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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—For Wisconsin: Showers; stationary temperature; easterly winds. For Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota: Showers; cooler; northerly winds. For Iowa: Fair: stationary temperature; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul.....	29.64	70	Ft. Custer...	29.82	50
Duluth	30.00	40	Helena	29.88	50
La Crosse...	29.76	72	Ft. Sully....	29.54	58
Huron	29.62	64	Minnedosa.	.....	....
Moorhead...	29.70	48	Calgary......	29.80	52
St. Vincent..	......	....	Q'Appelle...	29.92	66
Bismarck....	29.70	46	Med'e Hat..	29.86	62
Ft. Buford..	29.90	50	Winnipeg. .	29.98	56

Local Forecast—For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Rain; cooler.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Sir John Macdonald is still alive.

Eva McDonald marries Frank Valesh.

Minnesota Odd Fellows meet at Winona.

The jury fails to agree in the Porter-Sabin suit.

Schweinfurth is warned to leave Kansas City.

Ingalls is to write editorials for New York Truth.

Fort Abraham Lincoln.N. D., is to be abandoned.

A freshet does heavy damage to railways at Deadwood.

The Prince of Wales testifies in the baccarat scandal.

Two Minneapolis laborers are buried alive for two hours

A great electrical storm passes over several Western states.

The Mayflower sinks off Duluth and her captain is lost.

Tristan beats Tenny and the record in the Morris Park races.

The prison and wheat steal committees continue their work.

A cyclone does considerable damage at and around Watertown, S. D.

The University of South Dakota will have no commencement this year.

Ald. Flandrau resigns and J. G. Elmquist is appointed to the vacant chair.

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

A FEW SPECIMENS.

The object of the increased tariff rates is to foster and develop home industries. That is the only excuse ever offered for them. When it is insisted that the favoritism to certain lines of manufacture is at the expense of other classes to some extent, it is alleged that the rebate on raw materials when put into manufactures and started to a foreign market relieves the main difficulty. A number of recent instances are reported that illustrate the practical value of these claims. One of these is that of the Buffalo manufacturer of patent dinner pails. They are in the tin department. Mr. EHLE, the head of the manufacture, was recently interviewed by the Buffalo Courier in regard to the report that his works were to be removed to Canada. This was found to be the fact, and the explanation was that the increased cost of tin under the McKINLEY act made it impossible for him to manufacture his wares for foreign markets. Even for the American market there was more profit in carrying on the manufacture in Canada. There was no prospect of obtaining any supply of American tin. Across the river from Buffalo the foreign tin sells at $3.62 a box, and on this side $6. This is the statement of Mr. EHLE:

"We can manufacture these pails in Canada and import them into this country with the duty of 50 per cent on the manufactured product, and still save 15 per cent over the cost of manufacturing them here. Why, the duty on the waste we make here would pay our rent three times over."

"But haven't you forgotten the rebate of 99 per cent of the duties paid on all goods you export?"

"Oh, no, we haven't forgotten that. But our orders from abroad are smaller than our home orders, and when we figure on the labor and expense of collecting the rebate we find it does not pay to try for it."

"Are any other concerns moving into Canada for manufacturing purposes?"

"I understand that a number of American canners are about to go over, but they hope that the 2.2 cents duty will be taken off within a year."

This man is not a politician, but a business man, only interested in the success of his industry. Another industry of a similar character is the Weeden company, of New Bedford, Mass. It is one of the greatest producers of toys in the world. In their manufactures a great deal of tin is used. Heretofore they have been able to compete successfully in the markets of the world with the German and French dealers. The increased cost of tin and raw materials under the new tariff threatens to deprive them of their foreign trade. The abatement on the material when the manufactures are sent abroad is of no service to them.

An illustration in a different line is afforded by the American Screw company, of Providence, R. I. This is an old corporation, having been in existence over a half-century. It has pretty nearly control of the screw business in this country, and has had a large trade abroad. The tariff policy that adds to the cost of so much of its raw material has forced the company to abandon the foreign markets and establish manufactories abroad. It has in construction branch factories at Leeds, Eng., and Hamilton, Can., and will go also to Germany. The president of the company, in a statement in a Providence paper, says:

All the goods that we make in Canada and shall make in England and Germany could just as well be made in Rhode Island, were it not for the fiscal policy of this government. Employment could be given to thousands of workmen here in the manufacture of goods for the foreign market. if it were not hampered by a high tariff. We make better goods and could make them cheaper here than anywhere else in the world, in spite of the higher wages we have to pay, because our system of work is so much ahead of the European system. The American workman gets higher wages than his English brother, but he does more work in proportion.

We shall introduce the American system of work into our Leeds factory, with Americans

for the heads of the various departments, but with English factory hands. The factory building covers about an acre and a half of land.

