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
6m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month .....85c.

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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 21 Tribune Building, New York.
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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Indications for Minnesota—Fair, followed by rain; stationary temperature; easterly winds. For North Dakota—Fair, followed by rain; stationary temperature; easterly to northerly winds. For South Dakota—Rain; easterly winds to northerly winds; colder. For Wisconsin—High southeasterly winds; increasing cloudiness and rain; colder Saturday morning. For Iowa—Rain; southerly winds; colder Saturday morning.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul....	29.76	68	Helena ...	29.56	66
La Crosse..	29.76	68	Ft. Totten.	......	....
Duluth.....	29.86	52	Ft. Sully...	29.72	68
Huron.....	29.72	68	Minnedosa	29.84	52
Moorhead.	29.86	60	Calgary....	......	....
St. Vincent	29.94	56	Edmonton	......	....
Bismarck..	29.86	62	Q'Appelle.	29.70	64
Ft. Buford	29.78	66	Medic'e H.	......	....
Ft. Custer.	29.52	68	Winnipeg..	29.92	56

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather, followed by light rain; stationary temperature.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Columbia, Tex., is under water.

George R. Buchan is released on $10,000 bail.

Logs are moving finely in the Upper Mississippi.

Tennie Claflin may be tried for manslaughter.

The fire in the great Anaconda copper mine is out.

An unknown traveler kills himself in Morrison county.

Judge Hilton is sued for $50,000 by Editor Graham.

Allen Manvel is re-elected president of the Atchison road.

James Dillon loses his big damage suit against the city.

Matt Quay has already begun to ask Republicans for money.

The Wisconsin Central refuses to restore passenger rates.

A small blaze at the state capitol creates some excitement.

The Minneapolis epidemic of suicides and murders continues.

Patsy Cardiff is whipped in sixteen rounds by George Godfrey.

A suit is brought to annul the Standard Oil company's charter.

Congressman Flower points out the weak spots in the McKinley bill.

The North Dakota Republicans will hold their convention Aug. 27.

President Spalding says one or the other of the big leagues must die.

Sparks from a pipe cause a terrible holocaust in a York state almshouse.

Halvor Steenerson says the next state treasurer must be a Norwegian.

A Hoosier mother confesses to having drowned her child to please her lover.

A new-fangled scheme for federal supervision of elections is sprung in the house.

The Western association games are won by St. Paul, Des Moines, Kansas City and Omaha.

A WORD IN SEASON.

We are on the eve of an important state campaign, so we desire to take advantage of the lull which precedes the storm to have a talk with the Minnesota voters concerning some matters which are sure to be brought to their notice during the progress of the campaign. We prefer to discuss these matters at this time, because of the better opportunity to talk them over dispassionately and to have our convictions fixed before we are launched into the whirl of excitement which unavoidably accompanies all periods of partisan agitation. In our discussion of candidates we are too apt to lose sight of principles, and for that reason it is better to discuss issues in advance of a campaign.

What we shall have to say will be mainly intended for the benefit of that class of voters who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, either on the farm or in the shop. Yet our remarks will interest all other classes as well. Our purpose is to have a talk with the producers, with the men who create values, and yet who constitute the great body of the consumers.

Although this is not a year of national politics, still national issues must enter state politics. The tariff will be the prominent question before the people of Minnesota in their state campaign. This fact is always recognized by the Republican leaders, who are now busy trimming their party sails so as to catch the popular breeze, and in doing so are deserting the fundamental principle of the Republican organization.

It is to this fact that we wish to direct the attention of the farmers and the working classes. If the Republican leaders in this state were honest in their professions in favor of tariff reform, they would disband the Republican organization and take their places in the ranks of the only party through whose agency tariff reform can ever be accomplished. It is in no partisan spirit, but merely in the light of a solemn truth, we speak when we say that the leaders of the Republican party in Minnesota are not honest when they pretend to advocate tariff reform. It is an expediency dodge intended to delude voters into a continued support of the protection policy.

It is observable that in all the off years Minnesota Republicans never hesitate to put a tariff reform plank in their party platform. It is a platitude as meaningless as it is dishonest. For in the presidential years, when the necessity exists for harmonizing the state platform with the national Republican platform, the tariff reform plank is conspicuously absent. This has been the case in past years and it will continue to be the policy of Minnesota Republicanism until the voters show their determination not to be fooled any longer. The Republican plan has been to hold the promise of tariff reform to the ear in off years and break it to the hope in presidential years.

Now, the question we have to submit to the voters of this state is, will they suffer themselves to be bamboozled in this way any longer? Or will they assert their independence and indicate their intelligence by smashing the corrupt machine which seeks to destroy their welfare by pretending to cater to their interests. You can determine this question more satisfactorily now than you can a few months hence when your better judgment may be drowned by the uproar of the fierce political battle then in progress. You have plenty of time to think it over between this and the opening of the campaign, and if your convictions are fixed before entering the fight you will have but little difficulty in shaping your conduct in accordance with your judgment.

We ask the farmers and working classes to go into conference on this subject and to ascertain for themselves whether or not they have been duped by the Republicans into supporting a policy that has been ruinous to all agricultural interests. If you find out that you have been deceived, as you surely will if you give the matter careful investigation, then deliberately make up your mind that you will not be fooled again by false promises.

A BALLOT POINT.

