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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 8 p. m.—For Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Upper Michigan and Wisconsin: Generally fair; warmer; winds becoming south.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther.
St. Paul.....	30.18	70	Ft. Custer...	29.82	78
Duluth	30.14	46	Helena	29.78	74
La Crosse...	30.26	64	Ft. Sully....	30.68	72
Huron	30.16	70	Minnedosa.	29.80	76
Moorhead...	30.04	70	Calgary.....	29.50	80
St. Vincent..	....	....	Q'Appelle...	29.76	76
Bismarck....	30.04	72	Med'e Hat..	29.58	84
Ft. Buford..	29.94	76	Winnipeg. .	29.92	74

Local Forecast—For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair: stationary temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Call is re-elected senator from Florida.

Several students are injured in a riot at Iowa City.

Valuable cement beds are discovered in Mower county.

Indians give up valuable land on the Colville reservation.

A rumor is afloat that Mexico favors the Chilian insurgents.

The Great American stakes at Gravesend is won by St. Florian.

Chicago east-bound lake and rail rates are becoming demoralized.

The women of St. Paul start on a crusade against Sunday theaters.

Corbett refuses to fight Jackson again before the California club.

The Wisconsin Woman's Christain Temperance union meets at La Crosse.

The Western association games are won by Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha and Lincoln.

The Burlington & Quincy completes the most perfect time-service system in existence.

DOES NOT WORK WELL.

The People's party is yet too young to be accountable for acts, but the cast of its mind, as observed, is toward increasing the scope and duties of the government. That is the wrong direction for this side of the water, at least. In the management of railways, for instance, the illustrations scattered about the world are not encouraging. The argument that the government should be able to operate railways as well as the postal department, and that it can command capable agents as well as any corporation, may be defensible; but the alleged experience of other countries, if the trials have been had under favorable conditions, should be worth more than a plausible theory. No reference is had to the objections growing out of an enormous extension of government patronage. As a business proposition only, it is believed to be found, as a rule, that the government control does not produce satisfactory results. Most of the railroads in Australia have been operated by the government with very unfavorable results, both as regards the character of the service and returns upon their cost. That land has been showing its appreciation of the improvement in government affairs, and it is to be presumed that the officials average well for honesty and capability; but they have failed to make the roads pay interest on the capital invested in them. The most recent data obtainable show that in Victoria the railways paid 3.80 per cent on money borrowed at 4.20 per cent; in Queensland they paid 2.10 on 4.21 per cent money; in New South Wales 3.50 on money borrowed at 3.91 per cent; South Australia is the only one that seemed to have left a margin, with 5.26 per cent on 4.08 per cent money. The sparseness of population may have had something to do with the result. It is not, however, understood that the watering of stock is an extensive feature in railway matters there. It is not insisted that the experience in Australia is quite conclusive as to the efficiency and economy of government control, but the squint is in that direction. It is on the line of the old paternalism in government, like the protective tariff.

TOO MANY OF THEM.

Whatever ill-humor any high officials in Italy may have been in of recent times, it is not shared by the masses of the people, unless the shipment of the population of the country over here is an evidence of malice. The large migration from that land to the United states is swelling so rapidly as to threaten to depopulate the country if it goes on. It is now only measured by the vessels plying hitherward. The United States consul at Naples reports almost a hegira of the populace of the provinces. In some districts he says there has become such a scarcity of men that the women have to conduct the farming, operations. The past four months thirty-one ships, with 20,045 emigrants for the United States, have stopped at Gibraltar. They are Italians, but mostly from Sicily and Southern Italy. The assumption that they are the orderly, reputable elements escaping from a region permeated by the Mafia, and overrun by the worst portions of a low grade populac, is not supported by the reports. From the impressions of the consul these human invoices are hardly worth saving, so far as remunerative results are concerned. Ignorance is the general characteristic, and the dangerous and vicious classes are largely represented. It is noted that very few, comparatively, bring their wives and families, or send back for them. They are not largely of the quiet and amiable class that cry their fruit in the street in classical cadences or manipulate the predecessor of the race in the public avenues. St. Paul and most of the large cities have an Italian element that fits into the local life without friction, and is a valuable part of the community. Its members have no fellowship with the ignorant hordes that are being dumped into the slums of New York and distributed to similar parts of other cities, coming mainly from parts of Italy where the stiletto has been the badge of power. There is room enough in this country for all the varieties of humanity that are self-supporting and assimilative. This is not the character given this lot now in review. There should be too much consideration for the land that once dominated the known world to allow its depletion to go on with any sort of encouragement.

THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

The characteristic feature of the American money market during the past few weeks has been the exportation of gold. In the seven days ending May 23 this amounted, in round numbers, to $6,000,000, and it is estimated that in the space of little more than a month, during which this movement has been prevailing, more than $50,000,000 of the precious metal has left the country. Such an experience in so short a time is absolutely without precedent in the financial history of the nation, and, under ordinary circumstances, would have resulted in the intensest stringency, with high rates for loans, loss of confidence, confusion and many failures. That these things have not followed is a matter of great congratulation, and, if the extraordinary drain can be stopped at this point, it is felt that the period can be weathered without serious consequences.

Part of this gold movement is due to internal causes, but largely and mainly to the contemporary complications in foreign financial circles. When it was evident that the McKINLEY bill would be adopted, and that prices would be raised by the increased duties for which it provided, there came for several months a most unwonted and dangerous activity in the importation of foreign commodities. Everybody stocked up to the full limit of his capacity before the rates were changed, so as to reap the profit which would accompany the expected rise in values. Our national imports during this time exceeded by about $5,000,000 a month the figures at which they had stood during the corresponding months in the year before. Exports continued, however, at practically the same point; and, with such a balance against us, to adopt the phraseology of the mercantile system, the difference had to be made up in money. With normal conditions an exchange of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 in coin for a like amount of merchandise is no hardship, but when such an expenditure is concentrated in the course of a few months, and the merchandise accumulated is not immediately convertible, a period of serious tightness is sure to ensue. It is precisely like the condition of the individual who has locked his money up in property for which there is no ready market. His money is gone, and although he has value for it he cannot eat or wear what he has, and is forced to the narrowest economies in spite of the possession of great resources. Even if there had been no reasons abroad to account for the panic in December, times would any way have been hard with us, because of the confusion the tariff tinkering of the last congress occasioned.

But the condition in Europe was very extraordinary, continues so to this day, and the end is not yet in sight. It is based primarily on the South American troubles, which exceed in wonder and magnitude anything recorded in the annals of financial folly. In an incredibly short time the wealth of England poured into the Argentine Republic to the extent of $400,000,000 for investment in enterprises which never had any substance or promise, and which have now faded away, leaving nothing to show for their having existed. The record of fictitious schemes inaugurated in bewildering succession would fill a book, and out of them all there is hardly one or two which could commend themselves to people capable of analyzing the merits of such things. And yet they all were readily supplied with funds for their prosecution by the bankers of England, who vied with each other, not in critical discernment, but in the wildest prodigality. Of course the crash came, and when it did the immediate conversion of securities into money was imperative. The English capitalists had to have cash to meet their obligations; and with so much of their wealth in South American stocks and bonds, fictitious in their inception and without value, they were compelled to sacrifice those which were worth something. This sent our securities back from Europe in an overwhelming flood for sale in Wall street at any figure they would bring, broke the market there, created the most wide-spread distress and alarm, and added to the drain of gold already under way because of the effect of the McKINLEY bill, which was already being experienced.

The English nation has not yet recovered from the loss of this tremendous sum of money. Four hundred million dollars is a large amount to have wiped out of being in so short order, and timidity and economy mark every monetary movement there at present. The field of our promoters of enterprises is closed against them. Purchases are small, and such things as we buy there have to be paid for not in goods, but in funds. At the same time Portugal has been trying to float a new loan to meet her foolish outlays in African colonization, and has failed. Italy is in the street with new bonds because the burden of her taxation is too heavy already to enable her to raise any more from this source, and yet she finds no takers. Spain shows an increasing deficit and needs $20,000,000 for the maintenance of her national armament. In general the Latin races of both Europe and America are in a bad way, and the connection between them and the English moneyed classes is so intimate that, even against their will, they are compelled to do something for their help. It is a choice between losing what they have already invested or putting in still more; and, reluctant as they are to follow the latter course, they will surely be compelled to. This will probably swallow up what surplus the country has available, shuts us out from the market we have confidently banked on for the negotiation of our legitimate securities, makes it necessary for us to rely on ourselves for our own funds, and draws gold from the midst of us in a ceaseless current.

Russia also has inaugurated a new system under the guidance of VISHNEGRADSKI, her minister of finance. He is possessed of a passion to raise the value of the Russian ruble, and has been seeking gold in all quarters for this purpose. He is said now to have accumulated enough to pay off in full the Dutch loans of 1790 and 1850, which are due at this time from that country; but his general plans demand for their success a coin reserve of limitless proportions. This he has been getting in every way available, and there is no quarter of the world which has not been ransacked for the purpose. Until recently $65,000,000 of Russian gold has been in England, but the balance has been materially reduced of late. Should the demand for its return continue until it has all been withdrawn, the probable outcome is a gloomy one. With millions squandered beyond redemption in South America; with extraordinary demands from Spain, Portugal and Italy; with Russia insisting on the return of what is her own, the strain on English markets is tremendous. To save herself she takes great sums from us, and a period of disastrous monetary contraction would seem inevitable.

