THE DAILY GLOBE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
CORNER FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS.

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance.$8 00 | 3 m in advance.$2.00
6 m in advance. 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance.$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m in advance. 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance..$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv....50c
6 m. in advance.. 1 00 | 1 m. in advance.20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance..$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One year $1 | Six mo., 65c | Three mo., 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office—Room 76, Tribune Building, New York.

Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern Office while in New York.

The Republican 70-Cent Dollar.

New York World.

An extraordinarily stupid or ordinarily dishonest Republican organ announces that the Republican congressmen will today "place their party on record against the 70-cent dollar." Against it? Why, the Republican administration is issuing, by virtue of a Republican law, more than $50,000,000 a year of paper notes redeemable in 70-cent dollars. Under a Republican law the market is made for the entire silver product of the country—a favor extended to no other American production. And under this law both the price of silver and the value of the silver dollar have steadily depreciated. Yet the fools and the Pharisees of this party join in professions of hostility to the "70-cent dollar." It recalls the aspiration of the indignant versifier:

Oh! for a forty-parson power
To chant thy praise, Hypocrisy!

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—For Wisconsin: Generally fair; north winds; stationary temperature; warmer on Friday. For Minnesota and the Dakotas: Generally fair; warmer; winds shifting to south. For Iowa: Generally fair; north winds, becoming variable; warmer and fair Friday. For Montana: Warmer; fair; south winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, March 16, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	30.60	12	Miles City	30.38	28
Duluth	30.48	20	Helena	.....	...
La Crosse	30.54	20	Ft. Sully	.....	....
Huron	30.64	12	Minnedosa	30.66	4
Moorhead	30.68	8	Calgary	30.10	30
St. Vincent	30.68	0	Winnipeg	30.70	2
Bismarck	30.68	10	Q'Appelle	30.76	0
Ft. Buford	30.66	12	Med'e Hat	30.26	26

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

A REPUBLICAN DANGER.

It is given out upon Democratic authority that a combination arrangement has been agreed upon in Kansas between the Democrats and People's party. Confidence is expressed that this will insure the loss of the state to the Republicans. On the basis of the most recent votes, the Kansas Republicans have a plurality; but the two other parties, voting together, form a considerable majority. The Democrats are to be allotted about one-third of the congressmen and a part of the state officers. They have no chance to get anything by themselves, as the smaller of the three parties; but, if by this cooperation they can gain membership in congress, they will be effecting something toward the promotion of the principles of the party. It is a question for the political casuists how far parties with principles not altogether harmonious may work together. The practical politician fancies that his persuasion has accomplished something when it elects a part of its representatives, and has defeated the main army of the opposition. At all events, such combinations have been had at times by all parties, and the Republicans propose to combine in the Southern states, if they can, with the People's party, to defeat the Democrats. It is not surprising that they are alarmed at the prospect of losing the electoral vote of Kansas. They cannot spare it and have any chance for success. They expect such action there will be followed by a similar co-operation in Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas. There are no possibilities of success for them without these states. As far as the final result is concerned, it is of no moment to the Democrats whether the electoral vote of these states is with them or the third party. Taking it from the Republicans is the only material point. If the election is thrown into the house, they have the states then to elect. It may well be a matter of alarm to the Republicans to see any pooling projects in vogue among the two other parties in their states.

HILL'S SILVER POLICY.

The expectation that Senator HILL would fully elucidate the silver question in his speech before the Mississippi legislature, and leave no room for Mr. HARTER or any other inquisitive people to obtrude their interrogation points, was not fully realized. A diagram of his policy with all the lines quite distinct was not had. Yet he was explicit in denouncing the SHERMAN silver law "that has kept our finances in perpetual disorder for thirty years." Among his objections to it were that it was sending gold out of the country "and driving us headlong into an exclusive silver basis." In his view the law that preceded the SHERMAM act "was less bad." It might not be purely a mechanical task to formulate a bill covering the financial fabric in the mind of the senator, but a clue may be had perhaps to his general object in his preference for the policy superseded. His mind was dwelling more, perhaps, upon the practical effects of that measure than its possibilities under present conditions. He remembered that by the present policy the so-called 70-cent dollars have been multiplied enormously. The government is purchasing double the amount of silver used for coinage under the preceding condition. In fact, some insist that absolute free coinage would not materially enhance the volume of the white metal used as money. Without great mental effort it may then be inferred that the senator would recall the condition rather than the statutory lines of the antecedent era. He presumes that there is a plethora of silver widening the gap between it and gold, and this is to be deprecated and reduced. When he returns to the senate he may conclude to relieve all question as to his precise views by the introduction of a bill covering them. Yet, from the space he accords the subject, it is not probable that he attaches the importance to it that the radical men on either side appear to. He knows that it is not distinctly a party measure, and that no radical change in the policy pursued can be effected by either party alone. He would not have this made a disturbing question in the party. He would leave it somewhat in the rear. Yet many who have been in some doubt as to his views on the question will feel that he has not removed all ground for it, and that under the circumstances, having gone South to enlighten the people upon public issues, he should be more distinct in his affirmations on the subject.

