MINNEAPOLIS.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

A glance over the battle field of Saturday night, since the smoke has cleared away, demonstrates that the GLOBE was right in saying that it was not generally understood that there was any fight on at the primaries. In but few precincts were there any contests at all. In many of the precincts—most of them, it may be said—there was but one ticket in the field. In most of the precincts where there was more than one ticket out, the multiplication was due more to personal ambiton for a place in the county convention than to any that was being made on any one man or set of men. The places where the fights occurred were the products of the so-called leaders of factions. First of all comes the Thirteenth precinct of the Fourth ward. That squabble was mentioned yesterday morning. Then, for instance, C. M. Foote was defeated in his own precinct. Mr. Foote is inclined to think that he was not defeated fairly. The number of votes cast in that precinct was out of proportion to the number cast in the same precinct last election. But Foote is not kicking. He said before the primaries that he would go down with the flag flying before he would try to pack any caucuses. Foote was about the only man—the only one of consequence, in fact—of the so-called Foote faction, who was defeated. All the others like Otto Miller, Thomas Scott, etc., were elected without much difficulty. Mayor Winston carried his precinct, but his side was a sufferer in about the same proportion as Foote's. J. H. Rolfe, one of the mayor's strongest friends, and a man who is credited with having had an ambition to go to Chicago as a delegate to the national convention, was wiped off the earth in his precinct by Frank Morse. All the others of the mayor's friends were elected. As pretty a contest as any in the city occurred down in the Falls precinct of the Twelfth ward. The race was between Elmer Foster, ball player, and S. A. Stockwell, statesman. Foster has a reputation as a sprinter and sustained it.

It seems probable that the caucuses of this year will result in an appeal from Minneapolis for a re-enaction of the old law governing primary elections which threw almost as many safeguards around the primary as around the regular election. The most serious contests that arose Saturday night were all because of the absence of any system for conducting a primary election. The county committee adopted what it deemed to be a good system for managing the primaries, and instructed the precinct committees to follow the instructions. In many cases there was an absolute refusal to follow instructions. All persons should be interested in making the primaries regular and free from any suspicion of unfairness. Unless voters at the primaries are registered there is no means of knowing that they are entitled to vote in the precinct were they present their ballots And the registry amounts to nothing unless there is some penalty for false registration. The absence of any law governing this matter of primary elections was not noticed until a day or so before the primaries, and it is safe to say that not any of the so-called factions are glad that the law is silent on that point.

The slate-makers will be busy today electing a permanent chairman of the convention tomorrow, to be confirmed when the convention meets. There are several possibilities. First of all comes Mr. Winston. He says that he has no desire to be chairman, but his friends want him to take the place, and he will probably not refuse it if offered him. It may be decided, however, that he has honor enough in controlling the convention without presiding over its deliberations. Then, there is Capt. O. C. Merriman, who has been chairman of more than one county or city convention. Titus Mareck has been spoken of, too. He is believed to be Mayor Winston's choice. Both A. T. Ankeny and John Ankeny have also been mentioned as possible chairmen. Bernard Cloutier is another who some think, would make an excellent presiding officer.

Joe Jepson was the maddest man in Minneapolis Saturday night. Joe lives out in the mayor's precinct. He has not missed a Democratic convention since he was old enough to vote, and he does not want to miss this. He saw that his name was put on the Winston ticket and supposed that would be all he would have to do. He though he was on all the Winston tickets. But he was not. He was swamped. That is why he is mad. He will not go to the convention tomorrow unless he can secure a proxy somewhere.

As usual, the Republican papers have been mixing matters while pretending to inform the public on Democratic politics. The situation in the First ward has been misstated. As published in the Republican papers, Ald. McGowan and Perry Long have formed a combination by virtue of which Long is to succeed McGowan in the council, and McGowan is to go to the legislature. It is early in the season to fall to discussing council politics, but what has been written about the First ward is all wrong. Ald. McGowan will be a candidate for re-election to the council. His friends recognize that he has been in the council under adverse circumstances. He has always had to fight a Republican majority, but has held his own against the odds. Now his friends intend to return him to the council, when it will be Democratic and when he will be given a chance. McGowan has almost a cinch on the nomination in that ward, as it looks now.

Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Open—I make it a rule to tell my wife everything.

Mrs. Keene—Lies as well as truth, I presume, according as the needs are?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is a Harmless, Positive Cure for the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness and Leucorrhœa.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.