The fact that in the late municipal election there were a thousand and more votes cast for the mayor than most other names on the ticket may be presumed to be mainly due to the negligence and blunders of the voters, as a rule. Very few failed to place the cross against the choice for mayor, and then in the eagerness to help out some favorite for alderman or other office, the second name was crossed. This of course lost the vote for all other candidates. Possibly there were cases where it was the intention of the voter to support names for only a portion of the positions, but this class must be small. The greater number no doubt had an impression that the rest of the ticket would be counted for the same party indicated in the choice of mayor. To obviate this seeming objection to the law, some would have the more common requirement that only the names crossed shall be counted. This is the case in Massachusetts, and it will be remembered that, even in a state where the voters are supposed to be exceptionally intelligent and patriotic, they did not all succeed in voting a whole ticket. All the candidates below the governor fell off, until at the bottom the shortage exceeded 5,000 votes. GEN. BUTLER took the romantic view that it was a scheme to disfranchise voters. It was evidently the result of indifference, rather than blunders, in that case. The ballot droppers would not take the trouble to check the other names, and this disinclination increased as the ticket was followed down. Neither method will do full work until the voters become more familiar with it. There are a great many who have always been so in the habit of having their tickets prepared for them by others that they feel lost when the duty is forced upon them. The system will gradually educate the voters to entire self-dependence in this matter, and there will be less proxy and mercenary work in the ballot boxes.

A CHANGE OF TITLE.

To the common citizen of this country it seems of the smallest consequence whether the gentlemen who go abroad to talk diplomatic taffy to the dignitaries are called by one title or another. There has been an effort for years to induce congress to adopt the nomenclature of other lands, and it is expected that this session of congress will authorize the designation of ambassador in place of minister or envoy extraordinary, at least at the chief courts of Europe. The argument in favor of the change is that ambassador is the highest recognized title for a diplomatic representative all over the world, and in most of the courts favor goes by style and tinselry. This is more especially true of the oriental and more barbaric countries, but it can hardly be material in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia. These are the great powers, and with which this country has its chief dealings. They are too nearly enlightened to be influenced by mere verbal pomposity, when they know what the plain citizen of the great republic represents. But the proposition is to confine the term at first to the representatives to these powers. It was in the court of the sultan that Minister COX said he was halted in the outer halls until all the ambassadors from the petty states and provinces all over the world had had their innings. It would follow then that if a part of the diplomatists sent abroad are to have the aromatic and royally flavored appellation, it should be the portion sent to the kingly ignoramuses. A representative to some royal nibs in Africa or the interior of Asia might have all the titles he could remember, but with the civilized and progressive nations it is doubtful if any verbiage of this sort would promote the standing and influence of the United States.

A CLEAN CAMPAIGN.

The Evening Dispatch, whose loyalty to its party ticket during the recent municipal campaign entitles it to recognition as the organ of the St. Paul Republicans, rises above the horizon of the partisan to say these kind words of the GLOBE: "We extend our congratulations to our Democratic brethern, in that through their recognized organ, the GLOBE, they have made a campaign in a manner entirely worthy of the success which they have achieved."

The GLOBE duly appreciates the graceful compliment contained in the above, and with becoming modesty recognizes the truthfulness of the nice things that are said of us; yet we do protest against being designated "an organ." The GLOBE is a NEWSPAPER in the true sense of the term. We believe in Democratic principles, and always advocate the election of Democratic candidates when they are worthy of support. But we wear no man's collar nor submit to any one's dictation. Our business is to gather the news and give it to our patrons without fear, favor or affection. Our aim is to be just, and to treat men and measures fairly. Whether in a campaign or out of it, the GLOBE can always be relied on to be clean, crisp and conservative in its treatment of all public matters.

THAT ORIGINAL PACKAGE.

The full text of the elaborate decision in the original package case is published in Iowa and Kansas, and the legal and newspaper lights are trying to explain what it means. CLARKSON's paper, the Iowa oracle, states, with the emphasis of one who has seen the court in its robes, that the late attorney general of Kansas is exactly right in finding that when the original package reaches the hands of the consignee it cannot be sold, but becomes subject to the state law. The man who receives it may drink it, but cannot sell. If this were the fact, it would not make a very serious gap in the prohibition wall. But the present attorney general of Kansas instructs the law officers of the state that one sale may be made of the package by the party who receives it. He doesn't like it, but that is what the opinion means. He looks to congress to pass a law that will defeat the opinion. If that body legislates in regard to liquors alone, it will meet the objection that it is interfering with what is recognized by all but three or four states as a legitimate article of interstate commerce, and thereby doing violence to the spirit of the constitution.

SPOILING THE THEORIES.

The hardest blow the attempt to put the South in the grip of federal officials in its elections has received is in the statement before the congressional committee, by JOHN L. DAVENPORT, a few days ago. He is the famous Repulican expert in election matters, and has been the highest possible authority with Republicans. He told these gentlemen that if they gained anything at the South, which was doubtful, they would lose much more in the North. If it wouldn't help elect more Republicans, of course it is not wanted. Purity of the ballot and honest elections are but Republican ways of saying that they must get their men in. Not less disastrous to Republican theories was DAVENPORT when he also told the committee that "elections in New York city are now absolutely honest." He had been the federal supervisor of them, and could not be disputed. This seems to spoil for Republican use their great object lesson in Democratic depravity.

