THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—For Wisconsin and Minnesota: Showers; stationary temperature; southerly winds. For North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa: Showers; stationary temperature; southeasterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer....	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul.....	29.92	74	Ft. Custer...	29.44	82
Duluth	29.94	56	Helena	29.64	54
La Crosse...	30.02	76	Ft. Sully....	29.56	86
Huron	29.70	78	Minnedosa.	29.60	72
Moorhead...	29.70	78	Calgary......	29.68	60
St. Vincent..	29.86	74	Q'Appelle...	29.62	64
Bismarck...	29.54	82	Med'e Hat..	29.68	60
Ft. Buford..	29.50	80	Winnipeg. ..	29.70	76

Local Forecast—For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Showers; continued warm weather Saturday; cooler Sunday.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

The small-pox scare is about over.

H. B. Willis is named as oil inspector.

The veterans at St. Cloud adjourn and go home.

New York takes the lead in the National league.

The Shakopee Mill company makes an assignment.

Nothing sensational is brought out in the wheat investigation.

Sioux City and Minneapolis win the Western association games.

The Northern Pacific wins the test mineral land case in Montana.

Minneapolis appears not to want the Republican national convention.

New York gets ready to snub the wife of Sir William Gordon Cumming.

Emissary Macular fails to bag any of the Minneapolis or Milwaukee players.

South Dakota legislators seem disinclined to have a world's fair extra session.

CAN HAVE THE WAY.

It may be a venial conceit of some ladies that there is a suggestive sound to the name of Rev. Mr. CROOK, of Louisville. The gentleman recently resolved in his mind that the time has come to call a halt to the women who are moving toward the pulpit, as well as other responsible stations that have been deemed sacred to men. He says:

"I greet this subject with a sigh. Ever since the time of EVE woman has been a cause of disturbance in society. She is slipping into the salesman's place, crowding man from the shop, jostling him from the typewriter, filling the telephone exchanges, attending medical lectures, has well nigh captured the ferule, and is no longer knocking at the doors of the universities, but has already entered and has begun taking prizes. May she preach? I think the churches and the women are against it."

There is sad truth in the statement. Woman has in all the reported times made trouble in society. What a catalogue could be given of the disturbances the sex has caused in the relations of life. Yet, on the whole, the world would be dull without her. Society would be still more a delusion. An old-time philosopher has said that "Woman without her man is a brute." The truth is, as things are now, the world could better afford to spare all the men than all the women. In fact, it would be improved if the evolutionary processes could make a reduction of about 40 per cent in the men. But women are crowding around among the compensated activities quite numerously. If the pulpit is invaded there will be less contention about dogmas, and the result may be as salubrious. Some women, however, are disposed to agree with Mr. CROOK. An embassy of women of social standing appeared before the Illinois legislature a few days ago, and elaborately and persuasively besought the legislators not to extend further privileges to the sex on the political line. A bill had been introduced, and was strongly supported, giving the women the ballot in school and municipal matters, as has been done in a number of states. But for this remonstrance it is probable the measure would have been enacted, as it failed by only three or four votes. It is not remembered that women have ever, hitherto appeared before legislatures to defeat bills extending their political sphere. Perhaps this makes a new departure in that line. It has been apparent that the great majority of the sex do not want any enlargement of duties in the political direction, but they have not publicly opposed it. The work of the suffragists might as well be confined to the women. When they are fully persuaded that they want further enfranchisement, the men will stumble over each other to grant their demands. They have from the dawn of time had the right to lecture. If they want to preach now, the kickers will be promptly thrown out of the way.

PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

The production of sugar from the beet seems still so much of an experiment that the statement is not readily accepted that the world consumes double the amount of sugar from the beet that is made from sugar cane. One of the consular reports to the state department recently made public affords some data in the case. The beet sugar of the world has just about doubled in quantity in the decade past, being now put at 3,300,000 tons. Germany leads in the production, but nearly all the countries of Europe have made efforts to establish the industry. These have taken the form of bounties or abatement of taxation on sugar that is reported, as in the case of Germany. France appears to head the list in the cost of its aid to the industry, which is put at $17,000,000, and Germany at $16,000,000. Austro-Hungary, Belgium and Holland have also been considerable producers. England has labored for the removal of all bounties, and Germany shows some disposition to reduce its aid to the industry. The crop this year is expected to be much the largest ever grown, and perhaps reach 4,000,000 tons. As the cane product is increasing also, it ought to be difficult for any combinations or trusts to advance, or even keep up, the present figures. The policy of giving government bounties to any industry is vicious and un-American. It will hardly be continued for any great length of time; but, while it exists, there should be decisive tests in all the states believed to be adapted to it as to how far it will be profitable to engage in the production. It may be useful to diversify, if it does not afford as large margins as some other crops.

HARRISON IS BETTER.

England and Germany are expected to show the finest specimens of ruling powers, but, in the light of some exhibitions of late, a good deal of complacency may be had in looking upon a HARRISON as the incumbent of the highest station. He does not carry round a basket of gambling chips with him to employ in the chief activities of his routine. Nor, like the German ruler, does he exact of the army personal devotion, and admonish the soldiers to shoot their brothers and fathers when he may desire them to. Our HARRISON is not a great man, and may rattle somewhat in the large position he occupies, but he does not shock any approved popular ideas in his habits or demeanor. He has but four years to serve. Those people over the water should begin to see that they are out of tune with the music of the age.

ARE LAWYERS HESSIANS?

Some people say that lawyers are Hessians because they fight other people's battles. But they are not. They are rather like brave men whom the chances of life make to dwell now in one land and now in another, but who, wherever they are, honor the king under whose flag they serve, and courageously labor for his interests. Lawyers are like actors. As they play their parts, they are the parts they play. Otherwise they make but small progress. The great lawyer identifies himself with his client's cause, and for the time he is his client's partner in the enterprise entrusted to him. He does not sell his energies for his fee, like the mercenary, but he pants for the victory because its glory is his as well as the man's for whom he works.