A DAKOTA PICTURE.

A few years ago it was common to find in Eastern papers the most extravagant caricatures of the climate and life in the Dakotas. These were sometimes given as the reports of persons who had braved the perils of that land and marvelously escaped to tell the tale. However the hobgoblin stories were concocted, it was understood that they were used to deter credulous readers from looking for new homes in the West. They have not done much service since there have been blizzards in New York city more destructive than in the West. It is surprising to find in so ponderous and dignified a publication as the Atlantic Monthly a screed on the Dakota climate that rivals the romances of the early time. The first and chief article in the Contributor's Club of the March issue affects to picture the climate of Dakota from the experience of a writer there in a residence of fourteen months. It is not so stated, but some of the language indicates that the party who finally survived and escaped was a woman, and her sojourn was in South Dakota. Incidentally, it may be noted that Minnesota shares largely the Dakota conditions, as it borders both states their entire length, except that it does not extend quite so far south. The magazine writer never heard a person in Dakota speak of the climate but to relate some new horror. The Indians chose that region for the reason that they believed no white people would ever attempt to live there. The cold was so intense in winter that while a thermometer was at 115 degrees near the stove, eight feet distant it sank to 20 degrees. If a person winks out doors the eyelashes freeze to the cheek, and for this reason no person makes a second attempt to perpetrate a joke that involves winking. The intensity of the wind drives the women insane, and they crowd the asylums. The animals, even, are affected. The roosters are unable to crow or the hens to cackle. The Indian ponies cannot whinny. Potatoes are taken into the beds to keep them from freezing. With such uncomfortable conditions in winter it might be supposed that the summers would be conceded to be endurable, but if possible they are still more excrutiating. The hot air comes in burning blasts, as if it had just escaped in crevices from the internal fires, and the people close doors and windows to keep it out, and still pant as if they were about to perish. The airy imagination, however, does find two small compensations. There is no malaria, and not a rat in all Dakota. Not a rodent has been found courageous enough to venture there. Still, in spite of all this, people have been flocking to Dakota from New England and all the old states, making homes and fancying themselves comfortable and prosperous. Those who have lived there a dozen or more years imagine that the climate is really one of the great attractions. Such screeds as that of the Atlantic writer amuse, but do not vex them. When they get the prairies and home sites dotted with trees more generally, they have a conceit that even for the adornments of civilization they will not take second place to any.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON.

A few days ago the Hon. C. A. PILLSBURY, of Minneapolis, brought sorrow to many a sympathetic heart in this state by his sworn recitation of the deplorable poverty of the elevator companies. No one had dreamed that they were in such a condition, and it is with much chagrin that our good people realize now, too late, how much of their charity has been misdirected. In their zeal to aid the starving Russian they have overlooked the suffering at home. It is very fortunate indeed that the truth has finally been brought to light. Perhaps even yet some thing can be done.

In this spirit the GLOBE, early in the week, offered to receive and disburse any contributions for the relief of Mr. PILLSBURY and the rest of the combine. The first result of this appeal appeared on Tuesday in the shape of a letter from OLE OLSON, of Elbow Lake, which was printed in these columns yesterday morning, and of twenty-eight accompanying bushels of wheat which are stored in the GLOBE'S editorial rooms and can be had on application by their beneficiaries, provided they call promptly. This wheat was No. 1 hard and full measure when it started from the generous farmers' bins, but, as all elevator men know, is liable to depreciate in quality and shrink in volume now that it has reached the city. If Mr. PILLSBURY will call today or tomorrow with a certified copy of his testimony before the senate investigating committee to establish his right to it, he can have what belongs to him. Meanwhile other contributions are in sight, and perhaps the worst can be averted. The GLOBE repeats its offer to receive and distribute among these deserving poor whatever the generous may be willing to give for their assistance.

THE DIVORCE PARTY.

