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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—For Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa: Fair, except light showers in extreme west Dakota; slightly warmer; winds becoming south.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul.....	30.18	70	Ft. Custer...	29.82	58
Duluth.	30.18	64	Helena	29.80	64
La Crosse...	30.22	72	Ft. Sully....	.....	....
Huron	30.08	68	Minnedosa.	29.96	64
Moorhead..	30.10	68	Calgary....	.....	....
St. Vincent..	30.22	72	Q'Appelle...	29.78	68
Bismarck....	30.00	70	Med'e Hat..	29.58	76
Ft. Buford..	29.84	70	Winnipeg. .	30.08	72

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Minnesota dentists meet in St. Paul.

The People's party completes its organization.

A big crowd attends the races at Minnehaha.

Cincinnati has a fire involving over $1,000,000.

A Rock county man sues an ex-sheriff for $10,000 for seduction.

A Great Falls, Mont., man is charged with beating his wife to death.

Gophers and squirrels are destroying wheat in the state of Washington.

Judge Thayer takes the Egan-Haldidge ticket case under advisement.

Interesting developments are made regarding the finances of the Vatican.

The Pittsburg league team purchases Shortstop Shugart's release for $5,000.

A Fond du Lac, Minn., woman loses her life trying to save that of her child.

The riflemen of the first regiment begin practice on the ranges at Camp Lakeview.

The Western association games are won by Sioux City, Milwaukee, Denver and Omaha.

Alex McClure reiterates the statement that Lincoln desired the nomination of Johnson for vice president.

Smiler, one of the murderers electrocuted at Sing Sing, is reported to have been pretty badly burnt by the current of electricity.

CENSUS BULLETIN NO. 82.

The New York Sun was the first public newspaper to call attention with any emphasis to ROBERT P. PORTER'S now notorious Census Bulletin No. 82. This is the bulletin, it will be remembered, which purports to give the annual incomes and expenditures of a number of the largest cities in the United States. St. Paul enjoys the unenviable pre-eminence of heading the list with an alleged annual expense account equivalent to $27.61 for every man, woman and child within its borders—a figure in the most startling contrast to those given for other places of its approximate size, like Denver, for example, which appears with an annual expense account of only $4.52 per capita, or Kansas City, which appears with an annual expense account of only $7.05 per capita. Directly after St. Paul comes New York, which, as the bulletin states, spends for the maintenance of its municipal government every year a sum which, divided among its inhabitants, would require from each one a contribution of $23.89.

Commenting on the general showing, the Sun, in the first place, went no further than to say that, as far as New York was concerned, none of the statistics of the PORTER census amounted to anything, because its enumeration of the city's population was purposely and admittedly incorrect. The population as determined by the census department falls 200,000 below the real number as fixed by a count made under the supervision of the local authorities, and if, instead of calculating on the basis of 1,500,000 inhabitants, the calculation had been made on the basis of the true figure, 1,700,000, even granting that the total annual expenditures of the city were as stated in the bulletin, New York, instead of following St. Paul, would have fallen $2.16 per capita below Boston, which appears in the list with an expense account of $23.74 to the head. The Sun agreed with everybody else who knows anything about the subject, that no reliance could be placed on any figures of the census of 1890, because they had been compiled without intelligence and in a spirit of partisanship and favoritism. And such conclusions apply to St. Paul as well as to New York.

THE METHOD EMPLOYED.

Since then the Sun has followed the subject up, and although statistics and the analysis of them are dreary affairs, the interest excited by the figures for St. Paul prompts the GLOBE to give a summary of what it has found. Its results directly affect New York alone, but their bearing on St. Paul's case will appear as they are recounted. It appears, then, that in order to get at the total cost of maintaining a municipal government for the purposes of the bulletin the census department selected 1889 as the representative year, and in the first place compiled all that each city in the list had expended for schools, public libraries, fire department, health, lighting, police, charitable objects, streets and bridges, sewers, public buildings and improvements, parks and public grounds, salaries of judicial, legislative and general executive officers, water supply, miscellaneous demands and interest on debt.

As the Sun very clearly points out, the total of the figures secured by the addition of these items would not represent in any fashion the cost of running the city government. If a city of 250,000 people, for instance, should have erected in the year 1889 a million-dollar court house, according to this system its per capita outlay would appear as $4 more than that of another city of the same size which had no court house or had erected one the year before. But the erection of a court house cannot be properly classed as an expenditure at all. It is an investment, not an expenditure, and has no more right to be included in such a calculation than would a purchase of interest-bearing securities be included by an individual in making up the total of his personal living expenses.