The rebate is of no use in this case also, because of the red tape and complications. About the only important industry that it greatly benefits is the Standard Oil company. That, however, may be regarded as an industry that has passed the infantile stage, and is quite self-supporting, as are the great meat-canning houses at Chicago, and those of fish on the Pacific coast, who come in for benefits. The only features of the McKinley system that are pointed to as affording any relief to the people are those that belong to free trade, and not to protection. Its tendencies are to shut out American manufactures from foreign markets, and obstruct access to them by the farmers.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The government has $28,000,000 on deposit in the national banks of the country, through which it permeates the channels of general trade. Twenty-six million dollars are needed during the present month to meet the pension payments falling due in June. For this purpose there is lying in the treasury $16,000,000, and Secretary Foster expresses the hope that he can meet the rest without withdrawing the balance left with the banks. If he can, well and good. If he cannot, it means $10,000.000 taken from the present available discount fund of the nation. Meanwhile, the shipment of gold to Europe continues. As already reported, $6,000,000 went week before last. Last week the amount was $4,600,000. This does not mean that the English demand has diminished, but that the salable American securities held abroad, which have been so freely offered the past six months, are becoming exhausted. The possession of these has saved Europe from the most tremendous financial convulsion. American stocks and bonds have been readily convertible into money, and the fund they supplied has maintained public confidence in the English markets, and enabled the banks to tide over to this point the most serious of situations. It is believed that these are no longer available, but that the stringency there is not yet ended. If this is true, there is no likelihood of extensive purchases of American commodities and securities abroad in the immediate future, and therefore no likelihood of a return to us for some time of the $50,000,000 of gold which we have lost in the last five months. The promise of a large crop in the West and the South is good. Early prices will rule high, and there will come probably ahead of the usual time a very strong demand for money with which to move the products of these two sections. The money markets of the East have not been close during the past week, but they have been nervous in view of this prospect. People do not see where the needed funds are coming from. For the past few years, when the street has become congested in this way, the government has relieved the distress by bond purchases, or by anticipating interest payments. This is no longer possible, because Republican extravagance has stripped the national treasury of its surplus. It cannot buy bonds. It is much more likely to have bonds to sell.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

It is hardly the function of a government to interfere in the country's money markets, but the machinery we employ for the transaction of the government's business makes this necessary at times. The revenues received from import duties are not deposited in banks where our merchants can use them, but are accumulated in the national sub-treasuries. When large sums are removed in this way from circulation, artificial means like bond purchases are needed to get them out and ease the wheels of trade. The business community has gotten to rely on this of late. Fifty-one million dollars of 4½ per cent bonds mature in September, and under ordinary conditions the government would have means for their redemption. This was confidently counted on until a few weeks ago, and was expected to provide the fund needed for the moving of the crops. A month ago Secretary Foster suggested the refunding of the 4½ per cents at a lower rate, instead of their purchase. Now it is announced that, with the unanimous approbation of the cabinet, they will not be refunded, but paid off. It is not apparent where the money will come from for the purpose, but this step is declared to be demanded as a political, if not a fiscal measure. In a public interview Secretary Foster has stated that, if it should prove desirable, he considered himself at liberty to use the $100,000,000 of reserve set apart as the basis of the nation's paper currency to meet the government's expenses. Perhaps it is from this source that he expects to draw the money needed for the redemption of the 4½ per cent bonds. The paper currency in circulation amounts to about $350,000,000, and its maintenance at par has been achieved partly by confidence in the government's solvency, but largely by the existence of this $100,000,000 reserve, which has been held in trust to meet any possible demand for its redemption. The dissipation of this fund would weaken beyond all calculation the general sense of business security, and yet it seems to be seriously contemplated. Republican prodigality appears to have driven the officers of the treasury to one of two alternatives. The first is to postpone the payment of the $51,000,000 of bonds which has been counted on for September, and in this way to run the risk of inducing a panic through tight money at a time of the year when an easy market is most essential; and the other is to infringe on the gold reserve to avoid this, and thus run the risk of inducing a panic through the loss of popular confidence in the government's ability to meet its pledges. Here is the devil on one side add the deep sea on the other. Noble are the achievements of the billion-dollar congress.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY

Here are some figures which give important information. The Democracy surrendered control of the national exchequer on the 4th day of March, 1889. The semi-annual statement of the government's resources and liabilities issued on the 1st of the following July showed a cash balance in the treasury of $149,535,178. On the first Monday in December, 1889, the Fifty-first congress convened, with a Republican majority in both branches. At the end of the first five months of the fiscal year for which it made appropriations, the cash balance in the treasury had shrunk to $39,827,875, and at the end of the first six months to $38,428,805. At the two sessions of the Fifty-first congress expenditures aggregating the enormous sum of a billion dollars were authorized — an amount never before dreamed of in the financial history of the country. The estimated income with which those magnificent demands are to be met falls short of the figure required by nearly a hundred million dollars. In the midst of the profoundest peace, thirty years after the close of the civil war, while general business prosperity is complete and satisfactory, as the result of two years of Republican misrule we are confronted with a condition in which it may be necessary for the government once more to offer its bonds for sale in order that it may be able to meet its current expenses. Thus the party of Blaine and Harrison engrafts on our governmental system a new dogma imported from Great Britain, which is that a national debt is a national blessing.

A DUBIOUS REFORM.

Should the governor not veto the bill, Pennsylvania will add one more to the number of states that has accepted some form of the Australian ballot reform. If it is killed by the governor, it will be for the reason that it is so vicious in some of its provisions as not to be worth the expense and trouble of putting it into operation. The Republican majority that enacted it was inspired by Boss Quay, and defeated the attempts of the Democrats to secure the secrecy that is the essential feature of the Australian system. It allows the voter to take another voter with him into the booth, upon his mere intimation to the judge that he has some unnamed disability to prepare his ballot. He is not to be interrogated or sworn as to what constitutes the incapacity. This is an easy phrase to repeat, and it will admit to the booth the man who has control of the voter. If he is a briber, it affords him secrecy and protection for his work. The employer who wishes to control the votes of his men has the way opened to him in this method, as the dependent or mercenary voter will not dare to refuse admission to the designated party. Still, the act may be better than none, and almost anything will be an improvement on the practices in that state. The governor is a Democrat, and an ardent friend of reform in election methods, and will be likely to accept the bill rather than please its framers by a veto, which would subject him to false but plausible imputations of insincerity in his professions.

A GOOD CRUSADE.

