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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—For Minnesota and Iowa: Fair; warmer; followed by lower temperature Friday; southerly winds; colder Saturday. For North and South Dakota; Fair; colder; westerly winds. For Wisconsin: Fair; warmer; brisk southeasterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer....	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul....	29.72	52	Helena....	29.52	66
La Crosse..	29.90	54	Ft. Totten.	......	..
Duluth....	29.72	32	Ft. Sully..	29.54	76
Huron.....	29.58	70	Minnedosa	29.26	52
Moorhead.	29.42	62	Calgary....	29.80	22
St. Vincent	29.34	64	Edmonton	......	..
Bismarck..	29.46	74	Q'Appelle.	29.38	46
Ft. Buford	29.34	76	Medic'e H.	29.58	36
Ft. Custer.	29.48	74	Winnipeg..	29.26	66

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair; warmer, followed by colder weather Saturday morning.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Stanley arrives at Brindisi.
Ives beats Slossom at billiards.
Sixteen Arkansans are poisoned.
Congressman Randall is sinking.
The Illinois wheat crop is ruined.
The Southern floods are subsiding.
Salisbury is snubbed at Monte Carlo.
St. Paul stonecutters issue a manifesto.
Lieut. Steele is practically whitewashed.
The North Cambria sinks the Avoca off Dover.
N. Poulin is killed by a motor at South Park.
A Chicago cyprian is brained with a billiard cue.
The Omaha road wins a land suit involving $1,000,000.
A Minneapolis burglar is mortally wounded at Des Moines.
The senate continues the discussion of the Montana cases.
An attempt is being made to save Clifton Holden's neck.
Iowa's legislature is not likely to disturb the prohibition law.
The naval appropriation bill is reported favorably in the house.
A disastrous wreck occurs on the Northwestern road at Racine.
Attorney General Martin, of Manitoba, withdraws his resignation.
The Minneapolis grand jury is about to make its report on boodle.
Anti-Carlists attack the Marquis Cerralbo on his entry into Valencia.
The Burlington and Wisconsin Central lines object to advancing rates.
The Pan-American congress favors reciprocity between the several republics.
Senator Washburn says the big syndicate doesn't want the C. C. Washburn plant.

THE FARMERS' NEEDS.

The recent discourse of Mr. DODGE, the expert of the agricultural department, showing the farmers how to rise from their depression and become obese and joyous, has not been absorbed by the tillers of the soil as anticipated. Perhaps they have neglected to ponder and digest this high wisdom. The trouble with the farmers, according to Mr. DODGE, is that they grow too much of some crops, and don't have variety enough. There is too much wheat and corn, and this makes a "plethora of bread and meat." There are many thousands of people in mining and other regions who have not found a plethora of any kind of food. Mr. DODGE says half the people of Europe hardly know the taste of wheat. The trouble, then, cannot be entirely due to overproduction. But he says this country last year paid $240,000,000 for foreign products that should come from the diversity on home farms. The big item in this total is sugar, $88,744,410. Sugar can be made from beets and sorghum, but it is a question yet whether it can be made to pay. It may be necessary to import or transfer a more tropical climate to make all the sugar used. Hemp and jute are large items that Mr. DODGE would have the farmers grow, and yet it is proposed in congress to put jute and sisal grass on the free list as articles not adapted to this country. The leading other articles in the list are live animals, fruits, nuts, barley, leaf tobacco, wines, silks, etc. The live animals imported are mainly for breeding purposes, the barley from Canada, an article wanted by brewers to mix with the native product. The farmers might, perhaps, grow bananas and pineapples and save buying them, but it would cost them vastly more than their market value. In the main they must rely upon the staples adapted to the soil and climate, and their especial need is to have the expense of producing these made as free from burdensome conditions as possible.

GEN. MILES' PROMOTION.

Although he was entitled to his promotion by seniority of rank, it is said that the appointment of Gen. MILES to the vacancy created by the death of Gen. CROOK has produced a great deal of dissatisfaction among the officers of the regular army. He is referred to slightingly in army circles as a popinjay officer, who attaches more importance to a gilded uniform than to military discipline, while others assert that he is lacking in the social quality which should attach to a department commander. These are all, however, so many indirect methods for giving an expression to a hostile feeling that rests upon an entirely different basis. The animosity of subordinate army officers is not excited against Gen. MILES because of his partiality for dress, or because of any supposed lack of social culture. It proceeds from another source altogether. Gen MILES has a military record to be proud of. He has served the country in many notable fields of action, and always with credit to himself and to the cause.

The secret of the feeling against him is that he is not a West Pointer. He came from the civil walks of life, entering the military service as a private in a Massachusetts regiment of volunteers in 1861. He received his military education in that academy which nurtured so many of our most famous soldiers—the civil war—going in as a private and coming out as a major general. It was for meritorious service during the war that he was made a colonel in the regular army and has continued in the regular service ever since. His record in the Indian campaigns since the civil war has been of an equally distinguished character, so that there can be really no objection to his appointment on the ground of merit.

It so happens, however, that there are now but two steps for Gen. MILES to take to reach the head of the army, and as they are comparatively short ones, he will soon be in command of the whole military force of the nation. Gen. HOWARD retires in 1894, Gen. SCHOFIELD in 1895, and then Gen. MILES will be the commander of the army. And it is here the shoe pinches the West Pointer. The idea of having a commander-in-chief who never saw inside the walls of the national military academy is very distasteful to officers of the regular line, and will be thoroughly destructive of the West Point aristocracy that has grown up in the country. For these reasons, if for no other, the people in civil walks hail Gen. MILES' promotion with a feeling of delight.