WANAMAKER would have the postal department in the cities furnish boxes for the mail, to be placed upon private houses to save the time of carriers. The cost is estimated at two cents each, before the tax on tin plate comes in. While he is looking about for improvements he might notice that in the larger cities in Germany mail wagons make frequent trips to the boxes, and clerks in the wagons sort the letters and have them all ready for delivery by the time the trip is completed. The mail service is one branch of government effort that wants thoroughbreds in all its phases.

A RECENT enactment in France affords special inducements to heads of families to become fathers of seven or more children. An inquiry instituted under it finds only about two hundred thousand out of over eight million that can claim the perquisite. In fact, one fourth of the households were without any children, and 3,000,000 had but one or two. In Canada the French population is so prolific that families of twelve children are more common than those of six in France. Canada has a fresher climate.

IT IS well known that there is no truth in the DANA stories about the increased corpulency of the ex-president. It was noted on his recent visit to Washington that he seemed twenty-five pounds lighter than he was when he left the white house. Still, it is surprising that he allowed himself to be ruffled at the newspaper pleasantries on the subject. He has never been in more vigorous health, aside from an occasional rheumatic twinge. The New York interview was probably during one of these twinges.

THERE has been a vast amount of sympathy expended for the people of European countries on account of the crushing burden of their vast armies. Germany has one of the largest of these, and its cost for this year is estimated at $91,762,293. The army of the United States, including pensions, last year cost $117,624,779.11. Congress is providing for the addition of from fifty to one hundred and fifty millions. The German people may yet be able to reciprocate.

A LEADING party organ in the East calls upon the weak kneed Republicans in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota to brace up and stick to the "protective" principle, "because it is desirable for them to sell their grain at home." It don't make much difference to the grain grower where he sells his product, as he has to sell at foreign prices. It is more important to him to be able to buy what he needs at somewhat corresponding prices.

THE Montana people are right in insisting that congress shall not give any plug railroad a monopoly in the national park. If there is to be any railroad constructed in it for the use of tourists it should be under the direction of men who have no mercenary ends, and will not allow it to mar the natural features of a region that should be one of the great attractions of the world.

THAT was a notable incident when the lawyer and private citizen from New York appeared before the United States supreme court last week and applied for permission to practice before that body. He had appointed the man who presided, and another member of the court. There was no precedent for the scene in this country, and of course not in any other.

LONDON is said to have a return in a measure of the grip, but the climatic conditions there are specially favorable for it. There is no reason for apprehending its appearance in this country. The sequences are more objectionable than the disease. Most people who had it credit it with about all the ailments they have had since.

IT IS estimated that the pension bill that has passed the house, and is expected to soon become a law, will help out the claim agents in Washington to the extent of $2,000,000 and upwards. TANNER, DUDLEY, and the others are getting more out of the business than they could get out of the best offices in their reach.

A TARIFF reducer will probably be elected to succeed RANDALL in congress from Philadelphia. It is a Democratic district, and Democrats who favor a high tariff are becoming about as scarce as old-time Whigs. The election is on the 20th.

A PROMINENT Republican paper in Iowa says the MCKINLEY tariff bill is the "most malicious thing that was ever introduced in congress." Still it will have about all the party vote in the house.

IT WILL look a little odd in illustrations of lectures upon the life of Christ to see a railroad running into Jerusalem. One is to be in operation soon from Joppa.

THE MCKINLEY tariff proposes to give a bounty of $14.80 a ton on sugar, and the Canadians think they can develop the iron industry by a bounty of $2 a ton on pig iron.

TIN roofing plates used on buildings will not weigh any more under the MCKINLEY tariff, but the dollars in payment will, as the duty goes from $1.08 to $2.42.

THE esthetic observer yesterday was several times pained to note cases in which the white caps of the electric car scientists did not match the complexion

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THERE are some members of congress who will not let the treasury make good the money SILCOTT stole from them. Their names should be known.

Strikers Make Merry.

PESTH, May 8.—The bakers' strike continues. The price of bread is rising. Five hundred strikers are camping on an island in the river. They pass the time with music and dancing.

MINERS' TURN NEXT.

They Will Strike for the Eight-Hour Day.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, was asked to-day about the statement made by William Martin, vice-president of the same organization to the effect that the coal miners will be next to demand eight hours. He said the statement was correct that the American Federation of Labor had decided that the coal miners should demand eight hours, but that the date had not been decided upon. "I cannot tell," Mr. Gompers said, "whether the strike will occur before the fall or not, if indeed there is to be a strike, and which is extremely doubtful, for I believe the employers will consent. We will give them due notice in any event, as we did in the case of the carpenters, and I believe the results will be just as gratifying. I am assured of success, for the miners have an organization as strong, I believe, as that of the carpenters."

DON'T EXPECT TO WIN.

Delaware Prohibs Nominate a State Ticket.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 8.—The Prohibition state convention at Dover to-day was attended by only thirty-nine delegates, but they nominated a state ticket and adopted a long platform. W. T. Kellum, of Dover, was nominated for governor and Daniel M. Green, of Newport, for representative in congress. The platform indorses the platform of the National Prohibition party; favors the Australian ballot system in a practicable and equitable form; denounces high license as a fraud, and favors prohibition through amendments to the national and state constitutions. A thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot for campaign purposes.