The census department recognizes itself in its bulletin the nonsense of such figures, and, having first given them, proceeds to eliminate some of these items with the intention of constructing a second table, which, as it says, will include "that part of the expenditures presumed to be necessary for the conduct of ordinary city affairs." From this second table there are omitted the expenditures for schools, libraries, public buildings, charitable objects and water works, and the sums outlayed for the other objects enumerated are added up, divided by the number of inhabitants in the cities under consideration as the same were determined by the census of 1890, and the quotients are the figures published in the bulletin as the comparative per capita cost of running the different municipal governments.

THE REASON OF THE METHOD

The absurdity of this plan will be obvious if the list of things he included and the list of things excluded are contrasted. Expenditures for schools, libraries, public buildings, charitable objects and water works are omitted, because they cannot fairly be called outlays, but are investments. But, on the other hand, the expenditures for streets, bridges, sewers, parks and public grounds, and interest on public debt are allowed to stand. Now, if a public building is not an outlay, but an investment, why is not a park or a bridge also an investment? And if water works are to be counted with investments, why should not the sewers, without which the water works can not be used, come in the same category? And on what principle is the interest on past accumulated debts numbered with the salaries paid city officers, or the cost of lighting the streets or maintaining the fire department?

The Sun answers these questions by saying that the reason why the park item is included in the list of administrative expenses is because the city of New York spent $10,000,000 in the year 1889 in the purchase of public parks, and ROBERT P. PORTER deliberately arranged his tables so as to make it appear that the Democratic administration of the metropolis was a conspicuously extravagant one. Great force is given to this view by its calculation that, if this improper item were omitted instead of included, New York would appear in his list with an annual per capita outlay, not of $23.89, but of $15.78, or with a still smaller one if its true population were employed as a basis of the calculation.

If the GLOBE'S readers have followed this rather arid argument, they will see that Census Bulletin No. 82 has not been compiled to show the truth, but juggled with for partisan ends. The same department which would include some items and exclude others, for no other reason than to bring discredit on cities of an opposite political complexion, would use false figures for the same purpose. When the case of St. Paul is considered, it will in like manner be found that when Mr. Porter publicly states that it costs $27.61 per head to run the St. Paul city government, he states what is untrue and what he knows to be untrue.

CORRIDOR CHATS.

The Sage of Nininger spent nearly all of yesterday in and around the Merchants' hotel, looking so amiable and happy that even the casual observer could see that he was feeling well satisfied with things in general. The forenoon was devoted to a meeting of the executive committee of the State Alliance, but when this was over Mr. Donnelly strolled down to the lobby and spent an hour or more laughing and chatting with friends and acquaintances. He finally reached the reporters, and consented to answer a number of interesting questions propounded by those interrogation points.

"There are no longer any differences in the Alliance," he said in answer to a question. "We did have a little trouble yesterday, but that seemed to be necessary to secure peace. We shall go into the next campaign a united party, and I am satisfied that the People's party will carry the state. We shall soon commence the active work of organizing the state, and there will be no let-up until the last vote is polled in November, 1892."

"Will you be a candidate for governor before the Alliance convention next year, senator?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir; I am a candidate for no office," was the answer of the Sage. "In my opinion the candidate of the People's party next year for that position will be Mr. Owen, our standard bearer a year ago."

† † †

Dr. R. H. Phalon, of Fergus Falls, wrote his name in a firm, bold hand on the Clarendon register yesterday morning, and then put in the day attending to a mass of business in the Saintly city. Dr. Phalon is one of the champion sportsmen of the Park region, and never loses a chance to go gunning or fishing. His profession, being dentistry, hardly makes him a good authority on agricultural matters, but he knows enough about farming to have formed the opinion that Otter Tail county is going to have a tremendous wheat crop in the next few weeks, and, with fair prices, the farmers will feel more than good.

† † †

Thomas J. Meighen, the chairman of the state committee of the People's party, departed for his Fillmore county farm yesterday, at the close of the meeting of the executive committee of the State Alliance. Before going he announced that nothing in the way of organization would be attempted for a few weeks yet, and consequently no headquarters will be established. In the fall, however, it is proposed to commence the work among the farmers, when there will be no cessation until after the election.

† † †

Representative Joseph Roach, of Rice county, left for Eureka, S. D., last evening, from which place he proposes to drive about 1,200 cattle to the Standing Rock Indian agency to fill a government contract. Among the cattle in the drove will be 500 cows with their calves. These fresh cows have been gathered largely in Minnesota, and good prices have been paid for them.