AN IMMINENT DANGER.

"If you decide this contest on strictly partisan grounds the people will lose respect for the senate. And when the people have lost their respect for this body they will have marched more than half way toward the destruction of the republic."

That was the solemn language of Senator MORGAN when entering a protest against the manifest disposition of the Republican majority in the senate to seat POWER and SANDERS as the representatives from Montana. It was a forcible appeal to the conservatism and better judgment of the senators, and perhaps there was not one in the chamber but was impressed with the solemnity and truthfulness of Mr. MORGAN's warning. Yet it is a melancholy fact that not a single Republican senator has the moral courage to act according to his convictions, but when the opportunity is given will vote in obedience to the caucus mandate, and with no other argument than might makes right will seat two men as the representatives of Montana whom they know, as all the world knows, were never elected.

When the senate of the United States, which was created to exert a conservative influence upon national affairs, deliberately permits the plea of party necessity to prevail over all sense of justice and patriotism, is it any wonder that the popular faith in republican government should waver? Are we to go the way of all preceding republics, to be wrecked on the shoals of party strife, personal ambition and corrupt election practices?

The question is a serious one and should be elevated above partisan consideration. The slight party advantage the Republicans will derive from the seating of POWER and SANDERS can in no wise compensate for the violence that will be done to the spirit of constitutional government. The Montana senatorial contest has had too much notoriety for the merits of the controversy to be hid under a bushel. There is not a reading man in America to-day but is as well posted on the merits of the controversy as are the members of the senate election committee; and there is not a man who has informed himself on the subject but knows that neither POWER or SANDERS has a shadow of a claim, legally or morally, to a seat in the United States senate. It is equally well understood that the purpose of seating these two fraudulent claimants is to fortify the senate in the interests of the corporations, so as to render that body impregnable to the constitutional methods for giving expression to the popular will. In other words, it is to make a breastwork of the senate against the probable invasion of certain popular reforms, which, among other things, are intended to reduce the monopolies to the subjection of the sovereign people.

The Republican majority say that this cannot and shall not be done. To prevent it they will pack the senate with the tools of monopoly, so as to swell their number to a figure that cannot be overcome within the next twenty years by the constitutional method of electing senators.

In short, the sole aim and purpose of the Republican majority in the senate is to revolutionize our form of popular government by making it impossible for the people to accomplish their will. In view of this fact the Democrats in the senate are confronted with the gravest situation that has ever yet been presented to the minority party in either branch of the American congress. They have recently seen the supreme court render a decision which practically makes the corporations independent of state control. They now witness an attempt to pack the senate in the interest of these same corporations, so as to render it impossible to bring them under control of national legislation.

Under ordinary circumstances the Democratic senators might be content to record their votes against the proposed infamy and trust to the American people for their vindication. But to pursue that course now would be ruinous to the public interests and, in a measure, destructive of popular government. Before the people could be appealed to for a vindication an infamy with a lasting stain would have been perpetrated, and the senate would be packed with corporation hirelings. With the senate and the supreme court on the side of the monopolies it would avail the people nothing to have control of the lower house of congress and of the executive departments.

The circumstances are peculiar, and require peculiar action on the part of the Democrats in the senate. They will be compelled to depart from the established usages of senatorial decorum, and adopting the heroic attitude of the Spartan band at Thermopylae, throw themselves into the breach to die rather than permit an invasion upon popular government. Filibustering would be a novel scene in the senate, but there are times in the history of all governments when the most extraordinary remedies must be resorted to in order to preserve the spirit and form of the government. If it comes to the worst, revolution must be met with revolution.

The two Republican claimants for Montana's senatorial representation were not elected, and it is the duty of the Democratic minority to see that they are not seated. It makes no difference how action on this contest is to be staved off, it must be done. It necessary the Democrats can consume the balance of the session with windy talk, or by any other device prevent the seating of POWER and SANDERS, in the full assurance that the liberty loving people of this country will sustain them.

BEER AND PROHIBITION.

There has been an impression that the manufacture of beer had been entirely exterminated in Iowa, even if the consumption had not materially decreased, but the government figures show that 112,470 barrels were made there last year. New Hampshire also had a prohibitory law, and made 327,193 barrels of malt liquor. That is almost a barrel for every person in the state. Perhaps this consumption may have to do with the late proclamation of the governor, calling attention to the fact that they had a prohibition law. Massachusetts made 1,017,191 barrels of beer, but it is explained that it had to furnish most of the supply for Maine and Vermont, which have prohibition as well as beer. The general fact of note is that prohibition does not materially reduce the consumption of beer in any state, and that the country uses more than three barrels to one fifteen years ago. That is an increase of 100 per cent every five years. At this ratio, in a few decades, there would seem to be little chance for whisky or water as beverages. Prohibition would sweep all the states if it would exempt beer and wines.

SPEAKER REED DISCOUNTED.