Meanwhile we have kept on in our wonted style, apparently unaffected by the outflow of gold. The quotations show no marked changes in prices, and money has continued easy and at comfortable rates. Pleasant prophets predict better things for the future, and are confident, now that we have gotten through to this point, there is no danger for the time to come. The real subject of interest is as to whether we shall have money enough to move the crops. Those who are inclined to look on the bright side say that we will, because Europe will have to buy our breadstuffs of us, whether she wants to or not, and the balance in such a market will of necessity be in our favor. This may be so, and the GLOBE of course hopes that it will. But the contemporary reports of what is going on in Europe do not seem to warrant speculation for the present.

THE MASSACHUSETTS IDEA.

The Massachusetts legislature has repealed the law requiring the use of tables, chairs, and some suggestion of food in the use of intoxicants, although the prohibition element opposed it, and threatened to bolt the Republican ticket in consequence. The statute was adopted a number of years ago, but was not enforced until the past year. Its enforcement was more to interest the Prohibitionists, and keep their active minds from pressing annoying measures upon the dominant party, than for any reformatory end. A singular fact is brought out in this connection. The investigation by the legislative committee shows that the consumption of liquor was larger in Boston, and the arrests fewer, the past year under the enforcement of this law than they had been previously. Still, the liquor interests are credited with securing the repeal of the law, and the opponents of the traffic oppose it. The figures of the enlarged traffic are not impeached. Observation and experience show that men will drink more when comfortably seated than when rushed at a sloppy counter, especially when crackers or other eatables are used between drinks. The use of free lunches is to induce larger absorption of the liquids. Then why should the temperance element wish to continue a process that promoted drinking? Perhaps they concluded that the reduction in open inebriety that was shown in the arrests was some gain, but more likely they opposed the repeal because it was favored by the liquor dealers. Reformers frequently have that sort of basis for their impulses. No explanation is given of the dislike of the dealers to the law, unless that it involved more expense for furniture and attendance. Some three thousand young men who served as waiters are to be in need of other occupation in consequence. But there are new lands open to settlement out in Dakota and other sections, and it will be the making of these young fellows to go out there and grow up with the country. Possibly the most weighty element in this revival of the bar in Massachusetts is its relation to the free lunch. That is the reliance of an exceedingly temperate class.

DEGENERATE SENTIMENT.

At one of the recent gatherings of religious experts in the East to doctor up ailments in the creeds, the clerical manager urgently importuned all the ladies to bring home-made cakes, for the refreshment, ostensibly, of the assisting clergymen and delegates in their fields of labor. Some of the grossly secular outsiders find vent for their depravity in the odious insinuation that the lives of the visitors would be doubly endangered. Attempts to consume the productions could not be graciously averted, and this would peril their stomachs. Then, in the heat of debate over dogmas and definitions of the unknowable, these culinary products might become flying arguments, inducing fractured heads. The fact that such imputations appear in the East without protest shows the low state of domestic and theological sentiment that prevails there.

AN INCREDULOUS scoffer invokes for himself a hot place in Lieut. TOTTEN'S scheme by his levity. He allows the new interpreter's suggestion that "we are upon the threshold of a gigantic crisis," to bring up the incident in the career of ARTEMUS WARD. On one of his tours by rail, in a dubious period of the war, he overheard passengers talking about a great crisis, when he jumped upon a seat, and in his most impressive and sonorous tones called out: "If any passenger in this car has a crisis concealed about his person, let him produce it at once." No passenger had one, and it is possible TOTTEN has none.

IT is stated of a man in New Hampshire, who lately celebrated his 100th anniversary, that "he read the Weekly Patriot by candle-light and voted the Democratic ticket without a scratch since MADISON'S time." He also drank "considerable cider and some whisky." The Patriot has been next to the Bible for that class of Democrats for eighty years or so, and it is claimed that the regimen of this old Democrat accounts for a great deal of the longevity in that state.

AN ARTICLE going the patent route of the press has the pictures and sketches of a batch of alleged California widows, each worth several millions. The latter statement throws a halo around visages that otherwise would have no attraction. It is probably a scheme of the railroads to secure a big passenger business to California this season.

