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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday—For Wisconsin: Fair Saturday; continued cold; variable winds. For Iowa: Fair; winds becoming southerly; warmer Sunday. For Minnesota: Fair weather; variable winds; warmer Sunday. For North Dakota and South Dakota: Fair weather; southerly winds; warmer Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	30.38	20	Ft. Custer	29.96	22
Duluth	30.32	24	Helena	29.72	40
La Crosse	30.42	26	Ft. Sully	30.28	18
Huron	30.36	22	Minnedosa	30.40	20
Moorhead	30.40	10	Calgary	30.38	-8
St. Vincent	30.48	-4	Q'Appelle	30.44	-6
Bismarck	30.28	18	Med'e Hat	30.38	-2
Ft. Buford	30.16	8	Winnipeg	30.40	-10

—Below zero.

Local forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather, stationary temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Admiral Porter is dead.

Gen. Sherman is worse.

The Windsor hotel changes hands.

A Kansas man invents an artificial egg.

Pisagua, Chili, is bombarded and burning.

The state prison investigation goes merrily on.

Many ballots are taken at Springfield without resulting in an election.

Prominent Minnesota Democrats form a state Democratic association.

The Western Base Ball association gets into a wrangle over the schedule.

Spalding declines the presidency of the National base ball board of control.

Parnell is said to have won many advantages in the Boulogne negotiations.

Italians at work on the world's fair excavation at Chicago are driven off by union men.

It is said the Republicans and Independents are preparing to elect Kyle senator from South Dakota.

The New York Mutual Life Insurance company sues the city of St. Paul on $90,000 of certificates of indebtedness.

DYNAMITE REFORM.

The method developed at Chicago of converting an obstinate party to the uses of a great trust is radical, and has in it the elements of complete success if judiciously worked. There was a small suggestion of it in the ancient time when MR. MORDECAI refused to genuflect before greedy power. The extirpation of the peaceable citizen was planned, but, as there was no hasty dynamite, the sequel was quite different from that on the original programme. In the case that has its eruption in Illinois, the great whisky ring, plethoric with its vast resources, some $250,000,000 said to be in its reach, was tormented with the sight of one great distillery in Chicago that refused to come within its wooing enclosure. The profits of the huge octopus were badly shriveled. This incorrigible and aggravating competitor must be persuaded out of the way. As the allegation is, the $15,000 and devoted secretary devised a scheme for obtaining the relief. A party was to be bribed for $25,000 to explode a dynamite implement among the whisky vats and blow the vast structure, with its 150 workmen, to the other side of Jordan, as it were. The bribed party was to be unwittingly included in the destruction, and the $25,000 saved, as well as all evidences and witnesses removed it would not be an extreme statement that there was a lack of courtesy intended toward the hired instrument, if the facts are as published. It need not be supposed that all the obese gentlemen connected with that vast and lucrative trust were familiar with the method adopted to remove an offensive obstacle in their path to success. Nor is it to be presumed that the members of trusts are always deficient in amiability or without moral tone. They may have no more censurable purpose than to squeeze the public to fatten themselves. No dynamite is kept among their persuasives for those who would allow competition. Still, the Illinois case may be found extremely suggestive. If it shall stimulate legislatures to prepare legal dynamite for all trusts, with effective agencies for its application, its mission may be a benefaction in place of the intended satanic one. Several of the legislatures are trying to find means to effect the purpose the national law does so little to touch.

TAX METHODS.

The Chicago papers are strenuously insisting that the rate of taxation in that city is quite moderate in comparison with that of the other large cities. Its indebtedness is less than that of some other of less population and wealth, but the system of assessment is vicious and creates a wrong impression. For instance, Boston has 450,000 population, and Chicago 11,000,000. Boston is, of course, the richer in proportion to population, but its taxable property can hardly exceed that of the world's fair city. Yet the tax list in Boston shows $820,000,000 to $175,000,000 in Chicago. The latter certainly raises as much money by taxation as the New England metropolis, but the tax rate must be quite different. It is about 1.3 in Boston, and in the half-dozen townships included in Chicago the average is near 6.5 per cent. It is not infrequent in Illinois towns that the tax rate is from 4 to 6 per cent. One reason for the growth of this vicious practice has been the desire to show small figures in the allotment of state taxes. Some counties have gone to such absurd extremes that the state board has raised their tax levy from 200 to 300 per cent. Cook county, of which Chicago is the main part, is usually raised from 20 to 50 per cent. The system is a fraud upon its face, as the assessors and taxpayers must take an oath to give property its actual value. The appraising officials are required to develop elasticity of conscience in order to meet the demands of their position. One who is cranky enough to recognize the obligation of his oath endangers his popularity and official life. Individuals at times, in a thoughtless or conscientious mood, return their moneys or valuables at face or real values, and are victims of grievous injustice. People are trained by this system to become evaders of taxation. In cases of personal and invisible property, when men find that self-protection compels them to lie, they easily persuade themselves to extend the mendacity to the limits of evasion. Those with large values are apt to be most easily impressed with this reasoning, and, as a result, the small property holders pay the greater part of the taxes and the rich escape. The Boston plan comes nearer the proper equality of taxation.