Steamfitters in Session.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The National Steam and Hot Water fitters' convention met for a short session to-day. A report on "Sumptuary Dues" was discussed in executive session, but no decision was reached. A favorable report was read from the Twin City union, of Minneapolis. The election resulted as follows: Samuel I. Pope, of Chicago, president; Albert B. Franklin, of Boston, first vice president; H. D. Crane, second vice president; George H. Reynolds, of Chicago, secretary, and Herman A. Kroeschell, Chicago, treasurer. Executive committee, Leon H. Prentice, C. H. Simmons, F. W. Lamb, P. S. Hudson and John Davis, of Chicago.

Remembered His Friends.

NEW YORK, May 8.—By the will of Col. Henry Fitzhugh, a wealthy Southerner, which was probated here to-day, Henry D. Clyde, of Omaha, receives $10,000, and the dead man's "dear friend," Mrs. Leo Place, $50,000 in People's Gas Light and Coke company, of Chicago. The deceased was a bachelor. A. M. Quarrier, vice president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, is an executor.

England's Attitude Toward Egypt.

LONDON, May 8.—In the house of commons this evening Sir James Fergusson, under foreign secretary, denied that the government had proposed a convention with the porte making Great Britain permanently the protector of Egypt. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, intimated that the government would not impose a tax on ærated waters and said that he himself would oppose a proposal to do so.

Russians Distrust the Kaiser.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—Emperor William's speech has produced a bad impression here. It is regarded as having a warlike significance beneath the pacific protests. The fact of increased military credits being asked is considered as contradictory to the emperor's pacific phrases.

Severe Fighting in Syria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—There has been severe fighting between the Maronites and Druses in the Mount Lebanon district of Syria. The porte has sent troops to suppress the outbreak.

Germany Wants Reciprocity.

LONDON, May 8.—Germany is not indisposed to relax the prohibition of American pork on the condition that the United States agrees to a concession in regard to German imports.

BREVITIES BY TELEGRAPH.

Herbert Bismarck has gone to England.

Minister Lincoln is away from London on short leave.

At Grande Combe, France, 5,260 miners threaten to strike.

The workmen's circle in Havana has been closed by authorities.

Deoro leads Powers in the 600-point champion pool tourney in New York.

William O'Brien will take his case against Lord Salisbury to the house of lords.

All railroad employes at the Allentown, Pa., disaster are exonerated by a jury.

Probably Bismarck will visit the Marquis of Londonderry in England upon invitation.

The English war office will remit surgeon Parke's salary for the time he was with the Emin expedition.

Bent & Co.'s big Boston crackery has gone to the New York Biscuit company, which is the new cracker trust.

The wife of the shah of Persia, who went to Vienna for treatment of an eye affection, is regaining her sight.

Shellenberger, the fallen lawyer of Doylestown, Pa., was yesterday charged with forgery of two notes, aggregating $2,300.

New Jersey farmers are threatened with well-nigh all the insect pests known to entomology, the wheat louse being most dreaded.

Missing Broker Quinlan's New York property was yesterday attached in behalf of the Omaha Trust and Loan company for $16,200.

Depositors in the crippled Montgomery Trust company, of Norristown, Pa., will receive dollar for dollar, after which there will be a surplus of more than $75,000.

The ex-priest, Louis Martin, unfrocked in Wisconsin because he married, has disappeared from Montreal, where he has lately been, and is believed to have gone back to the church.

The Irish landlord party is urging the British government to pass the clauses of the land purchase bill which relate to congested districts, and postpone further consideration of the remainder of the bill until the next session of parliament.

Prince Bismarck, in his reply to the address of the Political Economic society, again refers to his dismissal from office. The members of the upper house of the Prussian diet will place a marble bust of Bismarck in the chamber.

Prince Bismarck has received M. Despoux, a French journalist, with whom he had a lengthy conversation. It is probable, in consequence of the interview, that M. Despoux will write a sensational account of Prince Bismarck's dismissal from the chancellorship.

Edwin Thomas, who calls himself a professor of tattooing, and has an office at No. 40 South street, New York, shot a girl named Jennie O'Connor yesterday afternoon on the top floor of a tenement, No. 35 Monroe street. The bullet entered her left side, wounding her seriously.

Senor Castelar, in a discussion with a member of the Spanish chamber of deputies, condemned Emperor William's socialistic policy as inspired by mere political designs. He blamed the pope for making advances to socialism. He admitted the grievances of the working classes, but maintained that state interference would fail to cure them.

Charles Emory Smith, the United States minister to Russia, has started from Berlin for St. Petersburg. During his stay in Berlin he was introduced at the Russian embassy by Mr. Phelps, the American minister, and was cordially welcomed by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador. Mr. Smith dined at the United States legation on Tuesday, and addressed the American league on Wednesday evening. He was given a hearty farewell by a number of German officials and American residents.

It is estimated that an average of five feet of water falls annually over the earth, and that 300,000,000 horse-power is constantly exerted in the evaporation of water to supply such rainfall.

ONE LINE BALKS ALL.

The Wisconsin Central Refuses to Restore Western Passenger Rates.

Abolition of Fast Trains Between Chicago and St. Paul Demanded.

Presidents of Western Roads Fail to Find Balm in Gilead.

They Adjourn Without Coming Anywhere Near Reorganization.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Nineteen lines east and west of the Missouri river have adopted the agreement of the Western Passenger association, and are considering the rules under the agreement. These nineteen lines include the principal roads in the territory of the Trans-Missouri association, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central, which company refused to adopt the agreement and become a member of the new association, unless its demands for slower time between Chicago and St. Paul or a differential fare were conceded. The practical result of this action on the part of the Wisconsin Central will be that passenger rates cannot be at present restored to regular tariff. The other lines hope the Wisconsin Central, however, will accede to them before long.

