# THE DAILY GLOBE

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JOHN F. BAKER, Editor.
L. BAKER, Jr., Business Manager.
H. T. BLACK, City Editor.

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## TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—For Minnesota: Local rains; northwest winds; warmer in western portion. For Wisconsin: Local showers; probably warmer. For Iowa: Local showers in eastern portion; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer in western portion. For the Dakotas: Generally fair, except local rains in eastern portion of South Dakota; warmer. For Montana: Generally fair; southerly winds; warmer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, April 30, 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..... | 30.00 | 42 | Havre....... | 29.88 | 56 |
| Duluth...... | 30.08 | 36 | Miles City... | 29.94 | 50 |
| La Crosse... | 30.00 | 38 | Helena...... | 29.88 | 54 |
| Huron....... | 30.02 | 42 | Calgary..... | 29.78 | 54 |
| Pierre....... | 30.04 | 40 | Minnedosa .. | | |
| Moorhead... | 30.04 | 46 | Med'e Hat... | 29.78 | 60 |
| St. Vincent. | | | Qu'Appelle. | 30.18 | 60 |
| Bismarck... | 30.02 | 44 | Sw't Cur'ent | | |
| Ft. Buford.. | 29.96 | 54 | Winnipeg... | 30.06 | 46 |

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

THERE is only one Liberty bell now. In 1776 there were a good many.

IT IS said that Mrs. POTTER PALMER has a sore thumb to show her friends.

AS A RULE, a man is delighted to be a descendent of a long-lived race. If there is any exception to the rule, he is the Prince of Wales.

IN TOLEDO a movement is on foot to aid young women. Our Minnesota young women have a remarkable faculty of aiding themselves.

THEY are killing the Duke of Veragua with kindness and victuals. He will probably survive to go home and feel cross as a bear with dyspepsia.

A ST. PAUL boy of four years heard somebody tell about a man being injured by a foot-pad, and whispered in his mamma's ear to ask it the man was spanked.

THE St. Louis paper which published that outrageous falsehood about the cost of going through the world's fair engaged in a very petty business; but, fortunately, it can do no harm.

IF A MAN should throw a ball as a woman does it would be a sure sign that he is cross-eyed. But, then, a woman does a good many things the way she throws a ball, and she doesn't have to be cross-eyed, either.

THE Chicago police must be a little careful how they handle men who hail from Montana and Texas. They are loaded with guns all the time. Capt. SHEA, of the police, came near touching off Capt. MILES, of Montana, Friday.

THAT man who has walked from Florida to the world's fair to save railway fare has spent more for shoes and clothing to replace what he has worn out on the way than a round trip ticket would have cost him. He is a penny-wise, pound-foolish chap.

IF THOSE bounty jumpers and camp followers think they will not be recognized by Pension Commissioner LOCHREN, they will find themselves very much mistaken. Judge LOCHREN was too brave a soldier to have any love for them, and is too smart to be deceived by them.

IT IS supposed that President CLEVELAND will feel in duty bound to wear that mammoth gold and velvet badge, made for him by the Girl Badgemakers' Protective Union of Chicago, whether it suits his complexion or not. He no doubt will wear it while the donors are looking.

THERE is no great loss without some small gain, they say. When LATIMER, the life convict of the Michigan penitentiary, murdered a guard and escaped, he aroused the sentiment of the state to the point of demanding a capital punishment law. Such a law is now on its way through the legislature at Lansing.

## THE SECRETARY'S TALK.

The gratification is but natural that Secretary CARLISLE expressed to the bankers whom he met in New York the other day the same views of the situation, its causes and the best course to pursue that the GLOBE has advocated. It reassures one to find that matters of national finance are not the incomprehensible affairs which only a few minds endowed by heaven with a genius which it kindly denies to the mass of men can grasp, and that they are, after all, only matters of plain, every-day common sense.

The reports of what Mr. CARLISLE said to the bankers come from so many different sources and are in such general accord that very much more than the usual authenticity of newspaper specials attach to them. He assured them, of course, that he would maintain the parity between gold and silver as long as he could. He could maintain it possibly permanently by issuing bonds with which to buy gold. He can maintain it without issuing bonds only as long as there remains gold in the treasury applicable to redemption purposes. As there is more than a doubt about his authority to issue bonds to get gold with which to redeem anything but the legal tenders or greenbacks, his statement is equivalent to saying that he will not issue bonds.

This is supported by his statement that the country might as well understand that the present conditions are due to the SHERMAN act, and that he believed that the only way to bring the silver communities to realize the evil effects of that law is to let them have a little experience with the business depression sure to result from it. The bankers who listened to the secretary gathered from what he said that if the present condition continues to its inevitable end, and the resultant difference in the price of things sold, as they are paid for in silver notes or greenbacks, is brought to the personal experience of those communities afflicted with the silver craze, their representatives will come down to congress in September with more lucid ideas of the financial course the government should take. A little spasm of hard times is just the medicine they need to bring them to their senses.

This means that the secretary believes that it is time for this country to quit financial aeronautics and get down to solid earth, and if in getting down and in order to get down, it is necessary to take a tumble and get a few hard bumps, it will all the more forcibly impress on the comprehension of some people the folly and unwisdom of ever financiering in the clouds. The GLOBE is glad to be in accord with the secretary.

