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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—For Wisconsin: Warmer Sunday night; variable winds. For Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota: Fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds. For Iowa and Nebraska: Fair; slightly warmer Sunday night; variable winds, becoming south.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Therm'meter.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Therm'meter.
St. Paul.....	29.98	72	Ft. Custer...	.....	...
Duluth	29.90	70	Helena	29.96	54
La Crosse...	30.00	70	Ft. Sully....	.....	...
Huron	29.98	78	Minnedosa.	29.98	64
Moorhead...	29.98	72	Calgary.....	.....	...
St. Vincent.	30.14	66	Q'Appelle...	30.40	74
Bismarck...	29.98	86	Med'e Hat..	29.66	84
Ft. Buford..	29.98	86	Winnipeg...	30.00	64

Local forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather; higher temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., July 18, 1891.—For the week ending yesterday an average rainfall of .51 inch was reported from that portion of this state mainly comprising the watersheds of the Minnesota and upper Mississippi rivers. The rainfall is about .20 inch less than normal, and a slight fall is indicated in these streams this week. Details in inches and fractions thereof are as follows:

Station.	Rainfall.	Station.	Rainfall.
St. Paul.....	.34	Alexandria.....	.52
Fergus Falls.....	.55	Redwood Falls..	.32
Fort Ripley.....	1.06	Ortonville.....	.35

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

A Fargo elevator is destroyed by fire.

Dayton's bluff has a row in a church.

Schedules are filed in the Matheis failure.

Ban Chief wins the Wheeler handicap at Chicago.

The Omaha team will remain in the Western association.

A decision lets Crookston out of paying $50,000 railway bonds.

The Scandinavian singers parade the streets of Minneapolis.

The editors leave for Minneapolis, Duluth and Yellowstone Park.

Long Prairie people talk of lynching the murderer of Mrs. Bender.

Both Hall and Fitzsimmons complete their training for Wednesday's fight.

James C. Reed, of New York, reasserts in legal phrase that he is the son of the late Mrs. May I. Dayton.

MEETING WITH FAVOR.

The legislatures of this and several other states at the late sessions made provision for investigation of the Australian scheme for the transfer of land titles that bears the name of TORRENS, a citizen of South Australia, who is likely to have his name transmitted to the coming ages as the inventor of the plan. It is believed that no state has yet gone beyond the interrogative point. So far as there are indications the information gathered as to the practical operation of the method is favorable. In one of the monthly publications, Prof. JENKS, of the Indiana university, gives some account of its standing in the countries that have adopted it. TORRENS devised it in 1858, and his part of Australia was induced to adopt it. Most of the divisions of that land have since adopted it with some changes from the original. It has also come into use in British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba.

"In all cases," writes Prof. JENKS, "it has been found to be in practice even more beneficial than was claimed by its advocates. Generally, there has been no compulsion regarding the application of the system to individual titles, except in case of land bought from the government; but when the system has become known it is usual for purchasers to insist upon a Torrens title before buying. A usual effect of the system is to raise the value of all land brought under it."

Massachusetts was the first legislature in this country to appoint a commission to report on the system; and as that state has an annual legislature, it will probably be the first to take action if it is favorably presented by the commission. It will not be surprising if its progress shall be similar to that of the Australian ballot reform. It involves so considerable a change that it will be well to gather information in regard to its operation under varied conditions.

A QUEER REFORM.

It would not be supposed that effete and unprogressive Spain would afford a point for the reformer on the BELLAMY or any other advanced line. The enthusiasm of the country has been looked for in the arena where the muscular development craze has its ideal in the enraged bull; yet it is related that in that country a sect has been in existence for some time that has anticipated and combined some of the conceits that have hardly obtained a legitimized position in this country. The central aims of the Spanish organization are to repress and extinguish disease, and swell the census in the most ancient and lawful way. The sect or order is not approved by the government, and efforts are made to discourage and check it. Still, the story is that, like most institutions that paternal governments seem to persecute, the people are taking to it, and it is spreading rapidly in the cities. The members gather at the house of one of their number who is called a pontiff, where they indulge in vocal work of the several kinds, pretty much on the faith cure line, for the removal of disease from the afflicted. Whether there is unusual potency in the organized feature does not appear. The peculiar phase of the movement is the recognition of the title of the female member to the possession of the man her soul craves for a husband; providing, of course, that he is legally eligible. Any lady member may rise in the meeting and state that she desires a husband and name the man she would honor. He must obey the call. His obligations as a member leave him no way of escape. Other fancies must be put aside, and he is married to the lady by the pontiff on the spot. This seems to the American mind abrupt, and rather unsentimental. But in Spain courtships are conducted at long range, and under such surveillance that there can be little personal knowledge. It is not particularly insisted that marriages of this kind are less desirable and satisfactory than others. Nor does it appear why the government should manifest any special concern in the matter. It would hardly be the thing in this country. Young people are prejudiced in favor of the saccharine and peanut prelude to the favored estate. Still, there are few social or reformatory conceits that do not have a foothold. Nothing is too grotesque or absurd for acceptance by some of the queer people.