The antiquated rotten borough system in Connecticut has become such an absurdity, as population has centered in the towns, that a crusade is being inaugurated for its overthrow. It was not specially objectionable a century or two ago, when there were no towns of large population, but it is a gross outrage now. All the towns, except perhaps some of the very small ones, have a uniform representation of two members each. The five largest towns have a population of 246,706, with ten members of the legislature, while five others with 3,195 population have also ten representatives. New Haven, with 86,045 people, has no more lawmakers than Union, with 471 population. This is not representation of people, but local corporations. That this is a burlesque on popular government is evident, and it is a wonder that it has not led to rebellion, as a less flagrant system of injustice did in Rhode Island. A campaign for majority rule has been inaugurated by the Democrats, and should never be relaxed until the relics of the colonial eras give place to modern ideas. It will be apt to take time to effect this, as the Republicans have pretty nearly a sure thing in the legislature now, regardless of the popular vote, and will not even allow a Democrat to be governor after he has a majority of the vote as returned at the elections.

AN EXAMPLE ABROAD.

While the advocates of the graduated income tax are looking about for evidence of its feasibility, they may find some material for use in the old countries. Prussia has adopted this method of reaching the prosperous classes and moderating the taxation of the common people. It has not been in operation sufficiently to develop its effects and worth, as it requires a series of years to determine how effectively it meets the end sought. But the machinery and general features of the system will afford data of interest. The classes reached most by it exhibit the same disfavor towards it as in this country, but the many and the socialists are enthusiastic over it. Should the German experts work out the system so that it can be made to operate smoothly and bear transplanting, a great service will be rendered in economic advancements.

There are so many annoyances in being a czar—a real one, not an imitation, like Tom Reed—that one can hardly regret not being such. It is much pleasanter and safer being a president, and any one can be a president if he gets there. The only regular czar took a run from St. Petersburg to Moscow recently, and the road resembled certain lines of railroad during the war. Soldiers were thick all the way, to obviate interference by the nihilists. There were no speeches, no banquets at the cross roads. The czar sees nihilists in his dreams. He would have more fun if he would resign and go fishing.

The publication that represents the People's church has a large bone to pick with Col. Ingersoll for not keeping his views on religious subjects dammed according to contract in his Shakespeare lecture in that church. His agent gave a bond of $500 that not an ooze of this sort should ooze. It is insisted that this condition was not religiously, or even decently observed, and that the great heretic could promote his reputation as an exemplar of the courtesies of life by financial recompense for the violated contract.

Perhaps the story is told to get a dig at creeds that minify works. A preacher in Illinois converted a counterfeiter, and the latter became a preacher also. He did not, however, stop his other business, but persuaded the other preacher to become his partner in it. That style of dogma is about out of fashion.

One of the latest devices to facilitate commercial operations is to take the babies that mothers are encumbered with in shopping and give checks for them, as for umbrellas and shawls. Small boys are employed to nurse them. Losses are probably paid for, perhaps deducted from the bill.

The attempt to rob the grave of P. T. Barnum would pass as one of his advertising freaks were he alive, and it may be the work of his ghost, just to keep up the circulation.

A pugilist died the other day from the effects of a match in the East. Such occasional incidents are calculated to moderate the disfavor many exhibit for these contentions.

LOVE'S SILENCE.

Of all the words that bear their part
In all the deeds of day to day,
One word is chiefly in my heart,
One little word I must not say.

The hills of truth are straight and steep;
They have a smart in every stone.
And climbing them I needs must weep,
To think that love must die unknown.

Night follows day—day chases night,
And brings a lesson strange to teach,
That love is lifeless in the light
And silence is the fullest speech.

—Walter Herries Polloc

SHARPS AND FLATS.

When, in the course of the season's events, and in your pants appear the rents which hard days' work upon the bleachers does produce,

And at home you must explain (what to us is very plain) how your office chair, so nicely padded, does so rapidly reduce

That ample portion of your breeches to a state of worn-out stitches, a condition which none other but a fox can ever show,

And your language, once so skilled, now with base ball talk is filled, and you "slide it down to first" when you pass the meat to Joe;

When you aggravate the preacher, that good old guide and teacher, by referring to his sermons as "la las" which the devil cannot touch;

When your bills you "shoot to third," and your business is a "bird," and all your thoughts are on the game which interests you much,

And the failings of your wife, who's the comfort of your life, are always spoken of as "errors very rank;"

Do you think we are to blame, if, when we hear your name, who think of you as old Barnacle, the base ball crank?

—0—

Rev. Robert Christie, of the House of Hope church, writes the GLOBE as follows:

Had the assumption underlying your leader of this morning entitled "Infant Damnation" been as sound as the spirit of the article is fair, I would not have troubled you with a word on the subject. Yonr assumption is that because one of the framers of the Westminster confession held that some infants dying in infancy are lost, therefore the teaching of the confession contains the same doctrine. But apply this mode of reasoning to the Declaration of Independence and what would be the result? By reason of the relation that the writer of that document and a number of its signers bore the institution of human slavery, we would be compelled to believe that the words "All men are created free and equal, and have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were not intended to include the blacks then in America. If this process of reasoning be not legitimate when applied to that document, why should it be considered conclusive when applied to the confession? Prssident Patton has well said: "The language of the confession is plain and our interpretation must conform to the fundamental legal principle that requires us to find our materials for the construction of a document within the four corners of a document."

I need not remind you that my contention in the letter which gave rise to your article was that the confession does not teach the doctrine, and, therefore, Presbyterian ministers and officers do not subscribe to it in accepting that symbol of faith.

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One day last winter a street urchin of twelve or thereabouts was injured by a passing vehicle on the streets of St. Paul, picked up and carried to a hospital. It was found necessary to amputate one of his limbs, and he was delirious for days. Being a regular street "Arab," the nurses expected to hear some bad language from his lips during his delirium, but no; he talked incessantly, using no words which would offend the most sensitive ear. When he began to recover the loss of his limb was kept from him as long as possible, fearing the shock might increase his fever. One night, however, he insisted on being told just what shape he was in. The nurse told him as gently as possible. The boy did not speak for some time, then said:

"I would have been in a h— of a fix if they had cut off the other leg."

