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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Indications: For Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa: Fair, preceded by showers in Southwestern Wisconsin; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in Iowa; southerly winds. For North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska: Fair; continued high temperature; southerly winds; cooler Wednesday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	29.78	74	Helena	29.88	66
La Crosse	29.94	79	Ft. Totten	.....	...
Duluth	29.80	62	Ft. Sully	29.74	84
Huron	29.72	82	Minnedosa	29.62	76
Moorhead	29.76	76	Calgary	29.52	64
St. Vincent	29.74	76	Edmonton	.....	...
Bismarck	29.78	80	Q'Appelle	29.60	76
Ft. Buford	29.78	66	Med'e Hat	29.50	74
Ft. Custer	29.64	88	Winnipeg	29.70	72

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Showers; warmer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Heavy rains at Rochester wash out a circus.

President Menendez, of San Salvador, dies suddenly.

The Stillwater Driving club's race meeting opens to-day.

The state prohibition convention meets today in St. Paul.

Idaho's Mormon test oath will be made applicable to Utah.

Slugger Sullivan is indicted by the grand jury at Purvis, Miss.

Minneapolis attorneys promise a counter affidavit to that of Mason's.

American prospectors are swarming about Port Arthur in search of bonanzas.

George W. McCrary, secretary of war in Hayes' cabinet, dies at St. Joe, Mo.

Noah Armstrong's Spokane is outfooted in Chicago by old Wary, a selling plater.

Second district Prohibitionists nominate Ira D. Reynolds, of Eagle Lake, for congress.

Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, takes the oath as a member of the house of lords.

Ramsey county Prohibitionists will support Mayor Earl, of Fergus Falls, for governor.

St. Paul men are on their way to Washington, in connection with Minneapolis census matters.

Fire creates a panic in the Kings county, New York, penitentiary, burning the roof off of the building.

Four boatmen lose their lives by the explosion of the boiler of the tug Alice E. Crue in New York harbor.

Lord Salisbury withdraws the objectionable clauses of the licensing bill now before the English parliament.

Widow Radcliffe betrays the cotton belt train robbers jailed at Texarkana, and they waive examination.

Oarsman William O'Connor, of Toronto, is outrowed on the Paramatta river by Stansbury, the Australian.

A Philadelphia & Reading passenger train jumps the track, killing the engineer and injuring four train men.

Morgan Denham, of Little Rock, Ark., empties a Winchester into the body of John Moss, his brother-in-law.

St. Paul's groggy ball team shuts out Des Moines; Milwaukee defeats Minneapolis, and Sioux City wallops Omaha.

The senate adopts the conference report on the dependent pension bill, which now goes to the president for his approval.

Ex-Purchasing Agent McKibben, of the Union Pacific railway, is charged with feathering his own nest to the tune of $60,000 or more of the company's funds.

Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain, says, in explaining Mayor Grant's gifts to his (Croker's) daughter, that the statements of Brother-in-Law McCann are false in every particular.

NOT BROAD ENOUGH.

The bill in congress to discourage foreigners from holding large bodies of land in this country offers a very inadequate remedy for an admitted evil, that of the tenant system of landholding. The report of the committee assigns as an occasion for the measure that European capitalists have title to 21,000,000 acres of land in the United States, and it is proposed to compel such parties to become citizens in order to hold permanent possession. The theory is evolved that the experience of Ireland may be in a measure reproduced. The coming census, if it gathers the real facts, will show that the tenant system of landholding has made a surprising increase in this country, in view of the cheapness of land. The financial nobility in the East has a vast territory in the West. The little patch reported owned by the men over the water is but a trifle to the areas held by full-blooded citizens. The capitalists of this country have needed no lessons from alien teachers to impel them to gather up lands that promised profit. This spread of landlordism has given rise to the agitation for land reforms. It is an undesirable system in any country, and should be discouraged in the United States. The homestead laws were designed to measurably prevent acquirement in vast areas, but have had evasions and exceptions too numerous for the best interests of the country. If lands are to be held in immense tracts in the West, it is not very material to the tenant or the country whether the owner lives in Old or New England. The object to be promoted is to prevent the growth of vast landed possessions, irrespective of the residence or color of the possessor.

A GREAT TUNNEL.