It removes faintness, flatulency, weakness of the stomach, cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, also that feeling of Bearing down, causing pain, weight, and backache.

It acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

PRAYER AND TEARS.

Judge David A. Secombe Followed to His Grave by Brother Lawyers.

Minneapolis Engineers Declare the North Side Pumps Insufficient.

L. W. Smith Searches for His Brother's Murderer in Minneapolis.

General News of the Day Gathered by Reporters for the Globe.

The Judge Secombe obsequies occurred yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 25 Grove street. There was a very large attendance, and many a tear was shed when the last of the mortal remains of the dead barrister were viewed. The members of the Minneapolis Bar association met at the Nicollet house at 1:30 and attended the services in a body. The street on which the residence faced was lined with equipages, nearly a hundred of which formed a procession and followed the hearse to the grave. The remains lay in a handsome black casket, which rested on pedestals in the front parlor. The floral offerings were many and there was an almost oppressive odor of dying roses in the room. On the mantel piece was a vase filled with new spring lilacs, also several huge bouquets of white roses and chrysanthemums. A clock of unique design stood on the mantelpiece, but the ticking had been stopped and its shining face hidden under a confusion of delicately hued pinks. By the side of the clock was a bunch of calla lillies and little hot house violets. On the casket rested a wreath of lillies and yellow and white cut roses interwoven with smilax. On a table by the side of the casket stood a floral cross, which bore the familiar inscription, "Requiescat in pace."

Among the many old friends who were present were two who knew the deceased especially well, and with whom there were linked tender associations. There were Rev. E. D. Neil and Dr. James Murphy, of St. Paul, family pastor and family physician; Rev. Niel was the pastor of a congregation which held services in an old cow stable on University avenue, somewhere in the fifties, and Judge Secombe had been a member. It was this old gray-haired clergyman who spoke the last eulogy and murmured the last public prayer over his old friend at the services yesterday. He was greatly affected and his voice was tremulous as he delivered the prayer and read a portion from the Scriptures. The text of his homily he drew from the flowers and plants that shed their fragrance over the world. There was a lesson, he said, in watching the delicate life of the lily or rose, in seeing how like the life of a man it grew and developed, blossomed forth in all its beauty and then died and vanished. The life of a rose could never be brought back, nor the perfume of the violet when once departed.

Rev. Niel drew a comparison between the life of a rose and that of a man. The human life was the head of creation, yet how mysterious it all was. The philosophers in all their researches were only able to say life is a mystery and miracle.

"As we stand here today," continued the old minister, "we realize that a life has been taken away; that he whose self and form were so familiar to us, has gone from us on this earth forever. No man knows when the end will come, so it behooves us to prepare for the morrow. Men do not stop to think their lives may be taken away suddenly. They think other men are mortal, but not themselves. But we are one and all made of the same clay, and have no word to say in the work of death. We are called upon today to sympathize with a wife who has lost a husband, children who have lost a father and friends who have lost a comrade. Let us take heed, then, to our own lives, and profit by the example of our beloved brother who has gone before."

Rev. Niel spoke of the deceased's early life, and how he had watched him in the beginning of his career, and the gradual development of noble things. He also briefly touched upon the deceased's official life, the success he had at the bar of justice, and the service he had rendered his state when he aided in forming the constitution. In conclusion he said that Judge Secombe had never despised fame, but he had loved his profession and dignity more. There was not a man of his profession in the state who was any more consistent in his duties than he had been.

At the conclusion of the services those present were given an opportunity to view the remains. They were then conveyed to Lakewood cemetery and interred. The gentlemen who acted as pall-bearers were the following old residents of the city: R. P. Russell, Judge L. Bostwick, C. D. Dorr, M. B. Hayes, S. D. Todd and James McMullen.

POOR NORTH SIDE PUMPS.

Engineers in a Body Declare Them Totally Inefficient.