—0—

An amusing scene occurred the other day in one of the courts, and those who saw it have not yet done laughing over it. It appears that one of the old settlers of St. Paul, wearying of calling and dunning for a bill, brought suit to enforce its collection. When the day of trial came on, the old settler, who is as jolly an Irishman as ever wore shamrock, was a little late showing up, and the jury had been empaneled and sworn. He entered, sat behind the attorney and rapidly ran his eye over the jury. When he reached the last man he sprang to his feet, and, regardless of court etiquette and decorum, called out:

"Holy Moses! Judge, every mother's son on that jury owes me a bill. Dismiss the case quick or I'll turn up in that fellow's debt."

RANDALL ON WINONA.

"While the citizens of other Minnesota cities are extolling their particular virtues and enviable conditions, I think you newspaper boys ought to say something about beautiful Winona," said R. A. Randall, of that city, at the Clifton last evening. "This is the season when our city is perfectly charming. The principal thoroughfares are shaded by giant elms that extend their rich, verdant arms almost across the street, so that the tree on the one side meets the environments of those on the other, nearly completing a rich green canopy. Our streets are the delight and pride of our people. And we are thrifty and prosperous. Indeed, I doubt if there is another city in the entire state that is making the improvements the present season that we are. I notice very little building in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and scarcely any other improvements, in fact; but in Winona the new electric railway system will be completed and in operation the ensuing month, the new sewerage system will be finished before cold weather sets in, and there is no end to the number of buildings—residence and business—that are in course of erection. Besides all this, we have an appropriation of $20,000 for park purposes, and the project is to buy and habilitate a ninety-acre farm just across beautiful Lake Winona for a big park. We already have a number of pretty squares and parkways, but this new institution will eclipse everything we have. Winona has been afflicted by the fire element of late, but it will not effect any serious drawbacks. For illustration, the wagon works were destroyed, but the establishment will be rebuilt at once, and I can say the same for the sash, door and blind company. In the latter instance the citizens readily subscribed $10,000, and said more was forthcoming if needed."

FOYER GOSSIP.

As a work of art the new drop curtain at the Metropolitan is of itself well worthy of a visit to the theater. The curtain was first unfolded to public gaze last evening, and the large audience which filled the theater appeared immensely pleased. They evideneed their appreciation of the beautiful work disclosed by hearty applause. The scene presented was considerably heightened by calcium lights thrown upon the curtain. A more magnificent drop curtain is not to be found in any theater in this country, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the artistic abilities of W. F. Davies, of Chicago, and F. E. Powers, of St. Paul, who are responsible for the production. The curtain artistically corresponds with surrounding decorations. The top and sides are draped with a dark brown plush, otherwise lion's mane, looped back with cords, diplaying deep, rich folds of drapery, inlaid with lace hangings. The center is filled with a pretty picture of Scottish scenery—a picture which the spectator can never grow weary of looking at. The subject of the picture is taken from Scott—the Ettrick vale at the setting of the sun. Louis Amatc gave a 'cello obligato while the curtain was being exhibited under the calcium lights.

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Ida Van Cortland will be seen for the last time in "Forget-me-not" at the matinee today. To-night she will appear as Lucretia Borgia, the poisoner, in the drama "Lucretia Borgia." Miss Van Cortland has created quite a favorable impression with her audiences, last night's house showing quite an increase over that of Monday. Her work is strong and full of character.

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Jacob Litt, of the Grand, will arrive in the city this morning, direct from New York.

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In connection with the opening of the stock company at the Grand next Monday it may be of interest to state that in the scene in "The Ensign" which shows the spar deck of the San Jacinto, a United States vessel of war in '61, will be used the bell from the old Constitution. Mr. Litt obtained the loan of this historic pice of property from the navy yard authorities at Portsmouth, where the Constitution now lies.

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Manager Billy Wells is highly elated at the way tickets have been going for his benefit, to occur next Sunday evening at the Olympic theater. In conjunction with the large list of people already advertised to appear, the following have kindly volunteered: The Twin City Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar club; George E. Fisher, in his Chinese impersonations, by kindness of Managers Wilbur and Scott. Jack Gallagher, the clever wrestler of St. Paul, is the man who has been selected to meet the famous wrestler, Charles Moth, in three bouts of mixed wrestling. James R. Fields, the celebrated comedian, will also be on hand, and appear in his button-bursting specialty, "Cousin Joe."

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It is characteristic of the Theodore Thomas concerts always to draw the most cultured people in every community. A list of Mr. Thomas' audiences will always include those people of refinement, wealth and enterprise who maintain the ethical, cultivated and fashionable life of any city, and those foremost in society, art and literature. This is particular true of St. Paul. Already these leaders of St. Paul society have been in to secure seats, and in such numbers as to make assurance that the concerts to be given in the People's church Thursday evening will be a social as well as a musical event of a notable character.

CAUGHT AND CONDENSED.

The internal revenue collections for May were $169,357.13.

The board of public works went on a trip yesterday through the city inspecting gas and gasoline lamps.

Constellation Chapter No. 18, O. E. S., will hold its regular meeting in new Masonic quarters this evening.

Charles Ermanntraut was examined in the probate court yesterday touching his sanity, and was ordered taken to the Rochester hospital.

Sheriff Edgar Shepherd, of Pipestone, yesterday presented a bill to the state for $107.10 for conveying Charles W. Wells and Patrick Hartigan, two prisoners convicted of burglary, to Stillwater. The bill is held for examination.

The routine of the supreme court yesterday was: James K. Humphrey, appellant, vs. W. R. Merriam, respondent; C. A. Weeks, appellant, vs. Coleman Bridgman, respondent; Holway Fergstad, respondent, vs. J. W. Shackaton et al., appellants. All argued and submitted.