There are some good names attached to the so-called "divorce party's" call for a Saturday night mass meeting, and some indifferent ones. If they have no higher object than to divorce municipal affairs from party politics, as they declare in their call, theirs does not seem a very serious purpose. If their idea is really to raise the standard of honesty and efficiency in the public administration, anything they undertake which is calculated to this end will receive the GLOBE'S hearty indorsement. Popular movements of this sort are not very promising enterprises, however, as a rule, because they usually content themselves with passing resolutions and making speeches. Their leaders have neither the time, the inclination nor the patriotism to do much besides. They have to disclaim all ambition to hold office in order to show their sincerity, and if they do not hold office they have to earn their living some other way, and this generally leaves them little leisure for anything else. The truth of the matter is that politics is a business, and people learn it as they do any trade. The rousing of voters, the selection of candidates, the manipulation of campaigns consume energy and long hours of work. It is the officeholding class alone which is willing to spend these, and, having spent them, they get the offices. Thus in every city is produced a coterie of men who are always thought of when a vacancy occurs in a public position, just as other ones are thought of when medical service is needed, and again others when a lawyer is wanted. These men are apt to be skillful in the discharge of their duties, and if no weightier charge can be brought against them than that they are politicians, they are not liable to suffer much in public esteem. Gentlemen like those who compose the "divorce party" can do very valuable work in watching and criticising their methods, but when an attempt is made to do away with them entirely, the chances are a thousand to one that it will prove abortive. The projectors of such an undertaking are seldom equal to the labor it involves. It takes something more substantial than speeches and resolutions to carry an election.

A COG IN THE MACHINE.

Ulterior motives are concealed in the postoffice building bill which lately passed the senate by the narrow majority of three. There are two cogent reasons why the bill will fail to pass in the house. The first and weightiestone is that its principal feature is highly repugnant to the supposed liberty of the elective franchise.

The bill provides for the erection, at government's expense, of postoffice buildings in towns whose postal revenues exceed $9,000, but do not exceed $90,000 per annum. At a hasty glance it would appear that this measure would be beneficial to the country at large, and especially to the West and Northwest. Careful investigation, however, reveals a good-sized Senagambian concealed in the woodpile from which BENJAMIN HARRISON is industriously and silently sawing presidential timber. To determine the "fair distribution among the several states and territories" of these presidential postoffice buildings, the postmaster general and secretaries of the treasury and interior compose a board for their location. The text of the bill reads:

Whenever, in the opinion of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the interior, it shall be necessary or expedient to provide, at any place where a building is to be erected under the provisions of this act, for the accommodation of government officials other than those connected with the postoffice department, the building is to be erected with a view to furnishing such accommodation.

For campaign purposes no better scheme could be devised for whipping into line weak-kneed or recalcitrant HARRISON men.

It virtually holds out an offer of local aid in exchange for active political work at Minneapolis and the polls. It would prove one more efficient cog in the political machine of President HARRISON. It is a species of federal legislation abhorrent to popular sense of justice. Nineteen Republicans and Senator PEFFER voted for the measure, but it must be sorrowfully admitted that they were joined by four Democrats, BLACKBURN, MORGAN, VEST and VILAS. Divested of the meretricious feature to which the GLOBE calls attention, the measure is not objectionable were the treasury in a condition to warrant the expense. It is quite likely that the four Democratic votes were given for the good shown upon the face of the bill, without due consideration of the great evil underlying the surface. That the bill will ever emerge from HOLMAN'S committee is doubtful. The second reason why it must fail in the house, and why it should fail, is that the United States treasury is in a condition closely resembling the proverbial cupboard of Old Mother Hubbard.

Owing to Republican extravagance in the billion-dollar predecessor of the present congress, the latter has little enough money to meet liabilities already falling due, without incurring new ones.

A STREET railway company at Newark, N. J., has leased its property at an annual rental for 999 years. It is safe to wager that before the expiration of the time street railways will be as unlike the present ones as a wheelbarrow is to an electric motor.

SOUTH DAKOTA is getting some of the best class of divorce business from the East. The Fuller vs. Fuller case lately worked in New York, with a fee of $20,000 to one of the lawyers, however, shows that there are still better things to be had.

IF THE German government wants to do something for the hungry men who are out of work and most of those who toil, it should take the duties all off of foodstuffs.

IT IS stated that Gov. BOIES, of Iowa never jokes. It would, however, be a joke on some of the other aspirants should he take in the nomination for president.

WATTERSON does not think much of his presidential boomlet. It takes a level-headed man to puncture even the smallest specimen of that sort.

IN THE phraseology of South Dakota HARRISON has the band wagon, and if PETTIGREW wants to drive he must get on to it.

THE British were driven out of Boston on St. Patrick's day. The Irishmen of that city like to remember this.

THE widows of BRIGHAM YOUNG will erect a monument to him before New York gets one to GRANT.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY in the morning.