THE CITY'S CREDIT.

A suit has been begun in the circuit court of the United States by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against the city of St. Paul, to recover judgment on certain certificates of indebtedness issued by the board of education, and the payment of which is guaranteed according to law by the city government. Judge SHAW, of Minneapolis, appears as the plaintiff's attorney.

Under the act creating the St. Paul school district the board of education may issue the promissory notes of the city when it is necessary to anticipate the collection and distribution of taxes. The law provides that these shall be redeemed out of the proceeds of the next ensuing tax levy as soon as they become available, and its plain intent and meaning is that such certificates of indebtedness shall not be made payable at any definite day, but that they may be taken up at any time when there are funds in the city treasury for the purpose. They differ from a city bond in this respect, because a city bond runs for a long and stated period. Under the law the holder of a certificate of indebtedness is liable to lose his investment at the pleasure of the borrower by having it paid off. To compensate him for this inconvenience, he receives a higher rate of interest than the bond owner, so that he may not feel that his money is earning nothing if it is returned to him unexpectedly when he has no place ready in which to reinvest it.

Such certificates of indebtedness are very peculiar forms of security. They are practically promises to pay at any time when the next tax levy brings funds into the city's hands which may be used for that purpose. Instruments of this kind, were their real nature known, would not find a very ready market abroad; and, in point of fact, most of them have been bought by local banks and trust companies. Of course it is impossible to draw a promissory note payable as soon as convenient after date, so that six months or a year is usually inserted on their face as the length of time they will have to run. The local institutions which have invested in them have recognized that this period was purely conventional, and that they might be taken up before that time if the city had the money for the purpose, or that they might be allowed to run over the time named if this were necessary in order to make their date of payment coincide with the collection of a tax levy.

When the Mutual Life Insurance company bought the certificates on which suit has been brought, it understood thoroughly their nature. Nobody asked it to buy them. The St. Paul banks would have been glad to get them, because they carried 7 per cent interest. But the Mutual Life Insurance company wanted them badly, and they were sold to it. They were issued in the early winter, and in them was inserted the conventional period of one year as the time of their maturity. There would be no funds available for their redemption at the date named, because the taxes would not be collected till the spring. A local purchaser would have understood this. The Mutual Life Insurance company understood it. It never occurred to the city officials that there would be any difficulty about having a 7 per cent note of St. Paul run as long as it suited the convenience of the city. It is against all reason that an investor having a bond backed by the pledge of the credit of a city of 150,000 people and bearing 7 per cent interest would prefer to have it run a short time rather than a long one. A bankrupt to whom it was a matter of life and death to realize on his principal might, but it was assumed that the Mutual Life Insurance company was as solvent as our local banks, and would be glad to hold the certificates as long as the city cared to leave them outstanding. Had it not been so, it would have been just as easy to have made them payable eighteen months after date, when this spring's taxes would have been collected: and if the Mutual Life Insurance company had not wanted them under such circumstances there were thousands of customers who did.

The city government made a serious mistake in all this, but an excusable one. It did not calculate on the fact that a life insurance company which has enjoyed the patronage and friendship of thousands of our citizens would be capable of an exhibition of devilish malignity against our city at the first opportunity presented to it. There is not the slightest pretense on the part of the Mutual Life Insurance company that it has brought suit because it will in this way secure the return of the money invested in the certificates more quickly. It knows thoroughly that it will be repaid as soon as the taxes for 1890 have been paid in and the first apportionment of them made among the different departments, and that this will be before it can by any method put its claim in judgment. But this institution, with a hunchback's joy in its task, has undertaken to work a fool's revenge for something which has done it no harm. It has deliberately employed the attorney who of all others stands forth as conspicuous for his antagonism to the advancement of this city, and with his assistance purposely plots the injury of a municipality in which it has thousands of policy holders who have co-operated in the past for its interest. The GLOBE makes no further comment on its action than this, because it believes that St. Paul's credit is superior to such assaults.