The controversary over the pumps at the north side station will never die out. As soon as there seems to be a clear road to the final dismissal of that topic, a new point bobs up and opposes the way of the pump controversary out into the wide, wide oblivion of oblivousness. It has occurred several times and has occurred still again. Last week Ald. Rollins, chairman of the special committee on North Side pumping station investigation, announced that he would call the committee together again today. This committee has made no report as yet, although it finished its labors a couple of months ago. It may resume work now. The stationary engineers of the city have taken a hand in the pump controversy. At the last meeting of National Association of Engineers No. 2 of Minneapolis, the following resolutions, which speak for themselves, were presented and adopted:

Whereas, The committee appointed by this association to investigate and report, regarding the North Side pumping station, has reported the facts in detail, and the matter has been fully discussed at several meetings of this association, therefore, be it

ReSolved, That in the opinion of this body of engineers and mechanics, the pumps at the North side station are unsuitable for the service required by this city;

Resolved, That the entire plant is faulty in design and erection in many particulars;

Resolved, That from the evidence before us, we believe that the official test, made at the time of acceptance of the North side plant was unreliable and of no account;

Resolved, That in our opinion the whole difficulty with the North side station be due to the lack of mechanical ability and experience on the part of the representatives of the city in selecting pumping machinery, for the service which it was expected to perform;

Resolved, That we believe the city of Minneapolis would be in danger of a water famine if it had to depend solely on the North side pumping station;

Resolved, That we believe it would be advisable for the city of Minneapolis to employ a mechanical engineer of recognized ability to look after the city's mechanical department.

A BROTHER'S SEARCH.

He Wants to Find the Murderer of His Brother.

A gentleman who gave the name of L. W. Smith called at police headquarters yesterday, and informed the officers that his brother Daniel had been murdered in Richmond county, North Carolina, on Feb. 13, and he had reasons for believing that the murderer was in this city. He presented a photograph of the murderer, and asked the co-operation of the police department in apprehending the man. On the date mentioned, Mr. Smith says his brother and a man named A. T. Wright became involved in a quarrel over the possession of a dog. Wright drew a revolver and shot his brother. He escaped, and Mr. Smith thinks he is in this city.

FOUND HIS DAUGHTER.

Edward Wardell Takes Her Home After Eight Months' Absence.

Another sorrowing parent has recovered his daughter. Edward Wardell ltves at Grantsburg, a small town up on the St. Paul & Duluth road—so small that it is seldom dignified by getting a place on the map. He has a farm up there, where he and his family live and prosper. He has a daughter, a girl of sixteen, named Nellie Wardell. About eight months ago Nellie made up her mind that life on a farm was too slow for her. Her parents were not willing that she should leave home But she left, nevertheless, and did not tell her parents whither she was going. She came to Minneapolis. She secured a place in a private family shortly after coming to the city and, unfortunately for her, a good one. But her parents were worrying about her. Recently they learned that she had come to Minneapolis. Her father arrived late Saturday night. He found her yesterday afternoon on South Washington avenue with a young man. He approached her and asked her to go with him. She refused. Then he appealed to an officer and threatened to have her arrested and sent to the reform school should she refuse to go with him. That caused her to change her mind. Today they will return to the Grantsburg farm.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Dr. Hoyt Speaks on the Condition of Affairs at Stillwater.

Previous to the delivery of his sermon last night, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of the First Baptist church, made a few remarks on the sectarian and parochial school question which is agitating Stillwater at the present time. He went over the condition of school affairs in Stillwater and incidentally referred to the society that had been organized under the title "Defenders of Public Schools." It was a laudable enterprise, he said, and should receive the hearty support of every true citizen and Christian. Dr. Hoyt took the stand that the actions of the Catholics in Stillwater were obnoxious and in direct opposition to the fundamental laws of the public school system. He was personally aware, he said, that in the so-called transfer system in vogue in Stillwater it was necessary that the teachers should be mainly Roman Catholics, and also that they should be garbed as such. By this the doctor meant the teachers were bound to go attired in the garb of nuns.

The appearance of teachers attired like nuns was, in Dr. Hoyt's opinion, a blow at the public school system and an almost direct recognition of the sectarian. He did not object to a Roman Catholic being employed in the schools, if employed for his learning and merit, but he had the most serious objection to the employment of a Roman Catholic because he was a Roman Catholic. Dr. Hoyt referred to the institution of the school holidays in Stillwater, of days held holy by the Catholic church, as a direct violation of right and law. In impressing upon his audience to do everything possible to put a stop to the evils of sectarianism in public schools, he indulged in a number of similes and comparisons that were apropos and to the point.

Homeless and Hungry.

A poor shivering little woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Hannah McManus, accosted Officer John Ryan yesterday afternoon and requested aid for himself and little child. She said her husband had deserted her, leaving her absolutely penniless and no place to lay her head. She was with him during the forenoon, when he made some excuse to leave her, and since then had failed to put in appearance. She had been wandering about the streets all day and had had absolutely nothing to eat. She formerly resided on Second avenue north between First and Second streets, but recently had been employed in a family at the corner of Eighth street and Twenty-fourth avenue north. The deserted woman was taken to the central station and given food and shelter.