GOV. HILL has recently filed the statement that he has affixed his signature for the last time to a legislative act. This is properly taken that he will not be a candidate for governor again. This is better politics and sense than some have credited him with.

THERE is a suggestion of reciprocity in the respective claims of Manitoba and North Dakota papers that disgusted immigrants on either side are pushing their way back, never to cross the line again. Dakota has lost nothing, quite certainly.

A CLASS of people who have political superstitions find some significance in the alleged fact that the HARRISON train never varied a minute from its time table at any important point on the route. The wreck will come in 1892.

IT IS, perhaps, ungracious to note that Mr. BLAINE'S illness dates from the hearing of the music of his son-in-law. Others, however, were not affected.

AN EASTERN paper asserts that CLARA BELLE'S maiden name is FRANKLIN FILE. It is doubtful if she remembers it.

TEXAS claims that she has never had a speaker of congress. The state is so accustomed to doing without that it can keep on easily.

EVEN TALMAGE does not insist on stopping at ADAM when looking up early things.

NO SUNDAY base ball is now allowed in Cincinnati. But it is not far "over the Rhine."

VIEWS OF STATE EDITORS.

The St. Paul GLOBE, in its Sunday issue, and in a long and able editorial, declares that "the great issue" of 1892 will be that of opposition to unequal taxation, the abolition of the Republican war tariff. The GLOBE is right. This is the great and only momentous issue. Let all others stand aside for the nonce.—St. Cloud Times.

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This is an indorsement of the so-called sub-treasury system that has gained no foothold in Minnesota. As a whole the platform, while containing some good points, is chiefly an embodiment of Mr. Donnelly's impractical vagaries.—Mankato Review.

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Ignatius Donnelly is already talked of as its first candidate for president. A more suitable man could not be found. As a piece of crazy patchwork his political record would fit every one of its many and varied planks as that of no other man in the country.—Benson Times.

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The Harrison papers, the Minneapolis Tribune among the rest, are getting very solicitous over the health of Secretary Blaine. They say that he is quite sick; that he has symptoms of Bright's disease, intimating that he is near death's door, and that he should retire to private life. The wish with them is father to the thought.—Glencoe Register.

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The Harrison papers seem to forget that they are the ones who started this discussion in regard to Mr. Blaine. They are very anxious to cry quits, and seem to be very much surprised at the opposition they have succeeded in awakening. In order to secure a lull in hostilities the Harrison papers now argue that there should be no discussion as to the relative merits or demerits of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison. Unfortunately they have found themselves in the mire, and would be very glad to get out of it now.—Northfield News.

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If the people want to circumvent the politicians nicely, they will pass an iron-clad resolution in the next Republican state convention recommending a caudidate for United States senator, and pledging every Republican elected to the legislature to his support.—Sherburne Star.

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The Pioneer Press says that, while Mr. Merriam may have amused his imagination with passing dreams of succeeding C. K. Davis, it is hardly credible that he has entertained any serious purpose to be a candidate for the United States senatorship. The Preis gives itself away in its first admission. A man seldom has pleasant dreams but what he really likes is to see them realized. It is ten to one with the Review that Mr. Merriam not only dreams of such an agreeable streak of political fortune by night, but that he dreams and plots for it by day as well.—New Ulm Review.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Boston Globe.

It is hardly worth while paying much attention to what Ignatius Donnelly says in connection with the new party. Mr. Donnelly is a gentleman who has been waiting for politics to develop for him a place for now these twenty years. It never does afford it in his case, and it probably never will. He is eager to engage in new movements, but, unfortunately, his shadow appearing in them is almost a sure omen of their defeat. Ignatius Donnelly was originally a rather brilliant orator in congress. He got into collision with the celebrated Washburn family of this region, and it was too much for him, though he went down in the most startling cloud of vituperation which congress had seen since Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine crossed swords in this way. Later, Mr. Donnelly has been more successful in the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy than he has in public life, but not very successful in either capacity.

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Kansas appears to be the mother of the People's party, the fatherhood being a matter of doubt. It probably lies between Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Ignatius Donnelly.—Philadelphia Record.

The Jews of Russia.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Is it not about time that the civilized world should protest against the brutal, inhuman and un-Christian conduct of tht Russian government as shown in its treatment of the Jewish people of that country?

Many years ago it was customary for all countries to protest against the wrongs of human slavery in America, but the cruelty and wrong inflicted upon the slaves was no more unjust and brutal than the treatment awarded the Jews by a government professedly Christian. The only crime committed by these people is the entertaining of religious views at variance with the established church. They are a peacable, law-abiding people, and should not be molested on account of their religious convictions and practices.