† † †

Senator Leavitt, of Meeker, spent a few hours in the city yesterday, returning home to Litchfield in the evening, however. He is looking as rosy and strong as though he had been farming instead of sticking to his office. In speaking of the new or People's party he manifested some doubt as to its being able to swallow the Alliance.

DRAMATIC JOTS.

The Wilbur Opera company presented "Girofle-Girofla" to a large and fashionable audience at the Metropolitan last evening. The opera will be repeated this afternoon and evening. "The Bohemian Girl" will be produced to-morrow. The company conclude their engagement in St. Paul this week.

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Miller Bros. since their arrival in this city have signed a seven years' contract with the parents of Mlle. Bertotto, the wonderful child dancer. The contract is a novel one, as it is written in both the English and French languages, the parents of the young dancer neither speaking nor understanding the English language, and the Messrs. Miller being wholly ignorant of the French. The contract is drawn up and signed in both languages, the French consul in New York certifying that the French copy is an exact translation of the English contract.

—o—

Jacob Litt leaves to-morrow for a flying visit to Chicago to complete the details of the transfer of his lease of the Chicago Standard to a syndicate, who will hereafter conduct it as a vaudeville theater after the style of the leading French theaters of that class.

BRAINS AND BRAWN.

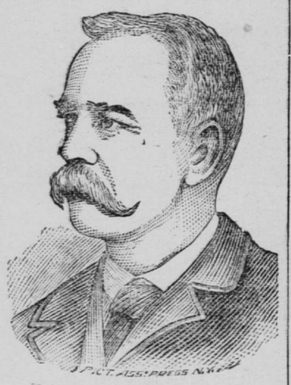
Men Upon Whom the Brunt of the People's Fight Will Fall.

A Strong State Committee, Capable of Thwarting the Old Parties.

Politics will Sizzle in This State During the Next Campaign.

Now that the clouds have in a measure disappeared, it is possible to take a clear and dispassionate view of the organization of the new People's party that was effected at the Merchants' Tuesday, and it is impossible for the unprejudiced observer to do less than acknowledge that an exceedingly strong an able state committee has been named. To be sure there are differences between members of this committee, but can any one recall a state central committee of any political party that did not contain men of different views? There are bound to be factions in all parties, and the new party starts out with far less to fear on this score than either of the old parties.

It is an able committee; an abler one has seldom been named in any party in the history of the state. It contains men of marked ability and large experience in politics, who are able to cope with the old parties in all that goes to



S. M. OWEN.

make up the skillful and able organizer. On the stump there are few more powerful men than W. W. Erwin, Ignatius Donnelly, Sidney M. Owen and Gen. Joseph H. Baker, and they are equally far-seeing on the subject of organization. Behind these men stand

A Body of Men,

principally solid and substantial farmers, careful observers and the best kind of advisers. On the whole it is a very strong committee and calculated to infuse new strength into the movement throughout the state.

The chairman of the committee, Thomas J. Meighen, is one of the leading farmers of Fillmore county, and while an unassuming and plain man, he is thoroughly in earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the new party. Indeed, his honesty and sincerity would not be questioned by his worst enemy. But above and beyond this he is capable of doing good work in the way of organizing the grangers, and being a fair man, his selection was decidedly a good move.

Louis Hanson, the secretary of the committee, is a young man, but a worker if ever there was one. He hails from Clay county, and had much to do with the

Phenomenal Work

done in that county by the Alliance last fall. As engrossing clerk of the senate last winter he became very well known to the Alliance leaders, all of whom appreciated his work. He, too, is a farmer, and lives some distance east of Moorhead, but he is true blue every time.

The moneys of the committee will be cared for by Andrew Steenerson, of Polk county, a brother of Hon. Halvor Steenerson, and one of the most popular and highly respected farmers of that district. He was one of the three committee men named at Cincinnati, but is so much in earnest in the movement that he has no time for factional quarrels. No one need have any fears about the money entrusted to Mr. Steenerson.

Of S. M. Owen, the gallant standard bearer of the Alliance in the late campaign, nothing need be said; the people of the state know him pretty well by this time. The experience he gained in the last campaign fits him for the performance of good work in the next, both on the stump and in the council chamber. His appointment has strengthened the present

JOHN B. HOMPE.

movement wonderfully.

Ignatius Donnelly is also on the committee, and, associated as he will be with Gen. Baker, Messrs Owen, Erwin, Perkins, Steenerson, Hompe and others, will prove one of the best men in the list. His long and varied political experience will be of immeasurable value if harmony prevails. This was admitted yesterday by one of his bitterest opponents and it is true. The Sage has now a chance to make himself solid with the farmers of the state and he seems determined to do so.