TOM REED'S parliamentary absurdity of constructing a quorum out of absentees has taken root in Rhode Island. The speaker of the Rhode Island legislature expanded the REED idea yesterday by counting all the absent members as voting in the negative. This looks to be a ridiculously absurd proposition, yet it is the logical outgrowth of the principle established by the Republicans in congress, and is equally as applicable to a state legislature as to the national congress. If it is to be the business of the presiding officer of a parliamentary body to play the role of autocrat, the more vigorously he performs the part the better it will be. It will be all the better because it will shorten the reign of the autocrat. When the people come to understand that the legitimate result of putting the REED idea into force will be to place the whole power of legislation into the hands of one man, and that representative government is virtually abolished, the reaction will come and autocracy will be overthrown. A few more instances like the one at Providence yesterday will bring this fact home to the people, and by observing a practical application of the REED idea they will discover how thoroughly inconsistent it is with all popular notions of free government.

THE ONE CENT RATE.

MR. PORTER, the man who is to take the census, in his New York paper, strongly demands that the Republican party shall keep its pledges. This would be a rash innovation upon the customs of the party, and will bring Mr. PORTER into disfavor if he insists upon such a rule. He calls attention to the resolution of the national convention of 1888, that "we demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce." If that is not party law there can be none. Yet Mr. WANAMAKER rises above the national convention and says there must be no reduction. It is quite immaterial to the country what that platform demanded, but a reduction of one-half in postal rates is of very considerable interest. Mr. PORTER asserts that "the time is thoroughly ripe for this improvement." The fact that the postal revenues are not quite equal to the expenses is not a material incident. They never are. There has been no reduction in postal rates that was not expected to add to the deficiency, but they have proved to increase business so as to make the deficit small and have always proved to be timely.

A CANADIAN TARIFF.

A Canadian paper at hand gives some of the chief features of the new customs duties, or tariff, of that country. In some points it seems to be prejudicial to the interests of people this side of the national line. It aims by increased duties to keep out United States meats of various kinds, live stock, fruit and fruit trees, flaxseed, and flour. The paper states that they have been largely fed upon United States bread, and now propose to eat their own. As an aid to manufactures all raw materials are put on the free list, as well as articles partially manufactured. Also free steel, free iron, free machinery are designed to encourage mining and ship building. As a rule, the rates are arranged to relieve the poor man, and put the heavy taxation on those who are able to pay for the luxuries. Corn is free, and the duties made low on molasses, common glass, and the things most used by the common people, while increased rates are put on cut tobacco, ornamental and plate glass, and all fancy and ornamental articles used by the rich.

THE STEELE VERDICT.

The finding in the STEELE court martial is about as farcical as it could be; and yet it is a vindication of all the GLOBE has said and done in bringing the WILD case to public attention. The GLOBE's position is sustained in the verdict of guilty that was rendered, still the light punishment inflicted is a travesty on justice. We congratulate Lieut. STEELE upon his easy escape; for a reprimand and ninety days' confinement within the limits of an army post is no great hardship. But it does speak badly for the standard of army ethics when a court martial treats the offenses of which it found Lieut. STEELE guilty in so light a manner as to prescribe a penalty that a school boy would laugh at.

INTRODUCING KIEFER.

"He (KIEFER) will run better th an if he were better known."

That is what the Pioneer Press had to say of its party candidate for mayor.

With the assistance of the Pioneer Press, the Democrats are introducing Col. KIEFER to the public, in order that he may be better known.

From this time on Col. KIEFER will have a down-hill run, and when he is quietly sleeping at the bottom, kind friends will rear a monument over his grave, on which they can inscribe an epitaph pointing out the danger to a politician of being introduced to the public by his own party organ.

IF MRS. DUDLEY did snub Mrs. HARRISON in the vicious way alleged, it was both unlady-like and ungenerous. The president could not be expected to see DUDLEY while he has to keep up appearances. It may be true that he thought DUDLEY did the blocks of five business for a noble purpose, and as he was expected to, but the public got hold of it, and DUDLEY ought to be gratified for the protection the administration has afforded him in baffling the minions of the law. He should be willing to be a scapegoat for the party and BEN, and not make things unpleasant. Sympathy had better be sent to Mrs. HARRISON.

IT IS discovered by Republican papers that the defeat of the Republicans in the local elections is all due to its being the off year in politics. In Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and in nearly all sections where there has been voting done, the Republicans have staid at home and let the Democrats do the voting. This is certainly considerate and generous on the part of the Republicans. It looks as if they would keep on that way all the year, and let the Democrats take the congress and most of the states.

AMERICAN merchants in China are apprehending disaster to their traffic from retaliatory measures enforced by the Chinese government. An impression seems to be prevailing there that the United States does not open its arms quite as wide to the Orientals as to some other varieties of aliens. China has about one-fifth of the population of the globe, and it is policy and profit to keep on decent terms with the rulers there.

IT IS a notable fact that prohibition, where attempts are made to enforce it, induces a wonderful amount of sickness and a novel assortment of diseases. One of the prescriptions filled at an Iowa drug store the other day was "one quart of whisky for a sick child." It is presumed that the infant was generous enough to divide his medicine with older parties, although it is not stated just what the prohibition ration is.

WHEN JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of that family, died in 1848 worth $20,000,000, he was regarded as the richest man in America. A man named DAVID DOWS died in New York the other day worth $20,000,000, and even the name has hardly been heard by most readers. Men of that financial denomination are so common now as to attract no particular attention when they drop out and leave their fortunes.