R. W. JOHNSON.

Election by Popular (?) Vote.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—The members of the senate were duly sworn in this afternoon by Secretary of State McGuinness. In the house the members were also sworn in by Secretary McGuinness. The Republicans, who have a large majority, will elect their candidates as follows: Governor, Herbert W. Ladd, of Providence; lieutenant governor, Henry A. Stearns, of Lincoln; secretary of state, George H. Utter, of Westerly; attorney general, Robert W. Burbank, of Providence; general treasurer, Samuel Clark, of Westerly.

Miner's Officers Censured.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—The river miners of the Pittsburg district met today, and, after censuring their local officers, formally withdrew from the United Mine Workers' Association of the Federation of Labor. In taking this action, the resolution stated they would rather have struck for eight hours and lost on May 1 than be parties to the back-down of the Federation of Labor on that issue. This district will at once enter into the Knights of Labor.

Longstreet Failing.

ATHENS, Ga., May 26.—Gen. James B. Longstreet is in very feeble health. He has been so ill for the past few weeks that he has given up work on his history of the Confederate war. The book is nearly finished, and will contain much that no history of the war has yet published.

A Revengeful Wench.

CAIRO, Ill., May 26.—Last night Fannie Meyers stabbed Nettie Clay to death because the latter had appeared as a witness against the former in a trial for disorderly conduct. Fanny Meyers was arrested to-day. Both parties are colored.

SAD REMINDERS.

[Written for the Globe.]

An old, worn trunk, opened wide,
Revealing the contents laid inside.
A bridal robe, white as snow,
Worn in the happy long ago.
One baby shoe, wee and small,
Part of a darling's burial pall.
A widow's cap, sad and drear;
And on a 'kerchief lying near
A paper, with three locks of hair;
Two cut by the mother; one so fair,
'Tis a child's surely. The other dark
Is father's; see 'bove the hair a mark,
"Husband." And this pure white strand
Was cut by a stranger's kindly hand.
The story's told. The lid we close.
And place on the cover one pure white rose.

—Donna.

Stillwater, Minn., May 26, 1891.

BY THE WAY.

County Assessor Harroun and a staff of experts are busily engaged in fixing up the personal property assessments for the year. The assessor estimates that the assessment on personal property will amount to sixteen and a half millions, or half a million less than that of last year. The total assessment last year was one and a half millions below that of the preceding year.

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The Bell charter, among other novelties, requires that aldermen and assemblymen, when voting, shall do so audibly. The aldermen, at the meeting yesterday afternoon, quietly ignored this requirement and allowed the city clerk to push through the roll call without either "aye" or "nay" being heard. Of course, upon the mere question of referring documents to committees the mere fact that no objections were raised ought to be sufficient. If the Bell charter were to be observed to the letter, public business would be considerably retarded.

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City Attorney Lawler has had no sinecure since he received his present appointment. The fact that a new city charter was put into operation augmented the difficulties he had to cope with, and, as he remarked yesterday, "I have had no time to attend to anything outside the work of my department."

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The success of the Ludwig testimonial benefit was largely due to the indefatigable work of City Clerk Tom Prendergast. The genial "Tom" is a close personal friend of the world-famed baritone, and entered heart and soul into the benefit which was tendered him.

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F. S. Fee, of the Northern Pacific road, is very confident of the future of the Alaskan territory as a resort for tourists. Americans, he claims, in future will cease crossing the ocean, and "by and by the steamships will have to go out of the business, so far as the transportation of Americans to Europe is concerned."

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An alderman remarked yesterday: "A great deal is being said about teaching German in the public schools. I am opposed to it, and I'll tell you why—it costs this city $34,000 a year."

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The Duluth papers report that Manager Watkins, of the St. Paul base ball club, has been visiting the Zenith city.

Manager Watkins replies that he has not been in Duluth since 1879.

Some one must be stretching a point or two here. Can it be the newspapers? They certainly have no reason to say that Mr. Watkins was in Duluth if he was not. There is nothing to be gained thereby. Future developments will disclose who is correct.

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The assembly is so small numerically that the members inadvertently address the chair in a conversational tone and without rising. President Murray, however, is a stickler for the enforcement of rules, and he persists in rapping each assemblyman to order who departs from a strict compliance therewith. This fact created considerable merriment at the session held last evening.