C. N. Perkins, of McLeod county, is one of the leading farmers in that prosperous and fertile section and last fall was the Alliance nominee for state senator, receiving a very handsome vote. Formerly a Republican, he no longer worships the false gods of protection, and is as strong an Alliance man as can be found in the state. He is a fair-minded, square sort of man, whose allegiance is worth something to any party.

The orator of the committee is W. W. Erwin, the talented St. Paul lawyer. He is not a farmer, but he was given a cordial welcome to the ranks of the new party by the

Horny-Handed Grangers

last fall, and his voice was heard from one end of the state to the other calling the people to arms against the follies and corruption of the Republican party, state and national. He aided materially in securing the wonderful Owen vote, and is capable of better work next time.

Gen. James H. Baker, of Blue Earth county, is another of the really able men on this committee. He was one of the pioneer free traders of the state, but, being a Republican, remained in that party until the McKinley tariff act was passed. Then he could stand it no longer and moved right over into the Alliance party bag and baggage. As the Alliance candidate for Congress last fall in the Second district he came within 500 hundred votes of being elected. An able speaker and a wise and far-seeing counsellor he is certainly a valuable acquisition to the committee.

Senator John B. Hompe, the fearless and able Otter Tail statesman, is another

member of the body who will wear well. He is a plain farmer who knows the needs of that class as well as the wrongs under which they are laboring. Better than this, he knows how to organize them and secure their votes. His appointment will be especially pleasing to one of the largest Alliance constituencies in the state and will go a long ways towards securing that harmony which is so much desired by the voters of the new party.

Andrew Richmond, of Washington, is a

Veteran Alliance Man,

and has in very truth grown gray in the service. He is a good man, as is J. F. McNally, of Ramsey. Both were prominent in the late campaign, and are no longer novices in the science of politics.

The western part of the Second congressional district is represented by D. P. Lister, of Lac Qui Parle county, who has long been a member of the executive committee of the state Farmers' Alliance. He has always been a pronounced Donnelly man, as he will probably remain. If the Sage is right, Mr. Lister is right, and there you have it. He is a plain, sensible farmer, heartily in earnest in his advocacy of the new party, and will make a good committeeman.

There probably never was a party campaign conducted under more adverse circumstances and conditions than was the Owen campaign last year. The committee had no money and few friends, and yet it did work that neither of the old party committees did. Carrington Phelps, the chairman of that committee, is a member of the new committee, and, it is not necessary to state, will be a valuable member.

Dr. E. W. Fish, the warlike editor of the Great West, is another member over whose appointment there was considerable trouble. The doctor has a way of "sailing into" his enemies, or even a man to whom he takes a dislike, that always leaves gaping wounds behind. It he would tone down his paper and talk more Alliance and indulge in fewer personalities he would be a great help to the cause, for he is as active as he is shrewd.

M. Wesenberg, of Duluth, was the Alliance candidate for secretary of state a year ago, and made a splendid run.

He is the editor of a Swedish labor paper published in the Zenith City, and belongs to the labor end of the new party.

J. H. Hanna, of Renville; C. F. Bohall, of Todd, and A. D. Ferris, of Pipestone, are substantial farmers of more or less prominence in the Alliance movement. Mr. Bohall is a member of the executive committee of the state Alliance.

A. R. Halston, of Polk, is the present prosecuting attorney of his county, and is considered

One of the Leaders

in that section of the new party. He is at home on the stump, and was a great help in the last campaign. He was chosen county attorney by a very large majority, and is making a good officer.

Murray county is represented by Hon. Patrick Gildea, who won fame in the late legislature by introducing an anti-pass bill, and talking on everything that came up. He means well and is sincere and honest. He will vote like Mr. Lister, with the Sage.

To enable the political observer to "size up" the state committee of the People's party with those of its rivals, the Republican and Democratic state committees are reproduced here along with the committee of the new party. They stand as follows:

Republicans.

AT LARGE.

Joel P. Heatwole, Rice, chairman.
C. B. Buckman, Morrison.
D. M. Clough, Hennepin.
J. A. Tawney, Winona.
A. D. Stephens, Polk.
A. J. Greer, Wabasha.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

First—Tams Bixby, Goodhue, secretary.
Second—W. J. Freaney, Ramsey.
Third—John M. Rowley, Olmsted.
Fourth—John Goodnow, Hennepin.
Fifth—W. B. Parsons, Dodge.
Sixth—George Knudson, Watonwan.
Seventh—M. D. Taylor, Stearns.
Eighth—J. H. Ackerman, Carver.
Ninth—W. W. Rich, Lyon.
Tenth—R. E. Thompson, Fillmore.
Eleventh—J. B. Stubbin, St. Louis.
Twelfth—A. T. Koerner, Meeker.
Thirteenth—John Hutton, Windom.
Fourteenth—G. C. Winchester, Marshall.
Fifteenth—J. J. Howe, Crow Wing.
Sixteenth—F. E. Kenaston, Wilkin.