There is another thing more important than this, however, on which our city government did not calculate when it made these certificates run for twelve instead of eighteen months. It never would have occurred to the Mutual Life Insurance company to have engaged in this malicious mischief had there not been spread abroad in the past six months so many attacks on the credit and stability of our city. The evening Republican paper of St. Paul is a foul-mouthed sheet. Night after night it has published in bad English assaults on St. Paul, which, those who have read them say, sound like the lunatic mutterings of a brain besotted by bad whisky. Nobody in St. Paul pays any attention to them, because they are foul and foolish lies. They are inspired either by a silly thirst for notoriety and the hope of succoring a circulation which has waned from a few hundred to nothing, or else by a spirit of petty personal spite on the part of the editor of the paper against men who have treated him with the social scorn to which he is justly entitled. It is useless to look for any elevated motive in explanation of them, because this same paper endeavored to foist into the mayoralty of this city a year ago a man unfit to be entrusted even with the management of a tramps' lodging house, and to substitute for honest JOHN ROCHE a nobody who could not tell a set of books from a bucksaw. A paper which would undertake this sort of work is no friend of St. Paul. It is black-hearted; it has hay on its horn. Let decent men look out for it. We think that they do. But its flaming headlines attract the attention of the scandal monger abroad. There are not many bankrupt cities in the United States, and when it is publicly charged by a newspaper dependent on local patronage for its support that St. Paul is unable to meet its just debts as they fall due, it is noticed the tidings are published in the streets of Gath and Askelon. It is for our people to decide whether they enjoy suckling a vampire. But it will help them to make up their minds when they understand that insults like that which the Mutual Life Insurance company has seen fit to offer us are attributable to the efforts of the Evening Stiletto.

CLEVELAND AND SILVER.

CLEVELAND has spoken on the silver question, and he has spoken in his usual manly way. He spoke on the first fitting occasion since the agitation of the question assumed its present form. He said nothing that he had not said before. He simply reiterated what he had said before. This is what he said:

It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest perils would be invited by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in congress for an unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a larg ely increased volume of the currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

He speaks of the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent coinage. This is a proper characterization of the proposition for this government to undertake to coin, at the expense of the people, all the silver of the world, and, by legislation, making 80 cents' worth of it pass for the value of $1. That kind of legislation is unqualifiedly vicious. But silver is a precious metal, and is used as money in a greater or less measure by all civilized peoples. Let this government put as nearly as may be a full dollar's worth of silver in each coined dollar, and then place such reasonable limit upon the amount to be coined—probably a limit to the amount of the production of our own mines might do—and there will be nothing either "dangerous or reckless" in the proceeding. With such legislation as a basis, other of the leading nations with whom silver is not now a legal tender may be induced to join in an agreement for the universal use of the white dollar.

THE first issues are received of the Evening Telegram, from Portland, Or., under the management of Capt. GEORGE H. MOFFETT, so recently and favorably known in the newspaper field of St. Paul. His name appears as the editor and proprietor, and the sheet has the stamp of his genial inspiration and forceful individuality. It is primarily devoted to the interests of the enterprising and thrifty city and growing state of both of which it will be a worthy representative, but in politics will exhibit the independence that becomes a sturdy thinker, with Democratic antecedents. An expanding field will evidently be worthily filled.

MICHEL EYRAUD, who was executed in France the other day, had his life insured for $10,000, but payment is refused, as French companies do not pay losses in case of death by execution. That may be the rule elsewhere. As a matter of precaution persons taking out policies would do well to have a stipulation that if they are hanged by law it shall not vitiate the policy.

THE fervor with which the adminstration people now shout alike for protection and reciprocity reminds the Philadelphia Record of Lord HOUGHTON'S remark about Mr. GLADSTONE: "GLADSTONE'S method of impartiality," said he, "is being furiously earnest on both sides of a question."

THE European countries that have had the bulk of the supply trade with Brazil are not likely to look placidly on a diversion by special concessions to the United States. They may mark the reciprocity scheme also, and then where will be the virtue of the lymph?

THE paper issues of the Argentine Republic now rate at about 40 cents on the dollar, and are not appreciating. Something of an object lesson may be had there for those who suppose the government stamp has unbounded creative poteney.

A NEW JERSEY paper states that the farmers of that state are offered $2 a ton less for tomatoes than a year ago, and the canneries say it is owing to the tin plate tariff. Probably they have not discovered that tin plate is made in this country, and cans are much cheaper.