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"Do you see that man?" asked a prominent business man, in one of the larger retail stores, of a customer last evening. As he spoke he pointed to a gruff, bustling, middle-aged man who was making himself somewhat odious by his obstreperous and brusque conduct. "Do you know," continued the business man, "he is the meekest fellow imaginable at home. There the better half does 'bossing,' and it seems as though he takes particular delight in getting sweet revenge on other people when away from his wife. I once knew a man," he pursued, after giving some brief instructions to a clerk, "who was the direst opposite. At home he played the tyrant, but in business and other walks he suffered all sorts of indignities with an humble grace." Such are certain types of men.

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"I don't believe it's a safe thing for a man to read nothing but Republican literature, even though he is a stalwart Republican," said Warren J. Ives, of Hutchinson, yesterday. "I am a Republican, and I take the GLOBE, and I think it's a good thing for Republicans to read it. Again, I believe it is bad for a Democrat to read nothing else. It's this system of reading no political literature save that of one's own party belief that makes cranks of naturally fair-minded politicians."

AN ATTORNEY CAUGHT.

There was a picnic in Judge Brill's court yesterday afternoon. The case on trial was Steeg against The City Railway Company; the witness on the stand, Mary Mitchell, and the attorney interrogating, Harry Horn. It was on cross-examination, and Harry was plying the witness with all sorts of questions, some of which Mary thought were what the lawyers would term irrelevant and immaterial. On the direct examination Mary had shown a disposition to be irritable, and when the cross came she was in fighting trim. She had testified that she had been on the car which brought about the accident to the plaintiff, and that she was on her way down town at the time.

"Where were you going, ma'am?" inquired Harry in his own blunt, suave way.

"Is that any of your business?" cried Mary, with a strong emphasis on the word "your."

"Well, ma'am, do you object telling me?" said Harry, somewhat nettled.

"Are you my father confessor?" thundered Mary.

Harry admitted that he was not, while blushing under the warmth of Mary's rising choler.

"Now, wasn't you going down town to have a good time?" piped Harry.

"What do you mane, sir?" shouted Mary, visibly indignant.

"Now, ma'am, were you not going down town to have a good time?" responded Harry.

"Well, I was, if that will please you," admitted Mary, with a sly wink.

"With whom?" put in Harry, feeling that he had Mary cornered.

"May be with yourself," chirped Mary in great glee.

At this moment the proceedings were interrupted by the strains of a hand organ on the street pealing forth that classic gem, "Annie Laurie," while Mr. Horn retired into the corridor to get a breath of fresh air.

Mary was monarch of all she surveyed and retired covered with glory.

FOYER FANCIES.

A telegram received yesterday morning from Theodore Thomas, from Indianapolis, states that Beethoven's Fifth symphony, which was requested by so many musical people in Minneapolis, will be played by the orchestra at Minneapolis on the evening of Saturday, June 6. Also that Mr. Joseffy will play a Liszt concerto in St. Paul Thursday night, a Beethoven concerto Friday and a Chopin concerto Saturday night in Minneapolis. These, with the other numbers already known to be decided on, will make three exceedingly strong programmes. On the first night in Minneapolis Schubert's unfinished symphony will be a leading feature. Information already received from Cincinnati, where Thomas played last week, indicates that Miss Fleming is having very flattering receptions, and that the houses are crowded every night. The opening sale yesterday morning, in both St. Paul and Minneapolis, was very large, and those who desire the choice of the best seats should lose no time, for these three great programmes will fill the seating capacity of the largest auditoriums everywhere.

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The Wilbur Opera company have added another laurel to their wreath of comic opera successes in their latest production, "Princess Toto." The matinee was large yesterday and the house jammed again last night. The house will not be big enough to hold half of the people the balance of the week, who have now become curious and desire to see this latest and greatest production of Gilbert & Clay's comic opera. Matinee performances will be given Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

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To-morrow night Thearle's spectacular "Uncle Tom's Cabin" opens at the Grand for four nights and Saturday matinee, concluding Sunday night. This company includes the Hyer sisters as dual Topsies, and the famous Nashville students, with the usual number of hounds and jubilee singers.

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Next Monday the Grand will present for the closing week of the regular season Miss Ida Van Cortland, who will be seen during the week in "Forget-Me-Not," "Lucretia Borgia," "The Lady of Lyons" and "A Wife's Peril." This will conclude the regular season of '90 and '91, and Monday, June 8, Jacob Litt's stock company will give its initial performance.

CHATS IN CORRIDORS.

Warren J. Ives, of Hutchinson, is stopping at the Merchants'. Mr. Ives is the ex-dairy commissioner who made himself famous by his aggressive treatment of violators of the dairy and food laws of the state.