## THE WEST HOLDS THE GOLD.

The West may not only feel proud, but the country at large feel safe, with the knowledge of the fact that the Western bankers hold, in round numbers, $54,000,000 of gold, as against $39,000,000 held by the bankers of the East. This is shown by the official report of the comptroller of the national treasury. The bankers of Chicago and New York are the heaviest holders, with Chicago in the lead, the figures being: Chicago, $14,824,660; New York, $12,438,652. The gold held by the banks of the Western cities is detailed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago.... | $14,824,660 | Louisville... | $239,069 |
| S. Francisco | 1,404,225 | Detroit...... | 967,399 |
| Kansas City. | 787,802 | Milwaukee.. | 955,840 |
| Minneap'is. | 925,369 | Des Moines. | 101,432 |
| St. Paul...... | 2,069,947 | N. Orleans.. | 364,324 |
| Cincinnati.. | 615,547 | St. Joseph.. | 159,108 |
| St. Louis... | 1,300,695 | | |
| Cleveland.. | 1,259,097 | Total...... | $27,604,890 |

One cannot resist the temptation to step aside to note the fact that our St. Paul bankers are pretty well "heeled." They rank second to the bankers of Chicago, have more than a million more than those of Minneapolis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Detroit and Milwaukee, and more than $2,000,000 more than Louisville or New Orleans.

The gold held by bankers of the Eastern cities is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | $12,438,652 | Albany...... | $314,900 |
| Boston...... | 4,025,703 | Pittsburg.... | 2,795,852 |
| Baltimore.. | 837,519 | Brooklyn.. | 133,285 |
| Washington | 259,303 | | |
| Philad'lphia | 1,606,480 | Total...... | $22,411,774 |

The gold held in the smaller cities of the Western states amounts to $25,541,002, and in the smaller cities of the East to $16,708,559.

These figures are sufficient to show that the national power of Wall street and the bankers of other Eastern cities is broken. It is only a few years since the credit of the nation depended upon these men, particularly of Wall street. In those days our heavy men of the West flocked to the East to place their big paper. When the BARING-GOULD failure turned up, the Eastern bankers took care of their home patrons and let the Western men sweat. The Western men returned to their home bankers for relief; but they turned a deaf ear, replying that they would take care of their own patrons, and could not help them. Thousands of the Western gilt-edged men went to the wall. The little affair conveyed its lesson, and since then the Western capitalists have religiously staid by their home banks. The result is self-evident. The Western banker has been going to the front ever since. Our capital remains at home, and the West is the monarch of the situation. Wall street can never again precipitate upon the nation a Black Friday, and millions of people are thankful to Secretary CARLISLE for standing aloof from the black-hearted crowd.

The nation is safe from any financial crash, and it is the power of the Western banker that saves it. The Western banker will continue to grow in power, and the nation will not suffer thereby.

Every citizen of St. Paul must feel proud of the standing of our bankers. We have always claimed that they were among the most sagacious and safe bankers in the nation, and now we know it.

In addition to the amount held by our national banks, the St. Paul state banks hold $500,000 of gold, swelling the amount in the city to $2,569,947.

## THE RED RIVER.

Congressman BOEN's plan to prevent the disastrous spring overflows of the Red river seems feasible. As he states, spring begins on the upper river from a week to a month earlier than below. Thus the stream is swelled by the waters of all the small tributaries, and the ice is drifted northward and gorged below, causing the most valuable lands in the valley to be overflowed. The destruction to property is great every spring, but it is enormous this time. The plan is to turn the surplus water at the south end, which is the head of the river, southward through Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake, or over Otter Tail river, into the Mississippi. As stated in a Washington special, this plan was referred to Gen. CASEY several years ago, and he made an adverse report. Now the general indicates more favorable views upon the subject.

Big Stone and Traverse lakes are united by high water, so that it would not be difficult or expensive to turn the overflow toward the Mississippi and save the country below from the great floods. Mr. BOEN will at once submit the matter to the people of the five counties which suffer, and if indorsed he will prepare a bill to submit to congress.

Vast areas of land in the five counties are worthless because of these spring overflows; and much of the land which is under cultivation is liable to be overflowed any spring. To be relieved from the spring floods would be worth millions of dollars to the people of the Red river valley and to the state.

## THE REPRESENTATIVE.

The GLOBE has received the first issue of the new Alliance-Populist paper which is the result of the divorce of the Great West. It is always interesting sometimes instructive, to get over on the other side of the shield and see how it looks to the fellows on that side. So the GLOBE gave up a part of its Sunday, what it could spare from its devotions, to a perusal of the original matter in the Representative. It has read with the pleasure they always afford the articles bearing the sign manual of "I.D.," and it has read the editorials and the letters from the enthusiasts from different sections of the state. It has done this not in any critical spirit, but with a real desire to put itself in their places and to try to see affairs social, political and economical as they see them. It feels that the day has not been altogether wasted; a day spent in any insane asylum has its benefits.

What are you here for? is the natural first question, and "I. D." makes answer that it is because those great monopolistic interests combine and buy up all the newspapers "that so largely mould and shape public opinion," whose subsequent course he portrays in those vivid colors, the art of laying on which he so well understands. These subsidized papers "go down" of course, but before retiring "it judiciously wields the poisoned knife with supreme cunning, and stabs right and left to earn its reward, until it leaves Truth (with a capital) helpless and bleeding from a hundred wounds." "The reformers must absolutely own the newspapers;" the reformers being the only incorruptible portion of humanity. That is what the Representative is here for.