Lawyers are at once the most conservative and the bravest class in the community. They love precedent, because they appreciate its value in their contests. At the same time, they are so constantly hedged about by the privileges and immunities of their profession in court that they learn to express their views boldly and without fear of the consequences. Craft counts in a lawyer's career, but before a jury not half as much as dash and spirit. The advocate who tilts gracefully, and yet aggressively, in the forum wins the admiration of the judges. This encourages him to be strong and outspoken, and in times of deep popular feeling lawyers will always be found at the head of the column, directing their fellows and voicing their sentiments.

Sir EDWARD CLARKE'S conduct of the GORDON CUMMING case shows how even an English Tory dares to castigate his king if his client's cause demands it. When the trial began Lord COLERIDGE publicly announced that the Prince of Wales attended not from idle curiosity, but because his evidence was needed, and was to be taken. But this was not so, because long after he had been called as a witness he continued day after day to sit beside the judge. Why did he do this? That is the question Sir EDWARD CLARKE asked when he came to his address to the jury. And he also answered it by saying the common report was that the prince lent his presence because he thought in this way to still the voice of the plaintiff's witnesses and of his attorney. Perhaps this was the reason; but if it was, the royal heir did not know what a lawyer's spirit is. In the presence of his king, the brave solicitor general, while the people applauded, denounced in full measure the shame of the debauch in which the prince had joined, and boldly declared that his client had sacrificed himself to save his monarch's honor. He fought against great odds, but his courage was the true lawyer's courage, which knows no distinctions of persons in its struggle for victory.

OUR ALUMNI.

The Northwest has reason to congratulate itself on the alumni its educational machines are turning out yearly to battle with the world. This rapidly growing industry is a source of gratification to every patriotic citizen, and deserves more than passing mention. To be an alumnus is something that every school boy looks forward to with much the same feeling he awaited his first boots, or grew to his premiere pair of pants. Strictly speaking, alumni can only emanate from colleges; but, in a broad sense, an alumnus can be a graduate from anything; and as we need alumnuses in our business, and need them quick, we are having them made at home. Our colleges can't supply the demand; and now our high schools, grammar schools and private schools have their alumni associations. We understand the newsboys' home has become imbued with the spirit of the times, and is to have its alumni, too; and that the proprietor of the fruit stand of the future can claim the trade of the newsboys and bootblacks on the ground that he is an alumnus.

Being democratic from the ground up, we are glad to see this sort of thing. Time was when the word alumnus was a synonym for aristocrat, but the adaptability of the progressive West to absorb all that is good has put this once high-priced honor within the reach of all, and now a first-class ball player or a crack oarsman can be an alumnus without having to go through four years of drudgery and grappling with temptations in classic college halls. The graduate of one of our admirable educational institutions who has to undertake the cares of business, perhaps beginning at the bottom as chief of the broom department in a mammoth wholesale emporium, can give his broom an alumnistic wave to Gov. MERRIAM, Mayor SMITH, Farmer DONNELLY—or any other alumnus who might be calling on the proprietor as a brother alumnus, in order to get his socks at wholesale prices. To be sure, the alumni of Harvard or Yale may not be disposed to greet the alumni of the newsboys with all the warmth that one fellow-alumnus should feel toward all felli-alumni; but there is nothing to prevent the alumni of the newsboys from greeting a Yale or Harvard alumnus with every mark of retrospective affection and prospective profit.

This alumnus business is a great thing, and should be encouraged.

PERHAPS THE BEST WAY.

The precedents are all for the erection of statues to men after they have passed away. There are advantages in this practice, as it spares the blushes of the party represented when the taffy is poured out at the dedication, and may avoid the mortification of possible sneers of the envious. At Brooklyn, N. Y., not long since, a statue was unveiled in one of the finest parks, while the party depicted sat upon the platform and responded to a call from the audience. He was not a rich man, nor great in any specialty, but he was one who had grown into the hearts of the people by his long and untiring efforts for the advancement of the community, so that they could not wait for his death to give an expression to their feelings. He was called "the first citizen of Brooklyn," not in age or position, but merit as a citizen. A man may be allowed to swell up a little when his fellow citizens insist upon paying for his statue while he is living.

DEPEW'S MISTAKE.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW has a too continuous vocal flow to be invariably accurate or wise in his deliveries. He blundered when he designated WASHINGTON and HAMILTON as the two men of the infancy of the republic that posterity, a thousand years away, will get the clearest views of. It is pretty hard guessing much about people who may or may not exist ten centuries later, but if they are still liberty-loving, and preserve the heritage of an "illustrious ancestry," they will see TOM JEFFERSON, while ALEXANDER HAMILTON will be out of sight. In the middle era of the century DANIEL WEBSTER is the only great statesman to be transmitted. As a public man of ponderous brain, and as the bulwark of the constitution, WEBSTER is far in the front, but as one who could construct political fabrics, and organize institutions, it will be difficult for posterity to determine upon what such claims rest. No important measure in the legislation of the nation ever had his stamp upon it. CLAY was more successful in shaping legislation, and most of his efforts were in the face of adverse currents and ineffective. As a lawyer and reasoner, WEBSTER was above all his contemporaries, and his great speeches will do the loudest thundering down the ages of any efforts of his day; but in the statesmanship that endures in the concrete form of public measures there is little to show for WEBSTER.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The Republican state convention of Ohio will inaugurate the political season next Tuesday and Wednesday, and the occasion is attracting much attention. Among the members of the body will be Senator SHERMAN, Secretary FOSTER, Gov. FORAKER and other party notables. MCKINLEY will be nominated for governor, probably by acclamation. He states that he is willing to make the canvass squarely and exclusively on his tariff measure. That will be on trial, and give the contest more national interest than is usual even to Ohio politics. It is to be regretted that the Democratic candidate, no doubt Gov. CAMPBELL, has made it difficult for him to carry the full strength of his party. A faction will apparently knife him, but still the fight will be interesting, and there is a good deal of confidence of Democratic success.

WILL GET THERE.

