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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday: For Wisconsin: Fair weather Wednesday; clearing in western portions; northerly winds; warmer. For Minnesota and the Dakotas: Warmer; fair weather; southeasterly winds. For Iowa: Fair Wednesday; easterly winds; warmer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul.....	30.04	48	Ft. Custer....	29.68	66
Duluth.....	30.14	36	Helena,.....	29.74	56
La Crosse...	30.04	42	Ft. Sully....	30.00	50
Huron.....	30.00	52	Minnedosa..	29.96	40
Moorhead...	30.04	46	Calgary	29.64	62
St. Vincent..	.....	44	Q'Appelle...	29.76	50
Bismarck....	30.00	48	Med'e Hat...	.....	.....
Ft. Buford...	29.88	58	Winnipeg ..	30.06	44

Local Forecast—For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair; warmer.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Vallera wins the Memphis Derby.

New Prague reports a tie on mayor.

Harrison reaches Tennessee on his junket.

The Western States congress opens at Kansas City.

The Minneapolis grand jury finds thirty-six indictments.

Stanley is reported to have been appointed governor of Congo.

Northern England is threatened with an epidemic of influenza.

William Henry Hurlbut is sued for breach of promise in London.

Rev. William Gifford, Milbank's bad pastor, is held to the grand jury.

Hempstead Washburne gains slightly in the Chicago mayoralty count.

It is stated that Jay Gould has decided to smash the presidents' agreement.

The senate passes a bill for the election of three prison managers by the people.

A Great Northern train is derailed near Rothsay and exploding gasoline burns it.

Louisville, Baltimore, Columbus and Washington are the American association winners.

HOW IT WORKS.

While Republican papers are exulting over free sugar as their special achievement, they would create the impression that the Democrats are hostile to it, and would be glad to restore it to the tariff list. There is no basis for this assumption. Cheap sugar is quite as much a boon to Democrats as Republicans, and it may be set down as a certainty that no party will seek to restore it to the list of taxed commodities. In fact, the Democrats are likely to go further and insist upon the removal of the duty on refined sugar retained for the benefit of the trust. If the proposed combination of the sugar trust and jobbers to raise prices becomes an aggravating fact this will quite certainly be the result. It is true that many have believed that such enormous loss of revenue as the free sugar causes to the government could be made to afford greater relief to the consumers than in the cheaper sugar. It is now demonstrated to the most obtuse protectionist that the duty on sugar was a tax paid by the people. It is not claimed that it was a sort of license paid by the foreign producers for the privilege of selling in this market. But the tax nearly all went into the government treasury. There was no deflection to the pockets of individuals or corporations. The sugar made in the South was insufficient in volume to have consideration. The costs of collection alone reduced the advantage realized to the treasury by the duty. From $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year was derived from this duty. This is now shut off, and in view of the expenditures Republican extravagance demands, the vacancy must be filled from other sources. It is to be seen whether it can be made less onerous to the masses. The Democrats would abolish duties as far as the government needs would allow, but they aim to afford all the relief to the people possible in the removal or reduction. Of the duty on sugar more than four-fifths reached the treasury. The $1.25 paid was at least $1 as it came to the support of the government. But on some other articles, as, for instance, wools, the $1 that reached the treasury was the residuum, as it were, of a tax of at least $5 to the consumer. The Democratic policy was to tax the people for the support of the government, and not for the enrichment of individuals engaged in business.

TAX DODGERS.

One of the most difficult economic problems of the day is to distribute the burdens of government equitably; that is, to compel every individual to pay his just proportion of the taxes. It is not a local or modern problem. If it has ever been fully solved in any age or land, it was before the remunerative possessions were largely such as could be made to elude the vision of the tax-gatherer. But it is a growing fact. It is in this country, at least, becoming a grievous scandal that the men best able to pay taxes have the smallest proportion of theirs to meet. It is not the romance of demagogy that the men of small means and in moderate circumstances, as a rule, pay taxes enormously out of proportion to the very wealthy. Whether the increase of this world's goods weakens the moral senses or not, it is undisputed that the rich wiggle out of the clutches of the tax processes, while the merchants, the manufacturers, the men who hold the improved land and realty are made to come up to the full measure of the law. The capitalists, speculators, money loaners and the fellows who hold on to unimproved property in order that the enterprise of others may enhance its value are not among the robust taxpayers. Good men among them are unable to make the moral sense active in the presence of the tax gatherer. The tax dodgers are a swelling horde, and their meanness and lack of ethical direction grows with their invisible wealth. Legislators seem appalled at the task before them to devise means to enforce the equal taxation of all possessions. Some would abandon all attempts to touch the classes of property that can easily be made to evade the official eye. It is insisted that an income tax would but add to the opportunities for deceit and evasion. Much of the dissatisfaction that is making things so uncomfortable for the party chiefs has its impulse in this inequality of taxation. Some solution must be had of the problem. The endurance of the unjustly burdened masses will have its limit. The aggregations of wealth will be forced to preserve at least the demeanor of fairness and honesty.