Democratic.

AT LARGE.

W. M. Campbell, Ramsey, chairman.
J. W. Lawrence, Hennepin.
D. W. Lawler, Ramsey.
C. F. Macdonald, Stearns.
John Landberg, Hennepin.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

First—E. C. Stringer, Dakota.
Second—Dan Aberle, Ramsey.
Third—A. J. Whipple, Winona.
Fourth—M. W. Gleason, Hennepin.
Fifth—B. S. Cook, Steele.
Sixth—A. R. Pfau, Blue Earth.
Seventh—C. A. Moody, Benton.
Eighth—Thomas Welch, Sibley.
Ninth—M. Mullen, Brown.
Tenth—H. R. Wells, Fillmore.
Eleventh—M. Thomas, St. Louis.
Twelfth—J. M. Spicer, Kandiyohi.
Thirteenth—A. M. Becker, Nobles.
Fourteenth—W. E. McKenzie, Polk.
Fifteenth—W. Hemsted, Crow Wing.
Sixteenth—Charles Cater, Grant.

People's Party.

S. M. Owen, Hennepin county.
C. M. Perkins, McLeod.
W. W. Erwin, Ramsey.
Andrew Steenerson, Polk.
J. H. Baker, Blue Earth.
Thomas J. Meighen, Fillmore.
John B. Hompe, Otter Tail.
Andrew Richardson, Wabasha.
J. F. McNally, Ramsey.
D. P. Lister, Lac qui Parle.
Carrington Phelps, Stevens.
E. W. Fish, Ramsey.
M. Weisenberg, St. Louis.
J. H. Hanna, Renville.
Ignatius Donnelly, Dakota.
A. R. Holston, Polk.
Louis Hanson, Clay.
C. F. Bohall, Todd.
H. B. Martin, Hennepin.
A. D. Farris, Pipestone.
P. Gildea, Murray.

John Sandell has sued Fergus Fahey and Ellen Fahey to recover $1,750 upon promissory notes.

ON THE SIDE.

"Is it true?"

"It is."

"Then you really are to be married Saturday at half-past six?"

"I really am."

"On your word of honor?"

"On my word of honor." And as Miss Dorothy Morton said it she leaned back in her chair and let a whole flock of the most bewitching dimples you ever saw play hide and seek on her pretty cheeks and chin. It's to be a quiet affair, and no amount of persuasion or finesse will induce the prospective bride to name the favored man. Who is he? Now don't ask me, for if I should be wrong he would never forgive me, and if I were right he wouldn't like it, for it's a profound secret. Is the story true? Quien sabe? Who ever does know things? Miss Morton is charming, and if the wedding really is to come off one can quite envy the happy man. That's all.

—†—

On Fourth street yesterday, at the Robert street corner, there came along a horse with a naturally wicked and depraved nature. You could see it in the way he showed the whites of his eyes, and in the very dissipated wriggle of his auditory appendages. There's a fruit stand on that corner, where a saffron-colored son of sonny Italy (the pun is copyrighted) sells bananas and peaches and cherries and other things. The horse was a prejudiced quadruped, and he hated Italians. He marched bang into that stand, and in a half a minute peanuts and oranges and Italian swear words and candy and apricots and horse and stand were just one glorious hash. The Italian rooted out his hair in despair and handfuls, while every gamin on the block helped himself to everything he could grab, and the cause of all the trouble laughed a coarse horse laugh and trotted off.

—†—

And there was a crowd. Did you ever in your life see a man or boy in too great a hurry to stop and help somebody make a great, useless gaping crowd? No matter what the cause of the disturbance is, no matter when or where it happens, within two minutes and a quarter a crowd of men will be treading on each other's toes, wildly anxious to find out what the trouble is. The first man hears it and tells it to the next man, who imparts it to the man behind him, and two blocks away the story reaches the open ears of a reporter that a runaway horse has killed fourteen men and a boy. The reporter rushes down, finds the crowd like so many stoughton bottles—if you know what a stoughton bottle is, I don't, but I know it's something abnormally stupid—watching one poor upset fruit vender. The crowd look interested, but as for offering to help the poor fellow—why, the idea never occurs to any of them.