Supt. Gilbert announces that instead of as usual giving away the ticket to the high school commencement exercises, the tickets will be sold for 25 cents each, after the families of graduates have been supplied. This arrangement will prevent the crowding that usually occurs, and confine the attendance to those interested in the work.

William C. Hendy, one of the brightest young telegraph men in the Northwest, died Monday evening of consumption. His illness has extended over a period of nearly a year. He was the organizer of the Young Irish-American club and was its first president. He was also president of Division No. 3 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, but resigned on account of sickness.

The Sacred Thirst society met last evening at Cretin hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the annual convention of that society for the Northwest, to be held in St. Paul June 17 and 18. It was also intended to present a musical and literary programme, but, owing to the rain of the early evening, few persons appeared. A business meeting was held and the other matters were deferred until a meeting to be called next week.

WHAT THEY SAY.

There is a schism in the Alliance party of Minnesota. Ignatius Donnelly leads one faction and Sidney M. Owen, the Alliance candidate for governor, the other. Mr. Owen has paused long enough in his more or less picturesque career to remark in effect that when he runs around the corner for a collar button he is opposed to that financial policy which compels him to convert his oil-cloth carpet sack into a pocketbook. "I do not believe," he is credited with saying, "in fiat money or the subtreasury scheme." Owen's head is level.—Cleveland Herald.

⁂

In the Shakespeare-Baconian discussion Donnelly has certainly shown himself, so far, a crushing overmatch for Ingersoll. In force of logic and historic accuracy, Ig. is a John L. Sullivan to Bob's Tom Thumb.—Fargo Argus.

⁂

Legislature or no legislature, this young and thriving state will have representation at the Columbian exposition. What this state needs is to let people know more of her resources and possibilities. She has unbounded resources. She is proud of this fact and wants the world to know it. Her business men are not only determined that South Dakota shall be represented, but that her products shall be exhibited in a building constructed of Dakota material.—Pierre Capital.

⁂

The courts of South Dakota are credited with doing an extended business in the divorce line. In view of this fact, it may be well for courts and petitioners to know it requires mighty fine work to secure a separation that will be valid in New York.—Sioux Falls Press.

⁂

Gov. Mellette announces that he will not call the extra session of the legislature unless it can be held without any expense to the state. Well, the passes still hold good, so there should be no mileage, the members ought to be patriotic enough to donate their per diem, and perhaps the Pierre hotels will make their part of it complimentary.—Mitchell Republican.

⁂

There will be more sheep brought into North Dakota this season than ever before. An Eddy county man, John Carroll, has just gone to Oregon to purchase 10,000 head. Jamestown parties alone will bring in 30,000 or 40,000 head.—Edgely Mail.

⁂

If South Dakota continues to be so generously advertised as the Mecca for divorces, it will not be a bit surprising to have some ambitious city in the state advertising special attractions for ladies contemplating divorce.—Redfield Observe.

BAD FOR BRIGGS.

The Presbyterian vote of 440 to 59 against Dr. Briggs is emphatic without being discouraging at least to Dr. Briggs or those who side with him. No one who has had the splendid advertisement, of which the vote is only a part, has any reason to be satisfied with it.—St. Louis Republic.

Dr. Briggs is too advanced for the brethren of the Presbyterian church and is told to take a back seat. Will Dr. Briggs how consent that the world doesn't move? Or will he take up quarters in another family that admits the light of day through less closely barred shutters?—Buffalo Times.

As far as Dr. Briggs is concerned, it may have no great effect. The seminary can re-elect him at once, and he may go on teaching until the next assembly; or he may retire until the trial is over, and if acquitted may then be re-elected and approved by the assembly.—Indianapolis News.

Dr. Briggs was bounced out of his chair of professor of theology by the Detroit assembly yesterday. The vote against him was 440 to 59. The bounce was so hard that it will make the doctor's teeth rattle and will be heard around the world.—St. Joseph News.

Prof. Briggs' friends in the Presbyterian assembly were only 59 to 440 against him. Evidently the professor must recant or walk the plank.—Buffalo Courier.

SOME PEOPLE WONDER

Why the club seems to be more attractive than the home.

Why brick sidewalks are not abolished on business streets.

Why some people vote secretly for them they denounce publicly.

Why strangers seek directory information from citizens instead of policemen.

Why stores and pavements are not swept and windows washed earlier in the morning.

Why girls giggle when they pass a

crowd and look around when they hear ungentlemanly remarks.

Why travelers stand in hotel doors instead of occupying the comfortable seats in lobbies and reading rooms.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

CANADA'S PREMIER.

There is no Canadian leader in the Conservative party qualified to take the place of Sir John Macdonald who can command the support of his party. The choice of a figurehead would be followed by a struggle for supremacy pretty sure to result in a substantial change of dominion policy.—New York Recorder.

Whatever the changes that his absence will bring about—and they must be radical—his fame will endure as that of a strong and capable man. Historians may record his faults and his mistakes, but these are not likely to impress posterity. It will see him as the creator of Canadian nationality and as the genius who realized, consolidated and expressed the power of a competent people.—New York Tribune.

The premier of Canada is unquestionably the strongest man prominent of late years in dominion affairs. The government in his hands has been to a remarkable extent a personal government, and his individuality is reflected not only in the general policy of the dominion, but in almost every specific act of importance accomplished during his administration. — Philadelphia Telegraph.

Sir John is a very picturesque figure in current Canadian history. What he lacks as a statesman he makes up as a politician. He is an ideal wire-puller, knows how to handle public opinion with skill and tact, and is a thorough and skillful expert in all the tricks and strategy of a campaign. His loss to the party will be very serious, for, though there are many able men in Canada, there is not one who can quite fill his place. What the effect of his decease may be on the party of Liberals, whose chief enemy he has been, time alone can disclose.—New York Herald.