THE PROTECTION MYSTERY.

Hon. WILLIAM B. DEAN delivered an oration the other day in the senate, rattling with a wholesale-and-retail-hardware-business vigor, on the theory of protection. He was particularly sure that it was the state's duty to tax every citizen in order to help the mining industries. If anything could almost persuade the GLOBE to be like the protectionists, including their bonds, it would be speeches like his. But one consideration gives it strength to postpone its conversion to some more convenient season. Mr. DEAN is in the iron business himself, and perhaps he overestimates the importance of the black metal. Men, even of good judgment, who are very familiar with a subject lose their sense of perspective, as far as it is concerned. It counts so much to them personally that it comes to look much bigger than it really is.

Iron has played an important part in the world's history, but most people believe that its race is nearly run. When we get cheap aluminum, and we are bound to get it sooner or later, there will be sad havoc in the iron trade. But, even as it is, there are more important things for Minnesota than the development of her mining resources, if these have to be developed at the expense of the men and women who will get none of the profit from the enterprise. It would be much better for us to get our iron from Michigan, if it can sell it to us cheaper than we can produce it ourselves, and give our attention in the meanwhile to something of which we can make a success without enforcing involuntary contributions for its support from unwilling victims.

Mr. DEAN and his colleague do not seem to agree with this view. They think that it is so important that we should have a race of miners in this state that the state ought to give a bonus to everybody who will go into the business. The reason for this can not be because a race of miners would be a valuable addition to our intelligent population. The Huns and the Laps who go down into the bowels of Pennsylvania in shafts have proved very disturbing elements in the society of that commonwealth. They are guilty of such breaches of etiquette that they occasionally have to be treated with the gravest discourtesy by the local authorities, who use shotguns for the purpose of teaching them good manners. As far as Pennsylvania's experience goes, it would appear that a farmer class were much worthier of encouragement. So that we shall have to look somewhere else to find why it is that our statesmen think that our farmers ought to be taxed more heavily in order to relieve the burden of concerns like the Minnesota Iron company.

The GLOBE confesses that it does not know where to look. But it thinks that the secret is hid in the same place where is concealed the evidence that the man who wants to give us something at a low price is, from that fact, an enemy of organized society. There is nothing which gives the Republican party, from BENJAMIN HARRISON down to the humblest standard bearer, a cold chill so quickly as the fear that, by some device, commodities will grow cheap. Every discovery of a mechanical nature is at once to be offset by some measure to prevent its having its natural effect. If improved machinery makes it possible to bring goods from Europe at less cost than had been required, the tariff must be raised at once, lest the dreadful calamity of securing the necessaries of life without excessive expenditures should fall on our unhappy people. If we discover a tin mine or an iron mine, it would seem to the uninformed that there would be here cause for rejoicing, because it would mean cheaper tin and cheaper iron. But this is a great mistake. The reason why a tin mine or an iron mine is a good thing for the country is that it gives our legislators an opportunity to put a higher tariff of some sort on these commodities, and raise their price.

Exactly why this is so, the GLOBE does not profess to understand; but this is only because it has had time to read Mr. DEAN'S speech on protection over only ten times. When the leisure of summer comes, it is going to read it over every morning before breakfast. It is resolved to fathom this mystery, or die in the attempt.

UNFORMED PUBLIC OPINION.

CHARLES W. ELIOT used to be a teacher of chemistry, but now he is president of Harvard university, and instructs the world about everything. A few months ago he was entertained by the citizens of St. Louis, and electrified his hosts by an address on their unprecedented ignorance. He called their particular sin the sin of unformed public opinion, and advanced the interesting view that whatever is is right, and that people who criticised the existing order of things were hopelessly in the wrong. This position sounds better in poetry than in prose, and his audience would probably have been charmed had he recited some lines from POPE'S "Essay on Man," where the same profound thoughts will be found expressed in stanzas of perfect metrical form and unerring rhythm.