The past week the British commons again defeated the measure to promote the construction of a tunnel under the English channel. This is the fifth time that the scheme has been refused support. It was advocated by GLADSTONE and had a strong vote. That it will eventually be given way it is impossible to doubt. It would be a great engineering feat, but its possibility is pretty well demonstrated. The objections to it do not rest upon engineering difficulties or the cost of the work. It seems almost incredible, but the fossiliferous apprehension obtains in parliament that in case of war with France some bold invader will come through the tunnel. GLADSTONE ridiculed the idea, and it seems almost too absurd for enlightened men to seriously urge. It would afford just the chance to some invaders as PHAROAH and his army were served on a notable occasion.

THE CENSUS PILGRIMS.

Seeing that they have enlisted for the war, the citizens' committee who have charge of the prosecution of the Minneapolis census takers have probably pursued the wisest course in carrying their case directly to headquarters. In fact, it is about the only course left them, since it has been demonstrated that the government is not represented in this locality by a district attorney. It is a little like the primitive customs of the pioneer days, when every man had to be his own lawyer and travel 500 miles to get to the court house. While we commend the pluck and energy of the committee in tramping all the way down to Washington to lay this matter before the Indianapolis law firm now doing business at the government stand in Washington, we must say in all candor that we do not expect them accomplish anything. This is not a reform administration, nor is it looking after the little stretches of governmental authority exercised under the supervision of Boss QUAY in this census business. QUAY and PORTER have a programme of their own, which they will not permit to be interfered with, even though Senator MCMILLAN and the other reputable gentlemen who accompany him go there pleading in the name of honesty and righteousness to have a fraudulent count corrected. They will, perhaps, find when they get down there, that District Attorney HAY had his cue direct from Washington, when he so flatly refused to prosecute in this instance. Besides, Senator WASHBURN and Representative SNIDER are on the ground to back the Indianapolis law firm in upholding the Minneapolis padded census returns.

We would like to see the situation in a different light, but we don't. We hope that we are mistaken, yet we have no idea that such a pleasure is in store. To be candid, we have no faith in the integrity of this administration or of its disposition to correct a wrong when that wrong operates to the advantage of the Republican party.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

The story which comes from Washington that Census Superintendent PORTER has revoked the commissions of certain Minneapolis enumerators is a little fishy, and yet it is about in keeping with everything that is being done in this census business. The story is that some of the enumerators confessed to Special Agent BOUDINOT that they had placed names on the census lists in violation of law, and that when the special agent communicated this fact to the census bureau the order came back to deprive the law-breaking enumerators of their commissions. Horrible punishment! A government official to be deprived of his commission after he has served out his term. The man who took the precaution to lock the stable door after the horse had been stolen exhibited about the same kind of wisdom that Superintendent PORTER is reported to have shown in this case.

As we have said, the story is a fishy one, and yet this whole census taking has been conducted on such a plane of inefficiency and in utter disregard of the public interests. The duties of an enumerator are made plain enough by the law so far as they relate to the enumeration of persons. He is assigned a certain district to go over, and it is made his duty to see that every person living in that district is counted once and no more. It must be an actual count, and be made by himself. The duty of the supervisor is to see that each enumerator performs his duty according to the strictest requirements of the law. There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining an honest count under such circumstances. But the trouble has been that in many localities the appointment of supervisors was made as the reward for partisan political services. These machine supervisors in turn appointed their tools and henchmen as enumerators, and as a result the government's interests have been subordinated to local or personal interests.

If the census bureau were being conducted with an eye single to the public service, the census superintendent couldn't content himself with an order revoking the commissions of enumerators whom he had reason to suspect of unfaithfulness to their official trust. He would order their immediate arrest and prosecution under the section of the law which prescribes pains and penalties for its violation. That is the way the head of the census bureau would proceed if he had it in his heart to give the law an honest enforcement.

The first serious mistake that was made in this census business was in appointing ROBERT P. PORTER to superintend the taking of the census. Instead of selecting a man of thorough business training and approved executive ability, the president selected Mr. PORTER because he had proved himself nimble in manipulating tariff statistics. The one object of the census, according to President HARRISON'S narrow view of it, was to demonstrate to the world the importanee of American manufacturing industries as an argument in support of the protective policy. As secretary of the tariff commission and as statistical clerk of the Republican campaign committee, Mr. PORTER had won distinction as a padder of tariff statistics. And this was his sole recommendation for the office of census superintendent.

The result is that the census of 1890 will be the most unsatisfactory and the most unreliable we have ever had. Ever since Mr. PORTER'S appointment the GLOBE office has been flooded with circulars from the census bureau urging the importance of working up manufacturing statistics, and we have no doubt the other newspaper offices throughout the country have had the same experience.