ORATORS often round up the figures of the cost of the war to the government and enlistments in the army to a long distance in advance of the official statements. These show men enlisted, 2,688,523, and the cost $3,098,233,078. These are as large as one can easily digest. As many men enlisted more than once, the number of individuals is not shown.

THE supreme court of Illinois has decided that the Y. M. C. A. is not a religious body. In that state a religious society cannot hold over ten acres of land, and in the case before the court the Y. M. C. A. did not want to be too religious to hold a much larger tract. Probably the Salvation Army would be regarded by that court as a religious body.

IT HAS been decided in a case in Illinois that students at universities controlled by the state cannot be compelled to attend religious exercises. A student who was suspended for refusing to attend chapel brought the suit against the trustees. The constitutions of the states generally have similar provisions to that of Illinois.

FRIENDS of the Dakota statesmen in congress become painfully solicitous when a daily paper is opened and no interview of the gentlemen with reporters is found. Severe indisposition is at once assumed. Happily occasions for this sort of disquiet are very rare.

A PENNSYLVANIA paper says ex-Congressman SCOTT would give $20,000,000 for a good stomach. Persons so provided and with empty pockets may be able to find that things are not so one-sided as they have seemed to them.

A RECENT writer states that a large majority of the senators are men of moderate means, dependent upon their salaries for support. It would be more interesting if a roll was given of those who draw salaries from corporations.

A MASSACHUSETTS Republican gave his compendium of the labors of the tariff committee in the house as far as they have got as "making a devil of a lot of Democrats." That view is not confined to Massachusetts.

IF THE tariff bill should pass it would relieve the corn growers of the West of all apprehension that pauper-grown corn from the other side of the world would come in upon them, with a tariff of 15 cents a bushel.

YOUNG ladies who were born in the MAGGIE MITCHELL decade should have $30 to hand the census taker when they assure him they are several years below the old maid's line.

NELLY BLY hss been awarded a prize puppy in the Boston dog show. She reported that several puppies were offered her on her world bout, but the Boston one has four legs.

CHAPLAIN MILLIGAN says there has never been a congress that contained so many cranks as this one. There is no apparent necessity for a controversy with him.

SENATOR BRICE, who has sometimes been credited to New York, voted at Lima, O., on Monday. That will give a chance to any who think he has made a mistake.

THE 10 per cent tariff on rye is still to protect the farmer. Last year there were sixteen bushels imported. He can merrily sing "Coming through the rye."

IN A case in high life in Missouri the court has set aside a divorce since the woman has married again. Courts should speak sooner.

SINCE that Rockford Christ attacked the reporters it is being found out that he is a very bad man. He may be crucified yet.

PROGRESSIVE poker is reported getting into society in the East. It will be no novelty to some husbands.

BISMARCK liked to be ready for war, but he avoided it whenever he could, and was a man of peace.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Blunders, Bombast and Buncombe

Richmond Times.

Sherman's anti-trust bill and McKinley's tariff bill, if put in operation, would neutralize each other. As a combination of blundering, bombast and buncombe, the present Republican congress cannot be beaten.

Thousands Disfranchised.

Newark Journal.

The wholesale disfranchisement of workingmen in the Rhode Island election yesterday will open the eyes of workingmen in this state to what is meant by the insistment of Republican politicians that the official ballot must not be placed in the hands of the voter until he reaches the interior of the voting place. Yesterday thousands of voters in Rhode Island were unable to exercise their right of suffrage, and hundreds of ballots wrongly marked by ignorant or careless voters were thrown out by the election officers.

Of Interest to Farmers.

Kansas City Times.

With canary seed, with which to feed their canary birds, on the free list and a duty on fluxing ores, which induces Mexico to put a retaliatory duty on Kansas hogs, cattle and grain, and thus give the farmer the benefit of a home market, the Kansas granger will at once perceive how nicely a prohibitory protection tariff protects his interests.

No Life In It.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

After looking the ways and means tariff bill over, the Republicans in congress, so specials to Republican organs tell us, "generally express the opinion that a bill in some form will bec ome a law." This is a deliberate way of saying that the bill was born dead.

Intended to Deceive, Not Relieve.

Memphis Avalanche.

The McKinley tariff bill, as reported to the house yesterday, does not differ materially from the abstract already published. It offers the country, in place of the bread demanded, a nice, smooth stone in a fanciful wrapper of verbiage. The bill is intended to deceive, not relieve, but it will fail of its purpose. The "campaign of education" has taught the people something. They will not take shucks for corn any more.

A Cantankerous Congress.

Omaha World-Herald.

The fifty-first congress will go down to history as a most extraordinary and eccentric body, if it has to be judged by the performances of this, its first session. Beginning with the wonderful rulings and remarkable rules of Speaker Reed, it blazed forth as an erratic comet among the calm constellations of all previous national assemblages. Then its efforts in the unseating of obnoxious members and their replacement by those of opposite political faith, with a view of party power, was worthy of the peculiar genius of Quay and the impudence of Reed. The signs of the times, however, warrant the prediction that this is the last congress of the kind that will be elected, and the people watch its performances with some amusement on that account.

Whoa, Minnesota!

Hello, Minnesota, who ever expected to see rebellion raise its head in your cool latitudes? Your farmers evidently suffer from the lack this winter of that zero weather which usually serves to keep them in good, sound health.

You will have little sympathy in the ill-tempered protest of your farmers, uttered through the executive committee of the state alliance against the "synod of lawyers," the august supreme court, in regard to state control of railroads.