Mr. ELIOT is out again in reply to his critics, and in the last number of the Northwestern Railroader advances his idea in a new shape. There he says that unformed public opinion is uninformed. This reminds the GLOBE of Miss CLEVELAND'S essay on "Reciprocity," the drift of which was that there must be reciprocity. It also reminds the GLOBE of the lawyer who received a claim against a dead man for collection, and returned it with the memorandum that the debtor was dead. A few weeks afterwards he received it again, and again returned it with the memorandum that the debtor was still dead. Unformed public opinion is undoubtedly unformed, and undoubtedly a bad thing.

But what is unformed public opinion? Surely not the opinion that the existing order of things is open to criticism. The existing order of things is only the triumph of one set of selfish interests over another. The majority in numbers or adroitness have jammed down the throats of the rest of people the laws which govern contemporary society. If the thing were completely reversed, those who profit under the present system would experience the sensation of having their throats crowded by principles of a different flavor. If things as at present constituted bring the greatest good to the greatest number of the best people, they ought to be encouraged and preserved. But do they? Some of them do, and some of them do not. How the worthy are to be winnowed from the base it is not easy to see, unless unformed public opinion is to agitate those in authority by threats and assaults until such things as ought not to live give way and the rest abide.

NOT AS A HUMBUG.

BARNUM left an estate that is reported to reach $5,000,000, although it is not very difficult to recall the time when he was brought near insolvency by mischances. He is, however, current as a great success in life financially, and it is probable that many believe that he made most of his wealth by humbugging people. That is a fallacious notion. He would have gone out of view with the derision of the populace long ago if he had really attempted to make humbugging his business. He had unique methods of advertising that gave him the name of a humbug, but he did not believe in taking money from people without what he regarded as a decent return. His woolly horse, white elephats and such devices were to make people talk and come to see what he really had. He expected them to laugh at his schemes, but he always gave as good a show as the business would allow. It would be a gross misapprehension of his life if it is taken as an illustration of the success of fraud and dishonesty. There is no travesty upon business methods in his life. His success was due to his genius for advertising and honesty in the treatment of the public after he had inflated their curiosity by illusions.

ST. PAUL NEEDS.

One of the St. Paul pulpits announced Sunday that it had collated during the week written opinions from representative men of all classes, politicians and saloonkeepers included, as to the needs of St. Paul. The scope of the inquiry was made broad enough to take in everything that may be supposed to minister to the well being of the community in a material, economic, social, æsthetic and religious point of view. There is no inference that the city has unwonted demand for things not possessed, or aching voids not common to growing and ambitious cities. The outlook in material relations at the opening of the season for development are pronounced by experts cheerful and highly encouraging—with ample room, however, for combinations of energetic progressive forces. There has been no period when faith in the future of St. Paul should be more vigorous, if supplemented by works.

BLAIR'S BLARE.

There has not been much opportunity to look upon Senator BLAIR as a level-headed man and safe legislator, but the fact that he was a hobby rider and a good deal of a crank was taken as evidence that he was a man of honest convictions, and implacable loyalty to them. It is like tearing down a cherished image to see him now putting himself down among the petty politicians as he does in the statement, "I don't want the Chinese government to think that I have antagonized them in any more than a Pickwickian sense. We had to get the vote of the Pacific coast, and we did." The Chinese were vermin and breeders of pestilential disease, to be kept out. Perhaps the Chinese government may not be familiar with PICKWICK. In any event its estimate of American statesmanship must be put low down as it listens to the explanation.

NOT MORE POPULAR.

Senator PLUMB, of Kansas, has evidently not detected the growing popularity of the MCKINLEY tariff that is spoken of by MCKINLEY and other reviving Republicans at times. Mr. PLUMB has seen no reason to regret his vote in opposition, and in a late statement he says Mr. BLAINE is still getting in adverse work on it in a quiet way, and would have opposed it directly and earnestly had he been in congress. He no doubt recognizes that reciprocity and protection are pulling in opposite directions, and both cannot be preserved. He accepts the palpable fact that the country has turned away for all time from the system he used to advocate, and he does not believe in trying to beat back the waves of the ocean. He is, perhaps, still a protectionist in theory, but not working at it at present.

THE Fargo Argus has, apparently at the instance of its diaphanous founder and pervading spirit, taken on a receiver. It is to be hoped this is merely an an ornamental function, and does not mean any tripping down from the tripod of the dashing genius who has made it the leading journal of North Dakota. The columns of the paper never sparkled more brightly, and it is impossible to conceive of its parting with Maj. EDWARDS.