From the same authoritative source we learn that the policy of the paper is to be fair and tolerant. "Nothing is ever to be gained by abuse. If a man differs with us we shall try to show that he is wrong; but we shall not jump on him and call him names or make faces at his grandmother." The editor of a Freeborn county paper, having expressed an opinion adverse to annual sessions of the legislature, "I. D." in another place tries to show him that he is wrong. He does this in his usual mild and persuasive way. He does not jump on him or abuse him. As illustrations of the persuasive art the GLOBE cannot resist the impulse to give its readers a few of the arguments by which "I. D." endeavors to convince the editor of this country paper of the error of his views: "Has the fool-killer ever visited Freeborn county?" he asks. "If he did, let him call again and complete his work." "Oh, would that the editor of the Albert Lea Enterprise and every other unlimited, incomprehensible, exquisite, unadulterated fool like him," etc. "The howling dervishes of the country press like this Albert Lea phenomenon—"

That's enough. If the editor of the Enterprise is not now persuaded that annual sessions are just the right and needed thing, and that his repugnance to them is unfounded and mistaken, then there is no virtue left in persuasion, and we really fear that "I. D." will have to abuse him and jump on him, and in case that all this should fail, he will be driven to the dernier resort of making faces at the editor's grandmother. That will fetch him. It only remains to add the perhaps superfluous statement that "I. D." is IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

## PLATE GLASS.

Plate glass has become one of the necessities of modern life. Not only in residences is it brought into constant use, but in the new retail stores obstruction to light is minimized, brick has given way to steel, and the fronts are immense plates of glass. Go where you will on the older streets, and the old fronts are being taken out and the building modernized with plate glass to suit the demands of the trade and the customers for more light. The dingy interiors are giving way to those filled with light from fronts with single plates of glass.

With this change comes the question of cost. This affects not alone the owner of the building, but the renter; not him alone, but his customers. If the landlord incurs a greater expense, he recoups in increased rent. The merchant recoups in additional prices for his wares. And so the condition of the plate glass industry comes in its last incidence to be a matter of interest to all who buy.

There are six companies engaged in the making of plate glass, who own the eight factories where it is made. The "understanding" which these makers had is now merging into a more solid form; the companies are to be consolidated into a trust. The stock will be watered to reduce the percentage of profits. One of the companies, the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, after having increased its stock to buy another plant at a fancy price, is worth $200 a share at a par of $100, and last year on this it declared dividends of 31 per cent.

There is practically no competition in the plate glass business. The home competition has ended in home combination while a tariff averaging last year 115.17 per cent has shut out intruders from other countries, except where superior quality has been considered a compensation for the increased cost. Notwithstanding the profitableness of the business, we may expect, when congress meets and the ways and means committee get to work preparing a revenue tariff, the representatives of the plate glass combine will hasten down there to tell of the ruin to their business which any reduction of the tax will cause and to portray the misery it will entail on their poor workingmen who will be thrown out of employment, and so on; the same old gags which we have heard for years and which have never failed before to produce the intended effect. We trust that the gentlemen of the ways and means committee of the Fifty-third congress will give these gentlemen a very short shrift in the glass schedule and thus fulfill the commission given them by their constituents. If they do not, they may get a shorter shrift in the conventions and at the polls next fall.

## PEOPLE OF NOTE.

It is said that J. Sterling Morton is the best dressed man in the cabinet.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," represents the Newark, N. J., district in congress. He is a tall, thin man, who would remind one of anything else but poetry.

Lief Ludak, said to be the richest land owner in Norway, is on his way to the world's fair. He is nearly seven feet tall, and claims to be a lineal descendant of the Norsemen.

Luther F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, appointed minister to Colombia, was known as the "fighting parson" of the Ohio cavalry regiment in which he served during the war.

Since Lottie Collins came to this country she has made $25,000. Loie Fuller receives a salary of $2,500 a month from the Folies Bergeres, of Paris. Our cabinet officers receive $8,000 a year.

Dr. P. H. Reiche, of Waverly, Md., has a bronze medal which was struck by congress to commemorate the valorous charge of Col. John Enger Howard, Jan. 17, 1781, at the battle of Cowpens.

Mr. Gladstone is one of those incautious people who do not destroy letters. The venerable statesman is said to have a collection of 60,000 letters deposited in a strong room at Hawarden castle.

## A DREAM.

[Written for the Globe.]

I dreamed there stood in vaulted cave one day
A beauteous maid, within whose hand there lay
A parchment roll, bedecked with ribands red
That bound it round.
To her the tempter said:
"Ah, fairest one, I know thy heart's tale through:
Thou cravest fame—'tis I can give it you."
A light of joy o'erspread her face, as she
In trembling accents lisped her hopes. Then he,
With burning gaze transfixed upon her, told
His plan, whereby she might—Oh story old—
Buy glory with her youth. I saw the look of scorn
Flash from her eyes.
A cock crew shrill—'twas morn.
I waked. My dream had fled. But who may tell
If that dread meeting ended ill or well?

—GOODE KING FELDHAUSER.

## STATE PRESS NOTES.

The Preston Times says: The Minnesota building at the world's fair is said to rank fifth in size and beauty, as compared with other states. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a heap of money, but if it has, as would appear from this, been honestly and judiciously expended, it is not so bad after all.