It would have been much better for the public service if, instead of devoting his time exclusively to the manufacturing industry, Mr. PORTER had occupied his time in studying out a detailed plan of census taking, and thus have had some system and efficiency in the work. As it is, everything has run at loose ends. In localities such as ours, where the supervisor was an experienced man and had some practical knowledge of his duties, he managed to get through the work after a fashion, in spite of the difficulties that beset him. But in other localities, where incapable and rascally fellows were made supervisors, the government seems to be practically powerless to either undo their wrongs or to punish the wrongdoers.

If the right sort of a man were at the head of the census bureau, there could be no monkeying with the census returns.

NOT FOR THE BETTER.

It is probable that in some details the tariff bill has been improved by the senate committee, but so far as the changes have been reported there is little to warrant the commendation some express. It provides a bounty for the maple sugar makers, as for the cane sugar growers. This would impress one as a bit of facetiousness if it were not for the fact that it will cost the people some millions of dollars with no reduction in the price of the sugar. Under the senate bill the $50,000,000 of revenue from sugar would be lost to the government, and bounties will be paid for all the sugar produced in this country, with no assurance of material reduction in cost to the consumers of refined sugars. The prohibitory duty on this will leave the markets pretty much in the control of the sugar trust. In fact, it is probable that refined sugars would remain at previous prices, and the benefit be absorbed by the refiners. There are other changes by the senate in the interest of trusts and monopolies.

A DISSOLVING PARTY.

Although Speaker REED has succeeded in getting the senate silver bill into a pigeonhole, he doesn't feel a bit comfortable over it. He is exhausted by the struggle to gain a temporary victory, and he is conscious that the real tug of war is to come later on. This silver fight has been remarkable for several things, but the one that arrests public attention most particularly is the probability that it will yet be the rock upon which the Republican party will go to pieces. The honor was accorded to Mr. WOLCOTT, of Colorado, to close the debate in the senate on the silver bill. His speech not only created a sensation, but evoked the applause of many Republican senators. This is noteworthy from the fact that the speech was mainly made up of abuse of the HARRISON administration. Among those who flocked around the Colorado senator to offer congratulations when he had closed his tirade against HARRISON were the two Kansas senators, PLUMB and INGALLS, and DON CAMERON. They wrung WOLCOTT'S hand in a way to indicate that they agreed with him in all the mean things he had said about the HARRISON administration, and were proud of the opportunity to stand with the Democrats in opposition to all administration measures.

In his resistance to free coinage Gen. HARRISON is in line with the general policy of his party in that matter, and yet he is not able to hold either the Republican senate or the Republican house in line with him. The administration's partisans in the senate have for some time realized the hopelessness of their attempt to keep the senate in accord with the president on any of the leading issues before congress, but they have relied with implicit faith on Speaker REED'S ability to hold the party down in the lower house. Now that reliance is gone. REED'S power is broken by an actual bolt of enough Republicans to give the Democrats the whip hand. For all practical purposes, the Republican party is already broken up. Its permanent dissolution cannot be far off, for whenever it reaches a point in public affairs that a minority of the members of any party are ready to form an alliance with the enemy the jig is up with that party.

A LOTTERY DEFEAT.

If the anti-lottery organ in New Orleans is good authority, a decided and possibly decisive victory was won the past week in a special election to the senate. It was to fill a vacancy in the Feliciana parishes, and the anti-lottery candidate was elected by 1,000 or more majority. A vote or two in the senate will determine the result, and it is claimed that this election makes that body invincible to the assaults of the lottery. It is even asserted that the negroes left their work in the field and voted with their white friends, evidently not with WARMOTH, PINCHBACK and the other Republican leaders who issued circulars in favor of the lottery side. The legislature of that state has but a few more days to sit, and it is probable that the lottery case will be settled this week. If it is defeated, there is no other chance that seems so hopeful as the Dakota they so nearly captured last winter.

A MILWAUKEE paper compares the tax rates of that city with Detroit, Minneapolis and St. Paul, as the Western cities of the same class, and finds that the amount raised by taxation is nearly the same in all, but the rate per cent is 2.26 in Milwaukee to 1.43 in Detroit, 1.80 in St. Paul and 2 in Minneapolis. Detroit raises about the same amount as Milwaukee and claims to have as much to pay taxes on. It is probable that there is very little difference in the real burden of taxation in the four cities. The point made by the Milwaukee paper is that its assessment should be raised in order to reduce the rate of taxation.

THE Cedar Rapids Gazette allows its humor to rise above its party feelings, and aptly cartoons the situation of the Republican party in that state as the solemn individual trying to look both ways, while a hilarious urchin on one side holds up the placard, "Indorse prohibition and die," and on the other the similar proclamation is, "Indorse prohibition or die." The politic expedient would be that of the Louisiana Democrats, who made no platform, but put up candidates on both sides of the lottery issue. This would avoid a split, perhaps, and afford a solution of the defeat that seems inevitable.