THE English writer, GOLDWIN SMITH, sees that the manifest destiny of Canada is to be absorbed by the United States. There is little present concern about any destiny. Free commercialt relations will satisfy all needs for a good while.

THERE is some intimation of reciprocity with Venezuela. That country has one policy that might be followed. It taxes bachelors, on the theory that marriage is a duty, and the single condition a luxury to be paid for.

IT DOESN'T matter what JERRY SIMPSON environs his understanding with. He has done good work the past week in standing around the agricultural districts in Springfield, Ill.

THE motto of the state of Kansas, "Ad astra per aspera," has had recen illustration in other states as well. It has been a tough job for several men to get among the senatorial stars.

ILLINOIS and the Dakotas have furnished solid arguments of late in favor of the election of the senators by the people, even as a matter of economy.

LET us irrigate, is becoming the agricultural watchword in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and some other sections, including Bismarck.

Died of Heart Disease.

George W. Moore, of 288 Dayton avenue, dropped dead of heart disease about 10 o'clock last evening. He was a prominent Republican, and was for many years deputy collector of customs for this district. For many years past he had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism. Frank Moore, foreman of the Pioneer Press news room, is a brother of the deceased.

RESTS WITH PARNELL

He Wins Many Advantages in the Boulogne Negotiations.

McCarthy and His Colleagues Indignant at the Checkmate.

The Canadian Situation Attracts Much Attention in England.

Smouldering Discontent Now Exists Among British Workmen.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is the general opinion that the balance of advantages resulting from the Boulogne negotiations remains with Mr. Parnell. Mr. McCarthy and his colleagues are publicly satisfied with their position and assert that they will never attempt to renew the negotiations. Privately they are indignant at being checkmated by the tactics of the Parnellites. Their meeting to-day disclosed depression and apathy, only fifteen members of the section being present at the appointed time. These proceeded to appoint a committee to organize the party in Ireland to combat the Parnellites. The latter claim that there is no doubt that they are rapidly gaining strength in Ireland, which will result in the return of the bulk of the Nationalists to allegiance to Mr. Parnell. The Liberals and the McCarthyites declare that Mr. Parnell will be beaten at the polls. The News says:

"With Mr. Parnell himself neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. McCarthy has the smallest concession. Since the famous deposition in the committee room it has been their duty to exhaust the chances of a compromise with Mr. Parnell's followers, not with Mr. Parnell. The result will be a triumph for the Liberals and a smashing of Parnellism."

Inspired by the Vatican.

It is expected that the McCarthyites will have the active help of Michael Davitt in Ireland. The Lenten pastorals of the Irish bishops are already having effect. It is known that the church will wage an active crusade under the inspiration of the Vatican. Mr. Parnell says he is certain to receive the bulk of the money sent from America, and he counts also upon obtaining the public adhesion of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien upon their leaving prison. Mr. Parnell says the press has fallen into a grave mistake in treating the extracts from the McCarthy-Sexton report given to the press as read at yesterday's meeting as passages from Mr. Morley's memorandum. Mr. Parnell wants Mr. McCarthy to publish the text of the memorandum. If Mr. McCarthy refuses Mr. Parnell will probably seize the first chance to publish the matter. Mr. Parnell will speak at Roscommon on the 22d instant, when he will state the substance of Mr. Gladstone's concessions. The Canadian situation attracts much attention. The government manifests the greatest concern in the outcome of Sir John Macdonald's campaign. It is felt that Canada is about to decide a momentous questing affecting all of the English colonies. The press holds that

The McKinley Law

is responsible for the situation. It is known that the government goes further back, and recognizes the fact that active measures are necessary to revive the present drooping trade in Canada and England. While trade in other possessions is increasing, that in the dominion is diminishing. During the year 1890 there were only £12,000,000 worth of Canadian imports, against £29,000,000 worth from Australia, and £41,000,000 worth from the East Indies. From the United States England took £79,000,000 worth in the same year. As a means of weaning Canada from any longings for reciprocity or absorption the government, after consulting a number of big financial houses, decided to back to an almost unlimited extent the projected mail routes to Japan and Australia via the Canadian Pacific railway. In connection with this route it is proposed to run a line between a port in the South of England and Halifax under a government subsidy, and also to proceed immediately to fortify Esquimault as a first-class naval station. A number of members of the Canadian house of commons are now here consulting with the ministers on the subject. The Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Aberdeen, Baron Brassey, Mr. Baden-Powell and others are assisting the project. The new route, it is claimed, would effect a saving in time of thirty hours between England and Chicago as compared with the New York route. Eleven days after leaving London the passenger could be in Vancouver. Its competition with the San Francisco route would be important in view of the fact that the new route would be 900 miles shorter to and from Europe. Its advantages also