The Carver County News makes this premature comment: It is cropping out that nothing will be done toward bringing the parties guilty of the pine land frauds, whereby the state and federal government lost millions of dollars, to justice. There are so many wealthy and influential men interested in the steal that if prosecuted at all they will more than likely escape punishment. But it now seems probable that no prosecutions will be made.

The Todd County Argus remarks: The Moorehead News is right in saying that investigations instituted by congress or by legislatures are generally productive of little good and that all such matters should be attended to by the executive branch of the government and the investigating done in the courts.

## ONLY SMILES.

First Manager—I am going to put on a tank play with a mermaid in it.
Second Ditto—Well, it will fail, sure! How're you going to put a mermaid in tights?—Puck.

"My neck is too long for my size,"
Said the little giraffe, looking wise;
"Now what can I do,
But cut it in two,
And make it up into neckties?"
—Wide Awake.

Smith—Pretty cold weather.
Jones—Well, I should say so. Yesterday morning it was so cold that the polar bear in Central park broke out of his cage, tore down the door of the snake house and wrapped the boa around his neck.—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Murray Hill—Did they have any game at the dinner?
Mrs. McHarlem—Well, I heard somebody say something about chicken croquet, but I was not asked to participate. —Texas siftings.

## IN THE MAGAZINES.

A wise housekeeper will no longer delay the monthly reading of Table Talk. The May number is just out, and, like its predecessors, it must be indispensable to those who are interested in all gastronomic questions and in their dining rooms and kitchens. It is like a ray of sunshine thrown upon the ever-vexing problem of housekeeping.

* * *

All teachers will be interested in an article in the Atlantic Monthly for May, entitled "The English Question," written by James Jay Greenough, for many years a teacher in one of the leading schools fitting for Harvard university. The writer ably shows that the fault of the wretched English written by boys in school is not entirely that of the preparatory schools, and that the poor results come mainly from three causes which affect injuriously all branches of school work.

* * *

The May number of the Monthly Nursery Guide contains medical articles on "Mouth-Breathing of Childhood," "Domestic Doctoring and Its Abuses" and "Wakefulness in Children." Under "Nursery Problems" the medical editor answers questions as to "Weaning Before Hot Weather," "Colic and Patent Medicines," "Slow Eating," "Catarrh of the Bowels," "Unsatisfactory Sterilization," etc.

* * *

The Critic has recently been fortunate enough to secure as its regular London correspondent Arthur Waugh, B.A., better known to American readers as the author of that admirable work entitled "Alfred, Lord Tennyson."

* * *

It is a good idea which the editors of Current Literature announce in the May number. They propose issuing every month during the period of the world's fair a special edition devoted to the myriad of good things published in newspapers and magazines in relation to the exhibition. From these articles they purpose to gather the salient features, making thereby a record and review of the event which must prove invaluable to every visitor, whether as a keepsake from which in future to refresh the memory, or as a guide which shall single out from month to month the marvels most worthy of attention.

* * *

The May number of Jenness-Miller Illustrated Monthly devotes considerable space to short stories.

* * *

The May Century will contain an article on "Relics of Artemus Ward," illustrated with a portrait of the great American humorist made at twenty years of age and brought to light under peculiar circumstances. The photograph was taken in Toledo, Ohio, where he went from Tiffin, and where he began his newspaper work. There is only one copy in existence.

* * *

The Californian for May completes the third volume of this popular magazine, and is well up to the standard in variety and excellence.

* * *

Short Stories for May, from the Current Literature company, New York, is a largely foreign number. The stories that are not original are mostly translated from the French, Hungarian, Flemish, etc. Illustration is a new feature.

* * *

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for May shows remarkable progress and growth on the part of this highly entertaining periodical, which has already won for itself an enviable place among the choicest magazines of the day.

* * *

The New Peterson for May is ahead of its predecessors, excellent as they were. The number opens with a beautifully illustrated article by Julian Hawthorne, called "A City Within a City; Chicago Today." Another capital paper, with profuse illustrations, is Miss Elizabeth Robinson's "Day in Marken," one of the quaintest and least known spots in Holland.

* * *

Students in theosophy will be glad to learn that a book by William H. Judge, F. T. S., is now in press that is designed to give the general reader some knowledge of the most important theosophical doctrines, and at the same time be of great value to the students in the Theosophical society. This book, the "Ocean of Theosophy," will be issued some time this month.

* * *

The authorized addition of "Cosmopolis," issued by Tait, Sons & Co., has already passed into a sixth edition.

* * *

Like "Cosmopolis," Jessie Fothergill's latest work, entitled "Oriole's Daughter," opens in Rome, and life in the Eternal City is sketched with a masterful and sympathetic touch.

## PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Harper's Weekly. Harper's Bazar. Harper Bros., New York; each $4 per year.

The Critic. New York; $3 per year in advance.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine. J. B. Lippincott, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.; $3 per year.

The Weekly Review. Boston, Mass.; $2.50 per year.

Table Talk. Table Talk Publishing company, 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; $1 per year.

Jenness-Miller Illustrated Magazine. New York; $1.50 per year.

Century Magazine. New York; $3 per year.

Californian Illustrated Magazine. San Francisco, Cal.; $3 per year.

Short Stories. Current Literature company, New York; $3 per year.