ABOUT one-third of the population of the globe belongs to the Buddhist school in religion, and the remarkable fact in connection with the matter is that a growing class of people in Christian lands affect to believe that it is a good thing to profess. In some of the Eastern cities there are organizations of this name among the philosophical, and in France there are 30,000 or more of the school. A universal council of the sect is to be held in Paris this year.

NEW YORK does not erect as many new buildings in a year as some other cities, but the cost of them leaves all others far in the rear. In the quarter coming up to June, the permits issued for new buildings were but 925, or hardly more than at the rate of 4,000 a year, but the cost was $19,088,997. This will be about $40,000,000 a year. New York also spreads out a good deal beyond the city limits.

THE impression is becoming quite prevalent that there may be better methods of taking the census than those exhibited in this country this year. A small premium might be paid for the best system. Perhaps it would be better to do all the work in one day, as in England, or appoint only lady enumerators. They are believed to have done the best work this year.

THE maple sugar makers in the East understand that MCKINLEY has consented to put them in the bounty list also. Their situation has the difference with the others in that sweet vocation that they have had no competition from abroad. There is no maple sugar imported. Still, if they can get bounties, it will be in their pockets.

THAT is a queer idea of that actress in the East, kicking so furiously because the management had an instantaneous photograph of her taken in tights. She did not mind appearing before the public in them, but would not have her children see the picture. The peculiarities of some people are peculiar, evidently.

THE advice of the elder ASTOR to his son, "Buy dirt, it won't run away," proved to be the making of the family. Most of the people with large fortunes have realized richly that way. It is a mistake to suppose that the opportunities have about all passed.

ONE of the modern devices magnifies sound so that the hitherto inaudible becomes a roar. Still, without anything of the kind, it is claimed that the corn is heard to grow of late. It has been making up for lost time.

AN OMAHA paper thinks the census men have found 135,000 people in the limits of that city. If that is the case, there should be no complaint of inefficiency on the part of the enumerators.

MRS. GEN. GRANT shows a business faculty not always noted in the family. She lately sold some realty in New York for $70,000 that she paid $50,000 for a year or two ago.

ONE of the peaks of Mount Shasta, in California, has disappeared recently, and it is intimated that it will turn up in the Chicago fair.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Jerry Rusk, secretary of agriculture, has just given the country a most convincing proof of his faith in government seeds, says the Chicago Herald. Being a practical farmer with a long experience in every detail of farm work, he knows, of course, just what seeds to plant to get the best and largest crops. He has just selected the seeds furnished by the government in preference to those of any private seedsmen. There arrived at his farm at Viroqua, Wis., the other day eighteen bags, each containing about four bushels of government seeds. The postoffice department had kindly sent them by mail free of postage, and they had come through in quick time and in perfect order. It there are any farmers who doubt the character of government seeds the preference of the secretary of agriculture should convince them of their error.

Jere Murphy, who used to represent an Iowa district in congress and sat on the Democratic side of the house, was in town a couple of weeks ago and shook hands until he was tired, says the New York Star. Half a dozen years ago he was one of the popular men of Washington. He is always full of good stories, and knows more about the politics of the Northwest than a dozen ordinary men.

"Why, we Democrats in Iowa are full of life and activity," said he. "We are all ready for another victory. Nobody believed last fall that we could elect a Democratic governor, but he sits in Des Moines to-day, and if we had known our real strength we could have had a Democrat in Allison's place in the senate, too. We really didn't know how many there were of us. We are going to carry at least five congressional districts this fall, where we only hold one now. The tariff fight has completely demoralized the Republicans out there, and they don't know which way to turn. The Iowa farmers and workers at last realize the fact that their only hope in the fight for cheaper goods and lower taxes lies with the Democrats. The new Democratic administration of Gov. Boies is greatly liked all over the state. He is a conservative man, of sound judgment, and is very careful of state interests. He has made himself very popular with Republicans, and could be re-elected tomorrow by a bigger majority than he had last fall. He will be a great help to the Democrats in the pending fight for the control of the state, and we are going to pull through. We ought to have, and we are going to have, a Democratic senator to succeed James F. Wilson at Washington just as soon as his term expires. It is too bad that we didn't beat Allison, but we didn't know how strong we were till we saw the returns come in after election. You can be sure we know now, though, and we are getting together and organizing a strong front. Mr. Wilson will be lost in the shuffle."