Danz's Last Concert.

Prof. Frank Danz had the satisfaction of seeing a large audience and an aristocratic audience yesterday afternoon at his last concert of the season. The programme was an excellent one, though not vastly superior to some that have been offered before. The first number that really stirred the audience to enthusiasm was the fourth, St. Saens' "Dance Macabre," with violin obligato by Heinrich Hoevel. The next number, also by St. Saens, ballet music from "King Henry VIII.," was loudly applauded. The first encore was given to the 'cello quartette, Messrs. Ransom, Schlachter, Wagner and Teaeger for their rendition of Paque's "Souvenir de Curis." Mr. Ransom, who played first 'cello, demonstrated that he is an artist, and it is to be regretted that he is heard so seldom in solo work. Steck's "Flirtation" waltz for string orchestra was exquisitely rendered and encored.

Probably Fatally Injured.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, while Fred Peterson, a saloonkeeper at the corner of Fourth street and Twentieth avenue north, was out driving, his horse ran away. Peterson was thrown out at the corner of Thirteenth street and Twentieth avenue north and sustained injuries that may prove fatal. There are several large gashes in his head, and there is a probability that his skull is fractured. The North side patrol wagon took him to his home.

A $2,000 Fire.

Fire broke out in the handsome double tenement house at 1018 and 1020 First avenue north, at 7:45 last evening and caused about $2,000 damages. The fire department responded in good season, but could not prevent the burning of the roofs and one story. The occupants of the house are I. R. Snow and a Mr. Dodds. The origin of the fire is not known. While the fire was in progress there was a general scramble among the roomers to save their effects.

A Good Example.

As a rule clergymen are poor; they have small salaries, and often many persons grumble. Now and then a man shows in practical form his admiration of the way a parson works. The other day a rich man gave Rev. William Wilkinson, for himself, without conditions, a valuable lot, with taxes paid and title warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Danger Signal," which opened a week's engagement yesterday at the Bijou, is in no wise a remarkable play, with one notable exception. That exception is the realistic scenery throughout, representing railway trains in motion, locomotives, trainmen in attendance, etc. With these accompaniments a sad, and at times a tearful, romance of a trusting young girl, a villain and a brakeman lover is tolerably told. A plot and a motive are both too dim to be very effective. The light and shade of the picture are not good. Miss Morrison, as the star, is at times touching and pathetic, but her manner of telling a story will scarcely be remembered by a theater-goer. However, she seems to be a very young lady for a leading part, and may develop. Adolph Lestina is not a first-rate actor. Charles Burrows, as a lieutenant of the army, has more of the effeminacy of a man milliner than the manly bearing of an army officer. Paul Dresser is a clever specialty performer.

One of the big New York successes last season was the original American drama, "The Power of the Press," which ran for several weeks in that city. This play will be seen at the Grand for the week commencing tonight, and will be produced in the same manner as during the extended run in New York. There will be a special matinee Wednesday, at which the prices will be reduced; also the regular matinee Saturday. The curtain will be rung up each night precisely at 8 o'clock and at 2 on matinee days.

Owing to the large demand for seats for the concert to be given at the Lyceum on the 28th by the Chicago orchestra, Manager Conklin has decided to have the sale opened this morning at Dyer's Music store, where tickets can be secured from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. each day.

HIS HAPPY LOOK.

A Case Where He Made the Mistake of His Life.

"Say, boy!" called out an excited man of middle age, rushing forth from one of the tall office buildings on Dearborn street yesterday afternoon, "what will you take for your whole stock of those infernal things?"

The boy had been standing on the sidewalk in front of the building all day, rasping a calliope whistle back and forth across his mouth, stopping only when somebody wanted to buy one, and beginning again with renewed energy when the sale was completed, says the Chicago Tribune.

He counted up the whistles he had on hand, made a rapid mental calculation and replied:

"I'll take a dollar 'naf for de lot."

"If I buy all you've got will you go away from here and not come back any more?" asked the excited man.

"Sure! I go out o' de business."

"Hand them over. Hold on! I want the one you're blowing, too. Here's your money."

"All right, boss. Here's de goods."

He turned over his entire stock, pocketed his $1.50 and disappeared.