MR. HILLS' PAPER.

A noteworthy feature of the editors' convention was Mr. HILLS' paper on the decay of the editorial as a department of the modern newspaper. He is reported to have predicted a time not far distant when the daily journal would give all its space to what is known as news, and when the man who now writes the column or two of comment, to which the editorial page has dwindled, would find his occupation altogether gone. He regretted that DANAS and WATTERSONS could in this day so seldom be found in the profession's ranks, and criticised the average contemporary editorial as weak and flippant in tone, and as offering nothing calculated to influence men's thought or shape their conduct.

All this is very interesting because it is so timely, but it is neither very profound nor very happy. Mr. DANA and Mr. WATTERSON are men of strong personalities, capable of writing vigorous English, and very familiar, the one through his long life and the other through his wide experience, with the political history of the country. But very few people learned in the craft would select either of them as an ideal moulder of public opinion or readily agree that they should be selected as models either of style or of method, if it is the editor's function to be a guide and a teacher of the masses.

No cleverer journal is published in the world than the Sun, but its brightest things are in its news columns. There it is witty, alert, vigorous, readable and timely. Over its editorials, however, the most enthusiastic reader grows a little weary; and, unless he is subtle enough to see their hidden meaning, perhaps a little provoked and irritated. The Sun for one thing gives the news of the day on which it is printed, and gives it well; but by a curious rule of its office, if it comments at all in its editorial page on subjects of immediate interest, the subjects are gleamed not from the news of to-day, but from the news of yesterday. If its theory of an editorial purpose were the one which Mr. HILLS seems to attribute to it, it would surely fail by adhering to a programme like this. You cannot direct men's minds to think correctly on passing events if you postpone the attempt until after the events are past and your readers have forgotten about them. If editorials are like blows which shape the iron, they have to be struck while the iron is hot, and it will do little to point the moral of yesterday's catastrophe when your news column is fascinatingly adorned by the tale of to-day's horror.

In point of fact, if Mr. DANA has any theory as to an editorial function, it is probably the same one which Mr. WATTERSON'S paper also illustrates. The Courier-Journal is probably the most conspicuous sheet published in the South, has a very great circulation and is extensively and eagerly read. And yet it would be very daring for any one to say that it has changed one iota the prevailing thought of the region in which it is so highly valued. Year after year of studying the Courier-Journal has left the South with the same points of view, the same prejudices and the same ambitions, as far as anything it has effected is concerned, as it had at the beginning. And year after year of the most faithful perusal of the Sun's editorial page would leave the average reader of precisely the same opinion, as far as any influence it has had on him is concerned, as though he had never seen the paper at all.

THE EDITORIAL'S FUNCTION.

The reason of all this is that Mr. DANA and Mr. WATTERSON aim in general not to direct but to reflect popular opinion in their editorial utterances. The personal element, to be sure, enters more or less into what they write; but, omitting the things they say for the gratification of personal spite, Mr. WATTERSON and his associates, with much directness and color, portray the ideas of the best men in his section, as they would express them if they had his capacity; and Mr. DANA after the same fashion, but with less picturesqueness and more subtlety, voices a feeling which exists in the community and which is grateful to him for giving it utterance.

Nobody, for example, who knows Mr. DANA at all, could believe that his Quixotic advocacy of Gen. BUTLER'S candidacy in 1884 was actuated by any sincere desire to secure his election. Gen. BUTLER, of course, could not be elected, nor for that matter, get a single electoral vote; and the editor of the Sun understood this as well as the rest of the world. But as the campaign progressed there appeared on the surface, first, a great wave of popular dissatisfaction with the nomination of Mr. BLAINE. Then towards midsummer there came a wide-spread feeling that Mr. CLEVELAND was not a proper candidate, which grew very rapidly and drove many who had at first declared against him back to the Plumed Knight's side. Finally, in the fall, the country was filled with men who were unwilling to vote for either nominee, and who drifted helplessly about, resolved to keep away from the polls, and yet haunted by the thought that it was their duty as citizens to exercise the right of suffrage which the law had given them.