STATE SENTIMENT.

Ought to be Bounced.

Lake Crystal Union.

Well, we do not care. Some of the Republicans who are in office ought to be bounced. They have rewarded their enemies and warmed the serpent at the fireside that ought to sting them to death. They deserve no better fate.

Would Be a Surprise.

Alexandria Post.

The Pioneer Press has discovered that Minnesota Republicans indorse the McKinley bill. What P. P. won't find out about the tariff question, can't be discovered. It has examined the question from all sides and indorsed every conceivable platform, but this last effort would be a complete surprise from any other source except from the P. P.

To Make It Unanimous.

Renville Union.

Leading Democrats are already discussing the advisibility of the Democratic convention of Minnesota indorsing the alliance ticket when it shall be named. What is the matter of the Republicans indorsing it too, and make the election unanimous?

Not Saying Much.

Duluth News.

The high protection organs in Minnesota are not saying very much. Where are the stump speakers and the able editors that made the forests and prairies ring with piercing shrieks for "Harrison and protection?" It is time to be about. Here is the alliance—paid with British gold perchance—denouncing "the monstrous growth of protection and class legislation in the McKinley bill, where protection has gone mad in the advance to prohibitive duties."

Snap Conventions.

Taylor's Falls Journal.

Other Merriam counties hold snap conventions. And thus is the same object obtained as though the state convention had been called for June, as desired by the Merriam kids, i. e., an unanimous nomination of Merriam.

Strength in Versatility.

Faribault Democrat.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly is now engaged in making the rankest kind of anti-tariff speeches about the state, and it is perfectly right and proper that he should do so; but many of those who listen to them remember that two years ago he was just as earnest in the advocacy of more tariff as the only means of keeping the American laborer above the level of his European brother. If Mr. Donnelly could speak two seasons on the same side of any question he would not average up so well as he does now.

A Matter of Doubt.

Faribault Register.

As the time for the Republican state convention draws nearer, the outlook for Merriam being renominated grows more certain. But whether the newspapers and voters who have been crying out against the governor during the past two years will be forced to accept and support him now, is a question that time only can answer.

The Child That Leads.

Waseca Herald.

Minneapolis and St. Paul—the typical lion and the lamb—do not lie down together now. They stand up and lie. The census enumerator is the child that is leading them now. Minneapolis will boycott St. Paul.

THE FLOATER FUND CENSUS.

Distrustful of the Leader.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Confidence in the census was shaken when a narrow-minded partisan was placed at its head; it has been destroyed by the bungling manner in which the work was laid out, and the manifest failure to obtain anything like a correct enumeration in the cities, whatever may turn out to be the case in the rural districts.

Putting It Mildly.

Cleveland Leader and Herald (Rep.)

Nobody need suspect for a moment that any city in the United States has been given an undulyl arge population when the official figures are published. The errors will be in the other direction, and it is possible the total for the whole country may fall several hundred thousand short of the true number of inhabitants.

Discredited in Advance.

Louisville Times.

The eleventh census was discredited in advance. When Mr. Porter was appointed superintendent there were plenty of people in this country who lost all confidence in the census office, and thenceforth no credit was given it for accuracy or fairness. Mr. Porter is the creature of the Pittsburg ring, and owes his place to Quay, and, in the light of the rapidity with which the Englishman shed his free trade views to don protection ideas, it would be a very confiding man who would put trust in his sincerity.

Worse Than Guesswork.

Philadelphia Record.

The bewildering complexity of the census schedule of questions is solely accountable for the predestined failure and evident fraudulency of the eleventh census. The enumeration should be an enumeration, and nothing more. Then the population might be determined with some degree of accuracy. Under the conditions imposed by the census bureau an intelligent guess would in the large cities be likely to approximate more closely to the truth than will the results of the enumerators' labors.

Two Big Failures.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The census of 1880 and that of 1890 were both intrusted to the Republican party management. The first was a lamentable failure, and the second promises to be likewise.

Depended on the Neighbors.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Several of our esteemed citizens are complaining that the census enumerators did not find them. Poor, deluded mortals! The enumerator got his information from the neighbors; and if there is anything that they do not know, then what is it!

Chicago Suffers.

Chicago Times.

But a point of greater concern to the public than a matter of manners is the thoroughness of the work. The Times knows definitely of whole blocks in which no censustaker has made his appearance. These blocks are not in bystreets. They lie upon well-known thoroughfares, and if they are to be wholly neglected the showing of Chicago in the census enumeration will suffer.

