the Ramsey county jail to await the action of the federal grand jury, upon a charge of introducing liquor upon the White Earth Indian reservation.

The Crusaders' Total Abstinence society entertainment, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," will be presented at Cretin hall on April 18, and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Huebner will play the leading roles. The play has been diligently rehearsed and must necessarily be a success.

A grand concert will be given at Cretin hall to-morrow evening in connection with St. Peter Claver's church. Archbishop Ireland will be present to deliver an address, and musical features will be the Minneapolis Jubilee quartette and several St. Paul organizations of local fame.

The police last night raided a house on Ninth street, near Cedar, kept by Louis Stewart. Two persons besides the proprietor were arrested—George Lewis and Mrs. Cassidy. The couple were charged with disorderly conduct and Stewart for keeping a disorderly house.

Coroner Quinn yesterday investigated the case of Mrs. Mary Meyer, 434 Thomas street, who had been ill for some time and died without the attention of a physician. There was nothing, however, to cause criminal action. Mrs. Meyer was seventy-five years old, and death was due to a fall down stairs.

John Jack & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, have commenced an action in the United States court to recover $5,219.11 from the L. C. Porter Milling company, of Winona. They claim that sum as damages for not shipping "Crown Royal" flour in accordance with a contract, delay in shipments being the chief cause of complaint.

Henry Edmunds has applied for a writ of habeas corpus to be discharged from the workhouse, where he was sent for ninety days by the municipal court charged with vagrancy. He alleges that no complaint was issued in his case. Judge Wilkin has directed the writ to be issued returnable before him at 2 o'clock Monday.

City Physician Ancker reports 68 male and 22 female patients in the city hospital at the opening of March; admitted during the month, 35 males and 22 females; births, 3 females; total under treatment during the month, 103 males and 48 females; discharged, 42 males and 17 females; deaths, 3 males; remaining under care, 61 males and 31 females.

Plymouth Congregational church, corner Summit avenue and Wabasha street, will resume its regular service this morning at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Heath officiating. During the doctor's absence of three weeks his church has been newly decorated, and with Easter flowers and special music appropriate to the day and occasion, his people will receive their pastor with a glad and hearty welcome. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock a special Easter service will be held.

Dr. Dedolph Jr. says, in relation to his license being revoked, that he is perfectly innocent, and that he would gladly leave a country where the arbitrary rulings of such a board of examiners would be law. But he trusts that he will find better judges of his case than this board of medical examiners. There will be a mass meeting at Turner hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock, after the concerts are over, and all the friends of both Drs. Dedolph are invited.

The county committee on claims met yesterday and audited the reports of the county officers for the month of February, and allowed the account as previously reported. The board of control reported for the month of March as follows: Salaries, $670.82; hospital, $2,236.96; almshouse, $418.66; foundlings, $10; outside help, $1,312.44. Total, $4,618, the county's two-thirds of which amounts to $3,099.26.

The entertainment recently given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Quinn Allen, for the benefit of the industrial school, was so successful that a decision to repeat it at an early date has been reached. There will be offered as additional features at the coming entertainment the tableaux "Queen Victoria and Family" and "Revenge of the Flowers." The affair is under the same management as formerly and will doubtless meet with the success deserved.


FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

We shall continue our sale of marked-down goods through this month. We have

Bargains in Common Furniture,
Bargains in Medium Furniture,
Bargains in Fine Furniture,
Bargains on Each One of Our Six Floors.

It will pay you to see our new goods and get our prices. We have the LARGEST Stock and shall make the LOWEST prices.

25 PARLOR CABINETS

| Price now. | Former price |
|---|---|
| $10.00 | $15.00 |
| 15.00 | 25.00 |
| 25.00 | 35.00 |

Antique Sideboards, $12.50; former price, $16. Antique Sideboards, $20; former price, $30.
Leather Seat, Antique Oak Dining Chairs, $2.50, $3.50 and upwards.
Fine Lounges at reduced prices.
No trouble to show goods. See the bargains we offer:
500 Good Antique Chamber Suits at $12.50 each.
100 Ladies' Rockers, $1 each.
$100 Parlor Suit reduced to $75.
$65 Parlor Suit, reduced to $50.
$60 Chamber Suit, reduced to $50.
$40 Bedroom Suit, reduced to $30.
$15 Bedroom Suit, reduced to $12.50.
Nice Tapestry Parlor Suit, $35.
Special Sale of 50 Center Tables, in Cherry, Antique Oak and Mahogany.

De Coster & Clark
*375 and 379 Jackson St., St. Paul.*

EASTER WEEK

$6.00 Owing to the backward Spring season we offer any of our $7.00 TROUSERS for $6.00. This week only.

$25.00 We offer you your choice of 100 different Suitings at this price, They are A No. 1 value.

Our cutters are the best. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

J. T. SCHUSLER,
(Formerly Reid Tailoring Co.)
*313 and 315 Jackson Street.*