This discontent, uncertainty and disapproval the Sun pictured in the stand it took at this time. It attacked Mr. BLAINE because he was a Republican and a dishonest one. It attacked Mr. CLEVELAND because people said he was a coarse man of the world. It urged the claims of Gen. BUTLER because a man had to vote for some one, and the hero of New Orleans was better than the Prohibitionist from Kansas. It did not seek in all this to persuade people to this course, because a delicious tone of insincerity and carefully cloaked burlesque pervaded its most serious leaders. But it gathered and crystallized into coherent expression sentiments with which it found the air about it charged. It did not create new forms of thought, but it sought to reflect those which were already in existence.

THE EDITORIAL'S FUTURE.

This may not be the highest function of an editorial writer, but it is his chief function, if the example of the men whom Mr. HILLS has named as models is to be the test. And the mere fact that editorials have this use, if no other, will give them a vitality long beyond the period Mr. HILLS fixes for their final demise. Newspapers not only take from abroad, but they furnish that which is important at home to those who live in other and distant communities. The things which are important at home are partly the catastrophes and incidents of the day's history; but they are also, in some measure, the tidings of what the average man thinks about the world's doings and its prospects. The editorial page of a popular and properly conducted newspaper gives these, and, until they cease to have a general interest, there will continue to be an editorial page of some sort and style.

Not only is this true, but if the editorial page presents what it has to say in a shape attractive to its readers, it will not only reflect, but at the same time guide, public opinion in the community where it is circulated. The two things go together. Vague waves of thought shape themselves rudely in men's minds, and struggle confusedly for expression. The newspaper gathers them together, arranges them consecutively and in intelligible form; compares them with the standards which are received and accepted; clothes them in consistent habiliments, and gives them back to the source from which they started. If it does more than this, it speaks a foreign language, and what it says falls on ears which are deaf. Less than this it cannot do. Editorials, therefore, are at once the authors and the offspring of the thought of the community in which they are produced. They are born in the mental throes of the men who read them, and, in turn, they suggest thoughts to those who have already inspired their production.

It is only a superficial view which, recognizing these things, finds fault with the fact that different forms of expression are employed on the editorial page from those which were common a quarter of a century ago. The fashion of this world passes away. People are able to write and talk as did those of another generation, and that they do not do so is no evidence of a decline or degeneration. Sentences as long and involved as MILTON'S would be quite easy to compose, and there are gentlemen on the press stout enough to turn out leaders of the length and rotundity of the London Times. But the popular cast of thought which prevails at the present day responds more readily to simplicity than to greatness, and finds more gratification in persiflage than in an affectation of owlish profundity. The well trained editorial writer understands all this, and, that he may be in touch and harmony with his environment, clothes himself in a garb which will not make him conspicuous for his oddity or unpopular for want of sympathy with prevailing habits of thought.

CITIES FOR CONVENTIONS.

The GLOBE is sorry that the convention is ended and that the editors are gone, and is sorry also that so few of them were able to accept the proffered hospitality of the city of Minneapolis. Work and festivities combined, over a stretch of nearly a week, strain the vitality of the strongest, and the warmth of the welcome they received and the intensity of their enjoyment will make our guests value a few days of idleness and surcease from handshaking and banquets. A good many of them visited Minneapolis at times of leisure during their visit, and it was not through lack of appreciation, but through lack of strength, that they failed to respond to still further opportunities for entertainment.

They have one and all left pleasant impressions behind them, and, if their expressions of delight are a true index to their real feelings, it is safe to say that the reports they will carry back home about the great Northwest will reflect credit on these two cities. They are men of influence and weight in the communities where they live, and have exceptional facilities for spreading among their neighbors the news of what they have seen and experienced in this region. The GLOBE believes that they will speak well of their hosts, and bear witness that they are equal to such tasks as they consent to undertake.

One of the tasks which Minneapolis aspires to wrestle with is the entertainment of the delegates to the next Republican national convention, and the newspaper men who have been here can tell their constituents whether or not it is capable of acquitting itself satisfactorily, should the opportunity be given it. Some of them expressed themselves to this effect before their departure, and some went so far as to say that St. Paul would be a place admirably adapted also for the assembling of the leaders of the Democracy in 1892. It is very important for our growth that the prominence such events would give this section should be secured; but very probably one convention would be as much as could be had or accommodated. In such an exigency, the GLOBE is willing to yield to Minneapolis, and to cooperate with it in its earnest efforts in this direction already wrought. It thinks that St. Paul has made a valuable contribution in its favor by the events of the week just ended.

GERMANY IN THE LEAD.