"I see that the supreme court of the United States has finally settled the original package question," said he to a GLOBE reporter. "I always maintained that a state has the right to make its own health regulations. It has no right to interfere with interstate commerce, however. Original packages may be imported into a state, but the state authorities may prohibit their sale. So the supreme court says, and that was precisely my attitude when I was dairy and food commissioner. I prevented, by persistent action, the importation of oleomargarine, despite the claim that I couldn't interfere with trafficking in original packages.

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Mr. Ives says he is now a Knight of Rest, as it were, and is determined to take all the comfort his anatomy can absorb, and his physique is of that rotund immenseness which would supgest a vast absorption to the average mind. Asked if he is still in politics, he replied cheerfully:

"Yes, I presume I will always be—but not for myself, however. I am in politics now solely in the interests of my friends."

In this Mr. Ives is an anomaly. It is refreshing, indeed, to meet a man that has profited in any degree by public patronage who is willing to help others after he is done himself.

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Ex-Congressman "Dar" Hall, who is stopping at the Merchants', related this incident:

"I took a lively interest in Maj. Strait's canvass for a re-election in the Third congressional district," he said. "I went out campaigning with him through the district. We went up into Chippewa county, where there is a large settlement of Scandinavians. We appreciate the importance of getting a solid Scandinavian vote, and we early paid our respects to Ole Johnson, the acknowledged leader. Ole was delighted. He asked us to partake of his hospitality, and straightway brought out some home-brewed ale.

"'Av dank ha was gude,' he said, and I quaffed off the potion—but, Great Scott! it was the most noxious stuff I ever tasted. Maj. Strait made a heroic effort to do the same. He choked, and he gagged, and he spit, and made wry faces, but the best he could do was to drink about half the liquor. I had noticed the major's predicament, and relished the fun. After we had got through with our mission I told Ole that I thought his ale was the best I had ever tasted, and asked him to bring out some more. Maj. Strait was appalled. He tread on my toes, and hawked and hemmed, but I wouldn't tumble to his hints. Ole brought out the beverage, and the major broke down completely. He tried his best to drink, but the dose was too awful, and I punished myself meanwhile by swallowing the whole glass. The major never forgave me."

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Tom Bowen, of Duluth, was in the city yesterday conferring with Collector Johnson, of the internal revenue department.

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It is said that ex-Congressman D. S. Hall won the fame which culminated in his election, first to the legislature and then to congress, purely by accident. He was a Maj. Strait delegate to the Red Wing convention that nominated the latter for congress. S. P. Jennison, of Red Wing, espoused the candidacy of a rival, and the struggle was of the heated sort. Jennison attacked the Hall delegation from the floor of the convention. He declared that their election had been irregular, and offered a resolution denying them admission. When he had finished Hall made reply. It was a frontier, unpedantic effort, more vigorous than euphonious or rhetorical. In the midst of the speech Jennison sprang to his feet and began an acrid retort. Hall turned fiercely toward him, and extending his hand with emphasis he yelled:

"Sit down, d—— you! I let you talk, and now it is my turn. Don't you interrupt me!"

The convention applauded and cheered, and "Dar" Hall was immortalized.

PLATFORM RATIFICATION.

Kansas Alliances Will Vote on the Cincinnati Work.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 26.—The Farmers' Alliance of Kansas is making preparations for a grand ratification of the Cincinnati conference work. It is not to be in the old-time way, of a grand-mass meeting with brass bands, orators, and a torchlight procession; but at the regular meeting of 3,000 sub-alliances of the state this week and next, the work of the Cincinnati conference will be discussed and the various planks of the platform will be separately considered; a vote will then be taken on the platform as a whole and the report will be forwarded to headquarters and to reform papers. The object of this form of ratification is to show the other states the loyalty of Kansas to the third party movement. The sub-alliances are charged to be very deliberate in their action and to give every proposition a thorough examination and discussion, and not to take the vote until the whole work has been thoroughly canvassed.

LA GRIPPE GERMS.

The Disturbers Found and Photographed by Experimenters.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 26.—A series of interesting experiments has been conducted in the University of Illinois at this place, on the bacillus of la grippe. The results have been very satisfactory. The elements to work on were obtained from the saliva of twenty-two persons sick with the disease, and in each case the bacillus was distinctly discernible under the microscope. It was found that by cultivation in a diluted beef tea the germ grew and flourished, and in all particulars corresponded with that taken from individual cases in human beings. The bacillus has been photographed, and the university has several of these in which uniformly appears the germ like little beads on a fine string.

GOOD HORSE SENSE.

Michigan's Governor Vetoes a Wasteful Appropriation.