MASSACHUSETTS and Rhode Island have their politics kept warm by frequent elections. Rhode Island elects everything annually, and keeps voting between times constantly in spots. It is the smallest state, but is able to afford two capitals, two state houses and two sessions of the legislature every year.

IT REQUIRES the official vote to determine who is to be the mayor of Chicago. The late election in Michigan, too, is so close that the official returns only can determine the result. The voting was for a supreme court judge and two university regents, but party lines were drawn.

PROF. ELY figures that it costs $100,000,000 per year to support the world's poor sent over to this country without ability to provide their own subsistence. If Italy should drop the acquaintance, there would be a large saving in this quarter, provided Italy retained its contribution.

THE fact that the German emperor kissed his mother on her return from France by way of England is given international importance. It is supposed the French heard the smack and found a rebuke in it for their treatment of the lady.

SOME of the Republican papers in Kansas are mean enough to call Mrs. LEASE, the Alliance leader and orator, "the Amazon of Kansas," and then turn to the geography and find that the Amazon has a mouth 150 miles wide.

SOMETHING of a pang is meandering over the country with the tidings that Baby MCKEE has declined to accompany the HARRISON junket tour. Even the presence of the good WANAMAKER will not quite compensate.

WITH a national debt two and a half times as great as that of this country, and the people restive at the oppressive taxation, Italy cannot afford to go to war with this country. To do so would show that the king was more fool than monkey.

AS SENATOR EDMUNDS proposes to step down, he can afford to be candid. A Republican statesman may be conceded to be honest when he admits that the prospects for his party next year are very cloudy.

BABY M'KEE IS MISSED

Along the Route of the Presidential Party of Travelers.

Ovations Tendered the President at Roanoke and Knoxville.

He Makes Speeches at Many of the Stopping Places.

A Slight Accident Occurs in the Knoxville Parade.

ROANOKE, Va., April 14.—The presidential train arrived at this thriving town at 8:50 o'clock this morning, having made the run from Washington on exact schedule time. There were no special incidents on the route. Fifteen minutes were spent at Lynchburg for the purpose of shifting the train from the Richmond & Danville road to the Norfolk & Western. A large crowd was gathered at the station, but there was no demonstration. This was due to the early hour, 6:45 o'clock, and the fact that the president had not arisen. Another brief stop was made at Blue Ridge, where a crowd gathered at the station, and enjoyed the spectacle of the chief magistrate of their country and his family at breakfast. The reception at Roanoke was most enthusiastic. The president shook hands with many hundred people from the rear platform, and in response to repeated demands made a short speech. The entire population of the place seemed to have gathered at the station, and as many of them as could do so, embraced the chance to shake hands with the president. The following is the president's speech at Roanoke: "My fellow citizens: I desire to thank you very sincerely for this friendly greeting. The state of Virginia is entitled, I think, to high estimation among the states, for its great history, for the contribution it has made to the great story of

Our Common Country.

"This fact you discovered, I think, long ago. For personal reasons I have great affection for Virginia. It is the state of my fathers. I am glad this morning to congratulate you on the marvelous development which has come and the greater which is coming to your commonwealth. You not only have an illustrious story behind you, but before you prospects of development in wealth and prosperity in all that makes a great state such as never entered into the imagination of those who laid the foundation of the commonwealth. You are arousing now to a realization of the benefits of diversity of industries. In the olden time Virginia was a plantation state. I hope she may never cease to have large agricultural interests. It is the foundation of stable society. But I rejoice with you that she has added to agriculture the mining of coal and iron, and, bringing these from their beds, is producing all the products that enter into the uses of life. In this, is the secret of that great growth illustrating what I see about me here and the promise of a future which none of us can fully realize. In all of these things we have a common interest, and I beg to assure you that in everything that tends to the social order of your people and the development and increased prosperity of the state of Virginia I am in most hearty sympathy with you all."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 14.—The town of Radford acknowledged the honor of the president's visit in a cordial way. Many of the inhabitants were assembled at the station, and they cheered the president heartily. He went out on the back platform and shook hands with all within reach. One excited individual started what he called a "Yankee cheer," and every one joined in it. As the train pulled out of the station a bright-looking lad shouted to the president: "They've always

Called Me a Yank,

and now I'm glad of it." A vast crowd was found massed in the station at Bristol, and a committee from that city, headed by Judge Harvey Wood, boarded the train and escorted the president to a high bluff, where he was introduced to the people by Judge Wood. The president made an address, which he opened by declaring that he had had pleasure and instruction during his trip through a portion of Virginia. He referred to the now developing industries and lauded the addition of mechanics to agriculture. The party then returned to the train and the president shook hands with many people from the rear platform. Brief speeches were made by Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk. There was so much cheering for Mrs. Harrison that she was compelled to come out on the platform and bow her acknowledgment. A committee of fifteen citizens of Knoxville, including William Rule, editor of the Journal, and Representatives Houk and Taylor, boarded the train at Bristol and accompanied the party to Knoxville.