The middle-aged man went inside the building with his load of calliope whistles, and a few minutes later he was at his desk, near one of the windows in the third story. The wooden whistles, broken to fragments, were in his waste basket, and a look of peace, to which he had long been a stranger, was on his face.

Fifteen minutes had passed away—fifteen quiet, peaceful, happy minutes.

Then a weird, horrible, agonizing, yet strangely familiar sound broke on his ear.

He raised the window and looked out.

The sidewalk directly below was black with a struggling mass of boys. Each boy was leaded down with calliope whistles, and each was blowing one of the instruments of torture with all his might. The uproar was frightful and getting worse every moment.

Then the peaceful, happy look faded out of the middle-aged man's face. He shut down the window, closed his desk, put on his hat and overcoat, went out of the building by the back stairs and faded away presently in the gloom of Randolph street.

He had made the mistake of his life.

ORDERS FOR GEORGE,

And How George Withstood the Trying Ordeal.

They stood in the Grand Central depot. It was their first good-by, says the New York Reporter.

"Good-bey, dearest."

Good-bye, love."

Silence.

He gets a new grip on her hand.

They kiss.

"Good-bye!" she gurgles.

"Good-bye!" he murmurs.

"Oh, yes," she says, backing away, "I—I—see that the bird has fresh water every day."

"Yes, love!"

"See that the flat is locked daily and nightly when you go to the store!"

"Yes, darling!"

"See that the gas is turned off and the rooms aired."

"Always."

"That Mrs. Casey does not use any coal out of our bin, George, dear; do not forget that?"

"Never!"

Silence.

"You—you have everything?" he gasps, looking into her eyes.

"Yes, love!"

"Everything?"

"Everything!"

This kiss.

"Good-bye, dearest!"

"Good-bye, dearest!"

"Good-bye!"

"Good-bye!"

"Good-bye!"

"Good-bye!"

They kiss.

They kiss.

They kiss.

He breaks away slowly. He moves off.

"Good-bye!"

"Good-bye!"

"Oh, George," she gasps as he leaves her at the sound of the gong.

"Yes, love!"

"Will you promise, dearest!"

"Anything! Everything. What is it—dear?"

"Oh, it was only a fancy. Forgive me! But do not—do not flirt with the hired girl while I am gone!"

"I swear it!"

"Yes! And say, if there comes along a hot spell use the bathtub for a refrigerator for the canned fruit and the butter and eggs! I—I—I guess that is—"

And with a great cry of pain she stole softly out in the lonesome street and the great city.

How to Pronounce Them.

Philadelphia Record.

Naiad—nay-yad.

Naif (masculine)—Nah-eef.

Naive (feminine)—nah-eve.

Naivete—nah-eve-tay.

Naively—nah-eve-ly.

Nape—The a is long.

Nas-cent, not nay-sent.

Nas-ty. Broaden the a.

Na-ta-to-ry.

National—nash-un-al, not nay-shun—. The first marking is that of all the orthopists except Webster, and his mode of pronouncing the word is not even permitted in the later editions of his dictionary.

Nationality—nash-un-al-i-ty.

Nature—nate-yer.

Nausea—naw-she-ah, not se-ah.

Nauseous—naw-shus.

Na-vic-u-lar.

Near-est, not ist.

Necrologie—nek-ro-log-gik.

Necrology—ne-krol-o-jy.

Nectarine—nek-tar-in.

Only two syllables of microbe, accent the first and sound both the i and the o long.

Jedge Waxem's Philosophy.

Detroit Free Press.

When a defeeted candidate is shakin' hands with the sucksesful one, tain't no sine he ain't cussin' to himself.

Politikle partys air like boys—a good thrashin' now an' then is powerful improvin'.

The man that gets an offis without hustlin' for it is a naxident.

Too much money in politicks makes 'em smell bad.

It's agin a statesman fer him to dress up too fine.

A congressman doesn't ack nacheral with too mutch eddication.

Politikle campanes is fit mostly on the past.

Wimmen in polliticks air like hens in swimmin'.

It's mighty hard nowadays to say what is the acchual paladium of our libbertys.

Unheard-Of Threat.

Chicago Tribune.

Fweddy—He awsked me if I had a chaperon! Baw Jove, I'm going to give him a piece of my mind.

Cholly—Do it? It will paralyze him, ole chappie—it will paralyze him!

ANDREW LABOR BILL.