QUIT IN DISGUST.

Presidents of Western Roads Despair of Restoring Rates.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The presidents of the Western roads met again this morning, but without making any further attempt to reach an agreement, adjourned subject to the call of the chair. The committee on reorganization, of which C. H. Chappell, of the Chicago & Alton, is chairman, was in session during the afternoon, but made no progress. It appointed a sub-committee composed of Chairmen Walker, Faithorn, Midgeley and Finley, and the traffic managers of the interested roads, to decide what is competitive traffic and what roads are entitled to a share in such traffic at the various junction points.

Manvel Re-Elected President.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 8.—At the annual meeting of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway to-day the following officers were unanimously elected by the new board of directors: George C. Magoun, chairman of the board; Allen Manvel, president; J. W. Reinhart, first vice president, in charge of financial and accounting affairs; A. A. Robinson, second vice president, in charge of operating affairs; J. F. Goddard, third vice president, in charge of traffic affairs; Edward Wilderman, secretary and treasurer.

Must Be Licensed Like Dogs.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senator Gorman to-day introduced a bill to amend the inter-state commerce law so as to provide that it shall be unlawful for any railroad company operating any railroad in an adjacent foreign country to transport passengers or freight from the United States into such foreign country or from such foreign country into the United States unless the company shall have obtained a license granting this privilege from the inter-state commerce commission.

Censured the Lake Shore.

CHICAGO, May 8.—At a meeting of representatives of the east-bound roads to-day the Lake Shore was censured for reducing the rate on oats without giving notice in the proper manner. All the lines, with the possible exception of the Baltimore & Ohio, will meet the 22-cent rate, taking effect Monday. The Baltimore & Ohio people are waiting for instructions from their Eastern office.

A GOOD ELEPHANT YARN.

A Tug-of-War Extraordinary as Told by a Disciple of Munchausen.

Our elephant and crockodile pictures are from the London Graphic, which got them from a certain Maj.-Gen. Robley, who bases them on an "Elephant Yarn," as he styles it, told him by one Barcus, who was probably related to a celebrated German baron named Mun chausen. Barcus thus told his tale and there will be seen that there is a good deal of tail in it:

"Two years ago I was on a shooting expedition up the Ganges, and on the lookout for big game of any kind. One day I came across the 'spoor' of a very big rogue elephant. As it was getting dark, I determined to follow up the 'spoor' the next day. Accordingly daybreak saw me on the track, and soon I came to a large tank, and there I saw my friend having a farewell drink, and splashing about in the water like an animated haystack. He was far beyond range, and, as there was little or no cover near, I could only watch and wait. Presently he moved off, and, the wind being favorable, I followed closely.

"And now comes the strange part of my story. We arrived at a smaller tank, which I saw at a glance was full of crocodiles. In floundered the elephant and down went his trunk for a drink. Suddenly he started and began to struggle like mad. I rushed close up and found he had been seized by a large crocodile. A brief struggle and the elephant began to 'walk away.' But soon there was a check, and then, to my astonishment, I saw another 'croc' had got No. 1 by the tail, but still the elephant had the pull, when a second and then a third 'croc' fell in, each holding on to the other's tail.

"It was a grand sight, and I became quite excited. I offered my tracker 'evens' on the elephant, which he took. Suddenly another 'croc' fell in, and the elephant began to give. I thought it was all up with him, but he just twisted his tail around a tree, and there he was as firm as a rock. The tracker claimed a foul pull, but I overruled his objection."

"But how did it end?" asked I, yawning, for it was getting late.

"I will tell you," said Barens. "The elephant brought his native cunning to bear where force failed. He took a deep breath and blew with all his force down the first 'croc's' throat, nearly choking him. 'Croc' opened his mouth to breathe and the elephant walked away. And thus ends my yarn."

THEORY OF INSOMNIA.

The Nerves Controlling the Flow of Blood to the Brain Do the Mischief.

New York Sun.

Insomnia is most often found among brain-workers, whose brain activity causes the flow of too great an amount of blood to the head. The nerves controlling the contraction of the blood cells through weariness fail to perform their duty, and a temporary passive congestion is essablished, which effectually prevents sleeping the early part of the night. The victim should lie with the head raised very high with pillows.

Frequently the sufferer who has counted himself off into dreamland after hours of misery, is awakened toward morning again, and sleep seems more hopeless than ever. This awakening is due usually to the sudden and violent contracting of these malicious little nerves who fail to perform their duty in the early part of the night, and wakefulness is caused by lack of blood in the brain. It requires strength to sleep, and this burning attack of wakefulness is usually relieved by a cup of beef tea, or a glass of cold water may refresh you, and set the blood again in the right direction.

TWO TRAFFICS.

The Slave Trade Gone the Gin Trade Continues.

Contemporary Review.

With the stoppage of the slave trade the gin traffic only received a more powerful stimulus. To its propagation all the energies of the trades were devoted. For spirits there was already a huge demand, and it was increasing out of all proportion to the taste for better things. It required no exertion on the part of the merchants to set it going, and once started it grew and spread of itself without stopping. The profits, too, were enormous and certain, because the appetite for drink had to be assuaged, no matter what loaded; traffic has a more brutalizing effect; it more effectually blights all the native's energies, it ruins his constitution, and, through the habits it gives rise to, his lands are left as desolate as after a slave raid.