The next stopping place was Johnson City, and there the party met with a royal reception. There were about 3,000 persons, including many Grand Army men, gathered around a gaily decorated stand in the public square, and the president's appearance was greeted

With Loud Cheers.

The playing of bands and the blowing of steam whistles. The city was decorated. Representative Taylor introduced the visitors to the people. The president made an address. Greeneville, Tenn., home of Andrew Johnson, was specially cordial in its welcome to the presidential party, a feature being the display of flags. When Morristown was reached the president was again called to the platform for a speech, and responded.

The residents of the enterprising city of Knoxville turned out en masse this evening to do honor to the president and his cabinet officers. A military salute was fired. A carriage drawn by four horses was placed at his disposal and he was shown the principal points of interest in the vicinity. The other members of the party were also provided with carriages. A public reception was held, and Col. W. A. Henderson delivered an address of welcome, to which the president responded. The presidential party then re-entered their carriages and started for the train, but they had not gone far when the horses drawing the carriage containing Secretary Rusk and others, took fright and dashed into the president's carriage. There was great excitement for the moment, as both the president and Mrs. Harrison were seen to be in imminent danger. They managed, however, to get out of the carriage uninjured. The frightened horses were finally controlled, but not until they had wrecked Secretary Rusk's carriage. In the evening Col. E. J. Sanford gave a reception in honor of the presidential party, which was attended by all the prominent people of Knoxville.

TO SUCCEED GAGE.

William T. Baker Elected President of the World's Fair Board.

CHICAGO, April 14.—William T. Baker, president of the Chicago board of trade, was to-night elected president of the board of directors of the world's fair, vice Lyman J. Gage, resigned. Mr. Baker's election was unanimous. He has been a member of the directory from the beginning, and has an enviable record for energy and executive ability. The other officers of the board were re-elected without exception. Much regret was expressed over Mr. Gage's self-imposed retirement. He started to-day on a six months' trip to California to recuperate his health.

THAT ITALIAN AFFAIR.

Very Little Heard of the Diplomatic Entanglement Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—United States District Attorney William Grant, who some days ago was intrusted by the attorney general at Washington with the important work of gathering information and compiling a report touching the recent uprising in New Orleans, says in answer to inquiries regarding the subject, that he expected to be able to forward his report to Washington by the latter part of the present week.

ROME, April 15.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Sgr. Marmuzzi gave notice of his intention to ask the government what satisfaction has been asked for or obtained in the case of the Italians lynched in New Orleans. Sgr. Luchini also gave notice that he would call attention to the action taken by the government in this matter.

LONDON, April 15.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says that he had an interview yesterday with Mr. Porter, the United States minister to Italy. "Mr. Porter," said the correspondent, "was silent within the limits of official etiquette, but he was extremely courteous. He said that he had not received any orders of recall, and that there was no reason to believe that he should receive any. Both governments look forward to a peaceful and honorable settlement of the New Orleans difficulty. The only action open to the Washington government has been initiated, though Mr. Blaine has not yet sent an official note of the fact." The correspondent adds: "I learn that the queen invited Col. Grant to accompany his wife when Mrs. Grant was presented to the queen. This is an unusual act of graciousness on the queen's part." The Rome correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that the Italian government has not yet received Secretary Blaine's note, the alleged text of which several papers have already published. The correspondent adds that should the note be really formulated in the terms given by the newspapers in question, the government would probably decline to answer it, but would allow it to be judged by public opinion.

A LONG JOB.

The Work of Allotting Lands to Indians Just Completed.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, Okla., April 14, via Sapulpa, Ind. Ter.—The work of allotting lands in severalty to the Pottawattomie Indians has just been completed. It has consumed a period of four years. Allotting Agent N. S. Porter and Indian Agent F. A. Porter arrived at the agency this evening and turned over the tract books, field notes, etc., containing the result of their four years' labor to Indian Agent Col. Patrick. Allotments have been made to 1,469 Pottawattomies and also 563 absent Shawnees, which has taken about 243,840 acres of the original Pottawattomie reservation, which from the entire acreage of 576,000 acres leaves a balance of little over 300,000 acres to be thrown open to white settlement. Boomers are traveling through the country all the while, ostensibly just going across the country, but really examining the land trying to find out where the Indians have been located, and looking for a probable location for themselves.