It Is Designed to Exclude Politics in the Employment of Laborers.

Some Twenty-One Thousand Employes Affected by the Measure.

Under It Appointments Must Be Made in the Order of Application.

Statistics Showing How the Proposed Method Works in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Representative Andrew, of Boston, has completed the report upon his bill "to exclude political influence in the employment of laborers under the authority of the United States," and will submit it to the house tomorrow. The bill, according to the reports he has received, will affect some 21,000 employes, and will require that henceforth they shall be appointed or employed without regard to political considerations. The report corrects a misapprehension which it is said is held by some army and navy officers that the system contemplated by the bill will require certifications through the civil service commission. The only purpose of the legislation, Mr. Andrew points out, is to compel the appointment of properly qualified men in the order of their application, and this purpose can be carried out by the officers authorized to give the employment without any cumbersome machinery. Mr. Andrew gives a table, compiled from recent statistics, showing that the official force of the government in the executive departments is 173,760, and that of this number only 30,726 are actually subject to competitive examination. The report continues. The bill reported proposes a wide extension of the

Non-Partisan System

by a much simpler method and at much less cost than the extensions which have already been made. It is not proposed to require competitive examinations of laborers nor subject them to any scholastic test. The framing of the rules by which they are to be appointed or employed is left to the wise discretion of the civil service commission, but it is intended that these rules shall simply provide for proper evidence of the physical fitness and the good character of applicants. All that is to be required beyond this is the registration of applicants in the order of their applications, and this will require, under a proper system of rules, no more labor on the part of officers in charge of public works and in the various departments than is now required to file applications or make out lists of employes. The labor imposed upon appointing officers ought to be even less than at present when the new system comes to be thoroughly understood, because such officers will be relieved from the pressure of outside parties and will have nothing to do but make appointments in the order of applications. It is left by the bill within the discretion of the civil service commission, with the approval of the president, to provide tests for

Technical Skill

where it is required, but these tests may be as simple and as practical as they would be under any conscientious and intelligent appointing officer. The commission is also authorized to permit employment without any system of registration and at the discretion of the employing officers where the exigencies of the service seem to require it. The simplicity of this system makes it practicable to extend it to a much larger number of men at small expense than the system of competitive examinations could readily be extended to. The statement showing the number which will probably be affected by the proposed bill gives 3,663 in the treasury department, 10,127 in the war department, 6,128 in the navy department, and a total, including the other departments, of 21,188. Mr. Andrew states that the method proposed of excluding political influence from the employment of laborers is not an untried experiment, and he quotes the system inaugurated by Secretary Tracy in the navy yards, and in force in the cities of Massachusetts for the past seven years in proof of this statement. There are obvious advantages, Mr. Andrew argues, in establishing by law, under the protection of the civil service commission and applicable to all the departments, a system of

Non-Partisan Appointments

which has already proved so efficient in improving the service in the municipal work of the cities of Massachusetts and in the navy yards of the United States. The system should be established by law to protect the officials themselves from importunity to overturn or evade it. It should be established under the protection of the civil service commission, in order that the commission may apply the same general system of rules to laborers under different departments, and, where the conditions are the same, make as nearly uniform as may be practicable the manner of applications and the term of employment. Mr. Andrew declares, in conclusion, that the bill proposes to take away from unscrupulous politicians the opportunity to divert public funds to personal and party uses by employing public servants as personal and party tools. It proposes to relieve the people, when they go to the polls to express their judgment upon public questions, from the interference of thousands of employes, paid for by taxes upon all the people, but employed and directed as the tools of a faction or a party. It proposes to thus increase the efficiency of the public service, raise the standard of American politics and place all the workingmen of the United States upon an equality in seeking the public service by the simplest methods and at a profit to the government, resulting from better service and better work, rather than at the cost of needless machinery and new expenditures.

Storage Building Destroyed.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., March 20.—The most disastrous fire experienced here for some years has destroyed the entire Lake Shore cold storage building owned by Winans & Valdenaire. The loss on building and stock is $25,000; partially insured.

A Church Burned.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 20.—The First Baptist church on Northboth avenue, at Long Branch, was burned today.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, BEECHAM'S PILLS For Bilious and Nervous Disorders. "Worth a Guinea a Box" but sold for 25 Cents, BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NO OTHER PREPARATION Is "As Good As" POND'S EXTRACT

There was n water main near th church's location, and this greatly handicapped the fire department in their efforts to save the buildings. A part of the furniture was saved.