It may be inconvenient for you to be prevented from consulting your own interest in regard to the capital of citizens of other states invested in your railroads and the welfare of passengers and property passing through your territory, but you are only one of forty-two states, and nullification is out of fashion.

The protest of your farmers only proves how necessary to the continued existence of this glorious union is that very supreme court.

STATE SENTIMENT.

What Senator So Mean?

Moorhead News.

We have personally known a United States senator doing just what Eastman charges, but we did not suppose any editor living was mean enough to do such a thing. Again we are unable to believe that Maj. Newson has stated plainly or otherwise that he will be satisfied with nothing short of a "$5,000 job." Maj. Newson is one of nature's noblemen, and he would not take so mean an advantage of the cordial indorsement of the editorial association as to assume such a hoggish position.

What Reason?

Granite Falls Tribune.

Now that William has looked out over the Pacific waste and been associating for several weeks with millionaires at the Golden Gate, after making himself solid with Minnesota farmers, there is some reason to expect that—he will refuse the renomination for his present position. Those who know him best think differently, however.

Small Business.

Mankato Free Press.

The Pioneer Press condemns the Republican city ticket at St. Paul, with very taint praise, and breaks one or two of the candidates' hearts by calling them weak without mentioning their names. Editing an independent newspaper takes one into pretty small business sometimes.

A Strong Ticket.

Mankato Review.

We fell like congratulating the Democrats of St. Paul upon the excellent ticket nominated for city officers. Bob Smith is without exception the strongest candidate to be named for mayor. He is honest and conscientious, and his election insures a good administration.

MEN OF MARK.

Gen. Boulanger is said to be quite skillful at sketching.

Prince Henry of Battenberg is very much bored at Aix-les-Bains.

The czar of Russia has lost nearly all his teeth. He employs an American dentist.

Of Zola's new novel, "La Belle Humaine," 45,000 copies were sold on the day of issue.

The defaulting treasurer of Maryland, Stevenson Archer, never used alcohol or tobacco.

President Harrison will have the selection of seven brigadier generals during his term of office.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the new sheriff of New York, is a millionaire, having been a successful speculator in Mexican mines.

"Blind Johnny," of Philadelphia, is the richest mandicant in the country. He is sixty years of age and is worth $20,000.

The Prince of Wales' deafness is increasing and is apparently incurable. It has become a source of great annoyance to the royal family.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry now lives in retirement in his beautiful home on Hillhouse avenue, New Haven, Conn. His health is very poor and he goes out very little.

A meeting of the Authors' club of New York has been called for next Tuesday evening to take action concerning Andrew Carnegie's $10,000 gift to the club for the encouragement of literature.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

The only daughter of Victor Hugo is now an old woman, confined in a lunatic asylum.

The German empress is forming a "League for the Preservation of Good Habits" among Prussian ladies.

Princess Wilhelmina, the future queen of Holland, is a fair-haired, slender, inconspicuous maid of nine years.

One-third of the women registered in Leavenworth voted, and less than one-tenth of the women of Leavenworth registered.

Phœbe Earl Gibbons denies that the Friends are dying out. She says that there are to-day 24,000 Hicksites and 85,000 Orthodox Friends.

Princess Beatrice is at Aix-les-Bains taking a course of twenty-one baths, with the view of reducing her surplus. She weighs about 210 pounds.

Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, will shortly make her appearance as an authoress. She is preparing a selection from her journal of travels for publication.

Miss Susan Hale once played "The Seven Ages" at an entertainment given for a charity. She reversed the order of the scenes, appearing first as an old woman and last as a babe in the arms of her brother, Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.

The Other One.

New York Sun.

He stood at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street with an anxious look on his face, and when the right man came he asked:

"Shay, mister?"

"Yes."

"Whaz this up here?"

"The elevated road."

"Sure?"

"Of course I am."

"Good! Zhat lets me out. I had got 'er little confused, you see. Didn't 'zactly know which of us it was. Glad to find 'er road is elevated and I'm shober's judge. Always keep shober, my boy. Gooz bi."

A FEW MINUTES.

Here is how one Maine minister spends his spare time this winter: Elder Bowie, of Phipsburg, is running the steam hoister of the Parker's Head Ice company at present, while still performing his pastoral duties. On Sunday he walks up from the Center, holds his services at the two churches under his charge, takes whatever the congregations feel like giving, and helps himself out in various ways. The general opinion of him entertained by the people is pretty clearly shown by the remark of one of his parishioners: "He comes the nearest of being one of the old apostles of any man I ever see.—Lewiston Journal.

A church which desired to get rid of an aged pastor who had long served it held a meeting to consider the matter. After considerable discussion, one of the deacons who had hitherto said nothing, getting impatient, arose and said: "Mr. Cheerman, I move that Mr. H—'s usefulness in this ere field come to an eend arter to-night." The motion was carried. Churches sometimes bring a pastor's "usefulness to an end" without a formal vote. It is easily done when a few people set themselves to it.—Christian Inquirer.

"Run, rabbit, run," cried a man to an old hare a dog was chasing. The rabbit turned and said: "I do not need any encouraging to do my best, but if you will discourge that dog you will do me a service." Is not too much of our preaching mere praise of things that are good, while we forget to speak out against wrong-doers and evil doing? Of course, it is easy enough to denounce Mormonism and the Mormons, but it may be better to speak out about things nearer home.—Richmond Religious Herald.