—†—

And do you know why it is that women don't join the crowd? Of course you don't. Nobody does. And yet everybody goes about saying what oceans of curiosity women have. Unless the accident is something appalling, women pass by—just dying to stop—but never really doing it. Mrs. Grundy wouldn't like it, and the woman never lived who wasn't really at heart dreadfully afraid of Mrs. Grundy and just as anxious to please her.

—†—

Why doesn't some charitably inclined St. Peul woman start a movement to give the poor children of the town a day's outing? St. Paul isn't so big as it sometimes feels, but there are plenty of children here to whom a day at some one of the lakes would be a revelation—children who have actually never seen Minnehaha or Fort Snelling or White Bear. It wouldn't be such a bad thing to do; and why doesn't some woman—for nothing in the world really happens without a woman at the bottom of it—start the movement?

COULD NOT HELP IT.

The Alliance Executive Adjourns After Passing a Resolution.

The executive committee of the state Alliance met at the Merchants' yesterday morning, and after discussing the twine question and the refusal of the prison board to reduce the price of the article made at Stillwater, proceeded to the transaction of a mass of routine business. It was decided to furnish Secretary Robert Schilling, of the national committee of the People's party, with a list of all officers of the various Alliances, and then, after passing the following resolution, the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, the People's party of the United States of America was organized in Cincinnati in May last to carry out the principles and purposes of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota and other states, and to protect the producers of the nation in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor; and, whereas, the People's party has been organized by the establishment of a state central committee of the state of Minnesota; and, whereas, said committee is without funds with which to place speakers in the field and distribute documents and assist the national committee in its great work, and has made an appeal to the members of the Alliance and of all industrial organizations to contribute to a campaign fund; therefore.

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance requests the presidents and secretaries of the county alliances to bring this matter up at the next meeting and take up a collection for this purpose, and appoint a committee to call upon members, and we urge upon all friends of reform that without money for legitimate expenses the People's party will be greatly hampered.

GAINED A POINT.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers Not Required to Pay a License.

The joint committee on liquor licenses met yesterday in the council chamber and heard a very important application from the wholesale liquor dealers. P. H. Bowlin & Co. and George Benz & Sons sent representatives to the committee, and protested against the payment of the $1,000 license fixed by the city for liquor license. They complained that St. Paul was the only city which collected a liquor license from wholesale dealers who supplied the retail trade, and that the supreme court had ruled that the legislature which passed the license act did not intend that the wholesale houses should pay the license. Assemblymen Murray and Van Slyke felt sure that the intention of the law was not to tax the wholesale houses who sold liquor in quantities of over five gallons. On the motion of Ald. Conley it was decided to instruct the license inspretor not to collect the tax from the wholesale dealers until otherwise ordered by the committee, the city attorney being meanwhile requested to give his opinion on the matter.

FOR JUDGE AND JURY.

An action has been commenced by the personal representatives of Julius Austrian, deceased, against the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association to recover $5,000 damages for the death of Austrian by being run over by a sleigh March 13 last.

P. J. Bowlin & Co. have sued Bowlin & Ryan to recover $431.05 for goods sold.

The case of W. Stebbins against the city of Northfield, tried in the United States circuit court, went to the jury yesterday.

When the case of J. S. Keator & Son against John Glaspie was called for trial yesterday in the United States circuit court Capt. J. N. Castle demurred to the amended complaint and the court sustained the demurrer, and the case was stricken from the present term calendar.

Assistant Corporation Attorney J. C. Michael gained an important suit for the city yesterday in the United States circuit court. Henry Cramer brought a suit some time since against the city to secure possession of a half-mile of Thomas street, extending from Como to Western avenue. Mr. Michael prepared the defense and tried the case alone. After introducing the testimony for the plaintiff yesterday Judge Nelson granted a motion to dismiss the case, and the able assistant attorney was congratulated by his friends.

CHIEF OF PONAPE.

An Island Ruler Appeals to Uncle Sam.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Nanpie, chief of Ponape, in the Caroline islands, has arrived on the steamer Australia from Honolulu. He comes, it is said, to appeal to President Harrison in behalf of his people, who are threatened with ruin by Spanish soldiers. He says his people endured the brutality of the Spanish as long as they were able. It is understood he has sent strong letters to Washington, urging the government to dispatch a man-of-war to Ponape to protect the property of Americans and to insist upon fair dealings by the Spaniards toward the natives.

ON A TECHNICALITY.

The Famous Block of Kansas City Tickets Now Before the Court.

President Egan and Passenger Agent Holdridge Face the Law Music.

It Is Claimed That the Tickets Sold Were Limited as to Use.