# WON BY GOOD SENSE.

## Secretary Carlisle's Shrewd Appeal to the South and West.

## Those Sections Will Now Help Repeal the Dangerous Sherman Act.

## The Country Will Back the Government Against Wall Street.

## David A. Wells Preparing Estimates for a Tariff Reduction Bill.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The wise and able course of Secretary Carlisle during the time he has been in charge of the national treasury has accomplished several feats that two months ago were deemed next to impossible. By refusing to yield to the demands of the New York bankers, who are, whether justly or not, regarded with suspicion in the South and West, he has won to his side the representatives in both branches of congress from those sections, and there is now little doubt that congress will repeal the Sherman act promptly when called to meet in extraordinary session next September. This could not have been done had Mr. Carlisle issued bonds when demanded by Wall street, and his clear head at once enabled him to arrive at that conclusion.

By refusing a bond issue he demonstrated that his sympathies were with the people of the country at large, whose minds he knew much better than the New York bankers, the ablest of whom are provincial to a degree hardly realized by the people of the East. Mr. Carlisle, however, in declining to meet the demands of the New York financiers, took advantage of the occasion and drove home several good arguments favorable to the

**Repeal of the Sherman Act,**

which were received with consideration by the South and West, simply because of his action on the bond matter.

The utter uselessness of buying silver and storing it in the treasury was shown by an effective object lesson, and it has counted. Congressmen, who in February were ready to proceed to any length in a fight against the repeal of the Sherman act, are now convinced of their mistake, and will be found on the other side next fall.

The accomplishment of this divorce of the national treasury from Wall street is a move that of itself will go far toward popularizing the administration with a large class of voters in the West and South, who have been opposed to Wall street domination. It required no small amount of courage on the part of Secretary Carlisle and the president to mark out and follow this course, and the former, even now, is being grossly misrepresented in New York. Only a few weeks ago the financial writers and leaders of the metropolis were lauding him to the skies and professing to believe that he would make the greatest secretary in the later history of the republic. Today these same writers and leaders consider his course "weak and childish." The people, however, will have no difficulty in making up their minds as to the causes for this remarkable change of opinion in Wall street, and their decision will not be unfavorable to Mr. Carlisle.

## WELLS IS FIGURING.

### The Great New Englander Making Estimates for a Tariff Bill.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The preparation of a tariff measure is a huge undertaking, and cannot be done in a few weeks by even the able members of the committee of the New York Reform club appointed for that purpose, though they work amid the blase of trumpets and are photographed daily at work and when resting from their labors. The bill prepared by this committee was rushed through entirely too hastily, and for that reason has not commanded the serious consideration of any one. But this administration does propose to reform and reduce the tariff, and to do the work wisely and well. The most eminent authorities on taxation in the country are being set at work. The New York Reform club is an unrivaled engine of agitation, but it will not be given the preparation of "administration tariff measures."

Several weeks ago David A. Wells was summoned to Washington by President Cleveland and requested to prepare figures showing the sources of government revenue and probable effects of reduction in certain lines, and he is now at work. A quarter of a century ago Prof. Wells was summoned by another president and set to work on the same line. He commenced a protectionist and ended a radical free trader. One of his reports was suppressed when partially printed and Prof. Wells retired from the government service—not before, however, he had converted to his views no less eminent a member of the Republican party than James A. Garfield.

To this man, confessedly the best posted in the United States on the subject of taxation, has been confided the task of preparing estimates upon which the next tariff bill will be framed. The internal revenue receipts are almost sufficient to pay the expenses of the government aside from the sums needed for pensions and interest. The amount needed for pensions reaches $12,500,000 annually, which is swelled by from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 for new pension certificates which carry large arrearages. This latter amount Prof. Wells does not regard as a legitimate charge on the tax list, and he has suggested that it be met by the issue of certificates of indebtedness issued in small sums at a low rate of interest. If this is done the tariff could be reduced from an average of 50 per cent ad valorem to 30 or 35 per cent.

No one should return from New York until they have inspected the important Jewels and Silverware of Howard & Co., 264 Fifth avenue. The best assortment in America.

## WHAT THE WHISTLE SAYS.

### The Various Signals Made by the Locomotive "Screamer."

St. Nicholas.

The railroad manager took a sheet of paper and jotted down on it in dashes the several whistle signals in common use by all the American railroads, accompanying each with a few words of explanation. Then he read as follows:

"One long blast (thus:———) must be sounded when approaching stations, junctions or crossings of other railroads.

"Two long and two short blasts (like this: —— —— — —) are sounded just before crossing a wagon road.

"One short blast (thus: —) is the call for brakes," continued Mr. Holden, "and two long ones (like this: —— ——) orders them to be loosed or thrown off.

"Two short blasts (thus: — —) is an answering signal, and means 'All right, I understand,' while three short blasts (like this; — — —), to be repeated until acknowledged by the waving of a flag or lantern, means, 'I want to back the train as soon as you are ready.'

"Four long blasts (so —— —— —— ——) calls in any flagman who may have been sent out to the east or north; while four long blasts and one short one (like this: —— —— —— —— —) calls in a flagman from the west or south.

"Four short blasts (thus: — — — —) is the engineman's impatient call to flagmen, switch-tenders or trainmen, demanding, 'Why don't you show the signal for me to go ahead?' or 'What is the matter?'