In the Event of War

should not be forgotten. It is claimed that the route would help British ships to control the Pacific. Mr. Balfour's reception by the students of Dublin university is heralded in the Tory newspapers as a remarkable event. They declare that his triumph is due to the fact that he has vindicated his claim to be regarded as a true friend of Ireland; that while the suffering Irish are relieved by wise methods of providing them with work besides grants from the Zetland fund, the money coming from America is used to support a faction of fighters, struggling for supremacy, regardless of the people's necessities. The labor situation in England is most unsettled. No sooner is the Scotch strike ended than the smouldering discontent of the dockers has broken out afresh in Cardiff and London. The ferment of the great dock strike has never wholly ceased. Troubles have been of weekly occurrence. The situation on Thursday assumed unexpected and important proportions which forced recognition of the strikers' arrangements. Both here and at Cardiff an organized attempt is being made on the part of the new unions to obtain control of the shipping interests. Over 4,000 men are out in Cardiff alone. Should the strike extend to the dockers' union and the minor unions controlled by it, half a million men will be thrown out. A factor strengthening the men is the ill-concealed impatience with which many firms maintain connection with

The Shipping Federation.

Ship owners are obliged to pay thirty shillings weekly to board and lodge non union men, and many are tired of paying 3s 6d per ton for coaling when they could have the work done by union men for 2s 6d per ton.

The increasing traffic in London, in spite of the excellent police management, has become so dangerous to life and limb as to evoke the attention of the house of commons. According to official returns over 5,000 persons were run over and 250 killed in 1890. The work of widening Ludgate Hill and Fleet street to St. Paul's, which has been in progress for twenty-six years, and which has already cost £247,000, shows signs of completion. The last notice has been served on tenants of houses that are to demolished.

The scare caused in Whitechapel by the latest work of Jack the Ripper is most intense. The police confess that they have not the slightest clue, but they are convinced that the murder is the work of the criminal responsible for the similar murders committed in this district some time ago. The fact is obvious that the murderer was interrupted while at work and that he must have hurriedly escaped from one end of the thoroughfare as the officer entered the other. The officers caused an immediate search to be made in every nook in the vicinity without success. All the docks, wharves and river beats have been overhauled in vain, and the despair and bewilderment of the police officials were never greater.

PATRIOTS IN JAIL.

O'Brien and Dillon Enter the Clonmel Lock-Up.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, in the custody of the police, arrived this afternoon at Kingstown, seven miles from here, the mail packet station on Dublin bay, where the Holyhead boats land their passengers. The prisoners landed without any demonstration being made by the people who had gathered to witness their arrival.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—Messrs. J. E. and W. H. K. Redmond and Mr. Harrington met the prisoners at the Kingstown pier, but the general public was excluded. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were driven from the pier to the Kingsbridge station thus avoiding the city of Dublin. During the interval allowed the prisoners for dinner, a few friends were permitted to see them, and to remain with them till their journey was resumed, with only an escort of officers. A crowd cheered the prisoners at Limerick Junction, and they were again cheered on their arrival at Clonmel and on entering the jail.

Suffocated by Smoke.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A fire broke out on the British steamer Calliope, lying at Newport, from Bilboa. An alarm was sent out, but the fire brigade was very slow in responding, and before the flames were extinguished the steamer was considerably damaged. Two of the crew were found dead in their bunks, having been suffocated by the dense smoke.

Pisagua Burning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Messrs. Flint & Co. to-day received the following cablegram from Chili:

Pisagua bombarded and burning. Blockade ceased at Valparaiso.

A Native Runs Amuck.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch announces that a native of the Shan states recently ran amuck and shot Maj. Nixon Lieut. Jameson and two Sepoys dead.

Everybody Hopes So.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The News this morning says: "It is reported in ministeaial circles that the Behring sea negotiations promise a favorable conclusion."

Gen. Von Braun's Suicide.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Gen. von Braun committed suicide this morning by shooting himself with a revolver.

HER LIFE-SAVING SKIRT.

The Device of a Traveling Lady to Save Herself From Drowning.

"While my wife and I were on our last trip to Europe," said a gentleman to a Detroit News man the other day, "we met a middle-aged lady who was going over for her health, and my wife and she became great friends. One day, while sitting in the ladies' private cabin, the lady said: 'Let me show you my life preserver,' and removing her outer skirt my wife beheld a skirt that was a curiosity if nothing more. Running up and down the skirt, at a distance of two or three inches, were soft, flexible rubber bands about two inches wide. They were sewed on at the side of each band and ran all the way around the skirt, and at the top they were all joined to a broad rubber band six inches wide. At the top of this band was a rubber tube about two feet long, which ran up the waist in front and was left resting on the top of the corset.