The pulpit has been so far invaded by women that a woman's ministerial conference held in Boston has a place among the important religious bodies that have their stated conventicles. In connection with it the figures are given showing that the Quakers have 350 females who talk to congregations; and among the ordained clergymen the Unitarians have the lead in proportion to strength, with 16; the Freewill Baptists have 20, the Congregationalists 6, the Methodists a few, and there are a large number that do not come under denominational heads, and perhaps have not quite the authority to earn marriage fees. The women are on the way to the pulpit in growing numbers, and, when the old notions are worn away, it will be seen that they have a gift of tongues that men have to work for.

THE president has not denied the statement of ex-Senator TABOR, of Colorado, that personal assurances were given him, on the visit to Denver, that silver is to come into the next Republican platform. HARRISON is to favor free coinage. Not a word about it has come even from RUSSELL HARRISON. The Colorado incident is like that of 1888, when Senator TELLER went home from the convention and told his people that HARRISON was with them on the silver question, and that the platform had a big squint that way. There is an apparent toning down of the opposition to free coinage.

ELAINE GOODALE, the Massachusetts poetess, is to marry her Indian lover, Dr. EASTMAN, the coming week. It is not a CHASKA affair, as the man is cultured and has the style of a gentleman. For some reason there is not such objection to amalgamation with the Indian as some of the other colored races; and this woman, who has been a teacher among them, gives practical evidence of her belief in its desirability.

AN EXPERIMENT in tea growing is to be made in Southern California under government auspices. There is little doubt that tea can be grown there if the price is high enough. All that is needed is to shut out the China article, and put up the figures 200 or 300 per cent. It would be another tin infant, and rough on those who would have to support it.

A NORTH DAKOTA editor, in St. Paul yesterday, regretted to believe that the Alliance movement is going to sweep both of the Dakotas the next few years. As a prophet he could not see any other picture. He found material comfort, however, in the apparent assurance that the two new states would harvest such crops as they have not had for near a decade.

MOST people perhaps had forgotten JESSE POMEROY, the boy monster in Massachusetts, whose favorite recreation was killing people. He has recently attracted attention by trying to escape from prison. His case seems to be in the way of the theory that bad qualities are not inherited.

ENOUGH Republicans in the Massachusetts legislature bolted the party to defeat the gerrymander that was to give the Democrats only two out of the thirteen congressmen. It is cheeky for them to talk of Democratic apportionments in Ohio or any states.

IT IS figured up that in May 160 persons stole moneys intrusted to them to the amount of $4,240,000. This is all straight stealing, and does not include any of the methods authorized by the last congress, such as the tin plate larceny and most of the jobs.

EXHIBITS for the world's fair are already being gathered. An enterprising Chicago paper has sent to the West Indies for the spot that the foot of COLUMBUS first touched in the new world. Probably the shoe will also be had.

THE skeleton of one of the early animals of that section was found in Kansas recently, with a skull three feet long. It may have had brains enough for half the modern politicians of that state.

THE assembly at Detroit was a little previous in taking up Dr. BRIGGS, if the trustees of the seminary have control. It will not savor of worldly wisdom to carry the controversy further.

A STREET car driver in Chicago has been fined $10 for swearing in the presence of his passengers. The tariff for passengers' profanity in the presence of the driver is not given.

"A LITTLE lemon on the bottom" affords a smile to the dispenser as he shakes acid from the bottle into the glass before the whisky. Still there is a reality about lemons.

BARNUM'S estate footed up the neat sum of $4,279,532. That was one case in which it paid to humbug people. There have been several failures at it.

IT IS stated that but about half of the clergy of England are total abstainers. They take a little for the stomach's sake.

RUSSELL HARRISON says his father prefers private life. The people also prefer that he should have it.

DOTS AND DASHES.

There is a certain young man in St. Paul who should lose no time in taking up the study of law. A short time ago he was afflicted with a stomach trouble, and his physician gave him a prescription. This the young man took to a well known pharmacist to have it compounded. He was told to call later, as it would require some little time to prepare the specific. An hour later he visited the drug store and received the package. The directions were to take a tablespoonful at night. He followed these instructions, and was immediately thrown into terrible pains and convulsions. A doctor was quickly called, and antidotes administered. After partial relief had been secured, inquiry was made as to the cause. The medicine was examined, and it proved to be a powerful emulsion of some sort, evidently intended for an external application. Further investigation developed the fact that the drug clerk had delivered him the wrong package—a preparation fixed up for another customer. The young man was very sick for some time, and he suffered untold pain. His conscience is of a rock-ribbed kind, and he insisted that the clerk should be punished in a criminal way for his carelessness. He reported the facts to his lawyer, who counseled him to settle. But he objected. The lawyer called on the clerk, and he in turn consulted an attorney, a gentleman prominent in the political history of the state and who has occupied a woolsack during his professional career. Finally the young man was induced to visit the office of the latter.

"We feel that it is only justice to you," said the judge in his suave way, "that you be given something for the loss of time and the pain you have suffered from this unfortunate accident."

"No, Judge;" replied the young man with spirit, "I will not be bought off. There is a law for punishing such people, and it shall be enforced."

"But you shouldn't be vindictive nor rash. We are willing to do what is right in the premises How much do you want?"

The young man spurned all offers of settlement persisting in the demand for criminal proceedings in the interests of the general public. The judge had increased the offer several times, when the young man exclaimed:

"See here, judge, you have made a number of propositions; now let me make one. You go to that clerk and tell him that if he will swallow a like dose I'll call it off. If he refuses that, tell him to name the sum that he will swallow the poison for, and I'll accept that amount. Is that fair?"

The judge was paralyzed for a moment. It was a stunner.

"My young friend," he began soothingly, "I have been practicing law a great many years, but I have never had to confront anything quite so shrewd as this. Here, I'll raise the amount. Take this check, and I think you will feel satisfied that we have tried to do the fair thing by you."

The check was no beggarly affair, and the case has been dropped.