'When a train is standing, five short blasts (such as these: — — — — —) is the order of a brakeman to run back along the track and display a danger signal for the next following train."

## SAVED BY HIS HORSE.

### Peculiar Escape of a Man From a Break in the Ice.

Lewiston Journal.

The story comes up from below the city about a man who attempted to cross the Androscoggin on the ice and was swamped, together with his team. He had been hauling wood across the river for several days, and had just one more load to haul.

As the water was up on the face of the ice he first thought to put off hauling it, but the thought that perhaps there would not be another chance to haul it made him go across. When he started back he thought he wouldn't go in the same track where he had hauled the rest, so he went a little above.

The ice began to crack slowly when he got to the middle. Quick as a flash he unfastened the two tugs and one holdback. Then he struck the horse violently with the whip. At the same time the sled load of wood went through with a crash. He commenced to sink with it, but when the horse had been struck he jumped ahead and, breaking the off holdback, jerked the man off of the load and dragged him to the shore with the reins. There he stopped and the man got up.

When he looked back the top of the wood and the shafts could be seen sticking out of the hole in the ice. The water was not deep. He says that he would rather lose the wood than go near the hole again. It is frozen in now.

# GROVERPRESSBUTTON

Continued From First Page.

down from every side, rises the trunk of a rugged giant of some California forest, so vast in circumference as to be suggestive of a strength and power almost beside which the great steel rifles and torpedoes seem almost puny. Leaving Uncle Sam's portals lakeward, the great white mimic battleship Illinois greets the eye.

In another direction the visitor is confronted by the noble array of state buildings, while to the south is the colossus of the exposition, Manufactures hall. Between all these, wherever neighboring what might be called the personal domain of Uncle Sam, the driveways and walks, and wide sweeps of greensward were well nigh perfect. The contents of the passing wagon loads of rubbish from other parts of the grounds were at times sent whirling to this choice district, but aside from such disagreeable incidents, the great, beautiful building this afternoon, suggestive of the national capitol, seemed, with the superb surrounding and notwithstanding the wretchedness of the weather, all that any but the most confirmed cynic could ask as the spot preeminently devoted here in competition with the world to "God's own country."

## AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

### Practically Everything Seems to Be in Confusion.

The interior of the agricultural building presents very much the appearance of a Kansas village just after a rainless cyclone. Boxes, bundles, sheaves, grain, bottles, skins, agricultural implements and machinery are distributed in apparently hopeless confusion all over the building, and scarce a dozen of the hundreds of exhibits appear to be taking on any systematic shape. It is apparent to the novice that weeks must elapse before the exhibits of the agricultural building will be all installed ready for the visitor of ethical taste. Several of the more energetic exhibitors have, however, made commendable progress, though the entire building as yet fails to show a single exhibit completed. The Liberia exhibit, at the northwest entrance, will be complete in a few days and is already one of the interesting features of the fair. Arranged in tasteful design are collections of elephant tusks, leopard and tiger skins, savage weapons, grains and specie. The exhibit of crocodile skins, Demerara rum and stuffed beasts of the tropics is near by, and farther down the aisle is the great New South Wales wool exhibit, nearly complete, but still lacking the finishing touches. The Canadian exhibit is well on, and the Ontario department, including the Ontario college exhibit, with thousands of glasses of grains and cereals, already attracts every visitor. The French section and the French agricultural college, of Paris, and an exhibit of American threshing machines, and two or three distillery and mineral water displays constitute about all the rest of interest.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Every Variety of Plant to Be Seen There.

The Horticultural building was one of the first to receive exhibits, and its interior has been kept in a state of tropical warmth throughout the entire winter. From one end to the other, arranged in perfect system and with exquisite taste, are every variety of plants and flowers known to all zones. Orchids to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars are on exhibition, and the great triumph of the exposition is the unique spectacle of a century plant, 500 years old, in full bloom. This plant has attracted thousands of visitors for weeks, and will continue to do so until it has run its race, as the tradition is that the plant must wither away after this centennial bloom. The horticultural building is heated by an ingenious system, which furnishes warm, damp air of an unvarying temperature, and the plants flourish luxuriantly under its balmy influence. The building is one of the most conspicuously located of the fair, having a floor space of six and one-half acres, and costing over $400,000. In front of the building is a lower terrace and a low parapet. In front of this terrace boaders the water, and affords a commodious landing for pleasure boats and gondolas.

## TRANSPORTATION.

### All the Colors of the Rainbow Used in Decoration.

It is very doubtful whether any building within the grounds of the great fair will attract more attention than that devoted to transportation. It is radically distinct from all the others, at least as to external appearance. The external walls are decorated in colors about as brilliant and varied in design as those found in a Turkish rug, while all the other great structures are white or cream-colored. And the exhibits to be found within, when all have been placed, will be as varied as the colors on the outside walls. Unfortunately, the exhibits are not all in place, and there is a prospect that they may not be for at least a fortnight to come. There are enough exhibits in place, however, to give one an idea as to what may be expected. The exhibit in the transportation building comprises everything from a Mexican donkey to a modern locomotive; from a birch bark canoe to a full-sized model of a modern ocean greyhound.

Just within the main entrance to this building, known as the "Golden Gate," is a model of Christopher Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria. Branching out from this point are aisles leading to all parts of the building. The railway companies occupy the greater portion of the space devoted to exhibits. There are solid vestibuled trains and locomotive engines of all kinds, ancient and modern. The most ancient, however, is much less than a century old. There is a vestibuled train built of solid mahogany woodwork, and by its side stands the oldest passenger coach in existence, attached to the most ancient locomotive. In the historical exhibit is the old locomotive engine "General" which some federal soldiers stole from the Confederate forces at Chattanooga during the rebellion. In the British exhibit is the old "Lord of the Isles," built in 1851 for the world's exposition in the Crystal palace, in 1852, where it was considered a marvel of human ingenuity.

France is well represented, as are also Germany and the other European nations, so that under this one roof a visitor can see every kind of a locomotive, every kind of a car from a veritable palace on wheels to the dingy old box car used for conveying freight.

In this building are models of canals—the Suez canal, the Erie canal and the Nicaragua canal, as it will be if ever completed.

Carriages, ancient and modern, are here to be seen: truck wagons, bicycles, from the earliest made to the present; wheelbarrows, sulkies, old and new; ginrichskas, and even the common, every-day banana cart, all have a place. Fulton's first steamboat is represented in the form of a model of that famous vessel, and Noah's ark is represented in the same manner. There are models of every style of war vessel, cruisers and merchantmen; models of ships, ancient and modern, and war canoes from the Ashango land of Central Africa. One shipping firm has constructed a full-sized section of a modern ocean passenger steamer, showing all the conveniences to be enjoyed in a latter-day journey across the Atlantic. The transportation building also contains a great variety of cannon and heavy ordnance used in naval warfare, and specimens of harveyized nickel steel armor plate.

## THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.

### It Is to Be Made in a Picturesque War Ship.

Within a stone's throw of the tall lighthouse at the extreme northeast portion of the park, lashed by a rough sea, is the picturesque war ship in which the naval department will make its exhibit. The cruiser is constructed on piling driven in the bottom of the lake in such a manner as to give the impression that it is a real war vessel of the navy department. The exhibit was conceived by Capt. R. W. Meade, of the United States navy, who was placed in charge, and he has succeeded in collecting an exhibit which will be of great interest. The ship is 384 feet in length, sixty-four feet in width and twelve feet from the main deck to the water line. Since the exhibit was placed, the entire ship has been freshly painted, and when the fair opens, everything will be in readiness to receive the visitors. As Capt. Meade and Lieutenant Commander Taussig are both sick, Lieut. Helm, superintendent of the installation of the exhibit, is in charge of the boat.

A marine guard of fifty men, commanded by Capt. B. B. Russell and Lieutenants Barrett and Colum, of the marine corps, will arrive shortly, and will go into camp on the government plaza. Every arrangement is being made for their reception. A realistic appearance has been effected by the presence of guns, turrets, torpedo tubes and nets and other appliances found aboard a man-of-war. The vessel will be manned during the fair by a detail of officers and seamen, and the same discipline will be maintained that obtains on board a war ship. A part of the day's exercises will be boat and gun drills, and will afford the public an opportunity of witnessing the manipulation of the devices of a war ship. Included in the display are numerous cannon, Gatling guns and torpedo tubes. The collection of exhibits has been exhaustive, and many relics of the navy from 1775 to the present time will add to the interest in the display. The whole exhibit will be a novel attraction for the majority of the public, and will be a positive pleasure to the sea-faring men.

## MACHINERY HALL.

### A Great Deal of the Exhibit Will Be in Operation.

Nearly all the heavy machinery is in place in machinery hall, and much of it will be in operation from the opening day, but there is a great deal yet to be done. Dozens of small engines to execute cunning work are still in the cases. When everything is in place, however, the inventive genius of the closing decade of the century may be seen in this building. Its interior will be one great maze of moving machinery. There will be huge monsters of the power of 2,000 horses and delicate machines for making the tiny wheels of a watch. The steam power which will move the multifarious machinery of this building is supplied from a large power house adjoining to the south.

## CLEVELAND AT CHURCH.

### The President Spends a Quiet Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 30.—President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet attended divine service this morning at the Second Presbyterian church at Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, two squares north of the Lexington hotel, where the president is stopping. Word had been sent that the party would attend the services and arrangements had been made so that the entire party could be seated together. The entry into church was made in the most quiet manner possible, the president and Secretary of State Gresham entering side by side, followed closely by the other members of the cabinet. There had been no formal announcement of the president's intention to attend the church save to the ushers, who had prepared seats for them, and his walking up the aisle created something of a sensation, though not an audible one. After the pastor, the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, had concluded the services, during which he invoked the divine blessing upon the exposition and its mission of good will among men, the president entered Mr. Gresham's carriage and was quickly driven to the home of the secretary at Twenty-sixth street and Prairie avenue, where he dined. A pleasant feature of his visit to the house of Secretary Gresham was the christening of the granddaughter of the secretary, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. None but Mr. Cleveland and the immediate members of the Gresham family were present at the christening. Otto Gresham, the uncle of the infant, was the godfather. After the christening, Mr. Cleveland was driven back to the Lexington hotel, where he remained quietly during the evening.

### Distinguished People Arrive.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Gov. Morris and staff, of Connecticut, arrived in the city this morning and are quartered at the Victoria. The members of the Belgian legation arrived from Washington during the day and are at the Grand Pacific. Earl and Countess Craven also came in today, and will be at the Richelieu during the week.

### A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

Truth.