Carlisle's Fee.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 16.—Parliamentary returns just brought down show that the dominion government paid $12,500 as counsel fees to Calderon Carlisle, a New York lawyer, for arguing in behalf of Canada the case of the Canadian sealing schooner W. P. Sayward before the United States supreme court.

Gould Sidetracked.

EL PASO, Tex., March 16.—Jay Gould has had his train sidetracked in the Texas & Pacific yard here and has sent his train crew back to New York, and the probability is that he will remain here several months, although the length of his stay cannot be stated definitely.

Canada Advancing.

PARIS, Ont., March 15.—At a large public meeting held here tonight to discuss the political situation, a resolution in favor of political union with the United States was carried by a large majority.

Sir A. T. Galt Dying.

MONTREAL, March 16.—Sir Alexander Tittoch Galt, the most famous minister of finance Canada has ever had, is very ill, and his death is hourly expected.

The Indiana in Port.

LIBAU, Russia, March 16.—The steamship Indiana, which left Philadelphia Feb. 22, loaded with flour and provisions for the famine-stritken peasantry of Russia, arrived here this evening.

SUNRISE SIGNALS.

Considerable attention is just now being bestowed upon the political condition of Rhode Island; perhaps more than is warranted by the size of the state. But to the country at large the condition of Little Rhody should be eminently satisfactory. She has simply elected a full set of Cleveland delegates and pulled herself inside her shell, content to wait until the clouds roll by.

* * *

War is expensive, and preparations for war almost equally so. The Russian military maneuvers will cost the czar's treasury nearly as much as the average financial maneuver on Wall street costs the "lambs."

* * *

Not only Democrats, but the two press associations known as the United and Associated, should wisely obey the urgent admonition to "get together." At the very moment when the Associated Press was calmly descanting in typewritten copy upon the strong probability of Mr. Cleveland's withdrawal from the presidential contest the nimble keys of the United Press telegraph service were clicking off Grover's letter to Gen. Bragg.

* * *

John Hogan, who died in St. Louis recently, laid out the site of Chicago in 1836. Connecting this fact with his death in so desolate a locality, we infer that he also "laid out" St. Louis, and laid it out cold.

* * *

Like Garza, Senator Hill is in the South, but unlike Garza, he is not "waiting for grass."

* * *

Can the older readers of the GLOBE remember, away back some time in the early dawn of the present century, a certain financial scandal attending the failure of the Maverick bank, Boston, Mass.? Well, a federal grand jury has just rendered a report in the case, finding indictments against Asa Potter, former president of the institution; Col. Jonas H. French and Thomas Dana, directors. Yet the average pessimist will tell you that we are living too fast.

* * *

Oh, yes, by the way, there's Phelps. We had nearly forgotten him, minister to Berlin, William Walter Phelps; the original of Ingalls' little one-act skit, "Some Fellow Like Phelps." He has just returned to Berlin from a trip into Egypt, and is, doubtless, open to any political advice that may be cabled him from the White house accompanied by requests for practical suggestions that might be available at Minneapolis.

* * *

With Allison, Cullom, Blair and Alger in the field against B. Harrison, the Republican reduction absurdum will only be reached by the candidacy of Corporal Tanner. And why not Tanner? He said "God help the surplus," and his prayer remains to this day unanswered. Republicans helped themselves to it.

* * *

Gen. Alger's declaration that he has never spent money in a political contest is reassuring to the Southern negro delegates. He, consequently and logically, has more to spend at Minneapolis.

* * *

The Chicago Globe continues to publish daily pictures of the commanding officers of that city's distinguished fire department. Still, a portrait of Mrs. O'Leary's cow would vary the monotony.

* * *

Col. Elliott F. Shepard is now and anon spoken of as a probable successor to White law Reid as minister to France. Fancy the truly good elder hobnobbing with M. Zola, and sipping absinthe between the numbers of the voluptuous can-can!

* * *

It should be taken into consideration that fully two-thirds of the presidential candidates now in line are playing a cabinet position for second place.

* * *

Mr. Peffer has very little to do in the United States senate. If he would get shaved, he could then sit still and hear his whiskers grow.

* * *

Uncle Sam can today wear the shamrock as bravely as the most patriotic Irishman in the world. And why not? Don't imagine for an instant that every one whom you see with a sprig of green in the buttonhole of his coat is Irish. The American descended from the tough, gritty old colonist knows how much this united country owes to honest hearts and willing hands of Irishmen. In the due celebration of St. Patrick's day and the Fourth of July, Americans, Irish and Irish-Americans act on the principle of reciprocity. Today throughout the nation the stars and stripes will be carried abreast of the "flag that is gemmed with a harp." And this is as it should be. America owes much to the Irish nation, and it is possible that she may owe much more in the future. On this day, commemorative of a saint dear to every honest heart, the wearing of the green by Americans who trace their genealogy back to English parents is simply a votive pledge that the good feeling and harmonious action between them and Irishmen is remembered and duly appreciated.