W. S. McKay, the Redwood Falls postmaster, is an enthusiastic satellite of the youthful congressman from the Second district. Mr. McKay was in St. Paul yesterday. "Let me tell you," said he, with a graceful flourish of his left hand by way of emphasis, "that the Republicans of the Second district are a solid phalanx for John Lind. They will insist upon his running again, and, I say, will elect him." Of course, Mr. McKay feels grateful for favors received, and, unlike some people, he stands ready to reciprocate in every way he can.

"The price of acreage has increased in Martin county about $2 the past week or so," said Senator Day, of Fairmont. "Do you know the reason? Well, it is solely on account of the bright prospects of a big crop. Of course, there are critical stages that the wheat must pass through yet, and there may be a set-back, but the chances now are all in favor of a tremendous crop."

"The Twin City Jockey club only holds a lease of the fair grounds for this year," said Gen. Cross, of the state fair association, at the Merchants' yesterday. "The club is very anxious to get a lease for a term of years. If they had it, they would at once proceed to make extensive improvements there. The grounds really need some attention, and it would be a good thing mutually, I think, if the lease is granted speedily. The directors will meet soon, and the subject will be brought up."

"I have just arrived from the banana fields and orange groves of Florida," said Mr. Quinlan, of Minneapolis, at the Ryan yesterday. "The banana crop is excellent. It's a great country down there. Men who have always lived in the cold belt cannot conceive how delightful it is until they visit Florida."

ON THE FLY.

Dr. Murphy has just returned from the old vets' reunion at St. Cloud. Senator Davis went up and donated a supply of rhetoric and philosophy, but that was not the doctor's mission. He went to amuse the old boys, and he has a happy faculty for doing just that thing. His purpose was to gladden the hearts and make the "battle-scarred veterans" feel as they did in '63, when they went scampering through the fields in full chase of a fat porker after a day on short rations.

Ed Montgomery, chief engineer of the city hall and court house, is particularly attached to pets. It is said that at one time in his life he had a miscellaneous lot of animals of different species as his companions and confidantes. They varied from the common pug dogs to white rats and guinea pigs. He has a penchant for training animals, and in this way he has become quite a local celebrity as a naturalist. His latest pet was a woodchuck. Under his tutelage "woody" had become erudite, and amused his master and callers with peculiar feats and "monkeyshines." But, alas! "woody" has either eloped, "sloped," or simply and plainly run away, and Ed's heart is wounded.

"The little ingrate," exclaimed Ed tearfully last night. "After I had taught him so many pretty things, and just as he had really become interesting, to have him play me this way—it is too bad."

Dr. Christie has moved from the residence he has so long occupied at the foot of Selby hill. The reverend doctor facetiously remarks that had he remained longer something would have to be done with the Christian Science signboard, relating to the occupants of the adjoining house. At present it is a matter of conjecture as to which is the house for the Christian Science operations—the Presbyterian minister's or his neighbor's.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S WARNING

Archbishop Ireland has a foreign name, but he is an American, clear to the backbone, just the same.—Kansas City Star.

* * *

This danger is probably past, but it contained a warning that our statesmen should heed—a warning that this country is a rich prize in the eyes of the nations of Europe, and they will try to capture it by fair means or foul ones.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

* * *

The United States, big as it is, is not big enough to have scattered about in it members of any church, or no church, who foreignize themselves and are out of sorts with its institutions. It wants no one in it as a permanent resident who is not genuinely American.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

* * *

The immigrant during the lifetime, or period of activity at any rate, of his priest would remain an unassimilated foreigner. The views and modes of thought would unconsciously be those of the country from which he came. He could not become a good American citizen and we want no others. All recent events go to show that a colony of unassimilated foreigners is as dangerous to the body politic as a virulent epidemic.—Knoxville Journal.

* * *

What is needed in this country is the elimination of the old world distinctions and prejudices and the assimilation of foreign-born citizens as rapidly as possible into the great mass of American citizenship. American Catholics, of whatever nativity, will not submit, we may be sure, to having their affairs regulated for them by an outside clique of foreign ecclesiastics, and Archbishop Ireland's protest against such a policy will be widely echoed.—Boston Journal.

SMALLEY AT WORK.

"I want to know, you know," said a reporter of the GLOBE as he sauntered into Room 125, on the editorial floor of the Globe building, recently taken by the Minnesota Democratic association, where he found Secretary Smalley addressing a stack of plethoric envelopes.

"This is no circumlocution office," said the secretary; "So just fire away. What do you want to know?"

"What are you doing, how are you doing it what are you doing it for, and what are you here for? will about cover what I want to know," said the GLOBE'S questioner.

"I'll begin at the end of your questions if it is all the same to you," said the secretary. "I am in this particular place because since the association was started last winter it has been doubtful if it could get on its feet and it has had an office in my hat for the most part, but now its membership has reached a point where the association is an assured success and the only question is how strong will the Democracy of Minnesota make it. We have taken these rooms because we need an office to work in, and where can a Democratic association better be than on the floor where the GLOBE does its thinking? We intend it as a place, too, where the Democrats can come when in the city and fill up with Democracy if they are running short. We intend to ask the editors of Democratic papers in the state to send us their papers and we will keep them on file.

"What are we doing? We are getting ready to gather and collect all that data which a state central committee needs in conducting a campaign and have it ready so that the committee can go to work as soon as the nominations are made. Then we intend to make a political descriptive list of the voters of the state. A big job, yes; but not so impossible when the principle of a division of labor is applied. Last, not least, we will aid the party by spreading among the voters all the reading matter relating to the economic questions at issue that we can buy, beg, or borrow."

"In whose interests is it formed?"

"Look here, young man, this is a Democratic affair. Don't you know what Democrat means? We believe that the vital interests of the people are involved in the success of the policy of our party, and we are concerned only in helping along that victory. What man or men may reap the benefits does not concern this association at all. Its constitution debars it from taking any part whatever in caucuses or conventions. The work it does will be for the party, and not for any man or set of men, or for any faction there may be in the party."

"It has been said that it is a sort of silk-stocking affair: exclusive, you know," suggested the reporter.