What are the most characteristic European imports into West Africa? Gin, rum, powder and guns. What European articles are most in demand? The same. In what light do the natives look upon the Europeans? Why, as makers and sellers of spirits and guns. What largely supports the governmental machinery of that region? Still the same articles.
with gin out of all proportion to more useful articles; the warehouses along the coast are filled with it. The air seems to reek with the vile stuff, and every hut is redolent of its fumes. Gin bottles and boxes meet the eye at every step, and in some places the wealth and importance of the various villages are measured by the size of the pyramids of the empty gin bottles which they erect to their own honor and glory, and the envy of poorer districts. Over large areas it is almost the sole currency, and in many parts the year's wages of the negro factory workers is pain in spirits, with which they return home to enjoy a few days of fiendish debauch.

The ships which trade to Africa are the price. Yet in all conscience the pleasures of intoxication are not expensive in West Africa. Over the doorway of hundreds of traders' houses might be hung the signboard of Hogarth's picture. "Drunk for a penny, dead drunk for twopence," only the "clean straw for nothing" would have to be left out. With the traffic in useful articles it was entirely different. To push it was a slow and laborious task, and the profits were uncertain, which did not suit men who wanted to make money rapidly.

The result of this state of matters is that the diabolical work commenced by the slave trade has been effectually carried on and widened by that in spirits. I for one am inclined to believe that the latter is producing greater—and what are likely to be quite as lasting—evils than the former. The spirit

STAGE GAGGING.

A Few Instances Where Interpolation Is a Decided Advantage.

Chicago Tribune.

Arthur Beresford, an English gentleman, is at the Richelieu. During a talk Saturday evening, he said: "A few days ago I saw something in the Tribune about a bill to license English actors. Such a bill has been presented to the county council, but whether it will pass or not is yet a question. In that bill there was a clause which would have provided punishment for an actor for gagging. In a forcible and logical speech Hon. Augustus Harris killed that clause, and it's well he did, for what would nearly all of our actors do if they were not permitted to slip some joke or local hit into their lines. You might as well retire Mr. Toole and Mr. Penley from the stage if they were debarred from gagging. Your De Wolf Hopper, Francis Wilson, Dixey, Goodwin and nearly all the rest would be staid actors if they were not allowed to ramble about, as it were. Our late Mr. Buckstone introduced a gag into 'She Stoops to Conquer.' One of the cleverest bits in English dramatic literature, now classical, is nothing but a gag introduced into the text. There is not one person in a hundred who knows that the comic sermon delivered by Mawworm in Bickerstaffe's 'Hypocrite' is not in the original. It was introduced for the first time on the opening night of the Lyceum, in 1809, by Charles Matthews. He was reciting his lines, when he suddenly branched off and spoke the very words of a Methodist minister, perfectly imitating the voice and gestures. The gag was such a wondrous success that you never see the 'Hypocrite' without listening to the funny sermon. No, sir, to stop an actor from gagging would be like dispensing with the credit system in business."

WILD TURKEYS.

They Are Reported to Be Plentiful in Perry County.

New York Sun.

Most fishermen who visited the mountains of Perry and Mifflin counties on the opening day of the season returned with the cheering news to hunters that wild turkeys promise to be more abundant during the coming season than they have been in thirty years. This noble game bird has always been more or less plentiful in the Central Pennsylvania counties, especially in Perry county, and it is a singular fact that this region is now the only one where the wild turkey is found east of the Mississippi river. The news that now comes from that county through the trout fishermen is that many turkey hens with newly hatched broods were disturbed in their hiding places by the fishermen as they passed along the streams, something that has been of rare occurrence for many years. One fisherman saw five old hens, each with a large broad, flashing away through the underbrush, while he was fishing over a distance of less than a mile, and native residents reported that scarcely a day has passed this spring that the early morning calls of turkey cocks have not been heard in all parts of the woods. The wildcat, the fox and the hawk, natural and implacable enemies of the turkey, will, of course, sadly thin out the young broods before they succeed to the power of flight and attain a size and plumpness that make them rare prizes for the hunter, but for all that the promise of turkey shooting in the Juniata valley and the contiguous hills is such as to awaken anticipation among sportsmen hereabouts that the younger of them never enjoyed before.

SIBERIAN TEMPERATURE.

An Expert Tells of the Dreadful Climate in Eastern Russia.

Stepniak in the New Review.

During the short summer the temperature rises, rapidly reaching 56 deg. Fahrenheit. But with the warm season comes the mosquitoes, which are a plague of those regions more difficult to endure than cold. "I never would have believed," says the correspondent of the Russky Vedomosty (Moscow), who has been exiled to these parts, "that the insects could appear in such swarms. They literally darkened the light, filling the air with an incessant noise, covering, as with a black mantle, our horses, whose flanks were soon bleeding all over. Maddened with pain, the horses kicked and reared, but seeing that all was unavailing, they dropped their heads and submitted to the inevitable. In vain we tried to protect ourselves with veils, traveling, notwithstanding the hot weather, in winter gloves and overcoats. The mosquitoes penetrated through the sleeves under the shirts, stinging the breast and the body, which ached as if burned with fire. The more we struggled to get rid of our tormentors the more we opened the way to thousands more of them. On arriving at the huts of the Yakuts we kindled a great fire, which made such a smoke that it pricked the eyes and choked the breath, though we lay stretched on the earthen floor. The mosquitoes disappeared, but as soon as the smoke dispersed a little, new swarms penetrated into the hut, covering all of us thickly."