CHILIAN PORTS.

England Does Not Recognize the Double Exaction of Duties.

LONDON, April 14.—The Marquis of Salisbury has sent a cable dispatch to the British minister at Santiago de Chili and another to the British admiral, Rear Admiral C. F. Hotham, C. B., in command of the Pacific station. In these dispatches the British premier says that the closing of the nitrate ports of Chili by order of President Balmaceda is ultra vires, insomuch that the blockade of these ports has not been officially declared. Lord Salisbury has also notified the British ship owners who are interested in the trade with Chili, that the British admiral in Chilian waters will protect their interests, and that England does not recognize the double exaction of duties now collected by the Chilian congress party and by President Balmaceda's adherents. But the Marquis of Salisbury adds that he advises the British merchants to pay the double duty in order to avoid trouble, and to do so under protest.

ALIEN LABOR.

German Glass Workers Sent Back to Their Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Among the passengers on the steamer Belgenland, from Antwerp, to-day were five German glass cutters and mirror makers from Aix la Chapelle, province of Stelburg, Germany, who were bound to Ford City, Armstrong county, Pa. They testified that Joseph Dittman, of Ford City, the owner of the glass works, had in a letter guaranteed to give the men employment at 6 marks per day, which is equivalent to $1.50, and the younger men 4½ marks, or $1 per day. They said in their own country they could not earn 3½ marks per day. The glassworkers were ordered back to the ship, and the treasury department was notified.

Another Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14.—An Anderson, Ind., special to the Sentinel says that ninety employes of the encaustic tile works struck to-day for shorter time. The strike inaugurated by the carpenters Saturday ended to-day by the employers agreeing to the slight advance demanded.

Cabinet Crisis Imminent.

LONDON, April 15.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Times says that at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet council, the minister of the interior and the minister of public works insisted upon tendering their resignations. Affairs have reached such a state that a cabinet crisis is imminent.

The American Hog.

BERLIN, April 14.—The North German Gazette to-day prints the regulations adopted in America for the administration of the new cattle inspection law, and says that they prove that earnest endeavors have been made to take measures, which, if conscientiously carried out, can enable importing countries to consider the advisability of repealing, or at least modifying, the laws prohibiting the importation of American pork.

Capt. Mackenzie Dead.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Capt. George Henry Mackenzie, who had been in failing health for some time, died in this city to-day. He was a very successful chess player. He was second in the Bradford tournament in 1888. He tied for third or fourth place with Bird at Manchester in 1890. Capt. Mackenzie was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, March 22, 1851.

Big Gunboats.

NYACK, N. Y., April 14.—An order has just been received by the Tappan Sea company, Piermont, N. Y., to make four gunboats for the Venzuelan government, one to be 75 feet long and 14 feet beam, and the others 65 feet long and 12 feet beam.

Jews Must Move.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The czar has determined to issue a ukase withdrawing from Jewish workmen the privilege of living outside the district assigned to Jews, and ordering the expulsion of those who live outside the pale. This will involve the expulsion of 14,000 from Moscow alone.

LOTTERY MAIL.

Postoffice Inspectors Arrest the Mexican Lottery Agent.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The chief postoffice inspector has received telegrams from Inspectors Maynard and Clum, whom he dispatched a few days since to El Paso, Texas, that they had just arrested Nicholas Leibheimer, manager of the Mexican International Banking company, of Juarez, who lives in El Paso. The inspectors caught him in the act of mailing a quantity of lottery letters and circulars last night from El Paso. A preliminary examination will be held on the 21st inst. In disregard of the recent anti-lottery act this lottery company has been flooding the United States with lottery literature and in order to save postage, which is five cents on each letter if mailed in Mexico, their practice has been to mail their lottery tickets and circulars in El Paso at United States rates, which is two cents. This is the same company of which Gen. John S. Mosby is the commissioner. It is believed at the postoffice department that the arrest of the United States agent of this lottery company will have a tendency to stop the wholesale mailing of interdicted matter at El Paso.

WANT GOLD NOTES.

Boston Bankers Don't Want Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Assistant Treasurer Whelpley to-day received a telegram from Boston to the effect that Boston bankers fear a monetary disturbance if the share of Massachusetts' direct tax is paid in silver certificates. The bankers say that Maine's direct tax was paid in this currency, and they fear that the $70,000 to which Massachusetts is entitled will also be so paid. They express a preference for gold notes. Assistant Treasurer Whelpley replied that the amount due Massachusetts would be paid in the currency most convenient to the government, and the subtreasury at Boston will be so directed.