Heeler—How much d'ye ax, sor, ter taich me frind ter read jist three wurruds? Professor—Why only three words? Heeler—Well, ye see, sor, if they're goin' to wurruk this Owstralian ballit-reform racket I want me frind here to be dead sure of three wurruds, Dem., Rep. and Prohib. It's mesilf as kin attind to the rest av the taichin.—Harper's Weekly.

The minister was a great hand shaker —shutting down like a vise. One day he shook a boy's hand, and, forgetting, gave it an awful squeeze as he said: "My little fellow, I hope you are pretty well to-day." With tears in his eyes the boy answered: "I was till you shook hands with me."—Christian Advocate.

The most sublime spectacle of modern times is the petition of the citizens of Massachusetts that congress will prohibit their sending any more Medford rum to Africa.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

No person who is saved from drowning is pulled from the water before he has gone down twice. The reporter attends to that important particular.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The man who is able to travel extensively can generally learn enough in a year to make a bore of himself all the rest of his life.—Somerville Journal.

COLORADO SCULPTURES.

Golden Days.

"The Pyramid" is 4,200 feet above the river, and the river is 1,130 feet above the sea.

The full beauty of Westminster abbey and its likeness to its venerable, ivy-grown namesake is very striking, only it is a far more wonderful structure.

Another architectural piece goes by the name of "Babel's Tower," and is 5,000 feet high, and this has beautiful, sculptured buttresses. The castle on the Rhine is the same height.

On the top of one cliff is "The Prophet at Prayer"—a kneeling figure with outstretched hands. On one side is "Moses Striking the Rock." The outline of the great statue at one point is very lifelike.

"The Temple of Jupiter" is unquestionably one of the finest parts of the canyon. It is a mighty pile of stupendous harmony and sculpturing, the central facade bearing a multitude of sphinxes and classic images.

"Sunset Peak" goes up like a dome 6,000 feet, and when the sun sets clear, and has entirely disappeared behind the mountains, its reflected light rests on this topmost peak and transforms it into a minaret of gold—a heavenly light indeed.

"Solomon's Temple" is considerably over a mile high, and the denudation and wearing of the rock by water has been such that it represents an enormous pile of architecture with sculptured bastions, harmonious in its proportions, with great terraces at its base, and growing smaller toward the top. On the very top, in the center, is a pyramidal peak in exact proportions.

Atchison Axioms.

Atchison Globe.

If one is to be very thin or very fat it is better to be a woman. Nothing looks thinner than a thin man or fatter than a fat one.

What has become of the old-fashioned mother who made her children's clothes large, so that they would have room left to grow in?

It is being remarked that men with good impulses are generally lazy.

When a girl is in love she thinks she knows more than her mother; when she is married she finds out that she knows less.

A woman never admits that a man knows what he is talking about unless he happens to be talking about her charms.

Before he is married he invites her first and finds out the cost afterward; after marriage he finds out the cost first.

AN ELECTRIFIED TREE.

A New Wrinkle In the Working of the All-Pervading Fluid.

Wilmington News.

The residents of the vicinity of Tenth and Shipley streets are agitated over the peculiar actions of an aged maple tree which stands on Tenth street, just in front of Kelly's saloon. Small boys approach this tree with mingled feelings of awe and fear. The colored people in the vicinity are thoroughly alarmed and look upon the staid old maple with superstition. They declare that the tree is "conjured," and they warn all persons to keep away from it.

The first man who discovered this tree was acting strangely was Thomas H. Crisson, a level-headed young butcher, who holds forth at the Second street market. One night last week as Crisson was walking out Tenth street he chanced to stop in front of the tree to engage in some conversation with a friend. While talking he leaned against the trunk and was surprised to feel a tingling sensation all through his back. He became alarmed and thought that he had received a stroke of paralysis. As he turned around and glanced upward he saw numerous lights flickering all through the branches of the tree. This strange phenomenon caused him to leave.

He notifid Mr. Kelly that something was the matter with the tree, and Kelly investigated the matter. As he placed his hand upon the tree he felt a sharp sensation all through his body. He immediately concluded that the tree was a very unpleasant neighbor, and it was immediately noised through the neighborhood.

A syndicate of small boys discussing the mandamus case gathered near this tree the other night. One of them placed his hands against the bark and he was almost knocked down. He turned and fled, leaving the other boys standing aghast in astonishment. A belated traveler, who had imbibed too much, stumbled up against the tree last night. He felt the sensation, and with a yell started off as fast as his legs could carry him. A colored woman, carrying a big basket of clothes, came into contact with the tree yesterday morning. She was so shocked and surprised that she started off, leaving her clothes standing in front of Kelly's.

Deputy Coroner Barnhill visited the tree last evening for the purpose of holding an inquest on its dead branches As he touched the body of the tree his hand was so shocked that he concluded the tree was possessed by a demon. Capt. E. L. Rice, Jr., of Troop B, last evening gave the tree a military investigation, and he claims that it is charged with electricity. City Solicitor Turner daily passes the tree, but he says he is not alarmed and bears no evil from it.

Through the branches of the tree and touching some of them are fifteen insulated electric light wires. The insulation has probably become saturated with water, and the tree being also wet the electricity has been carried down the tree by the water into the ground. As soon as the tree dries the wood will become a non-conductor again.