If France expects to be better able to gain satisfaction from Germany for the military and consequent events of a couple of decades ago, and other times, it will not be due to the increase of the native population. The dominions of the young emperor who gyrates about so much have been pulling ahead in long strides in this matter. It is a fact that has a good deal of significance that the Germans are the only important people, except the Russians, that do not lose in the per cent of increase. For several decades France has hardly more than held its numerical strength, while Germany shows no disposition to abate its rate of multiplication. This, too, in the face of the generous contributions it has made to this and other countries, while France has lost little by migration. The two other Latin nations show little more fecundity than France. Of the English-speaking, Ireland has the only absolute decrease, but England and the United States have a reduced ratio of growth. These are all the reports of recent enumerations, and in some respects are unexpected. The inference would seem to be that of the civilized nations of the world the Germans alone have unabated vigor. The European problems will grow in complexity if Germany is to gain constantly upon the other powers. If it is ambitious and aggressive it may require the maintenance of still larger military establishments. It may, however, take the lead in disarming and adhering to peaceful adjustments.

NOT AN OBSTACLE.

The stoppage of the JENNESS-MILLER publication has been taken by many as evidence that the divided skirt device in the female equipment had gone with the bloomer and other more or less rational changes in the dress of women. Information is had that the reform has really been adopted quite extensively, and usually without revelations. It seems that at Chautauqua there is a normal class that has among its requirements the divided skirt with no garters. It is not very well understood why there should be anything in this obnoxious to the other sex or prejudicial to matrimony, but this may be due to misinformation or its absence. But this is the apparent impression. There was an elopement recently by a member of this class with a fellow student, with matrimony as the end. There were no incongruities and no opposition to the alliance. The consequent interpretation, then, was to advertise the fact that the wearer of the divided skirt in its full development was still a lovable and elopable object; in fact, that no barrier to matrimony was raised in this way. A great deal of local enthusiasm was developed, and the feeling was manifest that the mental poise useful in the matrimonial turbulence was indicated in the avowed devotion to the dress reform.

THE WHEAT CROP.

There will be ample demand for American wheat over the water, but it is believed there has been considerable exaggeration of the shortage, especially in Russia. The most accepted information is that there will be 64,000,000 bushels for export, which is about a third less than the average of the past four years. But there is a reduction in all the wheat sections of Europe, and not much is expected from India, or elsewhere, except the United States. The Northwest can only be prevented from harvesting a crop much in advance of all former years by the most improbable natural freaks. There are diversified statements of the results of the harvest in Kansas, although the crop is the best for years; but the Red river valley is likely to crowd the railroads more than any other section.

ANOTHER TRUST COMPANY.

A large number of St. Paul capitalists and enterprising citizens have organized a new financial institution, under the title of the Security Trust company. In another column of the GLOBE will be found many of the names which go to make up this strong institution. It will be seen that neither capital nor good character will be lacking. The company will at once take its place in the front rank.

A PARTY of visitors relate that their appreciation and impressions of the possibilities of time-making by electric cars were immensely enhanced by their transit on the Interurban on the last passage, at 1 o'clock a. m., after their return from the Minnetonka banquet. The trainmen were in a hurry, and the speed seemed to the riders to beat the steam cars. In fact, the gait was so impulsive that they could not persuade a stop for four blocks after their street was reached, and the ladies had a long walk.

THE accidents among aeronauts and circus performers have been unusually frequent of late. It is not encouraging for navigation in the upper region. At a Connecticut town the chief engineer of the fire department proposes to marry any woman of reasonable age and attractions who will go up with him in a balloon at their celebration. It is queer how they do have cranks in that state.

ATLANTA is experimenting with the cigarette business a little, on the tariff line. This month an ordinance is in effect adding $200 to the licenses of all who deal in cigarettes. This has cut down the number of dealers from 1,500 to ten, and these have doubled the prices of the paper-encased article. The authorities there evidently mean war on the perverse habit.

IT IS perhaps a partisan slander that the Kansas outfit, SIMPSON, PEFFER and the rest, in their missionary tour in Georgia to execrate monopolists and corporate influences, are the guests of PAT CALHOUN, the biggest railroad magnate of the state, and have his private car at their service. If so, they may regard it as living off the enemy.

ACCORDING to BUTLER, the three greatest lawyers that have lived in this country are JEREMIAH MASON, DANIEL WEBSTER and RUFUS CHOATE. He should have made a quartette and left one place blank.

NOT only are men scarce for the Dakota harvest, but it is said that there are not binders enough to be had. It is possible that the manufacturers are running down their stock in order to organize a trust.

THE visiting editors, the past week, caused much local complacency by their compliments to the press of the city. It was remarked that it covered the ground with fullness, and even a little overlapping.

IT IS well to have an investigation of the subterranean work, if there is such, that exploded the Omaha ball club. It won games, and a club that does that should live in clover.

GEN. BUTLER helps out history considerably in the LINCOLN-HAMLIN matter. He will, however, enliven several controversies when his book is out.