TRAVELING BY TURTLE.

A Gentleman in Siam Tries the Experiment and Is Sorry.

Youth's Companion.

A paper published at Saigon, in French Cochin China, gives an account of a singular experiment recently made in that colony with a new means of motive power. A French resident at the town of Ha-tien, a small port on the Gulf of Siam, conceived the idea that it would be perfectly practicable to make the immense turtles which are not uncommon in those parts, and which swim with no little rapidity, do service in drawing boats.

He purchased two large turtles at a cost of $20 and fitted them out with a neat harness, with reins. Then he obtained a light, open boat, about fifteen feet long, and attached his turtles to it by means of traces.

Then, holding his reins fast, he set out on a little voyage with the turtle team. The creatures paddled along very prettily, at a rate somewhat exceeding the ordinary walking gait of a man.

As they directed their course toward the open sea, and as the weather was calm and beautiful and the voyage exceedingly pleasant, it did not occur to the Frenchman to make any very thorough test of the ability to guide the animals.

Much delighted, indeed, with the success of his experiment, he kept on and on until he presently noted that he was already a considerable distance out at sea, and that the sun was setting.

The interested navigator then attempted to turn his team about, but the turtles resisted any such movement. They had evidently made up their minds to go to sea, and they would not be dissuaded from their purpose.

The driver pulled his reins until he upset his turtles in the water, but as often as they regained the use of their flippers they set out again for the middle of the sea.

Night settled down rapidly. Luckily the inventor of the new means of marine traction had brought with him a pair of oars, and, as a last resort, he took a knife, cut his tugs, and let his sea steeds, harnesses, reins and all, go their way.

Then he rowed back laboriously to his village, lamenting his expenditure on the turtles, and resolving not to try any further experiments in navigation.

A Colt That Joined a Herd of Deer

Portland Oregonian.

This week's issue of the Milton Eagle contains the account of a curious circumstance that occurred a few miles from this city, and which is vouched for by one of our leading and most respected citizens.

William Nichols, of Milton, when gathering his horses from the range last fall, found that a favorite Percheron colt was missing, and all efforts to find him proved unavailing, so the animal was abandoned to its fate, which no one doubted would be that of the vast number that have found their way into the equine paradise through the inclemency of the present unusually severe winter. During the present week Mr. Nichols, accompanied by another gentleman, while hunting deer among the mountains that form the source of the Walla Walla river, started a band of seventeen blacktails from a deep canon, and, to their surprise, observed a yearling colt speeding away with the band, apparently as frightened as the deer themselves. Although the colt had acquired their wildness by association, he lacked the speed of those mountain climbers, and was soon left far behind in the mad scramble over the rugged hills. The gentlemen, who were well mounted, pursued and overtook the colt, which proved to be Mr. Nichols' Percheron.

From the fact that tracks of the colt following the trail of the deer were seen in several instances, and other evidences that were to be seen, it is believed that it had spent the entire winter with strange companions, and prolonged its existence by following the guidance of the excellent instinct of the deer in search of food when the snow was deep.

Murdered His Father.

New York Times.

A sad case has just come to a close in the Vienna criminal courts. In the district of Bagozzi, near Rovigno, lived a farmer named Michael Calcich, aged fifty-two, with his two sons. They were happy enough together, till Lucia Kubic, a peasant girl of eighteen, came as servant. Lucia was a pretty girl, but a coquette. Both father and eldest son fell in love with her. Stormy scenes passed between father and son until, to put a stop to them, the father determined to dismiss the girl. One morning, when all except Michael Calcich, Jr., were asleep, the father saddled his horse and rode to Rovigno. Toward evening his horse, still saddled, but without bridle and riderless, trotted into the little courtyard. A search was made for the elder Calcich, and his body was found in a wood, in a pool of blood. Five wounds in his head left no doubt as to the manner of his death. Suspicion fell upon his son Michael, the motive being jealousy of the servant. Michael denied any connection with the murder, and sought to incriminate the servants. His demeanor in the dock was regarded as unsatisfactory. The girl was not a credible witness, for it appeared that not only had she carried on an intimacy with father and son, but had flirted with a servant. After a patient trial, the jury pronounced Michael Calcich guilty of the murder, and the judge sentenced him to death.

Napoleon.

A valuable railroad "hand," who, in spite of his services, probably receives no salary, is thus described in the Scientific American. He resides at Salida, Col., and belongs to an engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad:

Napoleon has been engaged for the past two and a half years in helping his master run Locomotive No. 86. His apprenticeship began at the age of six months, and he can now go into the round house, where twenty eight engines are kept, single out and mount his own machine, and, in the absence of his master and the fireman, defend it against all intruders. He rides on the fireman's side of the cab, with both his front paws and his head hanging out of the window, intently watching the track.

He often scents cattle at a long distance. When they appear in sight he becomes greatly excited, and looks first at them and then at his master, as though trying to make the latter understand the gravity of the situation.

On a nearer approach to them he gives a cry similar to that of a human being. If it is found necessary to come to a full stop, he bounds out of the cab, runs ahead and drives the trespassers out of harm's way.

When it is desirable to communicate with the pumping stations, frequently at long distances from the track, a note is written and given to the dog, who delivers it speedily and returns with a reply.