SLAVE MARRIAGES.

The Illinois Legislature to Establish the Validity of Them.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—In the house to-day, a bill to establish the validity of slave marriages, whether performed within or without the limits of this state, was passed. A bill was introduced providing that women employed in any public position or clerkship shall be paid the same salary as would be allowed men under the same circumstances. In the senate a bill was introduced compelling insurance companies to pay the full amount of policies on which premiums have been accepted in case of loss of any part of the insured property.

New National Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following applications for authority to organize national banking associations have been filled with the comptroller of the currency: The First National Bank of Acosta, Wash., by F. D. Parsons, Hoquiam, Wash., and his associates; the Packers' National Bank of South Omaha, Neb., by John L. Miles, Omaha, Neb., and his associates; the Canton National bank, Canton, S. D., by C. B. Kennedy and his associates.

Precautionary Measures.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, to-day received several telegrams from residents near the lands in Northern Wisconsin which will be open to homestead settlement next Saturday confirming the published statement of anticipated trouble there. The commissioner said that, so far, no action had been taken by him to prevent trouble, but if the case assumed a serious aspect he would take steps to carry out the law and prevent any hostile demonstrations.

Gen. Ruger's Aide.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Proctor has consented to allow Capt. Thomas Woodruff to act as aide to Gen. Ruger, commander of the division of the Pacific, until the 1st of July. Capt. Woodruff has been Gen. Ruger's aide for some time, and was detached from this duty to accompany Secretary Proctor on his Western trip. He was ordered to the division of the Pacific at Gen. Ruger's request.

Preachers Not in It.

VIENNA, April 14.—The municipal elections have just been held here. They resulted in all the Liberal and anti-Semite candidates being returned. Consequently all the candidates of the Clerical party are excluded from having any voice in the administration and conduct of the public schools in this city.

For Which Dime Museum?

ROME, April 14.—An American who is a collector of curiosities has been in this city for several days doing his utmost to secure the bed upon which the late Prince Napoleon died. The American has offered $500 for the bed, and much to his disappointment, his offer has been politely, but firmly declined.

To Attend the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following representatives have been named as the congressional committee to attend the funeral of Gen. Spinola in New York city: Messrs. Cummings, Tracy and Ketcham, of New York; Springer, of Illinois; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Andrews, of Massachusetts, and Tucker, of Virginia.

Canadian Mails.

LONDON, April 14.—The postoffice authorities announce that the contract with the Allan Steamship company for carrying the Canadian mails has expired, and that henceforth the Canadian mails will go to New York via Queenstown, instead of via Londonderry.

McKinley's Fault.

LONDON, April 14.—The Welch tinplaters will close their works for one month from July 1, being forced to restrict their output in consequence of the new American tariff law.

Mrs. Halford in Danger.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mrs. Halford, the wife of Private Secretary Halford, who recently returned to Washington from Florida in ill-health, is reported late to-night seriously ill. Her friends and physicians feel much alarm about her.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The second day's races resulted:

First race, mile—Forester won, King Hooker second. Time, 1:51¾.

Second race, five furlongs, heats—Revolver won in two straight heats. Best time, 1:05½.

Third race, California stakes, two-year-olds, half mile, $500 added—Toro won, Folly second. Time, :54.

Fourth race, Pacific Derby, mile and a half, $750 added—Rinfax won, Cheerful second, Peri third. Time, 2:52¾.

Movements of Steamships.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The steamship Australia arrived this morning from Honolulu.

COPENHAGEN—Arrived: Italia, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Belgenland, from Antwerp.

LONDON—Signted: Teutonic and Spaarndam, from New York.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Gellert, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Nevada, from New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Friesland, from Antwerp; steamer Elder, from Bremen.

GLASGOW—Arrived: Steamer Devonia, from New York.

WON BY HARRINGTON.

Curtis Put Out in a Twenty-Two Round Mill.

Special to the Globe.