North, the Nitrate King.

San Francisco Letter.

Col. North, the nitrate king, has a daughter Emma, to whom he gave £500,000, and told her to marry whom she liked. All the young sparks in Chili used to laugh about her, but she will probably end by being at least a duchess. He has one son, Harry, or, as he used to be called when I knew him, "'Arry." He was then a small boy going home to school, and on landing at Montevideo came off with a box of common grass as a curiosity to take to England. He had never seen a blade of grass at Iquique, where nothing grows, and the boy could not understand our laughter at his greenness. North gave Harry $50,000 on his twenty-first birthday, and told him to have a "jolly spree." I believe Harry is now in the army.

THE CALF ON THE LAWN.

I'm going to hitch this 'ere young caff out
here in my front lawn;
He'll stay right here an' chaw the grass till
the hull thing is chawn;
He'll chaw that corner off to-day until he's
et it bare:
Ter-morrer I will move his stake an' he'll
chaw over there.

Looks bad, yer say, to see a caff out in a man's
front yard,
An' blattin' like a barn-yard on this stylish
boolevard;
But that air caff shall eat that grass until I
get him fat,
An' if he feels like blattin', w'y, I recon he
will blat.

W'en I fust took my farm out here this wuz
a country road;
Across the way wuz parstchure lan', ware
huckleberries growed.
My caff wuz then hitched in my yard fer the
hull town's inspection,
An' no darn enterprisin' dood cum roun' to
make objection.

W'en this road growed a village street my
caff wuz in the yard,
An' now the street it swells 'ith style—a city
boolevard—
But I will hitch this 'ere young caff out here
in my front lawn;
He'll stay right here an' chaw the grass till
the hull thing is chawn.

You say the way I carry on makes the whole
city laff,
Wall, let 'em laff; this 'ere's my lawn an'
this 'ere is my caff.
An' things hez reached the purtiest pass the
worl' hez ever sawn
Ef an ol' duff can't let his caff chaw grass
on his own lawn.

Wall, let 'em laff; this 'ere young caff shall
stay here anyhow,
An' if I hear 'em laff too hard I'll trot out the
old cow,
I'll hitch 'em both to the same stake right
here in my front lawn,
An' let 'em stay an' chaw the grass till the
hull thing is chawn!

—S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

CITY HALL GOSSIP.

One of the most arduous trials through which Mayor Smith is compelled to go is to listen to the applicants for peddlers' licenses, who claim that they are too poor to pay for the permits. Most of the men are Russian Jews, who have fled from the iron rule of the czar to seek liberty in the United States. The poor fellows insist on seeing his honor, and in their broken dialect shower blessings ad libitum upon his honor's head if he will grant their request. Some of the men are deserving, but others again are shrewd and crafty, and endeavor to save the amount of the license by pleading poverty.

If a vote should be taken among the city hall officials as to the working of the Bell charter, it would not receive a favorable vote. The work in nearly every office has been more than doubled; and, while the expenses of the offices have been cut down, the double work is entailing a gigantic effort on the part of the officials to keep it up to date. The dual council scheme does not work harmously, inasmuch as the Lords and Commons each claim to be the superior body. An assemblyman last week strongly opposed a certain resolution from the aldermen providing for a special conference committee upon a certain topic, because the aldermen had appointed the chairman of the committee. In this way matters which should be passed upon at once are delayed, and all on account of the new charter. "We are supposed to be a check on the other body" is a favorite expression of many of the assembly, but the aldermen refuse to recognize the right of the upper house to so regulate their proceedings.

A prominent city official in speaking of the charter yesterday said that he did not see where its utility was shown. He deplored the waste of time and the delay caused by the law in requiring every trivial matter to be passed by the two bodies. He then suggested that the double council would work most satisfactorily if it had been decided in the charter that the board of aldermen should have the power to pass upon all routine matters, and allowing them to authorize expenditures up to $200. Any expense above that um should receive the assent of the assembly. In this way it would save a vast amount of time and labor. The aldermen would meet twice a month and the assembly once, pay rolls would be passed on time and there would be no grumbling. The clauses of the charter relating to the restrictions of expenditures in all departments, while perhaps too close, are satisfactory.

The law department of the city is greatly elated at its victory in the case of H. S. Fair child against The City of St. Paul, which settled forever the question of the legality of possession by the city of all lands condemned for public purposes from 1878 to 1887. A full report of the supreme court decision handed down was published in the GLOBE yesterday. Assistant City Attorney Phillips has conducted the case for the city three years, and he is to be congratulated upon the result of the litigation.