Political Work of Enumerators.

Chicago Herald.

Many of the enumerators in several of the Western states have been taking a list of the Democratic, Republican and Prohibition voters as they went around with their census questions, and in Nebraska they have been trying to obtain a list of the officers of all the state farmers' alliances. As the information was invariably refused, it is said that Porter, the superintendent of the census, applied to the Nebraska alliances demanding lists of officers that would have comprised over 1,200 names. The census act defining the work of the present census never authorized the taking of any such information, and it was solicited for political purposes only. The farmers' alliances, composed of intelligent and independent farmers, threaten to make trouble for the party of protection, and Porter thinks it would not be a bad idea to know the namos of its leaders.

To Be Accounted for Later.

Pittsburg Post.

Grant had many gifts while president in recognition of his past services, but the Harrison gifts are an advance for services that are to come. It is announced the gift of the cottage has been supplemented by the gift of a valuable collection of furniture and housefurnishing. This was hurried up to anticipate the advance should the McKinley tax bill become a law.

Politics in the Census.

Pittsburg Post.

There are loud complaints from all parts of the country of the blundering and careless way in which the census has been taken. These come up especially strong from the South, and it is hinted there is a political purpose in view in reducing the South's representative population. If it can be proved the loyal Briton Mr. Harrison appointed census superintendent has been playing a political game in taking the census, his future career will not be on a bed of roses.

Carelessly and Imperfectly Taken.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

The serious side of this business is that the census is taken under the provisions of the constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the amount of representation in the congress of the nation to which each of the various states is entitled. The census is in some places so carelessly and imperfectly taken, that some states will not receive credit for the full amount of the population which they actually have.

Partisan Political Work.

Akron City Times.

In several counties in Missouri, the United States enumerators have been making a political canvass for the Republicans at the same time. How much confidence can be placed in a census managed upon such a partisan basis?

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

Dr. R. K. Edwards, of Ionia, while driving to visit a paralytic patient was stricken with apoplexy, and died in his buggy.

A gold nugget worth $700 was taken from a mine in the Big Bug district, Arizona, recently. It is now on exhibition at Prescott.

Andrew Bee, of Allegan county, Mich., who was Jeff Davis' captor, and can testify to the correctnesss of the petticoat story, has had his pension increased.

The Prince of Wales recently ordered an Axminster carpet made in one solid piece, with twenty-seven irregular projections. When it went down it fitted like the paper on the wall.

Alexander Campbell, of Riverside, Cal., has purchased and shipped to California 40,000 Florida orange seedlings, which he intends budding with the Riverside navel orange.

Count Charles Dillon, who died in Paris recently, was one of the four survivors of the court of Charles X., to whom he was page of honor during the last four years of his reign. The count had lived in England, and spoke English fluently.

An Australian musician has invented a trombone that is played by steam. Its "God Save the Queen" can be heard a distance of four miles. He had hard luck with it, however, for the people of his own town drove him out as a nuisance.

Miss Ida E. Bowser, who graduated from the department of music in the University of Pennsylvania, is the first colored female graduate of that department. She is an accomplished violinist and has arranged several praiseworthy musical compositions.

At last justice has overtaken the dogcatcher. One in New York on Friday tore a dog from its lady owner, who was holding it by a strap, and was promptly arrested, charged with larceny, and held in $300 bail. It is about time such fellows were taught a lesson.

At a recent dinner given by Mrs. Astor, the table cloth and napery were of ivory white silk and satin damask. Down the center of the cloth was a foot wide panel of hand wrought lace, which showed beneath it rose pink satin. The famous dinner service of solid silver was used.

Old Peter, a well digger living in Talbottom, Ga., was hired last week to clean out a well. When he came out of the well in the evening it was noticed that his jet black hair was changed to a bright yellow or golden shade. The cause is unknown.

A meerschaum pipe, which was at one time the propety of Gen. Lew Wallace, is owned by a man in Palatka, Fla. During a successful raid upon his headquarters by Confederate troops during the war, this relic was captured. The bowl of the pipe is broken in two pieces and otherwise shows decay.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

A Chance for an Object Lesson.

Louisville Times.

The McKinley bill increases the tariff; it follows then, unless some tall lying has been done, that manufacturers must increase wages, for it is written that tariffs are for labor, not for capital. Should the bill become a law it will be the duty of every man who labors in protected industries to demand higher wages. Here is a chance for an object lesson.

Pernicious Legislation.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The federal election bills which the Republicans in congress have invented are calculated to extend over the country the system which has increased the Republican majority in the lower house of congress from eight to twenty, and has seated two impostors in the United States senate.