Cahensley's Scheme.

Archbishop Ireland's criticisms of Mr. Cahensley, says the Chicago Tribune, who wants to perpetuate foreign nationalities in this country by dividing the United States into a number of German, Bohemian, Polish, Italian, French, Spanish and Irish dioceses, are pertinent and truthful. Cahensley undoubtedly represents a large element among the Roman Catholic clergy of America who were born and educated in Europe. They want to perpetuate European traditions in America. That is why they oppose the teaching of the American language in the public schools. That is why they sustain an agency at the Vatican to prevent the appointment of Americans or Americanized foreigners to American dioceses and to secure the appointments of Germans, Italians, Swiss, Frenchmen and Irishmen. They have succeeded, too. Through the agency of a Bavarian cardinal and an Indiana bishop of German birth the Western dioceses have for years been kept under a foreign ecclesiastical domination. Recently Archbishops Ireland and Riordan, both of American birth, and Bishop Spalding, of long American descent, have succeeded in breaking down the domination of the Bavarian-Indiana agency at Rome. Mr. Cahensley, of Lucerne, is trying to set it up in a most offensive form. Rome is too wise or too wily to do as Cahensley advises. The Roman Catholic church in America would be shattered by a schism.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

An old sweetheart of John C. Calhoun is living at the age of eighty-one in the home for aged gentlewomen at Washington.

Ex-President Cleveland will visit Buffalo, his old home, next Sunday. He is booked for several speeches before gatherings there.

Prof. Eissenweller, of Geissen, claims to have discovered the bacteria which produces baldness by destroying the roots of the hair.

Mrs. Cleveland, while attending to the arrangement of her summer home at Buzzard's Bay, will be the guest of Mrs. Joseph Jefferson.

Sir John A. Macdonald is the Abraham Lincoln of Canada. The stories attributal to him smack of the Lincolnisms so dear to Americans.

Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, has the face of a Cæsar, the ambition of a Loyola and the wealth of a Crœsus. He is American in his idea.

Ex-Gov. Thomas Crittenden, who was stricken with an attack of apoplexy at Kansas City, is reported to be much better, and strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Ex-Minister Taft, who is ill in California, rested easier Monday night and partook of some nourishment in the early part of the evening. His chances are more favorable for recovery, as the hemorrhage has been stopped.

Senator Stanford, it is said, has decided to undertake to manufacture champagne on his big vineyard in Tehama county. He has hired a French champagne expert from Lyons, who will have charge of all experiments.

Following upon the death of the Archbishop of York from influenza comes the announcement that three members of the family of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Edmund White Benson, D. D., are prostrated with the disease.

A daughter of Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who graduated with honors at Wellesley several years ago, has now taken up the study of law in her father's office, having in the meantime taught geometry and algebra in a Washington school.

Horace A. Chilton who, by appointment, succeeds Senator Reagan, of Texas, in the United States senate, is a very successful young lawyer, now in his thirty-seventh year. At the Democratic state convention last summer he nominated Gen. Hogg for governor. He is the first native born Texan to wear the toga.

The Dear Girls.

Ethel—Don't you like these sofas that have just room enough for two?

Maud—Yes, but I like those that have hardly room enough for two far better.

On the Eve of the Wedding.

He (suddenly)—Do you think the minister will want to kiss you?

She (pleadingly)—Let him, if he wants to, Harry. He's just grown a beautiful mustache.

Not Insupportable.

Effie—Wouldn't you like to ride on my bicycle, Amy?

Amy—No, thank you; I'm afraid I'm too heavy.

Effie—Why, I heard Jack tell you in the parlor last night that you was as light as a feather.

A SAILOR AT A BALL.

They gave a ball up town last night; I had a girl in tow,
And she was rigged right up in style, I'll have you all to know:
She had a brand-new suit of sails, from scupper up to truck,
And held her eye right in the wind, as dainty as a duck.
Her dress was bent on to her arms with bands in some queer way,
And then 'twas cut down 'fore and aft, which means decolytay.
They must have got the thing too long—you never saw such gear;
It had a dozen reefs in front, and yet it wasn't clear;
She had it guyed up in the ways—it hung off in her wake,
And rose and fell just like a swell without a sign of break.
She had a fan made fast around her dainty little waist;
'Twas made of figured satin, and in all respects was chaste;
But when I swung that girl around, the gear, as I could see,
Was not clewed up as shipshape as such stuff like that should be,
And, if I'd been less careful with that silk and satin dress,
Her halliards might have parted, and there'd been a pretty mess.

PROBING FOR CORRUPTION.

The Wheat Investigation Is Resumed at the Capitol.

All the members of the legislative wheat investigating committee were on hand at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A request was read from R. J. Hall, asking that Mr. Stockwell, of Minneapolis, be sent back to Duluth to assist in completing the work there. This created a lengthy argument as to the advisability of spending more money on clerk hire. A vote being taken, it was decided to send Mr. Stockwell back to assist in expediting matters in Duluth.

Assistant Attorney General Childs introduced the testimony given before the house committee by John Loftus. Stenographer Shoemaker was placed on the stand to identify the testimony. Loftus testified that he was employed in the elevators as foreman during 1888 and 1889, and had at different times loaded cars at night when the inspectors were not present. The cars were loaded by order of Supt. Rupley. Nothing was said about the state inspector being present. He made the returns to Supt. Rupley in the morning. He loaded forty-five or fifty cars in that way during January and February, 1888, the first two months of his employment at the elevator. No cars were loaded without orders from Mr, Rupley. The witness was asked if he had had any conversation with any one regarding the testimony after he had been subpœnaed. He replied that he had. It was with Mr. Rupley, and the latter had advised him to tell the truth in the matter.