The board of park commissioners moves slowly in the question of locating public parks. At the meetings of the board attorneys for owners of property and the owners themselves who want to sell their land to the city for park purposes make their appearance and consume valuable time in making long-winded orations as to the many excellent qualities of their land for park purposes. How many of these property owners would appear before the board and dilate upon their property if the board should ask for land to be "donated" for the benefit of the public? In the language of the poet, there would be "an aching void."

Those who are fond of a good municipal squabble should be present to-morrow evening at the meeting of the committee on streets of the board of aldermen. The residents of the Second ward who are opposed to the cable line on East Seventh street being changed into an electric system will swoop down upon the committee in numbers, led by their doughty champion, Ald. Bott. The city railroad committee will have a number of distinguished legal lights present to submit its case, which is, that the ordinance passed in its favor include the right to change cable systems to electric, and that the kickers cannot help themselves, because the city has no power to curtail the ordinances already granted. City Attorney Lawler refused yesterday to be interviewed, but stated he would be on hand to-morrow evening prepared to give his opinion.

Doughty John Gellah, chairman of the committee, yesterday exhibited in the court house a huge carpenter's mallet which he will use as a gavel to preserve order in the thick of the fray. Alderman Bott, leader of the opposition to the electric system, has borrowed Coke, Littleton and Blackstone and studied up law points. The fight promises to be an interesting one, and may the best man win.

The records of the health office for the past six weeks show that the majority of deaths reported are infants under twelve months. On the other hand, the birth records more than make up the loss in juvenile population.

CONVENTION ECHOES.

"No, you are wrong," said Capt. H. A. Castle yesterday, "in the statement that I 'rang a little Republican politics' into my address to the editors. Had I done that, even by inadvertence, I should owe my abject apology to the citizens of St. Paul. The only possible sentence open to such construction was this:

"'You are the discoverers and the only genuine exponents of the doctrine of reciprocity; before those modern apostles of that doctrine, Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine, had achieved eminence, the editorial fraternity had reduced it to an exact science.'

"The 'reciprocity' I was suggesting to the editors was, of course, non-political. I asked simply their good will in return for our exhibition of our jewels to them. And the other matter was thrown in merely as a good-natured allusion to the alleged controversy between Blaine and Harrison as to the paternity of the doctrine. Certainly no Democrat could take offense at that, if rightly heard and understood."

o o o

"When Sheba's queen visited Solomon, the great and wise king," said Editor F. B. Ballilo, of Aiprado, Tex., yesterday, "her wonder of his splendor and importance provoked the expression, 'The half had not been told.' I had heard and read of the beauty of St. Paul, of Minnesota and her beautiful ten thousand lakes. I expected to see a great city and a beautiful section, but I must frankly acknowledge that I was not prepared to see so lovely a country and so ravishingly beautiful a city. I did not say with the queen of sacred history that the half had not been told, but I said if any man in St. Paul had a ten or twelve-story house on a corner lot in the business center of the city he wanted to exchange for a country weekly in Texas, why I was his proper people. In all seriousness, sir, the great heart of your noble people and their generous, boundless hospitality has won us, and if only St. Peter treats us half as well in the other world as St. Paul has treated us here, we will all be happy. And now, sir, will you permit me, while not making invidious distinctions, to tender warmest thanks to Messrs. D. Ramaley, H. D. Brown, H. L. Baker, Senator Lienau and Col. Listoe for special courtesies and kind attentions extended me while in your beautiful city."

CHIPS.

At the Stillwater races a balloon ascension was made by Louis Gregan, and he was badly hurt in making his descent in a parachute, as has been narrated in these columns. He took up a small dog strapped to a diminutive parachute, and when 3,000 or more feet from the earth he cut doggie loose and he came sailing down and landed in the park field. The circumstance brought to mind the story of the aerial gymnast, which is certified to by several witnesses. A year ago a balloon ascension was made daily at this park and a dog was taken up each time. When the dogs were let loose they darted off in a wild run and their owners have never seen nor heard of them since.

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The state of Minnesota is about to publish a new edition of the work, containing narratives and roster, entitled "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars, 1861-1865," and any correction which ought to be made as to the record of any soldier named therein should be communicated without delay to Gen. C. C. Edwards, editor, St. Paul.

UNCLE SEYMOUR ABROAD.

"Uncle" George Seymour, as he is known, has spent several seasons in South America. This story is told on him:

When he was in Caracas, Venezuela, he had an unusual experience. There were two New York gentlemen who had gone to Spanish America with a small stake, with the view to making a fortune. But fate did not smile on them and they became stranded. They resorted to everything they could conceive to get back to New York, but their efforts were futile. The even offered to "work their way" on a steamship, but the officer of the craft had no use for unskilled seamen. Then they visited the United States minister and made a pathetic appeal. That functionary referred them to Mr. Seymour, who was putting in an extensive electric plant to illuminate the city and to furnish power for the street car system.