The trial of John M. Egan, president and general manager, and Charles H. Holdridge, general passenger agent, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway, which began yesterday in the United States district court, attracted quite a collection of railroad officials to the court room. Hon. Amos M. Thayer, of St. Louis, United States district judge for the Eastern district of Missouri, presided. The jurors chosen to try the gentlemen upon an indictment charging unjust passenger rate discriminations, in violation of the interstate commerce law, are as follows:

JNO. M. EGAN.

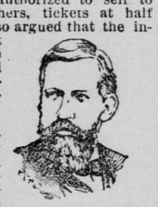
John Schafer, St. Cloud; E. A. Strait, Jordan; J. F. Harriston, Heron Lake; W. K. Mercer, Minneapolis; Henry L. Moore, Minneapolis; M. N. Nelson, Waseca; E. W. Washburn, Lake Crystal; George W. Watkins, Waseca; George A. Boye, Albert Lea; Andrew Johnson, Waseca; William Doxey, Zumbrota; Thomas Thorpe, Lanesboro.

United States District Attorney Eugene Hay, together with his able assistant, George B. Edgerton, conducted the prosecution. Seated near them was Frank G. Kietschmer, special agent of the interstate commerce commission. On the opposite side of the attorneys' table sat Judge J. W. Lusk and Hon. C. D. O'Brien, attorneys for the defense, as well as Messrs. Egan and Holdridge. Near these sat a group of prominent railroad officials, either summoned as witnesses or appeared as interested spectators. Among them were W. W. Finley, president of the Western Passenger association, Chicago; Francis C. Donald, vice president of the Central Traffic association, Chicago; Charles S. Fee, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific; F. I. Whitney, of the Great Northern; W. J. C. Kenyon, general freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern; General Auditor M. E. Healim, of the Kansas City; John Byrne, assistant general passenger agent of the Topeka, Atchison & Kansas City; General Passenger Agent Busenbark, of the Kansas City; Assistant General Passenger Agents Dixon, of the Milwaukee; Pond, of the Northern Pacific; also Nic Vanderpool and W. B. Jerome, of the New-York Central; Walter Wyand, of the Michigan Central; Charles Johnson, of the Northern Pacific; C. R. Lewis, of the Milwaukee; Clarence Robb, S. O. Brooks and Frank Ross, of the Kansas City. A. F. Walker, of the interstate commission, who is on his way from the Pacific coast to the East, stopped over in the city, and was in the court room during the afternoon.

After the jury had been impanneled, the indictment was read to the court and jury by District Attorney Hay, which

Charged the Defendants

with selling tickets contrary to the regulations of the interstate law, and H. L. Martin, the union depot agent at Minneapolis, was called to the witness stand. Objection was raised to a question put to the witness, and Mr. O'Brien proceeded to argue the validity of the indictment, claiming it to be insufficient in that it did not charge that a discrimination had been shown to one person over another, or a class of persons. It not being alleged that tickets of this class had been sold to different persons at different prices. Attention was called to the fact that roads are allowed to sell different classes of tickets for different prices, and were authorized to sell to ministers and others, tickets at half rates. It was also argued that the indictment did not charge that the persons indicted had acted by authority of the railroad company.



A. B. STICKNEY.

Judge Thayer overruled the objection raised by Mr. O'Brien, and the witness Martin was asked relative to the sale sale of tickets at Minneapolis in March, 1890, and as to the current rates for tickets to Chicago at that time. A ticket sold March 12 of that year was produced, which was sold for $7, whilst the unlimited rate was $11.50.

Mr. Hay sought to show to show that this $7 ticket was an unlimited first-class ticket, good to be used at any time within a series of years.

Upon cross-examination by Judge Lusk, the witness stated that about that time there was sharp cutting in rates to Chicago by several roads. The Burlington was then selling an unlimited ticket to Chicago for $3. The Kansas City had three rates for tickets, namely: $11.50; special limited, $7; and second-class, $4.35.

Herman Brown, of the St. Paul union depot, testified in a line similar to that of Mr. Martin.

General Auditor M. C. Healim, of the Kansas City, was called by Mr. Hay to show the sale of tickets. Judge Lusk said it would be admitted that there had been sold to Charles H. Petsch, of St. Paul, 5,000 tickets at $7 each, and that the Kansas City had been paid the $35,000 therefor. Mr. Hay asked what had become of the tickets and was informed that some of them had been taken up in the course of traffic by the road and destroyed, but that some of them are still out. Judge Lusk furnished samples of the tickets used in March of last year, and they were identified as auch by Mr. Healim. Asked as to the distinction between the tickets, Mr. Healim said the $11.50 ticket was unlimited as to time and was first-class. The $7 ticket was first-class, but limited as to time.