The current which passes down the tree is, of course, not enough to injure a person, as the current from the wires themselves would not do that. The continuous wet weather has saturated the tree, otherwise the shocks would not have occurred.

Before They Knew It.

Youth's Companion.

Joseph Thomas, a lawyer of Kennebunk, Me., at the beginning of this century was a man of considerable reputation as a wag. A couple were anxious to be married, and, as there was no minister at hand, they waited upon Mr. Thomas, who, as a magistrate, was authorized to perform the marriage ceremony.

He was busy writing as they entered, but paused to inquire what they wanted. Addressing himself to the man, he asked if he wished to take that woman for a wife, and, turning to the woman, he inquired whether she wished to take that man for a husband. Then he went on with his writing.

The parties sat still and waited until their patience was exhausted. Finally the man ventured to interrupt Mr. Thomas, and tell him they were in a great hurry.

"Why don't you go along, then?" answered the judge.

"But we want to be married first."

"Married! You have been married more than half an hour."

He explained the requirements of the law, and the couple withdrew, not without some misgivings, it is to be feared, as to the validity of the ceremony, so unceremoniously performed. They had certainly been married in haste, but there is no record that they repented at leisure.

Is the Chignon Coming Again.

New York Evening Post.

The continued liking for Empire styles keeps the high coiffure in fashionable favor, and an added feature is the narrow Empire bandeau of gold, silver, strung jewels or flowers, worn single, double or triple. The hair is arranged in short, full rings, and worn in picturesque disorder over the forehead. The very small models in spring bonnets betoken a coming invasion of hair. Too much hair and not hat enough form a combination that has been fashionable before now. Quite a mass of hair will be necessary in order to arrange the toque or bonnet to incline forward at the extreme angle of some of the forthcoming shapes. Does the shadow which falls before foretell the event of a massive double-and-twisted chignon? The thought brings an earnest wish for the revival of the old sumptuary laws.

Borders on Camel's Hair.

New York Times.

On light-weight camel's hair lovely broche borders are made by weaving white threads in flower patterns on plain gray or green lead-color and other ground shades, then vivifying the whole by bouquets of scarlet or some bright, strong color, or Persian threads will be inwoven with one color strongly accentuated, and flowers in matching shade scattered over the plain goods. Cashmeres embroidered in deep color in patterns for $10.95 and $12. The silk-fringed cashmeres are entirely new, as are those with braiding woven in the goods. Cashmere ombre are new goods with a brocade finish, and run in brocade patterns of fine flowers and figures. Some have flower stripes, others sailor knots; the block patterns, looking as though designed from the nursery block-houses, are odd.

A Belle of the Four Hundred.

New York Letter in Chicago Herald.

I saw one of the famous beauties the other day, Miss Sallie Hargous. She is one of the belles of the Four Hundred. No ball or assembly is complete without her. She has an income of $12,000, is accomplished and charming. She is of the Spanish type, with lustrous eyes and marvelous coloring. She lives with a married sister, and her brother Robert is devoted to her. The ball which he gave on her coming out is yet talked of. On the street she dresses plainly, as all the swell New York girls do. She wore a brown cloth gown and sable cape, and carried a muff to match. Her evening gowns are always tasteful and fresh, and her complexion is so faultless that she can wear almost any color.

Cutting a Skirt Properly.

Skirts at present require great skill in cutting, as they are fitted almost as closely and smoothly as a bodice. They are arranged plainly in front, and often when not covered with drapery have a seam down the front with mitred plaits on each side to make them very wide about the feet, with considerable fullness, gathered in at the neck, and must be cut to touch the ground for outdoor wear. They are either plain or severely draped and little trimmed, though sometimes three or five encircling rows of velvet are used about the bottom, and occasionally they are arranged with over-lapping seams having the selvedge exposed and finished with feather stitching.

An Antwerp Chemist's Feat.

Public Opinion.

A chemist has lately performed a feat of no common order. The explosion and fire at Antwerp reduced to a charred mass a bundle of 1,000 florin Austrian obligations. Without presentation in some identifiable form there could be no payment. The imperial obligations were given to a chemist, and he succeeded in separating them and finding out the numbers, and upon his report the money has been paid. Capitalists owe innumerable obligations to science.

Signed Other People's Names.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—A. E. Weiler, a farmer who is extensively known throughout eastern Lancaster county and part of Chester county as a commission merchant, is a fugitive from justice. He is charged with forging the name of Peter Worst to a bond whereby he obtained possession of the farm on which he has lately lived. He is also accused of forging the names of Worst and J. Stoltzfus on numerous notes to the amount of $3,000. Weiler also imposed a number of spurious notes on private individuals who discounted them.

Defaulter Burks Run Down.

SALINA, Kas., April 10.—Frank W. Burks, the defaulting cashier of the El Paso office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, was arrested here to-day. The American Surety company was on Burks' bond, and after his escape its detectives followed him as far west as Tacoma, Wash., and back east as far as this place, where they finally caught him. He accompanied the officers to El Paso on this evening's train.

Unrequited Love Prompts Suicide.

OMAHA, Neb., April 10.—A coachman named Gotleib Benson blew out his brains in the parlor of millionaire J. N. H. Patrock this morning in the presence of the servant girl, who had refused his offer of marriage.

Extensive Car Works Burned.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The shops of the Lewis & Fowler Car Building company, in Brooklyn, were burned to-night. Loss, $200,000. About 400 men are thrown out of employment.