POISON FROM BAMBOO.

Hairy Crystals Which Inflict a Slow and Painful Death.

One of the most famous and fatal poisons used in Japan and Java is obtained from the bamboo, says the Chicago News. The young shoots of the cane when they first push through the ground are covered with fine, brownish hairs, which, under the microscope, appear to be bayonet-like spikes of crystals of silex, infinitely sharp and hollow.

Small quantities of these hairs administered daily in the blood bring on ulceration of the whole alimentary canal, simulating malignant dysentery.

The action must be of a mechanical rather than chemical nature, just as the spores of the common puff-ball act upon the eyes. The bamboo crystal is greatly dreaded by all European residents of Java.

A Dutch official report says that scores of deaths among European planters are due to the bamboo hairs and to the jealousy of native women, who, when they take a fancy to white man, will either have him or poison him on bamboo hairs, if it takes months to accomplish the job.

The infinitesimal hollow through these hairy crystals is the most remarkable thing in connection with them, they being the only known hollow vegetable or mineral thorns or crystals.

WHAT PRESIDENTS DIED OF.

List of Ailments Among Which Colds Are Prominent.

Washington's fatal illness was a cold caught while riding about his farm in a sleet storm, says Notes aud Queries.

John Adams' complaint was old age; that of Jefferson chronic diarrhea, due to excessive drinking of the waters of White Sulphur Springs, Virginia; Madison and Monroe, old age; John Quincy Adams, paralysis: Andrew Jackson, consumption and dropsy; Van Buren, asthma and catarrh; William Henry Harrison, pleurisy, the result of a cold caught at his inauguration; Tyler, unknown; Polk, cholera; Taylor, cholera morbus, caused by excessive drinking of ice water, followed by the immoderate eating of cherries; Fillmore, paralysis; Pierce, dropsy, and Buchanan rheumatic gout.

The remaining deaths are fresh in mind, Andrew Johnson's having been due to paralysis.

It is noticeable that colds and bronchial affections played a large part, effectually refuting the fallacy that "only a cold" is a matter of trifling concern.

CARNEGIE INTERVIEWED.

The Iron Magnate Thinks Harrison Will Win Again.

DENNER, Col., March 20.—Andrew Carnegie and party arrived here on their return East. An attempt was made last night to interview Mr. Carnegie, but he could not be seen. This evening he, however, expressed himself in regard to the probable presidential candidates, saying that Cleveland or Hill would be nominated, but that he thought some Western man should be selected, suggesting Palmer of Illinois, or Boies, of Iowa. He said that there was no doubt that Harrison would be renominated and elected. On the question of silver he would only say that "Silver was doing well enough the way it now is." The party left tonight for the East.

The New Yorkers Win.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The chess match between the Manhattan Chess club and the New Orleans Chess, Checker and Whist club on ten boards by telegraph was decided at 3 o'clock this morning in favor of the New York club by 6½ to 3½ points. The match commenced at 6 p. m. on Saturday evening, the Western Union having connected the two clubs by a special wire.

Whipped by Con Doyle.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Con Doyle knocked out Wiley Evans in the eleventh round this morning, and for his superiority as a sparer and puncher carried off the stakes of $1,000 and 75 per cent of the gate receipts. The match was fought a short distance from the city in the presence of 250 sports, who had blazing bonfires to keep them warm. It was 6 o'clock and the air was biting, adding to the general discomfort.

Seventeen to a Draw.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20.—Dick Keating, an Indianapolis middleweight, and Joe Feiderling, champion middleweight of this city, fought seventeen rounds to a draw this afternoon. The fight took place in a barn in Johnson county, Kansas, and was witnessee by nearly 109 local sports. The gloves were four ounces and the fight was for $100 and gate receipts.

Russia Is Thankful.

LIBAU, March 20.—The following dispatch has been sent to the mayor of Philadelphia by the Russian relief society:

The Russian relief society warmly welcomes the dear American brethren who arrived in the Indiana, and prays you to transmit to the inhabitants of Philadelphia an expression of the society's lasting gratitude. God save America.

Will Chilton Withdraw.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 20.—The impression grows that Mr. Chilton will be withdrawn from the senatorial contest, but the yonng senator is game and may insist on making the unquestionably hopeless race. Several county primaries heard from today instructed for Mills, whose election seems absolutely sure.