Charles H. Petsch testified as to purchasing the 5,000 tickets and said he had paid the money therefor to General Passenger Agent C. H. Holdridge. He had asked for special rate tickets and Mr. Holdridge said he would sell them to him as limited tickets. He identified a ticket shown to him as being one of the $7 tickets and said it is not

The Regular Ticket,

but a special form of ticket. When he asked to purchase the block of tickets, he debated the matter for a day or two before purchasing. He understood that the tickets were limited as to time and did not entitle the holder to stopover privileges. In response to cross-examination by Judge Lusk Mr. Petsch said the tickets were first-class, in that they alllowed the passengers to ride in first-class cars. He said tickets had been sold with the same distinction as to unlimited and special limited ever since he had been in the railroad business, which began nineteen years ago. The time of limitation in the special tickets varied; it might be 10, 15, 30 days or longer.

W. R. BUSENBARK.

General Passenger Agent William J. C. Kenyon, of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, was next called. He said he had been in the railroad business since 1876. An unlimited ticket was good until used. A limited ticket was sold at a reduced rate and is generally understood to be limited as to date or train on which it is to be used, and the time is usually limited to one day. It is not customary to limit them for as long as a year. His road had three classes of tickets in March, to wit: $11.50, $7 and $4. He defined the limited ticket as being only for a continuous trip, but said in cross-examination that he could stop off on a limited ticket.

Judge Lusk—We are not talking about whether you could play sneak, change conductors or such dodging. Don't you mean that a limited ticket is a continuous trip ticket?

Mr. Kenyon said the ticket was understood to be such, but the limit was usually for one day beyond that of sale. One class of them provided that the passenger must leave the initial point on a certain day, at a certain hour and by a certain train. If the limited ticket was dated in July and was good until November, he regarded it as being unnecessarily extended.

District Attorney Hay announced at this point that the government rested its case.

C. D. O'Brien asked Judge Thayer to instruct the jury to find for the defendants.

The court intimated that it would be better for the defense to introduce any testimony it had.

Mr. O'Brien replied that under the practice they had a right to a dismissal of the case if the government had failed in showing sufficient grounds for conviction. He said the schedules for $11.50 and $7 tickets had been properly made and had been approved by the interstate commerce commission, and it had not been shown that the terms of the schedules had been violated. Said he, "An indictment that shows no unlawful intent or discrimination, and when no violation had been shown, should be dismissed. A ticket is produced which is shown by the evidence for the prosecution to belong to the limited class, and that it does not come under the $11.50 class. Even Mr. Hay claims it is not an unlimited ticket, but is a first-class limited ticket. If Mr. Petsch was shrewd enough to know that a $7 rate would not be maintained, and wanted to profit by a rise in price, that is to his credit. There is, to my mind, nothing to show a wrongful intent on the part of these defendants, and the jury should be instructed to acquit."

Judge Thayer said that the defense might proceed with its evidence, as he would for the present overrule the motion to dismiss, without deciding the question as to the construction of law as to limited or unlimited tickets.

The defense called Francis C. Donald, vice president of the Central Traffic association, of Chicago, to the witness stand. He defined a limited ticket to be one that requires

A Continous Trip

by the holder, and would entitle him to ride on a first-class coach. An unlimited ticket is good during the life of the corporation selling it, and entitles the holder to demand stop-off privies. The tickets are usually distinguished by indications on their face.

John J. Byrne, of Chicago, assistant passenger agent of the Topeka, Atchison & Kansas City road, gave about the same definitions of the two tickets.

The defense having concluded its testimony, the jury was excused until this morning and District Attorney Hay proceeded to argue the construction to be placed upon the two classes of first-class tickets. He claimed that the $7 ticket is an unlimited ticket, as it might be used at any time within a series of years, provided the statute of limitation, which is six years in Minnesota, does not invalidate it.

The court stated that he understood the district attorney to admit that the government has no case unless this $7 ticket be construed to be an unlimited ticket.

Mr. O'Brien argued that whilst a mistake in the law was no detense to an action, yet it did not constitute a crime, and the construction of a law did not make a crime. The tickets were not shown to be interchangeable. The distinction was made between them before the enactment of the interstate commerce law, and in his view of the law and facts the court should instruct the jury to acquit.

The court took the matter under advisement until 10 o'clock this morning.

The opinion of several prominent attorneys who heard the trial is that no case has been made against Messrs. Egan and Holdridge.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Scarlet fever at 914 Wat