"Well, my boy, if you can find anywhere in the state a Democrat or mugwump or anybody who thinks that the work we have cut out should be done; that it will aid the party, and is willing to contribute to that end, send him in. If you find one who is of the same mind, but can't give any money, but is willing to lend a hand, send him in, too. Who'll that shut out? The membership fee is not to shut out any one, but merely to provide the means with which to do the work, and it was put at the lowest sum that would yield the amount needed. The aim is to make it inclusive, not exclusive. Anything else you want to know to-day?"

"I think that will do; but (looking out of the window to where Gov. Merriam's residence loomed up on the hill) I see," said the reporter, "that you are where you can keep an eye on the governor."

"There'll be no need of that if we can do the work we have laid out," said the secretary. "Neither Merriam nor Davis nor any other McKinleyite will 'be in it' then. Going? Well, drop in often. Good-by."

FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

The Rock Island-Union Pacific bridge trial is still being argued at Omaha.

M. E. Stone, of Chicago, yesterday withdrew his name as a candidate for chief of the department of foreign affairs of the world's fair. Gen. N. P. Chipman, of California, was made chief of the bureau of horticulture in place of Walter Maxwell.

Extensive preparations will be made for the accommodation of labor and economic congresses of all kinds which may meet in Chicago during the wolrd's fair.

The Illinois and Massachusetts legislatures adjourned yesterday.

The Central national bank of Broken Bow, Neb., has been closed by order of the comptroller of the currency.

Edward A. Hannegan, of Washington, was shot and killed yesterday at Fortress Monroe, Va., by a son of Col. Peter C. Hains, of the engineer corps of the army.

The Germans recently captured by Turkish brigands have arrived at Dresden. Banker Pape has died from wounds inflicted by the brigands.

Members of an expedition to Alaska for minerals have returned after great hardships. James Ingraham, of San Diego, died of starvation, and his body was devoured by wolves.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has decided that queen bees are entitled to entry free of duty.

C. Mason Moody, treasurer of Franklin county, Massachusetts, is short $16,168 in his accounts, but relatives have turned over enough property to make good his loss.

The National Furniture Manufacturers' association, in session at Boston, adjourned yesterday after electing the following officers: President, Joseph G. Sextro, Cincinnati secretary and treasurer, Henry Rikoff, Cincinnati; first vice president, P. N. Davis, St. Louis; second vice president, F. R. Honor, of New York; third vice president, G. W Gay, of Grand Rapids.

Comptroller Lacey's statement in regard to the Keystone bank failure was submitted to the president yesterday, but will not be made public until submitted to the Philadelphia common council.

The Pacific Portrait company, having branches in Chicago and New York, is in trouble on charges of fraud. The New York manager has been arrested.

Edward Atkinson yesterday addressed the typographical convention in Boston on the liberty of the individual, and lively demonstrations of disapproval greeted some of his remarks. A vote of thanks was tendered him, however, at the close of his remarks. Only routine business was transacted.

The Elliott murder trial is making slow progress at Columbus, O.

A female school teacher has applied for a position as a railway mail clerk, saying she is prepared to face all the trials of the position.

The London omnibus strike has been settled on the basis of twelve hours a day and a slight increase in wages.

A requiem in honor of Sir John Macdonald was sung yesterday in Westminster abbey.

Sir William Gordon Cumming's name has been dropped from the list of army officers in her majesty's service.

Mack & Co., clothing dealers in New York have assigned, with liabilities of $500,000.

Jacoit Morris, of Hamilton university, has been elected to the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Lake Forest university.

Rudyard Kipling, the novelist, is reported to be dying of consumption. He has been removed from London to Italy.

Members of the diplomatic corps at Washington are in Chicago gathering information in regard to the Columbian exposition.

The Ill-Fated Number Thirteen.

Chicago Herald.

Leo Mandlebaum registered at the Richelieu, from Germany, yesterday and was assigned to room 13. He had been in the room but a few minutes when he came rushing into the office and asked for another room at once. "Think I'd sleep in room 13?" he explained. "I'd sleep in the park first. That ill-fated number was never so dreaded in Germany as it is to day. In most of the hotels there it has been changed to some other number. Von Moltke's death is attributed by some to that number. The field marshal could never retire without his game of whist. When he was before Sedan he had his rubber every night. The evening before his death he sat down to play as usual, and his luck was phenomenal. While matched against a skillful player he won trick after trick. The last game he scooped the entire thirteen tricks. Then he retired. The fact that he died soon after taking thirteen tricks of whist has caused horror with all the superstitious people of Germany, and I assure you that they are many. I'm not so bad as that, but I will not sleep in Room 13, and especially so as to-day is Friday." He was changed to 31 and his old room renumbered. There is no 13 in the hotel now.

As to Official Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The secretary of the treasury has amended the general regulations of 1884 relative to the execution of bonds, so as to provide that "a corporation, other than a trust company, can in no event be accepted as a surety."

LOCAL CURRENCY.

It happened in a Fourth street cable car. She got on at Robert street. He sat opposite her. She wore a striped shirt and a blazer, with one of her brother's neckties. He had the very sweetest mustache imaginable. His eyes were large and round. He stared. By and by he began to whistle confidentially to himself. Still he stared. She began to grow nervous. She pulled her skirt down over her patent-leather ties and blushed a deep magenta. His whistle grew to a hum till gradually it came out that he was executing in cold blood—"Bid Me Goodbye and Go." He would start off with a wheezy hum and end with fourteen original cadenzas. She felt of her collar and jerked her tie in the guilty way a girl always adjusts a tie she knows wasn't made for girls. Everybody in the car was smiling. Finally she bowed to the conductor. "Bid Me Goodbye and Go" could be quite distinctly heard now. She rose, and as the car stopped with a jerk that yanked the filling out of the gripman's wisdom teeth, she said calmly and distinctly, "Goodbye," and went. I've seen him on the car four time since, but he hasn't alluded to musical matters in any way.