LANSING, Mich., May 26.—The governor has sent to the house his veto of the G. A. R. bill, which appropriated $30,000 for the entertainment of the G. A. R. at Detroit next August. His objections are based on policy and justice to taxpayers. He says: "It is proposed to take money earned by the hard hand of labor and saved by the patient economy of wives and mothers and use it for social entertainment and general good times. A political convention or the Presbyterian general assembly would be just as much entitled to state aid." It is thought the bill will be passed over the governor's veto.

Harrison's Denial to Thayer.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—Gov. Thayer to-day received a letter from President Harrison in relation to the alleged interview concerning the Thayer-Boyd controversy. The president says simply that it is unnecessary to make an explanation, as he could and would not have indulged in a discussion of the gubernatorial muddle while a guest of the people of Nebraska.

To Prevent Smuggling.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Special Agent Scanlan, of the treasury department, has made recommendations to Washington for a more thorough customs service from Duluth to the Pacific coast. His idea is that a strong patrol of mounted men such as the Canadian government supports is what is needed to prevent the vast amount of smuggling being carried on.

Egan Must Pay.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—When Bishop Bonacum, of this city, denied Hon. Patrick Egan, the Irish agitator, the privilege of a communicant in St. Theresa's cathedral, Egan refused to pay a $500 subscription he had made to the building fund. The bishop sued Mr. Egan for the amount, and Judge Tibbetts decided that Egan must pay the subscription.

CALL IS ELECTED.

In Joint Session He Wins the Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 26.—This morning's session of the legislature was rather a dull one in the house. Only a few of the anti-Callites were in the house when the session was called to order. Everything moved along quietly until the hour arrived for convening the senate. No quorum was present, seventeen senators failing to answer to the roll call. They had been seen leaving the city just before the hour for meeting this morning, and inquiry at the livery stables, where they had secured teams, developed the fact that they had boasted that they were leaving the city in order to break the quorum in the senate, and thereby defeat the election of Wilkinson Call in joint session to-day for United States senator. The rest of the senate at once issued orders to the sergeant-at-arms to institute a thorough search for the fleeing senators, and when found to arrest them and bring them forthwith to the senate chamber. "Do this," said President Brown, "in a quiet way if they offer no resistance, but, if needs be (should you be forcibly resisted), use force to accomplish this, precisely the same as would any other authorized officer of the law." At noon the Call senators appeared in the hall of representatives and President Brown called the joint session to order. The anti-Call men in the house refused to answer their names at roll call, but fifty-four members responded to their names. A vote was taken on United States senator, and Call had fifty-one votes. President Brown declared him elected.

MEXICO AND CHILI.

A Rumor That the Former Favors the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A private letter received in this city to-day from the City of Mexico, written May 19 by a business man who has ample facilities for getting correct information, says there is much reason to believe that the Mexican authorities are quietly giving aid to the Chilian insurgents. The Esmeralda had been able to get all the coal she wanted, and private advices from Mazatlan reported that war materials brought from San Francisco had been transferred there early this month to ships belonging to the Chilian insurgents. The same letter mentions rumors of a secret treaty between Mexico and San Salvador against Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 26.—The Diario del Hogar publishes a letter from Acapulco which says that the Chilian insurgent steamer Esmeralda on entering that port saluted the Mexican flag and that the Mexican government in return saluted the Esmeralda's flag, thus making it an open question whether this was a recognition by Mexico of the Chilian insurgents. The captain of the Esmeralda, in an interview at Acapulco a few days ago, said that it was not his intention to take coal by force, or he would have done so before. He also said he was not in a hurry to leave the port, but was waiting for further instructions. One of the other officers of the Esmeralda, in a conversation held in a coffee house, said: "We have some coal, and will soon have more. The captain has a reason for waiting, or he could and would have gone ere this. The captain received a number of long telegrams some days ago."

BARDSLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Pattison's Appointment Ignored by City Commissoners.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The city commissioners met this morning, and, ignoring the appointment of Gov. Pattison of a successor to City Treasurer Bardsley, proceeded to elect Richard C. Oelers, business manager of the Record, to fill the office. Messrs. Bartley and Stulb, the Republican members of the commission, voted for Mr. Oellers and Mr. Sensendorff, the Democratic member, cast his ballot for Mr. Wright, the governor's appointee. It is understood that to avoid further legal complications, the city council, which body claims to have the right to elect a treasurer, will at its meeting on Thursday next vote for Mr. Oellers. The question as to who has the power to fill the office of city treasurer has given rise to much controversy and will undoubtedly be left to the courts to decide. More than a week ago City Comptroller Thompson made a demand upon Bardsley for the collateral securities which the city treasurer is said to hold for some of the