* * *

We violate no confidence in expressing the opinion that Blaine will not even turn the grindstone while Benny sharpens his sword.

* * *

It is a fact to be noted with due consideration, that nearly all the minor Democratic presidential candidates, Palmer, Russell, Boies, Pattison, Carlisle, are original Cleveland supporters, and are for Grover as second choice. It would be difficult to form a Hill combination of such material.

PLUNKETY-PLUNK.

The rolling stone plays a leading role in this country.—Galveston News.

Great spring for maple - glucose bounties — verbum sap. — Pittsburg Press.

A great many infant industries are amply able to care for themselves and the old folks too.—Omaha World-Herald.

Sarah Bernhardt has had a cigar named after her. It is nothing now, however, for an actress to be puffed.—Yonkers Statesman.

The dress coat may be the proper thing for the prosaical wedding, but for an elopement there is nothing like a cutaway.—Boston Transcript.

Signs of spring multiply. Wild ducks have been seen flying northward, and a little robbing has been detected in the council chamber.—Chicago Times.

Kansas Crop Prospect.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—Reports from thirty-one counties in Kansas along the Union Pacific road show the condition of winter wheat to be exceptionally good and the probable acreage unusually large. The probable crop area for 1892 is 101,503 acres in excess of that of the year previous. In only one county is the condition of wheat reported poor.

YOU'VE MET HER.

[Written for the Globe.]

Four years or more this girl of brain had spent at Vassar college,
And like a sponge with water she absorbed a heap of knowledge.
Arithmetic she waded through in scarce a half a year.
Percentage, fractions, profit, loss, to her were very clear.
Proportion, simple and compound, no worry gave her mind;
She solved with unexampled ease all problems she could find.
All algebraic theorems, binomial and such,
This very learned demoiselle ne'er seemed to trouble much.
In "trig" and conic sections, too, she often took a whirl,
And calculus was pudding for our educated girl.
Her ken of English grammar might be termed in slang immense.
She was pat on conjugation, derivation, mood and tense.
Of physics and philosophy she knew a thing or two,
The laws of motion, heat, light, sound, and all the whole "darn" crew.
She spoke of ohms and amperes in a quite familiar strain,
Nor ventured for a moment these strange sayings to explain.
The distance of the moon from earth she figured to a hair,
And she grasped the shining heavens, and the stars atwinkling there.
She could find the right ascension of the northern polar star,
Aye, and paint a tiger lily on a real Venetian jar.
She had grappled all the ologies, and stored them in her head,
But she didn't know a little bit 'bout making home-made bread.

—M. J. Donnelly.

FOUND ON A MARCH DAY.

The board of park commissioners will have a regular monthly meeting this evening.

Scarlet fever was reported to the health department yesterday from 277 Martin street, 858 Albemarle; diphtheria from 482 Superior and 858 Albemarle.

Tonight, at Bryant's hall, South Park, the fire company give their third annual ball. Prizes will be given to the best lady and best gentleman waltzers.

Nancy Bailey, the woman who was arrested for drunkenness Tuesday afternoon, was remanded in the police court yesterday pending an examination as to her sanity.

The only meeting in labor circles last night was of Scandinavian Local Assembly 7510, K. of L. The discussion of the evening was "The Rights of Individuals and How Best to Secure Them."

Milton and Dollie Nobles appear at the Grand Sunday eve. Mr. Nobles' latest successful dramatic effort, a story of the Argonaut days of California, "From Sire to Son," will be presented.

Mrs. August Ehlies, of the West side, still remains ignorant of the whereabouts of her husband. It is now six weeks since he left his home. His wife and baby are now living on the charity of friends.

The St. Paul Trust company was named by the probate court as guardian of Robert F. and Lillian A. Bader, children of the man killed by Pat Griffin. Bader had a $5,000 insurance policy on his life.

Augustus Pitou's company is delighting large audiences at the Metropolitan this week in their strong and affecting play, "The Power of the Press. The scenic effects are the grandest and most realistic plant on a stage in this city.

The Central W. C. T. U. have removed from the Bethel, and will meet at the Y. M. C. A. chapel, Lowry Arcade, on Fourth street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There will be the monthly conference of unions, to which all are cordially invited.

Charles Weber, Frank Metz and Henry Baldwin were arrested and locked up by Officer Galvin last night, charged with disorderly conduct. They crowded about a lady on East Seventh and were attempting to pick her pockets when seized by the officer.