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Some of the very funniest things about St. Paul are purely accidental. The city hall frescoes in the Fourth street entrance are not really made to be laughed at, and when a morning paper heads the column where are the marriage, birth and death notices, "Popular Wants," it isn't done with a straining after effect. It's entirely unintentional. Somebody in lower town has perpetrated a bit of satire on the utter irrelevance of names. One of those short, blind streets in that quarter—the kind of street one looks for all afternoon and never finds till he is done hunting and starts for home—is named Temperance street. The sign on one corner is nailed fast and firm to a building, and, under a black and gold somebody or other's beer advertisement on the side of a saloon, announces, Temperance street.

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Now that commencement is over, and the graduates are having the size of their heads reduced by slow and painful processes, somebody rises to ask why the St. Paul high school doesn't have prizes that amount to something. It is rather a sad commentary on the public spirit of the town that, from year to year, there is but one established prize—a dictionary given by a prominent liquor dealer. The prize is not given for scholarship. It is simply awarded for the graduating essay or oration. Other towns have prizes for scholarship, for composition, for delivery, and goodness knows what else. St. Paul can afford to give something really worth working for, or else the custom of giving prizes ought to be abolished.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

Codfish and potatoes are always a tempting dish. Just now, however, potatoes are dear, and it is recommended to try macaroni instead. To a half-pound of soaked fish allow a half-pound of macaroni, which has been well boiled. Place in a quart baking dish a layer of the latter, then one of the former, until all is used. Mix a sauce of a teacup full of hot milk, stirred slowly into a tablespoonful of boiling butter, and two of sifted flour. Pour this over the whole and bake brown for twenty minutes.

* * *

Marshmallows—Dissolve half-pint of gum arabic in one pint of water, strain and add one-half pound of powdered sugar, place over the fire and stir until the sugar is melted to the consistency of honey. Gradually add the whites of four eggs beaten, stir until rather light, flavor with vanilla and pour into flat tins dusted lightly with powdered starch. When cool mark off into squares.

* * *

Now that tomatoes are becoming cheap, housewives should try cutting them through the middle into thick sections, each of a size that can be put in the mouth without more cutting. They can be cut so that the tomatoes may be served whole and fall apart at the touch of a fork. Served with mayonnaise dressing.

* * *

For the summer homes, of two pretty styles of furnishings, one is the large-figured chintz and the other blue denim. Chair covers made of this blue are very effective, with the floor covered with the same. Curtains are made out of it, with large flowers worked with whitewash floss. This makes a pretty cool summer room, and the cost but little, as the denim sells for 15 cents a yard. The old-fashioned cream white seersucker, with the crinkled surface, is used in decoration. Sash curtains and long curtains will be used for summer homes. The denim would be more useful for Cincinnati homes, as it will wash and will not change color.

THE CONGO TREATY.

Utterance by the State Department in Relation Thereto.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A number of inquiries have been received at the department of state from philanthropic organizations and individuals as to the failure of the United States government to signify its adherence to the Congo treaty, the final ratifications of which must be exchanged before the end of the month. This treaty is an agreement to suppress the slave trade, the sale of breechloading fire arms and intoxicants in the Congo districts of equatorial Africa, and nearly all of the great powers of the world have joined in accepting its obligations.

The state department has replied to these inquiries that the subject is still under consideration by the United States Senate in executive session and the department does not feel at liberty to discuss the matter generally, but that it is proper to say as a result of recent correspondence that it is not improbable that the treaty will go into effect at the appointed time in respect to all of the signatures except the United States, and that it will be left open to this government to give its adhesion hereafter. The department has been working to this end, and the senate having failed to take definite action that was that could be done, pending further action by the senate. It was urged at that time that the United States could not consistently, while holding to the Monroe doctrine, undertake to join in a plan of dictation respecting the affairs of another continent, and still another reason put forward in opposition to the treaty was the contention that it would be unwise for the United States to give recognition to the present rather broad and in some cases doubtful claims of European nations to the best portions of Africa, which are tacitly recognized by the treaty. All of these arguments were used by the opposition successfully to defeat the treaty, but as the motion to reconsider is still pendidg the department of state regards it as a duty to still save a place for the United States among its adherents until the subject is finally acted upon by the senate.

Bloodhounds on His Trail.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 12.—J. B. Clark, of Chicago, and J. D. Ware, of this city, guests at the Albion hotel, were last night robbed of $1,200 and $400 respectively. When the thief's presence in the house was discovered an officer was sent for and a fusilade ensued, in which the robber was wounded and then made his escape. He was tracked by a trail of blood to the edge of the woods, where the trail was lost. The chief of police of Little Rock has arrived here with twelve bloodhounds, and it is expected that the thief will be run down.

Quite a Diamond.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Charles Scole, merchant, of 13 West Twenty-second street, was charged to-night by J. W. Carroll, paper manufacturer, of 78 Duane street, with stealing a diamond stone valued at $45,000. The diamond is a unique stone, about the size of a pea, and is known as the "Orange diamond." Scole was arrested.

A new law school has been chartered in New York under the name of the New York law school.

MINNEAPOLIS.

TO KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN

The Ordinances Bearing Upon This Question Will Be Enforced.

During the past few months there have been numerous and vigorous complaints regarding the littered condition of the streets of the city, and the manner in which certain dealers have blocked the sidewalks with their goods, to the serious inconvenience of foot passengers. The city authorities have finally decided to take strict measures to counteract these evils, and to that end Supt. Henderson issued the following general order to the officers in charge of the various police precincts of the city:

"Sir: You will call the attention of your officers to the sections of the different ordinances governing this city herewith given. Repeated violations of the same are being made daily, and I shall hold each of the commanders of the different precincts responsible to see that these ordinances are carried out in detail, and they in their turn shall hold each officer under their command equally responsible to them. These sections named cover that part which relates to signs, awnings, obstructions, drapings, display of merchandise and deposits on sidewalks, and some advertising devices that are illegal, bill posters, etc.:

"Ordinance, petty offenses, section 1, page 1004, city charter, that no person shall erect, build, set up, keep or maintain any house, store, shop, or other building or structure, or leave, deposit or place any boxes, merchandise, timber, bricks, planks, boards, shingles, casks, barrels, hogsheads, lumber, stone, trucks, carts, wagons, sleds or carriages upon or in any street, alley in the city of Minneapolis.