"Said the lady: 'You behold one of my own inventions for saving my life. In case of an accident all I have to do is to take the end of the rubber tube in my mouth, and in two minutes I can fill all of the rubber bands, which are hollow and air-tight, with air. Then, tying the tube in a hard knot, I am ready for the waves. This skirt, when I strike the water, will spread out in the shape of a pond lily leaf, and I will rest on it in an upright position as easy as though reclining upon a couch, and I can float around until picked up.'

"As our voyage was a pleasant one, we did not have an opportunity to see how it would work, but I have no doubt it would work well."

A County in Need.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I notice a statement by your Bismarck correspondent in this morning's GLOBE that there was $1,100 in the hands of Mr. Helgeson, the agricultural state commissioner of North Dakota, for the relief of the destitute, and that he last fall so notified the authorities of McIntosh county. If this is the case, our county commissioner has never heard of it, as Commissioner Barey, chairman of the board, last fall applied to Mr. Helgesen in regard to the distribution, and made and appeal for aid through the paper. But Mr. Helgesen never stated to him that there was money for McIntosh county, as I saw the letter. Our county is almost wholly composed of Germans that cannot speak English. They have never received any aid from outside, except what reached last month, about $1,400 clothing and supplies. Except a little clothing that Mr. Helgesen sent last winter they have no flour, no produce, no seed wheat, and I and Mr Rott were sent by the people of the county to get seed and provisions. It will take about $1,200 in all.

Why Mr. Helgensen should make the statement that he does I cannot see. Our county has yet to have assistance in some way. If Mr. Helgensen will procure the provision and seed wheat that they need Mr. Rott and myself will go home; but we want something besides talk, and must have it.

A. A. PAINE,
Of Committee of Citizens.

Indorsed by County Commissioners.
St. Paul, Feb. 14.

Corrections Made to Order.

West Shore.

Staggers (to McCorkle)—I understand you referred to me as a moral leper.

McCorkle—Well?

Staggers—Well, you'll have to take it back.

McCorkle—Certainly, if it doesn't suit you. I'll take back the moral leper and call you an immoral leper.

Why She Keeps Still.

Philadelphia Times.

"That woman at the corner of the table is very quiet, isn't she?"

"She has good reason to be. Any woman under her circumstances would do the same."

"Oh, what is it, James; what's the the reason?" pleaded Mrs. Botticus, who dearly loved a scandal.

"Why, she's deaf and dumb."

Made a Dog Laugh.

Arkansas Traveler.

"That article you had in last week's paper was the funniest thing I ever read," said a lady to an editor.

"I am glad to hear you say so."

"Oh, not at all. It would make a dog laugh. I thought my husband would split his sides."

A Wise Dog.

New York Weekly.

Tramp—Hem! Good mornin', mum. Nice dog you have, mum. What d'ye call him?

Housekeeper—He'll go to you without calling, quick as I loose this chain.

RITTER GOES TO RUIN

The Paying Teller of an Indiana Bank Embezzles Some $50,000.

He Was Implicitly Trusted and Virtually Raised in the Bank.

An Examination of "Whisky" Gibson's Little Bottle Is Made in Chicago,

And It Proves to Be a Compound With All the Attributes of Sheol.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 12.—Charles Ritter, paying teller of the First National bank, is a defaulter in a large sum. The discovery was made during Mr. Ritter's confinement at home by recent sickness. As paying teller he had access to the money of the bank, and his irregularities were covered up by a most ingenious system of false entries, which almost defied investigation. The exact amount of the shortage is not known, the examination of his books being still in progress, and the shortage thus far is in excess of his bond, which is $25,000. However, an approximation fixes the total in the neighborhood of $50,000. The cause of his downfall is believed to be his ambition to make money. He is the head and front of the Schmidt Music house in this city, and has established branch concerns of the same in Terre Haute and Washington, this state, and Owensboro, Ky. Those houses have been badly managed, and have been a continual drain upon him. Not having money of his own to keep them going, the presumption is that he appropriated the bank funds, with the possible hope of either paying it back some day or escaping detection. Mr. Ritter was virtually raised in the First National bank. He is thirty-five years of age, and for twenty years was in the employ of the institution. During that time he advanced from messenger to his present responsible and trusted position. Throughout his whole connection with the bank he has enjoyed the strictest confidence of its officers, who were loth to believe the charge. When confronted with the defalcation Ritter broke down, and made a full confession. His bondsmen have been appraised of his downfall, and have signified their willingness to secure the bank to the extent of their liability.