It Acts as a Safety Valve

Elmira Gazette.

Evidently it is not yet time to abolish the United States senate. Republican congressmen, writhing under the party lash, fell into line for the McKinley bill in the hope that it would be torn to pieces in the upper body, and the process was repeated on the silver bill. There is still use for the senate when the house hopes and prays to have that body revise its work.

Is It a "Fat-Frying" Scheme?

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That gift to Mrs. Harrison of a house from Philadelphia "friends" may be a shrewd device of "fat" furnishers to overcome the possible effect on the presidential mind of the recent immense tariff reform demonstration in that city and smooth the way to a signature to a tariff bill, should congress pass one.

Bogus Pensions.

Omaha World-Herald.

The country will never forget the execration which was heaped upon Grover Cleveland, when he was president, for his courage in vetoing bogus pension bills. The present administration, however, has been a soft mark for the pension wolves, and many of the fraudulent bills which were thrown out by President Cleveland have gone through with a whoop under Harrison.

Can't Be Ignored.

Detroit Free Press.

The senate committee can scarcely fail to be impressed by the personnel or by the arguments of the formidable delegation of importers which has waited upon it to protest against the passage of the McKinley bill. The opinion of such an array of practical and experienced men, with such a stake in the welfare of the country, is not to be lightly brushed aside by the committee or flippantly dismissed by shallow protectionist writers.

Harrison Now in His Debt.

Hartford Times.

Wanamaker obtained his appointment of postmaster general, as the country well knows, by his "services in the campaign." He was known as a Philadelphia business man who had amassed a fortune in trade. When leaving that field and entering the political arena, so far at least as to raise a gigantic corruption fund for Harrison's election, the latter individual felt himself under obligations to the rich tradesman, and he rewarded him by making him postmaster general—a cabinet position. Wanamaker now goes so far as to present to "Mrs. Harrison" a $20,000 seaside cottage—and the gift is unhesitatingly accepted. It was not a gift which the president should have regarded under the circumstances as a complimentary one.

Proof Against Shame.

Atlanta Constitution.

There is a systematic effort on the part of the Republicans in the house to keep the doors locked against every Democrat who knocks for admission, whether he has a through ticket or not; and if he manages to gain an entrance, and, with the warrant of his people in his pocket, takes his seat in the assembly, a conspiracy is immediately formed to turn him out. The odds are against him and he has to fight to the bitter end the organized tyranny which seeks to deprive him of his rights. It is a question how long these high-handed and unjust methods will be pursued by the Republicans; the shame of the thing is enough to overwhelm them. But Dictator Reed and his henchmen are proof against shame; they are for the party first, last and all the time, and for all they care the people can take the advice of the late Mr. Vanderbilt and be as comfortable as they can during the hot weather.

Dangerous Precedents.

Baltimore Sun.

Trivial matters the minority is permitted to discuss at length, but when any important matter, like a tariff or silver bill, is in hand, it is rushed through at once under a special ruling that gags the minority. All this might be thought to furnish a dangerous precedent, but the majority of the present house is reckless, and cares nothing for precedents. "Success," says Speaker Reed, "is its motto, though after it may come the deluge." There is a chance, the party thinks, to so legislate now that the Democrats may be permanently excluded from the control of the federal government or of any of its branches. For this chance they are playing. If they win, it will be a great thing for them; but, if they lose, they must expect to suffer from the precedents they are making. In either case the government, it is to be feared, must undergo material loss of dignity and efficiency.

RED ROBIN.

I heard a red robin singing a song,
He sang of his love all the day long,
He sang in the fields,
And sang among flowers;
He sang through the days,
And sang through the hours—
Robin, red robin.

He sang till he charmed a little red-breast;
They then flew away and built them a nest:
They lived in their nest
For many a day,
And then with their young
They all flew away;
Robin, red robin.

Now all is deserted where the robin once sung:
The flowers have perished; their perfume has gone—
Like the dream of a fairy, no token left there
Of friendship or love, that made it so dear.
—Samuel G. King.

BENNY WILL SIGN IT.

Senators Adopt the Conference Report on the Dependent Pension Bill.

It Is Sent to the Eminent Hoosier for His Approval.

A Wide Difference of Opinion as to the Amount It Carries.