"No person shall place, leave, throw, drop or scatter any stone, bricks, stone, mortar, earth, wooden shavings, offal, garbage, rubbish, or any other material or substance in or upon any alley, street or sidewalk or public ground in said city. That all persons engaged either as owner or employe in drawing or transporting any of the aforesaid articles or substances through or upon any of the streets or alleys of said city shall convey and carry the same in tight wagons, carts or boxes, so constructed that such articles and substances cannot fall out or be scattered upon the streets or alleys. Provided, however, that in case any such article or substance shall, for any reason, fall or be scattered upon any street or alley, the same shall be forthwith removed by the person at such time in charge of the vehicle from which such article or substance fell or was scattered.

"Nor shall any person erect, build or set up, place or keep any sign or wooden awning over any street or sidewalk in said city at a less height than twelve feet from and above said street and sidewalk; nor any cloth awning at a less height than seven and a half feet above such street or sidewalk.

"Sec. 8, Page 1009—No person or persons receiving or delivering goods, wares or merchandise in the city of Minneapolis, shall place or keep upon or suffer to be kept deposited or placed upon any sidewalk any goods, wares or merchandise which he or they may be receiving or delivering without leaving a clear passageway upon such sidewalk where such goods may be, of not less than four feet wide for the use of foot passengers.

"And no person or persons receiving or delivering such goods shall suffer the same to be or remain on such sidewalk (subject nevertheless to the foregoing restrictions) for a longer period than twenty-four hours.

"Sec. 20, Page 1011—No person shall mar, injure, deface, destroy or place any advertising device or representation of any kind upon fence, building, bridge, guide post, sign board, lamp post, lantern, telegraph, telephone, electric light, district dispatch, or fire alarm telegraph post in any street, square or public place of said city. Nor shall any person post or place, in any manner, any kind of advertisement, poster, bill or advertising device or representation of any kind upon any street, sidewalk, alley, horse-block, gutter, curbstone, catchbasin or hydrant in any public place of said city.

Sec. 30, Page 1013—Whoever shall violate or offend against, or fail to comply with, any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof before the municipal court of said city, be punished by a fine not exceeding $50, and may be imprisoned until such fine is paid, not exceeding sixty days.

Sec. 1, Page 1058—No person shall erect or maintain any sign of any kind or material, nor any wooden awning, except as hereinafter provided, that shall extend into or upon or project over any sidewalk, street or alley of said city, more than three feet.

Sec. 4, Page 1059—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof before the municipal court of said city, be punished by a fine not exceeding $50, and may be imprisoned until such fine is paid, not exceeding sixty days.

Sec. 5, Page 1059—Every sign or other structure erected or maintained contrary to the provisions of this ordinance is hereby declared to be a public nuisance. Any officer of the police of said city may remove or abate the same without any other warrant or authority than this ordinance. Covers all of cases mentioned. You will instruct each of your officers by reading the same to them at roll call and impress upon them the necessity of seeing that they are complied with. It is not my desire to cause any troubls to our citizens in enforcing these ordinances, but when they are given due notice that they must comply with them and are reasonably certain that they will be equally anxious as your officers to see that they are complied with,

Log Record Broken.

According to the Lumberman, the log record up to June 1 has been broken this year, as shown by the surveyor general's scale, the footings showing 569,201 logs, scaling 62,822,250 feet. This is more logs than had been turned out up to the middle of July last year. In 1887 and last year there was no scale made up to June 1, the first footing being made to July 1. In 1888, the June 1 scale showed only 29,140,990 feet, and in 1889, 34,934,980 feet. If, from this on, logs are got out no faster than they were last year, the cut of the mills will considerably exceed 400,000,000 feet. The prospects are that lumber will be manufactured during the remainder of the season faster than it was last year.

One Large Mortgage.

One of the largest mortgages ever made in Minneapolis has just been put on record. The Northwestern Consolidated Milling company, the new mill combine, has executed a trust bond for $900,000 to The Minneapolis Trust company. The mortgage is secured by the Northwestern, Pettit, Zenith, Columbia and Crown Roller mills and thirty six mill powers. The milling company will issue to the trust company 900 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds. The total value of the properties covered by the mortgage is given as over $2,000,000.

Ed Preston on Trial.

The charge of grand larceny in the second degree against Edmund Preston was aired yesterday before Judge Pond. The court was engaged all day in hearing the case. Preston was charged with stealing a sewing machine, the property of the Singer company, and afterwards pawning it with Adamson, a pawnbroker. The prosecution claims that the last three figures of the number on the machine were changed, so as to avoid detection. The case was given to the jury late yesterday afternoon.

The Partners Disagree.

The suit of Charles F. Towne vs. H. A. Stuart was on before Judge Smith and jury yesterday. Stuart is a well-known singer in the city. Towne states that last November he agreed to go into partnership with Stuart in the laundry business, and that he instructed Stuart to look up a suitable plant. A short time later Stuart came to him and stated that they could purchase the Enterprise laundry at a bargain. He paid Stuart $1,800 as his share, but later on learned that Stuart only paid $1,500 for his (Towne's) share. Stuart denies the allegation.

DISTRICT COURT BRIEFS.

Judge Lochren yesterday dismissed the case of George R. Robinson against The Great Northern Railway on the grounds of no cause for action. The suit was for $5,000 for alleged damages to property on Washington avenue north by the lowering of the railway tracks.

Judge Smith yesterday made an order denying a new trial in the case of Lars Johnson against James O. Halset and Juve. The action was brought to recover a balance due on the sale of a furniture store.

The jury in the big $10,000 damage suit of J. B. White against Powers & Dwyer, the contractors, for carelessness in providing suitable accommodations for their workmen, were brought in before Judge Smith, unable to agree on a verdict. The jury was out just forty-eight hours.