MENOMONIE, Wis., April 14.—Paddy Harrington, of St. Paul, and J. W. Curtis, of Duluth, fought a terrific twenty-two round mill here to-night, under Police Gazette rules, for $1,000 a side. For twenty rounds honors were pretty even, but Harrington proved the better stayer and put out his man in the twenty-second. In the opening round honors were easy and in the second, third and fourth the men fought warily and few blows were struck. In the fifth, Harrington got a clean hit in on Curtis' face. In the sixth, Harrington got one on the left cheek and Curtis felt Paddy's gloves on the back and cheek. In the seventh Harrington struck Curtis a ringing chest blow, followed by hard blows on Curtis' chest, face and neck. In the thirteenth both men got in good face hits, but Curtis got slightly the worst of it. The fourteenth opened hot, Curtis going over the ropes on hard hits in the face and body. Curtis drew first blood. The round was slightly in favor of Paddy. In the fifteenth, Paddy, rushing Curtis, knocked him down three times to the ground. In the sixteenth, Curtis went to the ground. There was hard hitting on both sides. In the eighteenth, both men got in good hits. In the nineteenth, Paddy's face was badly swollen. In the twentieth, the men were very weak. In the twenty-first, when time was called, both men were as good as whipped. In the twenty-second Curtis went to the floor, and failed to come up, Harrington winning the fight. Both men were carried to their corners. The fight was for blood from start to finish. The referee was Ed Douglass, and the stakeholder Dan Murphy.

THE VATICAN.

The Reorganization of the Catholic Church in Brazil.

ROME, April 14.—The Vatican has just concluded its labors in connection with the reorganization of the Catholic church in Brazil. That country will henceforth be divided into two ecclesiastical provinces instead of being composed of only one, as heretofore, that of Bahia. The new province to be formed will be that of Rio de Janeiro. The number of dioceses will also be increased from twelve to sixteen. Very important negotiations have recently taken place between the Vatican and the bishops of South America. The people requested each bishop to give his opinion as to the advisability of holding a grand South American ecclesiastical council on the model of the one recently held in Baltimore. A majority of the bishops gave a decision in favor of the proposition, and the council will accordingly be held shortly. It aim will be the entire reorganization of the churches. Where the council will be held has not yet been determined. The Vatican has also decided to increase the number of Mexican bishops, and a provincial or national council will soon be convoked.

WASHBURNE GAINS.

The Official Count in Chicago Progresses Very Slowly.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The grand jury to-day heard evidence against Dennis Sheehan, one of the judges in the Twentieth precinct of the Nineteenth ward at the late election. The charge is that he violated the election laws by breaking open the ballot box with a hammer, but no action has been taken indicating whether or not the grand jurors believe Sheehan's assertion that such a method was necessary owing to the official in possession of the key refusing to open the box and allow the count to proceed. Fourteen wards out of a total of thirty-four have been officially canvassed, up to to-night. The net result is a gain for the Republican mayoralty candidate, Hempstead Washburne. He has thus far an official plurality of 324. Election night, in the same wards, the city press association figures made his plurality 135. Three to five days more will be required to complete the official count. The wards now finished are the First to the Thirteenth inclusive and the Twenty-eighth.

Lewenhaupt's Funeral.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 14.—The remains of Count R. M. Lewenhaupt were buried to-day in the Bayard family vault, in the old Swedish cemetery. Thomas F. Bayard and his son Thomas were the only members of the family who followed the hearse. At the funeral services which occurred at 5 o'clock. All the members of the family and friends were present. Bishop Coleman, assisted by Rev. Martin B. Dunlap, conducted the services. At their conclusion the coffin was carried out to the vault. Upwards of 1,000 persons were in the cemetery.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 14.—The joint Democratic caucus to-night adopted the two-thirds rule and nominations for senator were made. The first vote resulted as follows: Call, 60; Blaxham, 37. Call had four less than two-thirds. The second ballot resulted: Call 59, Bloxham 38. Senator Bristol, of Volusia county, changed his vote from Call to Bloxham, but the Call men claim that he will come back into the fold again. At 12:15 a. m. the caucus adjourned.

Collieries Shut Down.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., April 14.—Superintendent Skeath, of this district, has received orders from the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company headquarters to suspend indefinitely all operations at the Elmwood and Schuylkill collieries. This order affects 800 men. The other collieries in Supt. Skeath's district will continue four days a week.

Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Mrs. Sophia Meyenburg, silk manufacturer, Hoboken, N. J., is in financial distress; debts $77,000.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A deputy sheriff to-day attached property belonging to Juan de D'Franco, of Brazil, to satisfy an execution for $1,239.75, issued in favor of Charles Heiziel.

The Mala Vita.

ROME, April 14.—To-day's proceedings in the court at Bari, where members of the murderous secret society, Mala Vita, are being tried, consisted in the taking of evidence, which was of a tedious nature. One of the witnesses was a detective, who testified to joining the society and described its ramifications.

To Divert Emigrants.

ROME, April 14.—Sgr. Chim