GIBSON AND HIS BOTTLE.

Startling Developments in the Alleged Whisky Plot.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—It appears that the face value of the whisky trust certificates which Gibson had in his satchel was $30,000, the market value of which is about $15,000, which tallies with the amount that Dewar says Gibson promised him. As an effect of the disclosures, the price of Whisky Trust certificates yesterday dropped from 47 to 45½. This morning Attorney William Barry, of counsel for Gibson, appeared before Judge Blodgett with District Attorney Milchrist and asked permission to examine the package said to have been delivered by Gibson to Dewar, and supposed to contain the explosives with which Shufeldt's distillery was to have been blown up. Judge Blodgett gave the required authority, and Messrs. Barry and Milchrist, with Inspector Summerville, Special Agent Brooks, Marshal Hitchcock and Capt. Stuart, at once began making an examination. The package is about one foot long by six inches wide and six inches thick, and was carefully sealed. When the package was opened a pint bottle full of a light bluish fluid was discovered. The cork was securely wired and sealed. It was drawn with some difficulty. Upon a piece of paper lying on the table a single drop was poured. The instant it came in contact with the paper there was a flash, a stream of fire shot out and the room was filled with suffocating sulphurous fumes. So quickly did the paper burn that a bucket of water had to be thrown on it to prevent the fire from communicating with other materials. In attempting to cork the stuff up again the cork was ignited. A towel was thrown over the bottle and the towel caught fire and burned up before the fire could be put out.

As soon as the crowd succeeded in extinguishing the fire and getting the fluid safely in hand, a rush was made for the door, the room was so filled with blue smoke. United States District Attorney Milchrist was greatly excited, and in answer to the question exclaimed:

"What is it? Great Scott! Can't you smell it? Look at my hands! What do you suppose a whole pint of that stuff would do when a single drop of it nearly set the whole building on fire?"

The strong fume emitted by the fluid proved its principal ingredient to be phosphorus. Some of it had gotten on the hands of Capt. Stuart and Mr. Milchrist, and it continued for a long time to send forth a blue smoke.

"Our purpose in making the experiment," said Mr. Milchrist, "was to find out if the fluid was the same that was in the bottle which Gibson gave to Dewar, and such it proved to be."

Mr. Milchrist said of the result of the experiment:

"It fastens the chain of evidence securely around Gibson and makes it possible to indict him for attempted arson."

The fact that anything was delivered to Dewar besides the fluid has been denied by some. Attorney Milchrist is authority for the following:

"In the package delivered to Dewar by Gibson was a section of a gun barrel charged with powder. On top of the powder was a steel projectile about two inches long. This was placed in a tin can, around it was closely packed oakum and cotton. Through the oakum and cotton ran a fuse to the nipple of the gun. The fluid was to be poured on the fuse, which would ignite the oakum and cotton."

"George J. Gibson, the secretary of the whisky trust, is in Cleveland, O., awaiting results," was the information received received at Marshal Hitchcock's office this morning. Immediately afterward the officials began discussing the probability of Gibson escaping to Canada. A certain federal officer high in authority said:

"Mr. Gibson will have to go farther than Canada to escape us. Our extradition treaties with our English neighbors are the most liberal of any. If Gibson wants to escape the punishment that is sure to come he must go Europe. No, we we will not attempt to dog him. It will be an easy matter to get him back."

Supt. Tubbs, of the Western Union Telegraph company, held a short conference with the district attorney this morning. It is believed that Uncle Sam's officers are endeavoring to secure Gibson's telegrams from that company to be used as evidence against the whisky trust man.

"Ordinarily these telegrams would cut but little figure as testimony," said Capt. Stuart, "but it must be remembered that every time Gibson entered a telegraph office he was watched, and every telegram that he wrote was indited upon blanks which had been previously marked with private identification characters by government men."

All attempts to secure information as to the work accomplished in a conference between Chief Justice Melville E. Fuller, Judge Blodgett and United States Attorney Milchrist, which was held to-day, were met with suave smiles. The chief justice was too busy to talk, Judge Blodgett was engaged, and Mr. Milchrist said everything would come out in due time.