Kinnard & Haines yesterday brought suit against L. B. Nichols to recover $724.95 on account of merchandise sold and delivered.

The Brown-Chapin Lumber company have entered action against the Eau Claire Lumber company to recover $1,751.81 on promissory notes.

J. C. Oswald & Co. have begun suit against Joseph Door to recover $68.90 on merchandise sold.

The Brown-Chapin Lumber company have garnished The Fulton-Libby Company in its case against the Eau Claire Lumber company.

Robert Eichlepp had a verdict of guilty brought in by the jury who heard his case. He was charged with burglarizing the Windsor hotel. He will be sentenced next week.

The jury in the case of Sol Smith Russel against H. B. Beard to recover $10,555 on a note given for a heating furnace, returned a verdict, at Judge Lochren's instruction, for the plaintiff for the full amount demanded.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

John A. Thompson, an old resident of Minneapolis, died of heart disease Thursday night at 2012 Chicago avenue. The funeral will occur Monday.

The bank clearings yesterday were $1,107,164.55, and for the week $5,886,986.29, as against $4,818,749.16 the same week last year, an increase of 18 per cent.

Mayor Winston states that he will not be ready to appoint the new board of corrections and charities until the latter part of this month.

Prof. Breda, it is now given out, will not accept a call to the presidency of the University of North Dakota, preferring to retain the chair of Scandinavian languages at the university here.

The following cases of contagious diseases were reported at the health office yesterday: Diphtheria, 2200 First avenue south; measles 2835 Portland avenue; scarlet fever, 517 Twentieth avenue south.

A special train leaves on the St. Louis to-night at 7:40, for the formal opening of the Lake Park hotel returning at 11:45. The public is invited to the festivities, which include dancing, refreshments and other pleasures.

A children's concert will be given at the First M. E. church Tuesday evening. An attractive programme has been arranged, consisting of songs, violin, flute and piano solos and recitations by the children of the congregation.

Matt Zock, who was arrested a few days since for driving over a boulevard with a heavily loaded wagon, changed his plea to not guilty yesterday and was fined $1. He has abandoned all idea of contesting the legality of the boulevard ordinance.

Licenses to wed were issued to the following parties yesterday: Nels Hanson and Amelia Erickson, John O. Stokke and Carrie H. Stokke, Thomas M. Lewis and Lizzie A. Rowland, Ephriam Johnson, and Augusta Janson, Herman Kohl and Bertha Smith.

The city attorney has ruled that the dog catcher must return to the owners free of charge all licensed dogs which have been taken up because they did not wear tags. As long as the license fee has been paid it makes no difference whether the dog wears the tag or not.

A large delegation of Company G members went to St. Paul yesterday and requested Adjt. Gen. Mullen not to accept Capt. Creigh's resignation. Gen. Mullen intimated that he should not accept it. A scheme is on foot to transform Company G into an artillery company.

Fred Johnson, a driver on the Second street northeast car line, was accidentally shot in the hand night before last. He was going home, and seeing a revolver on the sidewalk, picked it up. It was discharged, the ball entering the fleshy part of the hand. It will be several days before Johnson will be able to return to work.

The mills ran the lightest last week since February, this being due to the unsatisfactory markets. The aggregate output for the week was 117,400 barrels—averaging 19,567 barrels daily—against 128,230 barrels the week before, 92,740 barrels for the corresponding time in 1890 and 88,150 barrels in 1889.

A Mrs. Andrews residing at Fifteenth street and Portland avenue, reported to the police several days ago that her niece nine years of age was missing. Sergeant Kirkham found the girl in Southeast Minneapolis, but she refused to return to her aunt, and gave such good reasons for her refusal that the authorities decided not to interfere with the case.

Game Warden Frank L. Stetson returned from a trip to the lakes of Northern Minnesota and started out again in another direction last evening. He reports frequent violations of the game laws, especially in catching fish with seines, and will do all in his power to break up the practice. He has enlisted a number of farmers in the work, and they promise to be very efficient aid.

A PECULIAR MISTAKE.

A Suicide Claimed as the Wife of Two Men.

DAYTON, O., June 12.—Last night an unknown woman committed suicide at a drug store in this city. To-day two men claimed her body, each one asserting her to be his own wife, and each one backed up by the evidence of mourning relatives. David M. Cunningham called at the morgue with his son and stated to the coroner that the remains were those of Mrs. Cunningham, from whom they had lived separate for some time because of her opium habit. As they were proceeding to arrange the body in the coffin for burial Sergeant John Chandler, of the National military asylum, convinced the coroner that the body was that of his wife. He described her jewelry and watch and then told the coroner of marks and scars that would be found on her body. As this proved to be correct, the Cunninghams gave up all claim and Sergeant Chandler took his wife's body away. Cunningham and his son and brother-in-law then instituted search for Mrs. Cunningham and found her in this city.

A Dastardly Deed.

MARSHALL, Ill., June 12.—Last night a dastardly attempt was made to kill Ira Travoli, his wife and five children by blowing up their house with dynamite. They slept in the north end of the house, and all escaped unhurt. The entire south end was blown to atoms, and the force of the explosion tore a hole into the ground about four feet in diameter and two feet deep. To-day a warrant was issued for the arrest of John Leggett, whose farm adjoins Travoli's. They have quarreled a good deal lately, and tracks from Travoli's house to Leggett's were plainly visible.

Kelly Not Guilty.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—To-night late a jury in the police court, who had been hearing the case of Base Ball Capt. Mike Kelly on the charge of violating the laws of Ohio in playing base ball last Sunday brought in a verdict of not guilty on a technicality. It required a four hours' retirement and seven ballots to reach this conclusion. The state failed to prove the game was played on the first day of the week.

Result of Hard Drinking.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 12.—James J. Gilchrist Jr., a prominent lawyer and a member of the legislature from Montgomery county, committed suicide at the Exchange hotel this morning by taking an overdose of morphine. Gilchrist has been drinking heavily, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide.