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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. — For Minnesota: Fair in southwestern, local snows in northwestern and northern portions; northwesterly winds. For Wisconsin: Generally fair; northwesterly winds. For Iowa: Fair; westerly winds; slightly cooler in western portions. For South Dakota: Light local snows, but generally fair; northerly winds; slightly colder. For North Dakota: Light local snows; northerly winds. For Montana: Local snows, followed by clearing weather; westerly winds; warmer in western portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 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	29.70	24	Havre	29.66	28
Duluth	29.70	14	Miles City	29.98	30
La Crosse	29.70	24	Helena	30.10	28
Huron	29.82	32	Calgary	30.16	26
Pierre	29.84	34	Minnedosa	29.84	16
Moorhead	29.82	10	Med'e Hat	30.12	26
St. Vincent	29.84	14	Qu'Appelle	29.98	12
Bismarck	29.88	20	S'W't Cur'nt	30.12	18
Ft. Buford	30.02	16	Winnipeg	29.84	14

F. C. THOMPSON,
Observer Weather Bureau.

THERE was a customer in Texas the other day that was too tough for the lynchers. It was a cyclone.

THE sweet tooth of England has gotten the best of her at last, and now a large squadron of the British navy is about to sail for Hawaii.

AND now the Republicans of North Dakota are hurling mud at each other, and throwing up to the public gaze all the rich secrets of their career.

THE office of governor of Ohio is evidently a "hoodoo." BISHOP, HOADLY and CAMPBELL suffered severe personal misfortunes while in it, and now McKINLEY is a financial wreck.

THE great international bench show is in progress in New York. It is a fine display of aristocratic cannies. But the family tree of the distinguished pups cannot be told by their bark.

THE story that SULLIVAN was drugged when he was whipped by CORBETT has broken out again. But SULLIVAN has to be drugged over again every time he can be induced to say so.

THE New York Recorder charges that some one is guilty of annexing the Western blizzard with New York. Bless your soul, the critter was born in New York, and the Western blizzard is its baby.

THE news comes from New York that CHARLIE MITCHELL'S backer for a fight with CORBETT has backed down. It was the knock-out the bartender gave the English "pug" that broke the backer's back.

"FORTY THIEVES," which is being performed in Boston with marvelous success, was written in Chicago. That's the most inspiring atmosphere in the world for such writing, and everybody knew it would be a success.

THERE doesn't seem to be a howling demand for traffic between the United States and Brazil. At any rate, our steam mail-ship line plying to ports down there has gone to the wall. Even reciprocity could not overcome the effects of the McKINLEY bill.

ILLINOIS is called the "Sucker state." Wisconsin the "Badger state," etc. Why not call Texas the "Lyncher state?" Come to think of it, though, there are too many states down that way which the sobriquet would fit just as well. Suppose we call it the "Holocauster state!"

THE committees of the house of representatives at Washington which are investigating the whisky trust and the Panama canal matter failed to assemble yesterday, owing to the all-night session of which they were parties. Whisky, scandals, and all-night sessions generally knock out their victims.

ROSWELL P. HORR, once a congressman from Michigan, but later the political economist of the New York Tribune, said at the Michigan dinner on GEORGE'S natal day that "to rant about things as they are and to prophecy millenniums that will follow the adoption of some beautiful theory is not difficult." ROSWELL spoke out of the depths of a long and varied experience. As he said: "This is familiar ground to us Republicans."

INGALLS, THE DEMOCRAT.

Thanks, Mr. INGALLS; thanks not alone for your vision of the future of the republic; not only for your tribute to the central position in that coming nation which Minnesota occupies, but more for the few words of sound sense you gave the assembled legislature in telling them what a government is established for. The GLOBE congratulates you on the spirit of democracy which has come to you as sufficient recompense for what of chagrin may have been the shadow of your emancipation from partisan obligations. It is a truth that sadly needs teaching by precept and example that governments are not instituted to regulate the affairs of men and women—to prescribe what they shall eat or drink or wear. They are established solely to secure to the citizen the widest and largest possible measure of freedom of action, freedom of development, freedom far the exercise of his industrial powers. That government is a despotism, by whatever name it may be called, which imagines it to be its rightful and proper province to right every wrong, redress every injury, protect and shield everybody, regulate the business or the morals of the people.

Right you were, too, in saying that we are on the brink of great changes; new problems are replacing the old and settled ones and demanding answer and solution, and what the mariner's chart and compass are to the sailor venturing rules of government, all concentrated on unknown seas are the old and simple in the wise old proverb that "that people are governed best who are governed least." The GLOBE thanks you in behalf of the Democracy of Minnesota for your counsel. Too many of the gentlemen whom you addressed stand much in need of it.

THE COAL COMBINE.

The investigations now in progress of the legislative committee of the workings of the Minnesota coal trust, so far as the few open sessions have disclosed, present the situation in this way: Every retail and wholesale coal dealer in the state is in the combine, procures his coal through the Northwestern Fuel company, sells it at such prices as are dictated by one JOHN J. RHODES, who lives in St. Paul, and if he is a retailer pays $25, and if a wholesaler $300, a year to RHODES for his services and the privilege of being a member of the trust. The duties of Mr. RHODES are to decide for each locality in the state at what price coal shall be sold there and send out monthly circulars to each dealer, apprising him of the price he must sell the fuel at during the month; and his only remaining duty is to excommunicate any member who is proven to have cut prices. An excommunicated dealer can get no more coal to sell except at open rates.

This is a decidedly unique arrangement. The Northwestern Fuel company, JOHN J. RHODES, and their coal combine are more powerful than the czar of Russia. Not an ounce of hard coal can come into the state except through the Northwestern Fuel company; not an ounce can be sold at a cent less than the price dictated by JOHN J. RHODES, and the power of these two autocrats is barricaded by every coal dealer in the state. The officers of the Northwestern Fuel company and JOHN J. RHODES give to the committee only such information as they see fit to, and adopt "the public be d——d" policy concerning such information as they choose to withhold. Mr. RHODES was asked where he gets his figures on which to establish the prices for the different points, and he replied, "From the Eastern papers." The coal dealer could get his prices in the same way, and dispense with the expensive services of RHODES.

New York and some other states have mopped the earth with their coal combines, and that's just what Minnesota should do with this one. The coal consumers of Minnesota would gladly dispense with paying the salary of Mr. RHODES, which must foot up to something like $20,000 or $30,000 a year. The Northwestern Fuel company and its RHODES have a freeze-out cinch on the people which the legislature should throttle at once.

THE MONKEYS AND THE CATS.

The old fable about the shrewd monkey which persuaded the cat to permit the use of its paw to rake the chestnuts out of the hot ashes for the monkey's repast has its hold on the human mind simply because of the frequency with which it typifies a similar action among men. Old ÆSOP used the animals to play upon and satirize the follies and foibles of mankind, and used them so well that his quaint fables have withstood the denuding force of centuries.

The farmers of the country have been playing the cat to the miller's monkey in this matter of the anti-option bill with all that gullibility which has made them so frequently the catspaws of designing men, and, in the dear schools of experience, where even the foolish are proverbially taught, they seem to learn nothing, but are ever ready for fresh exploitation. As a class, they have been the sharers with the wage-earners of the burdens of class legislation; but they have not yet reached the point where they can realize the truth that this fact should make them the earnest, strenuous opponents of any and all class legislation. We see this when some demagogue wishing their votes proposes some measure like the oleomargarine bill, which was intended to deprive the poor of a cheap substitute for butter, or this anti-option bill, which the schemers tell them will increase the price of their wheat, or any other scheme which pretends to direct legislation in their interests. The farmers cease for a time their protests against class legislation, and rush to the aid of the measure which they are led to imagine will drop nickels in their slot. We see the same thing in the legislation of this state. Bills galore are before it proposing to use the taxing power of the state in aid of schemes solely in the interests of the farmers. Immense elevators are to be built for them to store their grain in. A vast sample warehouse is to be built at Duluth, where they can send their produce for storage and exhibition, and where the buyers of the world can come and sample and buy. All the private elevators of the state are to be made "public" elevators, so that they can have their grain stored and shipped at their leisure. The railroads are to be compelled to let them build elevators along their side tracks or sidings or right of way, and to build sidings for them and put in and operate switches.

Some real farmers are behind these measures, but in the main they are fathered by mere demagogues who wish to make themselves solid with their farmer constituents, so that they may come again to the legislature to gather spoils and plague the state. In giving to all these class laws their support the farmers are in the position of one who virtuously denounces the bribery of others, but yields weakly when the bribe goes into his own pockets. Their willingness to take and demand legislation for their own benefit only makes absurd and grotesque their protests against similar legislation for other classes.

ONE FRANK MONKEY.

The Dubuque Times has found one miller with more frankness than discretion. The millers' trust should at once muzzle JOHN B. WALKINS, of Hamburg, Fremont county, Iowa, and tell him to attend strictly to his grinding and leave the talking for publication to the more astute and discreet heads of the combine, if he does not wish to throw all their fat into the fire.

Mr. WALKINS was enthusiastic over his location, his business and its profitableness. The latter, he told the reporter, was not "so much as it will be if the HATCH (WASHBURN) bill becomes a law. Millers all hope to see the bill passed. It will cut off speculation, and millers will control the price of grain." "In one sense," he admitted, "this would be in the interest of the millers, and against that of the farmers; but with the same sense of the importance of his class which the farmers themselves evince of theirs, he thought that this was but right, and that the millers should control prices, because "we are the great consumers of the country."

Asked if the PILLSBURY-WASHBURN syndicate could not combine with others and control prices, this refreshingly frank miller admitted that they could. "The millers at Superior, Minneapolis and Winona could combine and control prices, and the other big mills would join them. But that would keep grain at a level price. If the HATCH bill should pass the millers could control the market." Speaking of its effect on his own business, he said that "it would greatly help us in our corn product trade. We could contract for the product and then buy the stock from the farmers, fixing the price according to what we got for it, and not be afraid of higher prices." That is, he would sell futures and make the price the basis of his price for corn. The GLOBE is indebted to Mr. WALKINS for this open acknowledgment of the truth of what it has asserted, and it commends his statements to those farmers who have been so eager to rake the chestnuts out of the fire for this coming feast of the millers.

CHICAGO'S ELECTION.

The contest among Chicago Democrats for the nomination for mayor seems to have practically narrowed down to WASHINGTON HESING and CARTER HARRISON. The Herald, representing a large following of Democrats, is making a hard fight to defeat HARRISON and is championing the cause of HESING, believing him to be the best candidate with whom to accomplish the end A large majority of the Democrats are naturally opposed to HARRISON, and two things have given rise to the feeling. A great many of the Democrats of the higher classes were not in accord with HARRISON'S wide-open and almost lawless policy during his terms as mayor, and are not willing to give him another trial. But the greatest opposition arises from his having bolted two years ago to run independently and bring about the election of a Republican mayor. However, at this distance it looks as though the Herald were unfortunate in selecting HESING as its candidate. HESING is the editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, one of the most prominent German dailies in America. He and his paper are the backbone of the power which keeps German at the front in the public schools. Several years there has been fermenting a public feeling against the great latitude given the teaching of this language, and now the sentiment seems to be almost unanimous among the families not of the German persuasion. This fact is likely to cause a great many Democrats to either vote at the primaries for the nomination of HARRISON as the least of two evils, or scatter their votes so that HARRISON will pull through. Another thing which may tend to help HARRISON'S cause is the fact that there is a general feeling that if he fails to secure the nomination he will run independently and thus let in another Republican mayor, for they would certainly prefer HARRISON to a Republican. HARRISON'S worst administration was not a marker to the administration under which the city now suffers. It will be a close fight at the primaries, and the country generally will watch the outcome with considerable interest.

STATE PRESS NOTES.

The Red Wing Republican remarks: We are glad the legislature has decided not to come en masse to visit the reform school. If there is any honest opponent of the ways pursued in the reform school a public visitation is not the time he should take to inform and correct himself. He should come by himself, or at least without notice, and thus know that he saw everything in its actual every-day manner of being conducted. He could thus obtain a perfect and true understanding of every detail which he would inquire about.

The Anoka Union liked the reception given the governor. It says:

The informal reception given by the citizens of St. Paul at the Ryan hotel last Thursday evening to Gov. Nelson and the members of the legislature was, without question, the finest affair of the kind ever attempted in Minnesota. It was in every way a grand occasion, delightful to every attendant and fully worthy of the magnificent capital city.

The Hokah Chief says:

The present price of hogs is what can knock the farm mortgages sky high with neatness and dispatch.

The measure suits the Waterville Advance. It says:

There is one measure before the legislature we hope will become law; that of deducting mortgage indebtedness so the mortgagor has only to pay on his actual investment in the property.

DECIDED BOTH WAYS.

The Question of Admitting Appointed Senators Discussed.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In today's issue of the GLOBE under the heading of "The Wyoming Vacancy" you make a distinction between the case of Mr. Read, appointed senator from Delaware by the governor of that state in 1793, and the present situation in Wyoming, and conclude that the cases are not "on all fours."

You are mistaken in thinking the case of Mr. Read the only precedent. The question has been before the federal senate a number of times, and has been decided both ways. Perhaps the best considered case was that of Mr. Lanmon, appointed by the governor of Connecticut in 1825, and which was "on all fours" with the Wyoming case. Mr. Lanmon had served a regular term as senator. His term expired on March 3, 1825, and, the legislature having failed to elect his successor, he was appointed by the governor. On presenting himself to take the oath of office, his appointment was objected to as not having been made in a case in which the governor could fill a vacancy by making a temporary appointment.

The argument against his admission was that the word "happen" in the constitution implied an unexpected contingency. "It could not apply to a foreseen event, bound to occur at a fixed period." And this was the judgment of the senate, which by a vote of 23 to 18 rejected a motion to admit him to a seat. It is perhaps worthy of remark that on this vote Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton voted in favor of the rejection, while Gen. Harrison, grandfather of President Harrison, voted against it. There are a number of other precedents, an examination of which tends to hold to the belief that the decisions of the senate in such cases have not always been free from political considerations.

T. J. KNOX.

Jackson, Minn., Feb. 22.

No Jingoism.

Chicago Herald.

It is a curious incident in the Hawaiian controversy that certain able Eastern journals that sustained Sumner in relation to Santo Domingo are now sustaining Harrison in relation to Hawaii. Yet there were some good arguments in favor of the acquisition of Santo Domingo, whereas there is not one in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, with its lepers, its Chinese, its half-castes, its semi-savages, its paganism, its superstitions, its immoralities, and its complications of property claims and its unconstitutional pensioning of royalty.

No jingoism!

The Philomatheans danced Wednesday evening at Litt's hall, where the attendance was large and the time enjoyably spent.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The splendid speech made in parliament yesterday by Gladstone was not less marvelous for its logic and sound arguments than that it should be so forcibly and eloquently delivered by a man so advanced in years.—Utica Press.

In Gladstone's career there has been many an "effort of his life," according to his admirers, but there can be little question but this final fight for home rule is the real struggle of the grand old Englishman.—Kansas City Times.

Mr. Gladstone again displayed last night the amazing vigor and astounding energy and power which render the current weeks of his great career a miracle of old age.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Gladstone's address in introducing the home rule bill was one of the ablest he has ever delivered. He spoke with marvelous clearness of diction.—New York Press.

Mr. Gladstone has had many ovations and many great days, but it can probably be said that yesterday was the greatest day in his life.—Indianapolis Journal.

Gladstone's speech was in every respect worthy the marvelous powers of the grand old man.—Louisville Times.

What seems to us most impressive in the historic scene is the pre-eminence of Mr. Gladstone's intellectual victory. Neither time, nor physical infirmity, nor the antagonism of political forces, nor the manifold and constantly increasing difficulties of his work have prevailed against him. The moral greatness of the champion is the assurance of the ultimate triumph of the cause.—New York Tribune.

That Mr. Gladstone has not the physical power or endurance of thirty years ago may be taken for granted, but there is no indication of any weakening of his intellectual grasp upon his great subject and upon his great audience—for there is no other man living today, on either hemisphere, whose individual utterances attract the attention or carry the weight that his do.—Philadelphia Times.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler is the youngest of the Confederate commanders of prominence who are still living, being now but fifty-seven years old.

Senator Peffer's whiskers cover a good deal of respect for his own family. His son holds a $1,200 position on the senate pay roll, while his nephew has been cared for by a $900 position under the sergeant-at-arms.

A memorial statue to Gen. Fitz John Porter, who for many years suffered an unjust sentence by court martial, is about to be erected in Portsmouth, N. H., where the general had many friends, both civic and military.

Chris Magee, the Pittsburg politician, owns an estate from which he was often driven as a barefoot boy. In the rear he has built a fine residence, but has kept the front of the house and the lawn as they were many years ago.

Ex-Secretary William Maxwell Evarts, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last week, has long looked several years older than his true age, owing to the fact that he was never physically strong and has always been a hard worker.

Dr. J. L. Curry, at present at Washington, general agent of both the Peabody and state educational funds, is one of the only three men now surviving who were members of the provisional congress that framed the Confederate constitution.

A FEW JOKES.

There is some hope that the fashion magnates will stave off the hoop skirt.—Lowell Courier.

If stolen fruit is always the sweetest, why shouldn't a poached egg be highly esteemed?—Boston Courier.

Some of the funny stories told about the fireside are enough to make even the fire roar.—Yonkers Statesman.

Man is an animal, but it doesn't follow that a man who has lost the power of speech is a dumb animal.—Binghamton Leader.

A teacher was explaining to a little girl how the trees developed their foliage in the springtime. "Ah, yes," said the wee miss. "I understand; they keep their summer clothes in their trunks."—Harper's Bazar.

It is claimed that monkeys can talk, but whether this is true or not it is certain that they can a tail unfold.—Rochester Democrat.

"Who supports Du Rant in his great character of Hamlet?" "His wife." "I didn't know she was an actress." "She isn't. She's wealthy."—Puck.

"Do you believe that a 'J' in a man's name is lucky, as some people say?" "Sure. Look at Job, and Jonah, and Jeremiah."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Young man," said the judge sternly, "your face is familiar. Have you ever been in this court before?" "No, sir," replied the young man. "I'm a faro dealer."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"How did you like the sermon?" asked the minister of the drummer. "O, I liked some parts of it first rate," was the reply. "Your remarks about sins of omission didn't hit me, but when you talked about those of commission I must say you were getting pretty close."—Washington Star.

Decline in Irish Stocks.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The financial agitation in Ireland on account of the dread among security holders of the effect of home rule is increasing. Bank of Ireland stock today shows an additional fall of £5, and Guinness company stock of £10, while the stock of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland shows a decline of £2 a share.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The stock of Guinness, Son & Co., of Dublin, has declined £11 a share in this market.

Relief for McKinley.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Lincoln league, a Republican organization of this city, has started a movement for the purpose of aiding Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, in his financial embarrassment. Resolutions with this object in view were adopted at a largely attended meeting of the league tonight. The idea set forth in the resolution is to start a subscription in which the amount will be limited to $1.

Heir to $1,150,000.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 23.—A few days ago a dispatch stated that a man named Gulley had just died in California, leaving an estate of $1,150,000. John Gulley, a farm hand of this city, is the only heir to this vast estate.

Mr. Cleveland Undisturbed.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 23. — Mr. Cleveland was undisturbed today, there being no callers upon either social or political business.

Mormons Enfranchised.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 23.—The governor today signed the bill enfranchising the Mormons. The measure adds about 3,000 to the voting population of the state.

Business Houses Burned.

WATFORD, Ont., Feb. 23.—Fourteen business places here were destroyed by fire today. Loss not yet estimated.

WANT TO AVENGE IT.

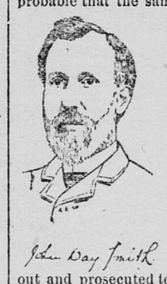
Grand Army Men After the Indiana Desecrators of Tombs.

John Day Smith Chosen to Wield the Baton of Commander.

Commander-in-Chief Weissert Addresses Both Conventions.

Doings of the Woman's Relief Corps--Last Night's Camp Fire.

There will be a thorough investigation of the recent defilement and desecration of the graves of the old soldiers in the states of Indiana and Connecticut. No expense will be spared by the members of the Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic in the locating and convicting of the instigators and perpetrators of the outrages, and it is probable that the same organization in other states will make appropriations for the same cause.



John Day Smith

At yesterday's meeting of the G. A. R. a resolution, fiery in its intensity and severe in its condemnation, was passed, in which it was decided to spare no expense or pains in the search for the miscreants who performed the outrages. They will be ferreted out and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law by the members of the G. A. R., and they will be unremitting in their efforts to find them.

It was impossible to gain possession of a copy of the resolutions, as the meeting at which it was passed was an executive one, and the members of the order are averse to permitting their plans to become public. The leaders of the organization state, however, that the resolution was passed, and say that it will probably result in the bringing to justice of the men who performed the outrages. They look at the matter in the light of a reflection on the order and all old soldiers, in case they permit the insult to go unavenged, and they are determined to show the enemies of the men who fought for their country that they are not so old and decrepit that they cannot

Avenge an Insult

which is national in it's intentions. "Although there has as yet been no appropriation made for the prosecuting of the vengeance of the order, one will probably be made in the near future," said ex-Commander Lange last evening to a reporter for the GLOBE. "The resolution which was passed is a very strong one, and there is a great amount of feeling among the members of the order in regard to the matter. It is an assured fact that there will be no pains spared in the search for the men who desecrated the monuments and graves of the old soldiers. They will be sought out and punished to the fullest extent of the law."

Mr. Lange was reticent in the giving of particulars as to the plans of the members of the G. A. R. in their prosecution of vengeance, but he is of the opinion that the other camps of the order will adopt similar measures. It is considered a disgrace by the members of the order that the men who committed the outrages have been permitted to go so long without being punished for their misdeeds. They will do all in their power to prosecute the men, and will contribute whatever expenses are necessary for the carrying out of the plans which will be formulated by the officers of the order.

As far as could be learned, the plan is to engage the services of detectives, probably those in the employ of Thiel's detective service, to go to the place where the outrages were committed and to find out the names of the men who did the deeds. The arrests will occur as soon as the guilty ones are located, and their trials will quickly follow. The arrangements for the work will be placed in the hands of the council of administration, and full liberty will be granted in the matter of expenses. All that will be required is that the investigation shall be complete and searching.

Yesterday's Routine.

There was a full attendance of delegates at the time of the calling to order of the meeting of the G. A. R. yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock the reading of the reports of various officials was commenced, but the arrival of Commander-in-Chief Weissert interrupted the reports. He was at once escorted to the stand, where he made a short address. He stated that it was a lamentable fact that the members of the order who had been placed in the higher positions failed to attend the meeting after they had completed the duties of their offices. He said that there were over 20,000 veterans, but that there were less than half of them who were members of the G. A. R. He urged that the members of the Minnesota G. A. R. go to work and bring the membership up to the proper standard.

At the conclusion of his address the committee on officers concluded its report. A number of recommendations were offered, and the thanks of the committee were tendered the Minnesotans who made the visit of the Minnesota comrades so pleasant during their sojourn in Washington. The suggestion that the churches and schools take part in the Memorial day observances was approved.

In the afternoon Gov. Nelson and John J. Ingalls were escorted to the hall by a committee, and both made short addresses. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Department commander, John Day Smith, of Minneapolis; senior vice commander, S. R. Van Sant, of Winona; junior vice department commander, George N. LaVaque, of Duluth; department quartermaster general, E. N. Leavens, of Faribault; department chaplain, H. G. Bilbie, of Duluth; medical director, Dr. J. M. Tucker, of Hastings; members of the council of administration, Thomas Montgomery, of St. Peter; R. C. Livingston, of Spring Valley; J. M. D. Craft, of Farmington; Barry Starkweather, of Minneapolis; L. W. Collins, of St. Cloud.

The appointment of the adjutant general was postponed for the present by the commander, who announced, however, that the headquarters would be established in the city of Minneapolis. The meeting then adjourned, to meet in Minneapolis next year.

At the Camp Fire.

The annual camp fire of the members of the G. A. R. was held last evening in Market hall. There was a large attendance, and the affair was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the order. The evening was taken up with songs, recitations, etc., one of the most agreeable features being the recitation by Franklyn W. Lee, librettist for the Metropolitan opera house. The programme for the evening follows:

Overture.....Prof. Kleist's Orchestra
Address—Department Commander Minnesota G. A. R.
Mendelssohn Quartette—"Praise to the Soldier".....Bolldieu
Recitation.....F. W. Lee
Twin City Zither Quintette.
Recitation, Mrs. Sadie Chestnut—"Rising".....P. B. Reed
Solo, D. F. Colville—"The Minstrel Boy".....Shelley
Address—Comrade A. G. Weisert, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.
Scottish Character Dances—Misses Mabel Rutherford, Lilly Leppen, Lucy Leppen, Elenora Adamson, Harriet Leppen, Sarah Adamson and Minnie Adamson.
Maj. Hendershot, the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock, and his son, J. C. Hendershot.
Address—Mrs. Mary E. Leavens, Department President W. R. C.
Mendelssohn Quartette—"Lady, Let the Rolling Drums".....Shepard
Address—Comrade E. B. Gray, A. G., G.A.R.
Twin City Zither Quintette.
Song......"America"

GIVEN TO AMENITIES.

The Woman's Relief Corps Receives the Commander in Chief.

The Minnesota department of the Woman's Relief corps continued its convention at the First Baptist church yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary E. Leavens, of Faribault, department president, in the chair.

Immediately after the opening of the session Commander in Chief A. G. Weissert, G. A. R., was introduced to the assembled women delegates by Mrs. Marie Hasenwinkle, and the men of his staff who accompanied him were introduced by Mesdames Jones and Clifford.

By request Mrs. Jemima Clifford, of Northfield, welcomed the commander and staff in a very clever little speech, after which Mr. Weissert delivered an address to the convention. He said: "The loyal hearts and encouraging words of the ladies, I remember, came to us on the field of battle like messages from angels. I remember well the day when the governor sent special orders to take me from the hospital to my home. I was very ill from a wound I had received, and my life was despaired of. I myself had no idea of dying, for by my cot stood two administering angels, who gave me what made me live. No questions were asked whether they were wives, sweethearts or sisters. It was enough to know that they were loyal to their duty, and the G. A. R. thinks just as much of its loyal women as it does of anything on earth. Loyal women can teach patriotism at home just as well as can the roar of the cannon on the field of battle. The G. A. R. stands with you in all your good work. That great body that stood up when the nation was at war, that the country might live, is ready to stand just as firm in aiding the loyal women to perform their tasks. All I can say is, may God bless the Women's Relief corps."

George W. Morey spoke very pleasantly to the corps and presented the regards of the junior vice president, his wife, who was not able to be present.

Mrs. Lange, senior vice president, presented the gentlemen with souvenir badges.

Mrs. Jemima Clifford responded for the department president, and, in behalf of the convention, to the addresses given. Her speech was short but full of wit, and was delivered in a pleasing manner.

After the addresses were finished the grand march was formed, and the convention sang "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," the ladies giving the handkerchief salute.

Quartermaster S. Leavens and Post Department Commander R. A. Becker, G. A. R., invited the women of the convention to join the members of the department G. A. R. at their camp-fire at Market hall in the evening, which invitation was cordially accepted. The rest of the day was spent in the election of officers and other routine business. The officers elected were: President department, Mrs. Mary E. Leavens, of Faribault, elected for the third term.

The Acker post served lunch for the convention yesterday at noon in the parlor of the church. The meeting will be continued today, as delay in the opening hours of the convention having hindered business.

A THRILLING ACCIDENT.

A Broken Trolley Furnishes Exciting Fireworks.

The half-dozen passengers on a Rice street car were treated to an impromptu electrical display last night, which would have been greatly appreciated had they not been frightened nearly to death.

Car No. 538 left Concord street at 11:30 o'clock, and between the starting point and Chicago avenue six passengers, including two women, boarded the car. Upon reaching Chicago avenue in some manner the trolley wire broke and fell on the roof of the car. At the place mentioned there is a down grade for about two blocks, and, although the motoneer, Joseph Kohn, shut off the current, the car kept going at a good speed. The passengers first became aware of the accident by a blaze of dazzling light which enveloped the car. The motoneer jumped into the car and shut the door after him. The conductor, Isaac Hynes, was not quite quick enough, and the wire falling over the rear end of the car twisted about his body. Very fortunately for him he had on a heavy fur coat and a pair of buckskin mittens and with considerable effort he managed to extricate himself from the wire without injury. The passengers in the meantime were panic-stricken. The two women fainted and the four male passengers hid their faces to shut out the blinding glare. The grade having been passed, the car stopped after passing Indiana avenue, and the frightened passengers left the car. The company were notified of the accident and sent another car to the scene on the other track, to which the passengers were transferred. A crew was also sent to repair the wire in a wrecking wagon. While the wagon was crossing the Robert street bridge it collided with the car, which had been sent to transfer the passengers, and another scare followed. The damage by the collision, however, was not serious, only the headlight and front platform being broken.

LAW STUDENT OBJECTS

To the Law Which Discriminates in Favor of the University.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I noticed in yesterday's GLOBE a very valuable and timely suggestion to the members of the legislature on our present laws regulating admission to the bar. I do not object to the most stringent rules admitting persons to the noble profession of the law, as I think the high standard of the bar must be kept up; but it seems that the two years' course of study in the office of a practicing attorney has produced in the past as learned men in the law as the present three years' course is apt to do in the future. And it seems a gross injustice that the young man who, from choice or necessity, studies law in the manner in which the greatest legal lights of America have done should be compelled to pass through three years of unremitting toil and study, studying as much law per day as his brother student at the state university, and daily putting in practice what he has learned in a manner which imprints it indelibly upon his mind, while the favored ones who attend the pet university go through a course of eighteen months, and then are turned loose upon the community to place man's life, liberty and property in jeopardy on account of their inexperience with the practice of the theories which they have learned, besides placing them in a position in which they are liable to starve while awaiting a subject that is willing to be sacrificed upon the altar of experience. Of course, old and well established attorneys do not object to the supreme court making three years' study in an office necessary, as they get the benefit of the extra year in the student's ability to perform professional services for them, which he is handicapped from doing on his own account by the absence of his sheepskin and shingle.

If the standard is to be three years' study, crowned with the most rigid examination that a commission of quizmasters, picked out on account of their especial talents in that department of law, can devise, why not make the course at the "U" three years also? A rigid examination should be had, but if a person is able to pass the required examination after two years' study in an office, why not give him the benefit of his industry and predilection to the law? The people, that is the mass of the people, decreed last November against class legislation. This law referred to belongs to that class. If the present legislature desire a chance to show that they are in touch with the voice of the people, they may change this law, and in doing so will be doing justice to a large number of law students who work and study early and late, most of whom receive on compensation during their apprenticeship to a profession in which years of hard and indefatigable work is necessary to succeed, but which is all the requirement the man who is made of that sterner stuff which the poets speak of asks in order to give him a chance to succeed in life. On behalf of the would-be legal gladiators, the appellants in the case, it is respectfully submitted that the law should be the same for the youth of the people and the subject for which the anti-cigarette bill is framed. A LAW STUDENT.

WYOMING'S NEW SENATOR.

A. C. Beckwith Appointed By Gov. Osborne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 23.—A. C. Beckwith, a wealthy stockman of Western Wyoming, was appointed by Gov. Osborne, today, as senator from the state for the next two years. The two prominent candidates for the position were John Charles Thompson, whose election was defeated by the defection of one Democratic vote, and A. L. New, who lacked six votes of an election. Mr. Beckwith is about sixty years of age. He is commissioner from Wyoming to the world's fair and was a delegate to the last Democratic national convention.

The new senator is a genuine Westerner. He has never held but two offices. One was membership of the national world's fair commission, and the other membership in the first town council of Cheyenne. He came to this place thirty years ago, working his passage across the plains with a bull team. He identified himself with the community by building its first house and opening a grocery. Then the railway came and on he went with it, and was a rich man before he settled in Evanston, a thrifty town near the Utah line. In that section he is a big man. He owns the local bank, herds of cattle and tracts of range, coal mines and coal and timber lands. His hobby is horses, and he breeds trotters on the finest farm in the mountains. He brings Wilkes stock from Kentucky and makes money. His religious denomination is the Methodist. Beckwith was born in New York sixty years ago, but was in Missouri with a party of trappers at fifteen. He is a self-made man, education and all, and is a man of considerable education. He is gray, but tall and straight and vigorous. Personally he is a very pleasant gentleman, but with a directness that sometimes embarrasses those approaching him. He has always been a Democrat. Beckwith at one time owned all the stores at the Union Pacific coal mines, but has lately sold them back to the company. He will go on to Washington at once.

ACQUITTED THE EDITOR.

End of the Criminal Libel Suit at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 23.—Editor Carroll, of the Leader, was acquitted today of the charge of libel preferred by Clark E. Dodge, whom the Leader stated was connected with the attempt to drug Senator Kine. The judge stated it was the duty of newspapers to expose the tricks of fly-by-night statesmen like Dodge, who hung upon the outskirts of legislative bodies to do questionable acts. The evidence, he said, was stronger that Dodge furnished the doctored cocktail to drug Kine than that there was any malice in the publication of the fact. The testimony in the case exonerates Senator Kabis, who was charged by a legislative committee and reprimanded by the senate for complicity in the attempted drugging.

TO OVERTHROW HIPPOLYTE.

San Domingo Tendered Assistance by the Syndicate.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 23.—The Jamaica Post publishes a report from San Domingo that certain negotiations between President Herreaux, Mr. Durham, minister of the United States, and an American financial syndicate which recently arrived there had provoked an agitation against the president, which, while not openly manifested, was general throughout the republic. President Herreaux stated that this feeling against him had been brought about through the agents of President Hippolyte. It has been stated that the American syndicate referred to has offered to assist President Herreaux to overthrow the Haytien government, he in return promising them valuable rights and privileges.

MORE LIBELS FILED

Against the New York & Brazil Steamship Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The directors of the United States & Brazil Steamship company held a meeting this afternoon. It was learned afterward from C. P. Huntington, one of the directors, that the matter of a receivership for the company had been discussed, but that no definite action had been taken. Another meeting will be held tomorrow which, it is expected, will result in application for the appointment of a receiver. Four more libels were filed today in the United States district court against the vessels of the steamship company for vegetables, game and fruit furnished the steamers.

Appealed for a Reversal.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Charles de Lesseps, Marcus Fontane and M. Sans Leroy, who were committed for trial by the judicial chamber Feb. 7 for giving or receiving bribes, appealed to the court of cessation today for a reversal of the committals.

Cholera Still Lingers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The Official Gazette prints cholera statistics showing that 973 cases and 369 deaths of cholera have been reported in Russia in the last two months. Most of the cases were in the provinces of Podolia and Kieff.

Glick's Prospective Berth.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—Democratic politicians who have just returned from Washington are authority for the statement that ex-Gov. George W. Glick, of Kansas, will receive the appointment of commissioner of the general land office.

Operatives Firm.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The committee of operative cotton spinners today met a committee of the federation of master cotton spinners to hear the explanation of the