Mr. Seymour, by the way, had been often invited to the Sunday bull fights, but he wouldn't witness the events because they are too brutal. But all the people there attended bull fights—officials, Christians and heathens. Well, the gentlemen waited upon Mr. Seymour. They related their tale. They wanted work.

"What can you do?" asked Mr. Seymour.

"We can work, sir, but we are not mechanics," replied one of the two.

"All I can give you for unskilled labor is 60 cents a day. That is what I pay the peons, and any one of them can do more work than both of you. Now, you will have to pay $1 a day for your board and you won't get very good board at that. You can't take the job."

"In heaven's name what will we do? We can't starve."

"Get up an entertainment of the true Yankee style."

"We can't do that either. We can't sing, and we are no gymnasts."

"Can you box?"

"I can't," said the spokesman.

"I never had the gloves on," said the other, when his friend looked at him imploringly.

"Still you are strong and healthy," observed Mr. Seymour encouragingly.

"Yes; I am," they replied in a chorus.

"Then I'll fix it, and you shall go back to New York. But you must do just as I direct."

They agreed with alacrity. Mr. Seymour found a gentleman who would translate the manuscript, and he had the city well billed in the Spanish tongue. Signor Smith and Signor Hall, professional prize fighters would give an exhibition of the manly art after the true American style for $1,000 a side. So read the announcements. The newspapers took up the story, and the hall on the night of the "go" was packed to suffocation. Mr. Seymour has had no experience with Marquis of Queensbury rules, but he has seen a great many glove exhibitions and he undertook he task of training his protoges for the contest, and he succeeded fairly well. He showed them the cross counters, the upper cut, showed them how to duck and how to clinch to avoid punishment when it came to severe infighting. Then the gloves There wasn't a pair to be found in Venenzuela, and he got some white cloth and had two pairs made and had them stuffed with cotton batting. The fight came off and the people went wild with excitement. They made the welkin ring, never dreaming that the whole thing was a most shabby "fake." The receipts above the expenses were nearly $200, and the two men purchased their tickets and left for New York. But the newspapers, They praized bull fights, lauded them as royal sport, but they denounced this glove exhibition as something shockingly brutal, and compared it with the duels of the ancient Roman arena when the gladiators did each other battle to death. Mr. Seymour has very little respect for the humanity compunctions of the Spaniards.

IN THE WINGS.

Jacob Litt's Stock company opens for the present week to-night, presenting "The Banker's Daughter," a six-act comedy-drama by Bronson Howard, who is probably our most successful American playwright. The play is one dealing with modern society characters, and an interesttng story is built upon a well-conceived and worked-out plot. There is an excellent vein of bright, crisp comedy permeating the entire six acts, all of which are full of strong dramatic scenes and situations. This was the earliest of Bronson Howard's plays to attain what was considered an unusual run in New York, it having made an instantaneous hit when first presented at the Union Square theater, and so great was its popularity at that play-house, which was then under the management of Shook & Palmer, that its presentation ran up into the hundreds. It has been an acknowledged success, and time has not detracted from its dramatic worth. Its characters are drawn from modern society life, and some of the climaxes are most intense in their conception and dramatic construction. The cast will include all of Mr. Litt's excellent company, which has demonstrated its ability in the other plays that have been selected for the summer stock season, and from such strong material with which to construct an acting company for the presentation of a play of such strength as "The Banker's Daughter," finished and enjoyable performances cannot but be the result of next week's work at the Grand.

Katie Emmett, the popular soubrette who made a striking success of a boy's part in "The Waifs of New York," closed a prosperous forto-eight weeks' season at Helena Saturday night, and will go to the seashore for a month. Her next season begins Aug. 17, when her play will have elaborate new scenic features, and be equipped newly throughout. The artist of the Haymarket theater, Chicago, is now at work on the new outfit of scenes and mechanical sets, and when this is complete the favorite melodrama will be most effectively dressed. Miss Emmett will play two engagements in New York the coming season.

Beginning to-morrow evening the management of the Grand will introduce an innovation and something that ought to prove attractive during the summer season at that theater. Rustic chairs and benches have been placed in each of the courts on either side of the theater, and between acts the audience is requested to use these courts for the purpose of promenading, and the gentlemen can also smoke if they desire to do so. The gates closing the courts from the street will be closed, and the doors leading to them from the theater will be open, so that the audience can pass in and out at will.

Miss May Merrick, of Litt's company, is reported to be seriously ill.

WITTY SAYINGS.