Idaho's Test Oath for Mormons to Be Applied to Utah.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—In the senate to-day Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire the date when, under the laws and precedents, the salaries of the senators from Montana and Washington and North and South Dakota began. Consideration of the agricultural college aid bill was resumed, and Mr. Merrill offered a substitute for the various amendments pending on Saturday as to the division of the fund between colored and white schools of a state. Mr. Morrill's amendment was adopted. Several formal amendments were made to the bill and it passed. The conference report on the dependent pension bill was taken up, and Mr. Berry made a speech against it. The practical effect of it would be, he said, to put 90 per cent of the Union soldiers into a pension roll. It was really a service pension bill, and the chairman of the committee on pensions (Mr. Davis) could not deny that. Mr. Davis, chairman of the pension committee, said the amount of the increase to enlisted men would be $3,400,000; the amount to widows, $7,265,000, and the total amount, (including pensions to children of surviving widows) $40,254,000. The question of expense, he said, was of no importance.

Nothing Was Extravagant

that was right. Mr. Gorman predicted a deficit of $40,000,000 in 1892 if this bill did not become a law, and of $100,000,000 if it were enacted. Mr. Ingalls said the delay in adjusting cases in the pension office, to which Mr. Gorman had referred, was not the result of inadequate clerical force, but of the failure of applicants to furnish requisite evidence. He spoke of the sacred obligation of the government, and referred contemptuously to "frugal patriots; parsimonious defenders of the treasury." He said he was in favor of removing the limitation in the act granting arrears of pensions. He did not care whether it cost a hundred or a thousand millions. He believed that every surviving Union soldier ought to be put on the pension roll for services. At the conclusion of the discussion the conference report was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 18—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Blair, Call, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hearst, Higgins, Hoar, Ingalls, Manderson, Moody, Peddock, Pettigrew, Pierce, Platt, Plumb, Power, Sanders, Sawyer, Spooner, Teller, Turpie, Washburn—34.

Nays—Barbour, Bates, Berry, Coke, George, Gibson, Harris, Kenna, McPherson, Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Reagan, Vance, Vest, Walthall—18.

A conference was ordered on the fortification bill, and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. Mr. Evarts gave notice that the commemorative services in the case of his late colleague, S. S. Cox, heretofore announced for Thursday next, would take place at 3 o'clock on Tuesday of next week. After a short secret session the senate at 5 p. m. adjourned till to-morrow.

IDAHO'S MORMON TEST OATH.

It Will Be Made Applicable to Utah.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—At a meeting of the senate committee on territories to-day, it was determined to report Senator Cullom's bill providing for a new test oath in Utah, in place of that in the Edmunds-Tucker act, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. In its stead the committee will adapt the bill recently reported to the senate to insure the purity of elections in Arizona to the necessities of the case in Utah, and recommend that for passage. That bill contains an oath similar to the Idaho test oath, which has been sustained by the supreme court, and which is not so sweeping and severe in its provisions as the oath proposed in the Cullom bill.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The senate in secret session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Registers of land offices: W. M. Potters, at Fargo, N. D.; G. G. Mills, Olympia, Wash.; J. C. Lawrence, Waterville, Wash. Receivers of public moneys: G. M. Ogden, at Seattle, Wash.; W. H. Bush, Olympia, Wash.; F. M. Dallam, Waterville, Wash. Postmaster: Minnesota—J. H. Vandyke, Alexandria.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

A cable message was received at the navy department yesterday from Consul Garesche, at Martinique, as follows: "Half of Fort de France burned. Mardinique demands aid. Five thousand are homeless and the people need lumber, beef, pork, flour and other provisions. Cable quickly what the states will do."

Senator Plumb has reported a bill providing that all persons who settled between August, 1887, and January, 1889, on any improved lands in the so-called second indemnity belt of the Northern Pacific company's grant under the homestead and preemption laws of the United States may transfer their entries from this tract to any other government lands subject to entry under the homestead laws, as they may select.

Senator Blair has introduced a bill to incorporate the Woman's National Industrial University and School of Arts. The university is to be located in Washington city, and among the incorporators are Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan; Gen. William S. Rosecrans, John N. Boffinger, of Missouri; Warner Miller, of New York; Senators Blair, of New Hampshire, and Jones, of Nevada; Charlotte Smith, of the District of Columbia, president of the Woman's Industrial league; Josephine F. McDonald, of Indiana; Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin, and Mary Boffinger, of Missouri.

The Brazilian minister has received a cablegram from Rio de Janeiro stating that the provisional government had adopted the constitution, which will be promulgated tomorrow, and that great rejoicing prevails throughout Brazil. It is framed after the constitution of the United States, and will be submitted for approval to the general congress in November next.

AT A RIPE OLD AGE.

Death of the Oldest Employe of the Postal Service.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Judge James Lawrence, the