W. F. Strachs was fined $10 yesterday for assaulting John Sullivan, the man who was acquitted of the charge of stealing a pocketbook Monday. Strachs is the owner of a blacksmith shop on Smith avenue, and claimed that Sullivan had annoyed him on several occasions.

Four gentlemen of seedy dress and wicked countenances were gathered in by Detectives Horan, Kensley and Daly yesterday afternoon. They have been loafing about the city for several days, and as two of them are ex-convicts, it was thought best to have the community relieved of their presence. At the central station they gave the names of Dan Dougherty, Thomas Wallace, W. A. Passmore and Gilbert Eager.

COURT CHIPS.

Judge Cornish ordered judgment in favor of William F. Mertz against the city.

W. L. Klein has entered suit against Walter Ife to recover $53 for services rendered.

The case of Millstein against Beaupre, Keogh & Davis went to the jury last evening.

William F. Kastner was found not guilty of the charge of malicious shooting, and was discharged yesterday.

Judge Cornish granted Mary R. Meyers a divorce from Frank J. Meyers, who was proven to be an habitual drunkard.

The personal injury case of Martin McGrail against The Kansas City Railway Company is still on trial in Judge Brill's court.

Judge Kerr has refused a new trial in the cause of George O. Nettleton against the Ramsey County Land and Investment company.

The Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, has entered suit against Robert Deakin and Hannah A. Deakin to recover $105 upon a promissory note.

Pat Griffin, indicted for the murder of Louis Bader, appeared before Judge Kelly yesterday with Cy Wellington as his attorney and pleaded not guilty.

The mechanic's lien case of Brandt Brothers against Martin Tazikas, Swen Larsen and others was heard yesterday by Judge Kerr and taken under advisement.

Frederick R. Webber was arraigned yesterday before Judge Kelly upon an indictment alleging embezzlement of funds of the Odd Fellows. He pleaded not guilty.

After being out two nights and a day the jury in the cause of Charles Gibson against the "Soo" Railway Company returned a verdict yesterday morning for $4,000 in favor of Gibson.

The cause of August Johnson against John P. Mattson, involving $15, appealed from a justice of the peace, was heard by Judge Kerr. It is estimated that the cost to the county in disposing of this small suit has been $60, to say nothing of the fees paid by litigants to attorneys.

Samuel Kaufman, as administrator of the estate of Max Fogel, has filed a complaint against The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, demanding judgment for $10,000 because of the death of Fogel by being run over by a train of cars at a bridge near Lakeland Dec. 5, 1891.

The National Investment company has begun an action against Frederick W. Steeg and George H. Schickler for restitution of lot 5, of George H. Schickler's addition. The plaintiff contracted to sell Frederick W. Steeg the lot named for $2,225, the defendant to assume a $1,200 mortgage and pay the balance in installments. It is alleged that Steeg has failed to make the purchase money payments as agreed.

INDORSE THE INSPECTORS.

The Chamber and the Management of Public Schools.

There was again no quorum at yesterday's weekly meeting of the chamber of commerce, but that did not prohibit the holding of a meeting. Gen. C. C. Andrews presided, and the chamber voted to telegraph Minnesota congressmen their indorsement of a deep water channel of twenty feet, west of Buffalo. This is part of the plan for the scheme of deep water navigation through the lakes. Mr. Ludden introduced a resolution requiring the appointment of a special committee to draft a memorial to the memory of the late William Lindeke. The resolution was adopted and the matter made a special order for the next regular meeting, to which the members of the business mens' union will also be invited. Messrs. Ludden, Sanborn, Driscoll, Bishop and Castle were appointed to constitute the committee. The chamber also passed a resolution, introduced by E. J. Hodgson, "respectfully requesting that it may be honored by a portrait of the late William Lindeke, who for many years was a valuable director of this organization." H. S. Fairchild had the following resolution read, and moved its adoption under a suspension of the rules—

Resolved, That this chamber have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and general fitness of the board of education of this city, and that the mayor is entitled to the thanks of the community for his admirable appointments in this line.

Mr. Fairchild characterized the work of the school board as educated, practical and admirable. If the members of the different public boards were attacked indiscriminately we should have great difficulty in getting good men to serve. The city was to be congratulated on the possession of a model school board. The resolution was adopted with one dissentient.

This resolution was an expression of public sentiment called out by attacks made by an evening paper on the school board.

CLEVELAND LEADS

According to Gov. Campbell's View of the Situation.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, the popular Buckeye statesman, arrived in St. Paul yesterday morning, and spent the day at the Merchants' in consultation with his business associates. He was not inclined to discuss politics, having nothing new to say regarding the situation. He thought Cleveland still in the lead, with a probability that some good and available Western man would stand a chance in the event of Mr. Cleveland failing to receive the honor. Gov. Campbell left for Chicago last evening, and will go from there to Toledo, returning to Minnesota again next week.