TWO HARD KICKERS.

The Burlington and Wisconsin Central Object to Advancing Rates.

Abolition of Chicago-St. Paul Fast Trains Asked by the Central.

Just What It Does Want the Burlington Does Not State.

Announcement by the Alton That It Will Act Independently.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Each succeeding meeting for reorganizing the Western States Passenger association seems to make more doubtful a settlement of the demoralized Western passenger situation. The action of the Trans-Missouri association in resolving Monday to advance rates in the trans-Missouri territory in spite of the Missouri Pacific, seemed for a time feasible, but the lines have no concluded that a fight with that line will be more than they can stand, consequently when the reorganization meeting was called together this morning and the Missouri Pacific was unrepresented, it was determined to consider only an advance of rates in the West and Northwest. It was thought all lines would vote in favor of a return to the old basis, but a vote on the question showed the Burlington & Northern and Wisconsin Central were opposed to the advance. The Burlington & Northern wanted all autstanding contracts which were inimical to stable contracts annulled, and in general, thought it better to consider such matters before than after an advance. The Wisconsin Central insisted on fifteen-honr trains between Chicago and St. Paul, instead of the present thirteen-and-a-half-hour trains, and announced it would vote against an advance in rates until it has carried its point. The Alton road gave notice this morning that it would, in ten days, begin paying regular mileage to shippers of stock in common cars. The consequent reduction will be from $4 to $10 a car. The Alton's notice of a reduction in packing house products rates to 10 cents, from Kansas City to Chicago, was voted down, the Alton alone voting affirmatively. Under the ten days' rule, however, the Alton signified its intention of reducing the rate.

THIS IS THE LAST STRAW.

The Alton Will Cut Rates Whenever It Chooses.

CHICAGO, April 10.—At to-day's meeting of the Western Freight association the notice given by the Chicago & Alton of its desire to make a rate of 12 cents per 100 pounds on packing house products from Kansas City to Chicago was acted upon. A majority voted adversely to the reduction, but the Alton announced that it would make the rate nevertheless. The Alton gave notice that, notwithstanding the ruling of Chairmen Midgeley and Faithorn, it would carry out its original intention of allowing mileage on interstate shipments of live stock, and further declared that if objection was raised it would withdraw from the association.

LOBBYING IS UNLAWFUL.

The Omaha Railroad Wins a Land Suit Involving $1,000,000.

MADISON, Wis., April 10.—In the circuit court here, the case of the Chippewa Valley & Superior Railway Company against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has just been concluded. One question was whether a contract made by the Chippewa Valley company, which is identified with the St. Paul, and the St. Paul company with the Omaha, in January, 1882, is valid. At that time there was a contest in the legislature over a land grant of 400,000 acres from Veasie, Wis., to Superior, and it was agreed that the St. Paul company should assist the Omaha in obtaining the land grant from the legislature and that if the Omaha should succeed in obtaining it, the Chippewa Valley company should have one-fourth of the land grant, and the St. Paul should have the right, at its option, to have a contract of lease to run its trains over the Omaha road from Chippewa Falls to Superior on certain conditions. The Chippewa Valley company brought suit in the circuit court here to enforce the contract, and the Omaha company demurred, on the ground that the contract in reality provided for "lobby service," and was therefore invalid. The demurrer was overruled, but the supreme court subsequently ruled otherwise, and the circuit court has acted in accordance with that ruling, sustained the demurrer and dismissed the complaint. The victory is worth $1,000,000 to the Omaha company.

BACKED BY BRICE.

Proposed New Road From Toledo to Chicago.

TOLEDO, O., April 10.—This morning the papers of incorporation was signed here of the "Toledo Western railroad," which is to be a new line between this city and Chicago. The incorporators are G. G. Hadley, J. E. Martin, Elmer White, George H. Ketcham, and L. S. Baumgardner. The capital stock, which is merely nominal, is placed at $50,000. It is understood that a wealthy syndicate, of which Senator C. S. Brice, of Ohio, is a member, is backing the project. The line will run directly between the lake shore lines, striking La Grange, Angola and several other county seats. It will be forty miles shorter than any road between Toledo and Chicago, and will run through a very rich section of country.

Michigan Lines Show Fight.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Representatives of the Michigan roads to-day decided to advance passenger rates in that state to the basis in effect prior to the operation of the law making two cents per mile the maximum rate of fare. This is to contest the right of the legislature of that state to enact such a law.

MAY DIE OF HER INJURIES.

Murderous Assault Upon a Woman by a Negro.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—Mrs. Sarah Sidmore, aged sixty-three was the victim of a violent assault this afternoon, at the hands of George Freeman, the colored coachman of Mrs. Sidmore's son-in-law. Freeman became enraged at Mrs. Sidmore because in locking a door he took it as a slur upon his honesty. He grappled Mrs. Sidmore by the throat and choked her, then stabbed her in the neck, inflicting a wound which it is thought will terminate fatally. Not satisfied with his fiendish work, the brute then attempted to criminally assault the aged lady. Freeman left his victim presumably for dead, and nonchalantly resumed his labors. Mrs. Sidmore recovered consciousness and gave the alarm, and Freeman was immediately put under arrest. The other members of the family were absent at the time of the assault. Mrs. Sidmore's recovery is doubtful.

Where the Howells Came From.

New York World.

William D. Howells says that the great American novelist is to come out of the West.