Crummer—What are you burning there?

Gilleland—That bundle of old love letters.

Crummer—That is wise. It is better to burn them than to have them roast you some time in the future.

## AWAY FROM HOME.

There was a little Boston boy
Who climbed the golden stair,
And when he reached the top he paused
And brushed aside his hair.

"I like this place," he softly mused,
"It's brighter than below.
I may get used to it in time,
It isn't Boston, though."

—The Club.

# DRIVEN BY DISGRACE.

## Police Judge Morehous, of Great Falls, Puts a Bullet in His Brain.

## Threatened Exposure of His Financial Methods Drive Him to the Act.

## Four Hundred Pounds of Opium Seized by Officers at Neche, N. D.

## Two New Cases of Small-Pox Are Reported From Winnipeg.

Special to the Globe.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 30.—Police Magistrate George W. Morehous would have ended his term of office with the meeting of the common council tomorrow evening. He ended his life about 3 o'clock this afternoon at his residence, using a 38-caliber revolver. His wife, returning home, found a note on the dining room table saying, "Let the men look for me." Judge Morehous was soon discovered in the back hall. He had removed his false teeth, placed the muzzle in the roof of his mouth, and shot himself through the top of his head. Hence the bullet must have caused instant death. Magistrate Morehous has been behind for several months in making financial reports to the council, and last evening a vote was passed to call upon his bondsmen to make good his deficiency. This may have caused the desperate act. He was a heavy drinker, and broken in health. His original home was near Bellaire, O. He was an old soldier and member of the A. O. U. W., and fifty-five years of age.

## OPIUM SEIZED.

### A Big Haul Made by Officers at Neche.

Special to the Globe.

NECHE, N. D., April 30.—Four hundred pounds of opium was seized at Neche by Collector O'Brien and Inspector Nelson today.

## MORE SMALL-POX.

### Two New Cases Are Reported at Winnipeg.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 30.—Two more cases of small-pox are reported from quarantine today. One of the cases developed in the outer quarantine, where the people were supposed to be free from contagion. There has been an outbreak at Rat Portage. There is only one case there yet, an immigrant who came out on the steamer Vancouver. Four more cases are reported today from Fort William quarantine. All these people were passengers by the steamer Vancouver, which must have been reeking with disease.

### Dry Goods Burned.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—Fire this morning destroyed the dry goods store and stock of Edward Schuster & Co., entailing a loss of $100,000. The insurance is $90,000. Mrs. Margaret Coon was severely, though not dangerously, burned.

## "HOODOOED" PASSENGERS.

### Seven Smokers Have an Experience on a Street Car.

New York Herald.

When New York gets its Broadway cable cars running it may get along a little faster and perhaps derive some entertainment from contemplating the death rate, but its patient people will miss the old-fashioned pleasures of the front platform, the complications of horseflesh, the liberal distribution of adjectives along the route and all the other familiar peculiarities of primitive metropolitan life.

I was musing on this the other day while enjoying a smoke on the front platform of a Broadway car. It was a dreadfully cold day, and the wind came whooping up Broadway like a roaring lion. But between being cooped up in a densely packed and ill-smelling car and standing out in front with a cigar, what smoker would hesitate at the choice? There were six other desperate devotees of the weed on the platform beside me. Five of these were trying to smoke—the sixth was chewing a butt.

"I've had more fun during the past two weeks," one of the smokers was saying, than I ever had in my life before, and—"

The car was turning into Fourteenth street and the party on the platform caught the first full blast of wind. The hat of the speaker was whisked off like a wink and went sailing into Union square.

"And," he continued, as if nothing had happened, "I'm going to have some more of it," and he stepped down and ran.

"Everybody grabbed at his own hat instinctively, while just roaring at the other fellow, neglecting that more important instinct—to hang on going around a corner—while the driver complicated matters by bringing the brake down with such a round turn that he nearly fell over the dashboard.

The two smokers nearest the steps on either side tumbled into the street, and two others hung over the iron dash in the Oriental style of the salaam. Five hats parted company with their owners, two of said hats being under the horses' hoofs, the others skipping merrily across the street into the square. When I got back from the lively chase after my own tile—in which I consciously assisted in amusing a large and delighted audience—the gentleman who had apparently precipitated this catastrophe had already regained his position on the platform.

"As I was saying, gentlemen, I've had more fun—"

Then I got down and walked, leaving the hoodoo to get his fun out of the rest of them.

## SWAPPING STORIES.

### But the Old Soldier Caved in Before His Rival Gasser.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

"I saw a fellow shot clean through the body with a grapnel shell within an inch of his heart," he said.

"The shell came out behind and killed a mule, but the poor fellow who was struck only gasped a little for air, then he kept on fighting just as fresh as ever." The room became very quiet, and several looked toward Tangle, who was present.

Tangle arose and looked meditatively around. "I saw something of the same kind as that," he began. It was at one of the first engagements we had when we were to the front. There was a soldier who stood right beside me struck square in the head with a twelve-pound cannon ball, and, gentlemen, he never knew it." The old soldier who had told the first story looked a little sheepish, and several laughed a little.

"But," some one thought to inquire, "didn't it kill him?" Tangle looked up a little bit surprised. Oh, yes; certainly, it killed him," he replied. "But then maybe it was all for the best. He might have lived to tell the story. It's probably just as well," he added, looking at the old soldier.