He readily interprets signals to start from his own engine, but pays no more attention to the whistles and bells of other locomotives than to the cattle which are safely grazing by the roadside. If accidentally left at any of the stations, he returns to Salida by the next train.

A Horse That Is Fond of Apples.

New York Sun.

William Gerding, of New Haven, Mo., has a large black horse which has formed a singular habit. He will go into the orchard and eat apples off the trees as long as he can reach them, and when he is unable to secure any more with his mouth he will turn and kick the limbs and then eat the fallen fruit. If no apples fall after he reaches for them in this way he will run off with his ears laid back and an expression of disgust and anger on his countenance. Then he will try again, and persevere until he gets all he wants to eat.

UP IN A BALLOON.

Gambetta's Historic Escape From Paris During the Siege.

From the German.

Paris had been completely locked in for several days by the Germans, when Gambetta, who felt shut in, concluded to make his escape in an unusual and the only possible way—through the air. The balloon Armand Barbes was chosen and a start was to be made on the 4th of October, but it was a misty day and the following days were also misty. They believed it was more dangerous to make an ascension at night and in misty weather than in the bright daylight, although the air ship was certain to attract the attention of the besiegers on a bright day. At night they might have landed in the midst of the Prussians without knowing it.

Gambetta was impatient to leave on the 7th of October and in any kind of weather. The well known aeronaut, Nadar, had made seventy-eight successful ascensions and so had won confidence. He invited a certain Trichet to accompany Gambetta and Spuller in the balloon. Nadar represented Trichet to be a balloonist, although the latter had only made ascensions on fair grounds, and when once up in the air no other thought occupied him than to descend to the earth again as quickly as possible. This thought occupied Trichet on this historical trip also.

On the morning of the 7th of October, shortly before 10 o'clock, Gambetta, Trichet and Spuller made an ascension. The balloon first flew over Saint Quen, upon which the beseigers greeted it with bullets, yet it was not damaged. Trichet wanted to come down then, while Gambetta wanted to go further. The first landing was attempted at Chantilly. The weather was splendid. The farmers were working in the fields in great numbers. They hurried to the balloon and held the gondola fast. Gambetta informed them of the state of affairs in Paris and asked if the Prussians were in that neighborhood.

"Quite near, and you would do well to get away," was the reply.

Again the balloon rose quickly in the air. When it passed over Creil it was shot at again. Trichet again wanted to land. They noticed below the premises of a farmyard in which there was ammunition stacked. Trichet thought he recognized French soldiers. When the balloon neared the earth the supposed French soldiers turned out to be Prussians, who sent whole volleys at the balloon, and probably made several holes in it. The balloon rose again for some time, when it noticeably lost gas. The travelers saw that they must land. They noticed a stream beyond which they thought they would be safe. It was 3 o'clock when the balloon fell at Epineuse. Here the farmers ran together and helped. Gambetta was saved. The travelers were received and kindly entertained by the maire of Epineuse. Gambetta, however, would not rest until he reached Amiens the same evening, where a consultation was held.

The oak at which Gambetta landed in Epineuse became historically famous and tourists gathered there in great crowds. The owner of the woods to which the "Gambetta tree" belonged did not appreciate the enthusiasm caused by this tree. The crowding of strangers through the forest was exceedingly burdensome to him. In spite of all protestations one day he had the tree felled. Then money was collected to erect a monument on the spot.

Gambetta never forgot the services of the Maire Dupuis. The latter often visited Gambetta in Paris and was always admitted to the ministry or the Palais Bourbon unannounced.

SERVANTS IN BRAZIL.

Very Poor, Very High-Priced and Hard to Get.

New York Ledger.

The servants of Brazil are very poor, very high-priced and hard to get. The necessity of having to work to live never having become a stern reality in their eyes, they consider it rather a favor than otherwise—in fact, quite a condescension—to do anything at any price. A cook for instance, and not a good one either, who will come at 11:30 in the morning, cook your breakfast and leave between 6:30 and 6:45 at night, after cooking dinner, expects to get from 70 to 80 milreis a month—i. e., at present rates of exchange, about from $35 to $40. He does not wash his dishes, and would leave the place in an instant if asked to do it. None of the servants sleep in the house where they work. They come in the morning and leave at night by 8 o'clock at the latest. They are much given to stealing, and if detected do not feel the slightest shame, but rather upbraid the master and act as if he had interfered with some of their prerogatives. On the whole, they are very unreliable, and one can never tell whether one will go without breakfast or without dinner.

No Eating With the Knife.

Chicago Herald.

A well known Chicagoan recently spent a Sunday in the insane asylum at Kankakee. He went there to see one of the patients, and he took dinner with him, occupying a seat at one of the tables set apart for "mild cases." During the progress of the meal a patient at another table arose, carefully deposited his napkin at the side of his plate, and, walking over to the next table, caught another patient with a powerful upper cut under the ear. "There!" he cried, "that'll teach you better than to eat with your knife." In a moment more the aggressor was seized by alert attendants and hurried away to his own room. It was explained that this was his one hallucination. He became wild whenever he saw a man eating with his knife. On his way back on the train the Chicago visitor thought what an awful task this poor fellow would have if he were allowed to eat in certain local restaurants and hotels, where at least half of the guests are known in the vernacular as "sword swallowers."

A Little Home Chat.

Terre Haute Express.

Papa—How are you progressing in your language lessons, Ethel?

Ethel—Oh, I have learned to say "Thank you" and "If you please" in French.

Tommy—That's more than you eve learned in English.

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