The statements of D. A. Christie, agent of the Lake Superior Transit company, before the house committee were also introduced. Mr. Christie had produced the books of the committee, showing the vessels on which the wheat had been shipped out during the season of 1886, together with the amount carried by each boat and the names of the parties to whom it was consigned. The reports covered the shipments made for the five years from January, 1886, to January, 1891.

The afternoon session was largely devoted to the voluminous correspondence offered by State Grain Inspector A. C. Clausen, between the Lake Superior Elevator company, of Duluth, and the railroad warehouse commission. The admission of this correspondence was strenuously objected to by W. W. Erwin, but after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Moore and Barrett took part, Mr. Erwin withdrew his objections and the reading of the letters was gone through with. The bulk of them related to certain amounts of grain disposed of and showed on the face that the grain inspection for the past five years had been very disastrous to the elevator folks. At the conclusion of the reading of the correspondence Assistant Attorney General Childs asked Mr. Clausen if this correspondence included all correspondence or conversatian he had had with J. W. Cross, the Minneapolis inspector. He replied: "Yes, sir, this was all that I bad with Mr, Cross, until just prior to the election, or rather when an article of length appeared in the Minneapolis Times."

Chief Grain Inspector Clausen explained at length the details of difficulties in the department at Duluth, which led to the removal of Deputy J. W. Cross from Duluth to Minneapolis. The disagreements between Deputies Fulton and Cross and the constantly arising dissension in the department as a result, were given as the reason for the latter's removal.

Correspondence between the chief inspector and Mr. Rupley regarding an article appearing in the Alliance papers, previous to the election, in relation to the alleged stealing of wheat, was also read.

An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

SOUTH ST. PAUL ELECTION.

A Political Combination Broken After a Lively Tussle.

The political combination at the Union Stockyards was broken by the South St. Paul election yesterday, and, although most of the old city officers were re-elected on the Peoples' ticket, the complexion of the council was changed decidedly by the Citizens' and Independent tickets. On account of the majorities contests are unlikely, although there was some dissatisfaction with the proceedings. During the early hours people crowded at the doors and citizens passed inside from booth to booth, showing voters how to mark their tickets under the Australian system. This voting under the new Keyes law was the first in Minnesota, and was not well understood. Mayor Denny and others ordered the platforms cleared, and gave the voters a better chance to go into the booths. Explanations in German and Swedish languages had been printed on the facsimile tickets, but still the judges were frequently called upon to tell the voter how to mark his ticket. The system was, however, looked upon as much better than the old one. The election was very quiet during the afternoon, but when it was announced that M. Gahan, superintendent of the Minnesota Packing company, had been elected mayor the packing house boys gave a whoop of joy, and marched around town to the music of a fife and drum. A brass band was none too good for them last night. Both parties had done hard work in the canvass, and they duly "celebrated."

The people generally joined in serenading the mayor-elect, and they were received at the Gahan residence, near Spring Park, in right royal style. The band played while the company took refreshments, and then they returned through the stockyards district, a distance of two miles, to South Park in the First ward, where they made the hills ring with merriment and joyous shouts. The vote was as follows:

MAYOR.	
M. Gahan, People's	254
C. Fitch, Citizens'	208
Majority	46
CITY RECORDER.	
P. R. Connelly, People's	286
Paul Miller, Citizens'	161
Majority	125
CITY TREASURUR.	
G. W. Staff, People's	333
M. J. Lienau, Citizens'	122
Majority	211
CITY JUSTICE.	
M. J. Doyle, Independent	236
L. N. Bryant, Citizens'	119
John Heiman, People's	97
Doyle's plurality	117
CONSTABLE.	
E. J. Cleary, People's and Citizens'	397
ALDERMEN, FIRST WARD.	
A. T. Rosen, People's	102
B. Converse, Citizens'	59
Majority	43
James Dixon, People's	103
A. J. Shea, Citizens'	54
Majority	49
ALDERMEN, SECOND WARD.	
James Reed, People's and Citizens'	178
C. Schneider, Independent	87
B. Wurst, Citizens'	77
J. B. Fitzgerald, People's	62
Plurality	10
ALDERMEN, THIRD WARD.	
J. J. O'Brien, Citizens'	38
E. E. Sutton, People's	31
Majority	7
M. R. Nichols, Citizens'	31
L. N. Bye, People's	29
Majority	2

Off for Winona.

The drill team of St. Paul Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, consisting of twenty-one officers and men, will leave for Winona at 7:30 this morning in a special car to attend the division encampment now in session there.

The team consists of the following men, some of whom composed the team from this camp which captured first prize at St. Joseph, Mo., last August at the national encampment:

Capt. Eben Oakes, First Lieut. H. J. Mannhart, Second Lieut. George W. Harding, First Sergeant A. T. Spicer, Second Sergeant Walter Mitchell, J. P. Porter, A. L. Bowker, J. K. Dixon, F. W. Bowker, Harvey S. Mills, D. W. Beavers, E. R. A. Messenger, C. E. Messenger, N. C. Mitchell, S. J. Huntley, Otto Sander, G. C. Flint, W. F. Scherfenberg, George Temme, J. H. Krch, S. E. Fertig, C. V Sterling, E. D. Spicer.

OUT OF THE RUT.

The Commencement Exercises of Baldwin Seminary.