Although whisky trust people still maintain that Gerge Gibson is entirely innocent of conspiracy to destroy the Shufeldt distillery, the general public has come to the conclusion that he is guilty. There is great excitement at trust headquarters and agents are going out on every train to cities where trust members reside. Vice President Adolph Woolner left this afternoon for Chicago where he will meet President Greenhouse, who is coming home from Washington. A meeting of trust directors has called for next Monday and interesting action is expected then. Gibson maintains dogged silence, but says he is innocent. He says the bottle in his grip contained antiseptic fluid patented by a chemist of the trust and he was on his way to sell the secret of the compound to a stock company. United States detectives arrived here this morning and sensational arrests are expected.

Inspector Stuart said to-night that during a trip to Peoria last week he discovered where the Gibson fluid was compounded and obtained evidence as to where it was laded in the gun barrel. The work was done in Peoria by one and the same man, Gibson himself.

Capt. Stuart obtained some of Gibson's handwriting at Peoria and had it compared with the letters by an expert, who unhesitatingly declared that the tell-tale penmanship was Gibson's.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 13.—The rumor that George J. Gibson, secretary of the Whisky trust, is in Cleveland, seems to be without foundation. If he has arrived here he has certainly not made his presence known to his relations. Charles P. Scovil, Gibson's brother-in-law, said to-night that Gibson was not here. The family have seen nothing of him, nor heard from him since yesterday, when he was supposed to be in Peoria.

President Greenhut, of the Whisky trust, accompanied by one of his associates, Dr. Rush, arrived here late to-night, and took quarters at the Auditorium. He left there hastily, almost immediately after entering the building, and drove to the residence of Nelson Morris, a member of the trust, and signed the $20,000 bond which secured Gibson's temporary release. At 1 a. m. he had not returned to the auditorium. It was rumored that at a meeting of the trust Monday Gibson would be displaced from the post of secretary, and the trust would formally disavow all responsibility for any criminal act.

KILLED A FISHERMAN.

Jesse Proctor and Fred Young Hanged at Dover, Del.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 13.—Jesse H. Proctor and Frederick Young were hanged here at 1:53 p. m. Neither of the condemned men spoke a word on the scaffold, but after a prayer by Rev. J. C. Cole (colored) and the benediction by Rev. Penfield Fikes they stood steady and unquailingly while the nooses and black caps were adjusted and their legs were being bound. At exactly 1:52 Sheriff Cole severed with one stroke of his hatchet the rope that held the trap. The two doomed men shot downward five feet and died without a struggle. About 1,500 spectators, gathered around the fields and on the roofs of adjacent buildings, witnessed the execution.

The murder for which Jessie H. Proctor and Frederick Young paid the extreme penalty of the law was committed on Aug. 28, 1890. The victim was Stephen Lindsay, a colored man eighty-two years old and a local exhorter in a colored church at Media, Pa. The killing was done at Carpenter's bridge, where a public road crosses a branch of Murderkill creek, about three miles to the eastward of Felton, Kent county, Del. Lindsay was down at Frederick on a visit to his married daughter. On the day named the old man had gone out to angle in the little stream, and was seated on the bridge, intent on his sport, when the two negroes came along. Proctor, the elder and brainier of the pair, told Young that the old man had some money about him and they must have it. Under Proctor's direction, Young picked up a bludgeon, and stealing up behind the unsuspecting Lindsay, knocked him down and then jumped on him and stamped the life out of him. Proctor then rifled the murdered man's pockets, getting his silver watch and $24 in money.

Killed His Son-in-Law.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 13.—It is declared that City Attorney Warder, in jail for murder, is undoubtedly insane; his health is ruined and he may die from the strain upon his nerves. Judge Warder is confined for killing his son-in-law, Simpson Fugette, a prominent young banker, and his trial has been postponed on account of his physical condition, as he is suffering from two pistol wounds.

Baron's Fearful Deed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—As Mrs. Louis Baron opened the door of her home to-night to admit her husband she received full in the face from his hands a quantity of nitric acid. The woman was shockingly burned and will be disfigured for life. Her frantic screams led to Baron's prompt arrest. He had only to-day been released from the house of correction where he had been incarcerated for beating his wife. The acid throwing was his revenge.

Judge McCormisk's Suicide.

CLIFTON, Ariz., Feb. 13.—Judge W. R. McCormisk killed himself last evening in the office of Hon. H. M. Thurmond. Cause unknown. He was well known on the Pacific coast, and at one time he was sheriff of Alameda county, and a prominent Mason.

WINTER MEETINGS.

Running Commences at Dundee, New Jersey.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Feb. 13.—First race, seven furlongs—Buckstone won, Arizona second, Yazoo third. Time, 1:37½.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Little Fred won, Patti second, Ba