Unless a man lives as high as he shouts the less noise he makes the better.—Ram's Horn.

Perhaps it is because history repeats itself that some of it gets so very dry.—Washington Post.

When a sick man refuses to send for a doctor that is a sign that he still clings to life.—Texas Siftings.

The man who selected his wife, as he would his clothes, for wearing qualities, found that she wore him out.—Life.

This summer is cautioned to look out for a soft place to light. There's a fall just ahead of it.—Washington Star.

"Though I speak but one language I am familiar with many tongues," said a physician.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Maud—Is it true that you are in love with Mr. Bullion? Clara—Mercy, no. I'm only engaged to him.—New York Weekly.

"Are you going away this summer?" "No, I shall stay at home." "Why?" "Because my wife is going away."—Lowell Citizen.

Kind Lady—And if you pile up this wood properly I will give you some more work to do. Weary Raggles—Den I t'row up de fust job, mum.—Puck.

Spacer—What can I say in this obituary for Ginsling, the bartender? Editor—Work in something about his "having a smile for every one."—New York Herald.

Baseball Fiend—"I heard you had a match with your wife last night, Batsby. What's the score?" Batsby (mournfully)—" She shut me out."—Baltimore American.

"Why is this boat backing up? asked the passenger on the steamer "Oh" said the mate, "the captain's wife and baby are on board and the baby wouldn't go to sleep until he'd seen the engine reversed."—New York Sun.

AFTER CONVENTION CHAT.

It is amusing to watch the venomous ebullitions of one of the Minneapolis papers over the failure of the editorial convention to visit that city, and under the circumstances it is only fair to give a correct statement of the affair. The editors were all extremely anxious to visit the Flour City and said so again and again, but the invitation came too late. The programme for St. Paul was practically arranged at the executive committee meeting last winter. It was to occupy four days or up to Saturday. At the same time it was decided to launch the subsequent excursions on Saturday. Secretary Page made arrangements for the Yellowstone Park trip for those who desired to attend and the Duluth trip was by vote of the members. The Minneapolis invitation came after the arrangements had been made and it was impossible to break into them The talk that St. Paul kept the editors away from Minneapolis is jealous nonsense, nothing more.

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One of the most prominent figures of the convention, as well as a polished gentleman and able editor, was Hon. Owen Scott, of Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Scott represents the Fourteenth Illinois district in congress, and is an intelligent and progressive Democrat. The district is normally about 3,000 Republican, but Mr. Scott so ably preached the doctrine of protection that he turned this over and was elected by the handsome majority of 1,200. "I am for Cleveland all the time," he said, "and Illinois will send a Cleveland delegation to the convention."

"Who will be the speaker of the next house?"

"I am for Springer, myself, and I have no second choice. Yes, I believe he will be elected, too. If I am mistaken, and he cannot make it, it will go to the South, and either Mills or Crisp, probably Crisp, will be the man."

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When the editorial convention closed Friday there was not a single delegate out of the 400 in attendance who was not enthusiastic in his expressions over the entertainment provided by the city. And well they might be, for no delegates to any convention in this country have been more princely treated. From Tuesday morning to Friday evening there was no let up in the round of pleasure.

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It is to be regretted that a few more of the business blocks were not decorated. Outside the newspaper buildings, the Metropolitan and Windsor hotels and the Germania bank were the only buildings decorated to any extent. The progressiveness displayed by the Germania bank is highly commendable. Under the wise directions of Hon. W. Bickel the management of this building are ever ready to assist the city authorities upon all public occasions to make the city as attractive as possible to its guests. It is to be hoped that in the future a few more citizens will imitate this public spiritedness.

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The great assistance rendered by the Press club during the convention is universally admitted. The club rooms were used to such an extent by the delegates that, without them, is to be wondered how the convention could have been held. The members of the club displayed a very generous spirit in throwing open their club rooms to the city's guests. Not only that, several members were specially commissioned to attend to the wants of visitors, and arrangements made for a stenographer to typewrite any copy or letters of the editors. That the delegates appreciated the kindness of the club is demonstrated by the way in which they frequented the club rooms.

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E. Sambola Jones is an original character. In the sixty-two and a half millions of people you can't find a counterpart. He is an anomaly—a genius without a simile. The banquet at the Lafayette is an event that he will treasure up in his massive and retentive memory as an event wherein he was not a Monte Cristo. He banqueted, of course, but the manner of it was what aggravated hs Southern blood and enraged a craving stomach. He had made the circuit of the lake in the bracing wind, and he had exercised and enjoyed himself without stint. But all this made him hungry, and he anticipated the spread with a keen appetite. He sat about midway along the long table, and it so happened that he was