The commencement exercises of Baldwin seminary were held last evening at the House of Hope Presbyterian church. The auditorium was well filled with pupils, patrons of the school and their friends. The ordinary custom of having the graduating class exhibit their training on such occasions, was varied from in this instance. The exercises opened with an organ prelude by C. G. Titcomb. An eloquent and instructive address was delivered by Rev. Robert E. Christie, D. D., on "The Responsibilities of Education." Dr. Christie handled his subject in an interesting manner. Education was characterized as the key to a thousand storehouses, and the young people were exhorted to careful investigation in general lines as opposed to acquiring a mere smattering or development of a single faculty. Great men and women are those who are well informed on many subjects, and have a cultivated discrimination and mind balanced by a sense of morality. Mrs. D. F. De Wolf sang "Hear Us, O Father," in exquisite style, showing that her voice was at its best. Prof. Clinton J. Backus, principal of the seminary, made a short address and presented diplomas to the graduating class, consisting of Martin Chandler, Miss Tila M. Espy, Miss Edith Foulke, Miss E. Gertrude Fulton, Miss Georgia Middleton, T. Edwin Middleton and Charles Steeel. The exercises closed with an organ solo by C. G. Titcomb. The ushers were H. C. Ege, D. Hunt, J. F. Cogswell, J. N. Kirby, J. H. Selleck and F. A. Pike.

The class exercises will occur at Unity church. They are as follows:

Russian Literature of the Nineteenth Century	Martin Chandler
The Coming Woman	Lila W. Espy
Essay and Valedictory	Edith Foulke
"Over the Alps Lies Italy"	G. Gertrude Fulton
Why Study History?	Georgia Middleton
Class History and Prophecy	Edwin Middleton
Story—"Rasmus"	Charles Steele

READS VERY NICE.

Reply to a Stockholder Who Protests Against Consolidation.

An answer has been filed by the defendants in the case of James C. Stout against The Sidle-Fletcher-Holmes company, Fred C. Pillsbury, John Martin, Charles T. Fox, Charles K. Sidle, Henry G. Sidle and James W. Lawrence. The answer denies that the capital stock of the Sidle-Fletcher-Holmes company is worth $400,000. It is not worth more than $320,000, and its entire indebtedness exceeds $405,000. It is asserted that the company cannot carry on its flouring business except at a loss; that it lost $138,000 in carrying on its business from Sept. 1, 1888, to Sept. 1, 1889, and made a net loss of $20,000 in the succeeding year, and has since been carrying on business at a loss. It is admitted that the company has contracted to sell its property to the Northwestern Consoledated Milling company, which has been organized and which is to consolidate the defendant company, the Christian Brothers Mill company (known as the Crown Roller Mill of Minneapolis), the Pettit mill property, the Galaxy mill and the Columbia Mill company. It is alleged that by the consolidation the expenses of running the mills will be reduced, and it will be profitable to so combine under one management, ownership and control. It is admitted that a majority of stock in the Sidle-Fletcher-Holmes company is held by persons forming the combine and who will vote for the consolidation; that they so voted and will make the transfer as soon as the injunction in this case is dissolved; that all of the stockholders, except Stout, have assented to the transfer. It is claimed that the value of the stock and bonds to be issued by the consolidated company to the stockholders in the Sidle-Fletcher-Holmes company will be of more value than the value of that company's stock. It is alleged to be the plan of the directors and all the stockholders, except Stout, in the defendant company, to use the bonds received to pay off the indebtedness of their company.

TOUCHED UP BY TWOHY.

Offenders Big and Small in the Municipal Court.

The usual grist of the municipal court mill was ground out yesterday. Anais Dilks, for peddling without a license, was discharged on payment of the usual fee. Dan M. Gross, Frank Leith, James Whiteman, Al Jesswold and J. J. Kelly put up the price of 200 glasses of lager severally for over-indulgence the previous evening. John Martin, for being drunk and disorderly, was requested to behave in the future, and parted with three fives to secure his liberty. Chris Olson, in preparing for next winter by stealing an overcoat, will reside at Como for ninety days from date. J. P. Walton, who was arrested for insulting ladies on the street, was let off with a fine of $20. George Walton, who assaulted a neighbor, was required to give up $15 cold cash. J. Taylor and Julia Perkins, both colored, charged with disorderly conduct, had their cases continued until to-day. Charles Lund, arrested for striking a little son of M. Lyons, who resides in lower town, was fined $10. W. H. Griffin appeared to answer a charge of larceny of $100 preferred by Thomas Gibbons, who claimed to have been robbed at the Occidental. Gibbons failed to appear, and the case was dismissed.

MIDDLETON'S RECITAL.

An Entertainment Evidencing Merit of Young Performers.

Whitney's music room was crowded last evening, the occasion of R. W. Middleton's recital. Thomas Taylor Drill sang two numbers, with a third as encore. His voice is a very large and sympathetic baritone. The most anxiously awaited number was the famous moonlight sonata of Beethoven. Frank W. Relf played it. The first movement is a little beyond him as yet, but his rendition of the allegro movement was exquisite. Miss Page plays with unusual understanding, and Master Willie Fleer will soon develop into a very good musician. The other performers were: Miss Lille and Maud Borup, Miss Louise West, Miss Florence Crary, Miss Cornelia Saunders, Miss Hattie Page, Willie and Hermann Fleer, Willie Fleer, Miss Marguerite Barteau.

DEPUTIES DONT GO.

Game and Fish Commission Pass Upon Important Subjects.

The state game and fish commission met yesterday in executive session, and began by adopting bylaws and rules. A decision was reached not to appoint deputy game wardens at present, but to leave the matter in charge of Warden Stetson. Little of importance was done at the morning session. In the afternoon it was decided, after a discussion, to publish the game laws entire for the information of the public. A decision was also reached not to stock any stream in which the public are not allowed to fish. The remainder of the afternoon until adjournment was taken up with a discussion on ways and means.

The Horse Shied.

G. W. Gile, residing at 630 Pleasant avenue, met with a serious accident yesterday by being thrown from his horse. He was riding on the avenue, and when near Summit the horse suddenly shied, throwing his rider to the ground. Mr. Gile was conveyed to the city hospital in the central patrol wagon, where, upon examination, his left shoulder was found dislocated and side severely bruised and injured.