MINNEAPOLIS WANTS

SALESMAN—Wanted, experienced carpet salesman. Apply Donaldson's Glass Block, Minneapolis.

CARPET LAYER—Wanted, experienced carpet layer. Apply Donaldson's Glass Block, Minneapolis.

PILES.—Dr. H. Waite, Specialist, sixteen years in Minneapolis. Why suffer when cure is mild and certain? Ask hundreds of leading citizens of St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest as to treatment and cure. Pamphlet free. 1219 Hawthorne Avenue, Minneapolis.

BOLD ASSERTIONS.

The Manly Action of Germany's Greatest Scientist.

It Is Warmly Indorsed by a Ringing Editorial in a Leading American Journal.

Medical Tribune.

Prof. Rudolph Virchow was seriously ill several months ago. An admirer of his, the owner of a certain proprietary medicine, took occasion to present him with some bottles of his discovery. Virchow recovered, and was certain that he had received much benefit from the remedy. He accordingly addressed a letter to his benefactor, acknowledging the matter and expressing his gratitude. The letter, coming as it did from the most distinguished teacher of pathologic science in Europe, was published and widely read. The North German Medical association, like similar bodies in America, has its cranks on ethics. They endeavored to call the professor to account for disregarding the code. Virchow regarded the instincts of a gentleman, and the honor that leads a man to render justice, as paramount to the peck-measure ethics of a conceited gang of half-fledged medical men. He answered them with hearty contempt, and withdrew from the association. He chose to stand on manliness, and could afford to do so. It was an issue between ethics and a man, and manhood was asserted.

At about the same time the editor of this journal wrote a letter to a gentleman in Western New York regarding the merits of a remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure. The circumstances in the case were as follows: We had frequently been asked by patients if we knew anything about this remedy, and were obliged to answer in the negative. We then began to make inquiries about the remedy, and were surprised at the reports we heard regarding it. We then recommended it in several cases that had resisted all other treatment, and the results were surprising. The albumen rapidly disappeared from the urine, and the patients felt greatly improved in health. Feeling satisfied that the compound was a valuable one, and that it could do no possible harm to any one, we continued to recommend it, and were surprised at the good results obtained.

After several months' fair trial we did not hesitate to indorse the remedy, believing as we did that it would prove a boon to suffering humanity. We have no reason to regret our action in this particular. We recommend a remedy that has benefited thousands of persons; we have seen its good effects on our own patients after all other medicines have failed, and we are not afraid to say to the public and the profession just what we know of it.

Medical journals of all schools of medicine are filled with advertisements and editorial puffs of proprietary medicines, many of which are worthless. The editors know nothing of their composition or preparation, but have an eye to the money they get for their advertisements. There has been no protest against these things. How, therefore, a certificate based on experiences such as ours, and without compensation, should have greater turpitude, is a problem beyond our capacity. Why one should be fish and another flesh we are not sagacious enough to determine. We leave it for those who care more for the rotten corpse of the old code than for common fairness and common sense.

Those who are eager to find fault will do so. They are heartily welcome to their task. To be sure blows can be given as well as taken, except that some escape because of their contemptible insignificance. We have no ammunition to waste on such. This, however, we will say: No man of common human sensibility, who has the red blood of a mammal, and not the pale, snaky fluid of the lower races, will have the heart to judge our actions severely or to say that we have done aught but what we have always claimed to be our right—to use any remedy that will benefit our patients, without reference to the source from which it comes.

The above able article from the pen of Dr. R. A. Gunn, editor of the Medical Tribune, strongly corroborates the statements already made by the doctor in the public prints regarding the unusual merits of the greatest modern medicine. This preparation, after twelve years of unqualified success, has finally received the commendation and indorsement of the leading members of the medical profession, both in this country and in Europe. Dr. Gunn, in his recently published interview, gave his unanswerable reasons for indorsing this great remedy, and it goes without saying that the most distinguished teacher of pathology in the world today would be the last to recommend a proprietary article without having the utmost faith in its curative power.

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Which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of

Bronchial Consumption

And if neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time, and you can certainly cure it with

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Which is without an equal for

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And for all diseases leading up to and including consumption.

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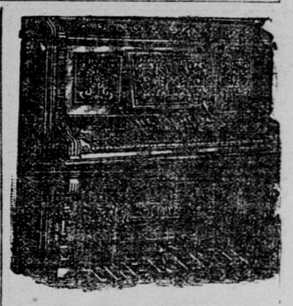

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