Our New Census.

Washington Post.

The difference between Mr. Porter's census and Mr. Croker's census will be known as the Tammany 300,000.

REED'S DULL ROAR.

The supreme court vindicated the right of congress to pass its own rules. It didn't vindicate Reed. Nothing could do that.—Wheeling Register.

Ex-Speaker Reed lets his mind dwell too much on the rules of a past congress. He forgets that there is a chariot of progress.—Philadelphia Times.

For a sick man and a light-weight, Speaker Crisp conducted himself handsomely in that sparring match with John Sullivan Reed, backed by the recent decision of the supreme court.—Louisville Times.

Ex-Speaker Reed should not get angry because the Democratic members of the house applaud when they have auricular and ocular demonstration that the tyranny under which they suffered in the last congress is at an end.—New York World.

Ex-Speaker Reed has several times made an exhibition of himself during the present session of congress. He is apparently imbued with the notion that he is a privileged character by reason of the show of brief authority with which he was invested in the Fifty-first congress.—Philadelphia Record.

It undoubtedly is irksome to Congressman Reed to step down from the throne of an autocrat to the place of an untitled member of a minority faction in the house. But his experience yesterday in the conflict which he provoked with Speaker Crisp ought to satisfy him that it will be for his interest, as well as more becoming, to lay aside his arrogance as he has laid aside his power.—Boston Post.

Well, ex-Speaker Reed has drawn it out at last. "Under the rules of the house and under the present administration," remarked Speaker Crisp, in a little colloquy with the deposed czar yesterday, "gentlemen are not present unless they vote." When the weighty Maine representative wishes, therefore, to create the impression of a large-sized vacuum in the house, he has only to refrain from his ponderous "uay" or abstain from a toneful "yea."—New York World.

STATE PRESS EDICTS.

There are more men with prospects of wealth hanging around Duluth than any city in the country. And it is all on account of the recent discovery of iron on the Mesaba range.—Stillwater Gazette.

Minneapolis has introduced the drunk cure into her workhouse. If the scheme proves effective, bums will shun that town in the future. The last thing many of them want to lose is their taste for whisky.—St. James Journal.

Hon. John Lind, of the Second district of Minnesota, enjoys the distinction of being one of the most level-headed members of the lower house of congress. His place may be filled by a bigger man, but not by an abler one.—Lincoln County Journal.

Daniel Buck is a philosopher, and when Daniel said that the politics of today were too dirty for respectable men, he not only told the truth, but demonstrated again that a Daniel had come to judge. Politics are dirty, and the most reprehensible methoes are being indulged in.—St. Peter Herald.

There is a great boom in the Mesabi and other Minnesota iron ranges. New companies with an abundance of capital are being organized daily for the development of the great wealth that lies hidden in the bowels of the earth, and it now looks as though Minnesota would take a place at the very front of iron-producing states.—Martin County Sentinel.

It is given out in the newspapers that Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, has been offered and will probably accept the position of cardinal prefect at the Vatican. If this news be true it will be received with pleasure and regret. Pleasure that Archbishop Ireland finds favor at Rome and regret that he will no longer be a resident of Minnesota.—Faribault Democrat.

FRANK HURD.

Frank Hurd announces that Cleveland is in the race and that he will present his name to the Chicago convention. Hon. Frank is quite a speeder on a kite-shaped track.—Columbus Journal.

Frank Hurd says Cleveland will nominate Cleveland in the convention. This means business. Mr. Hurd has manipulated one end of the underground grapevine telegraph for a good while.—Boston Record.

The statement which comes from Toledo that Frank Hurd will present Cleveland's name is premature. Mr. Hurd is an orator, but has not had an unbroken streak of political success for himself or others. He is good and unselfish enough to say that "Mr. Cleveland is the ablest Democrat alive."—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Frank Hurd is just the man to nominate Cleveland or any other Democrat at the Chicago convention. Mr. Hurd still believes in the old Democratic doctrine of states' rights, as well as in absolute free trade. The Democrats always get a little shaky about these things just at convention times, and it would be well to have some man in the convention who will have the courage to talk out in meeting.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

The Killing of Banker Mead to Be Opened Anew.

WAUPACA, Wis., March 16.—A. R. Lea, member of assembly and ex-mayor of this city, will be accused of being accessory to and having guilty knowledge of the murder of Banker Mead. The accusation will appear in an amended answer to the defense in the slander suit of Lea vs. Edsil Gordon, now of Chicago, but formerly editor of the Waupaca Post. Lea sued for $15,000 damages for slander, alleging that Gordon had said that Lea killed Mead. Gordon entered a general denial at the time. The case was on the calendar for this term of court, and this morning Gordon's attorney, W. C. Williams, filed an amended answer, pleading justification and asserting that Lea was an accessory to the crime. The grand jury is now considering the murder case. Mr. Lea is thirty-five years old, a merchant here and of good reputation.

RUINED BY BOEHM.

An Omaha Liquor Dealer in the Crash.

OMAHA, Neb., March 16.—The store of R. R. Grotte, the wholesale liquor merchant, was seized by the sheriff this morning under two attachments. One was filed for John Nagle and A. Becker, of Chicago, in the sum of $7,500, and the other by Erieberg & Worken, Cincinnati, for $2,500. A few minutes later, eleven mortgages were filed, aggregating $21,105. The immediate reason assigned for the insolvency is the sensational failure of Boehm & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, of Denver, who are said to have been considerably indebted to Grotte.

Oklahoma Blizzard.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 16.—A terrible snow storm is prevailing here. It commenced snowing early this morning and continues up to this hour, midnight. About seven inches of snow has fallen, an unprecedented amount for this locality. It is feared that the boomers who are gathered around the Cherokee and Cheyenne Indians lands will with difficulty withstand the rigors of the weather.

Cannon to Run Again.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 16.—George Bacon, of Edgar county, has formally withdrawn from the race for the Republican nomination for congress. This leaves the field clear for J. G. Cannon. He will be the Republican nominee on the 15th.

Sisseton Reservation.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., March 16.—There is no longer any doubt as to the opening of the Sisseton reservation April 15. Soldiers, sailors and marines may file a declaration and have a claim reserved for six months at a cost of $1.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

How It Is Received by Two Chicago Editors.

Chicago Herald (Dem.).

Translated into plain English this means that in Mr. Cleveland's opinion the fact that he will not be presented by his own state should not bar him from the field, and that individual delegates from his state should be permitted to cast their votes for him if he can induce any to do so, no matter what action may have been taken by the state convention concerning presidential nominations, or what rule may have been adopted by the delegation on the unit question. Thus it appears Mr. Cleveland is ready to override for his individual advantage a decision for which he and his adherents stubbornly and successfully fought in the Chicago convention of 1884.

The late Daniel Manning was then "boss" of the state. Under his skillful manipulation one-third of the state delegation, led by John Kelly, Bourke Cockran and T. F. Grady, having openly declared that they would not cast their ballots for Grover Cleveland because he was not their choice nor the choice of the people they represented, were compelled, nevertheless, to cast their ballots for him, or, rather, their ballots were counted for him against their will and against their vehement and long maintained protest. Mr. Cleveland approved then of suppressing everything except majority rule in the state and in the party. Now he is ready to override party discipline, destroy the ladder on which he climbed to the nomination eight years ago, and seize for himself the liberty he denied to his fellow Democrats in the last Chicago national Democratic convention. He accepted twenty-four votes under the operation of that rule, without which he could not have been nominated; and he knew that every one of them was cast for him against the will of the twenty-four delegates and of the people who elected them. There is no protest from New York state this year. The state delegation is unanimous. But it is not for Mr. Cleveland. Therefore he will "go to the people."

* * *

Chicago Times (Dem.).

Mr. Cleveland does not follow the scriptural injunction: Let your speech be yea, yea, and nay, nay. Nor is he as clear and picturesque as the carrier who was Peggotty's friend and little David's, and touching his heart's desire chalked upon the cart the artful phrase, "Barkis is willin'."

Mr. Cleveland says yes, but with an elaborateness of phrase almost Johnsonese.

Yet many a good Democrat who admires Cleveland, and would be glad to see him again the nominee of the party, and notes with alarm the growing candidacy of Hill, will rejoice in the substance of the Bragg-Cleveland correspondence. It is to such friends an assurance less that Cleveland would accept such nomination if it fall to him, an assurance hardly needed, than encouragement for them to proceed in the knowledge that Cleveland, notwithstanding the New York position against him, is to be actively a candidate. They had commenced to droop, if not to waver. The silence of Cleveland himself and the absence of aggressive work in his behalf had chilled them. They were beginning to doubt whether Cleveland's name would be mentioned in the Chicago convention. The bugle call is not as stirring as the note that Hill is sounding through the mountains of Tennessee and on the plains of the Southern Mississippi, but it will inspirit many a drooping follower. These friends of Cleveland will recall that Tilden was named against the active opposition, the positive menace, of Tammany, and nevertheless carried New York. They will remember, too, that at Chicago in 1