THE DAILY GLOBE

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

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

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

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance.$10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m in advance. 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
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1 yr in advance..$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.. .50c
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TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance..$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months in advance....$1 00.

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

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

Eastern Advertising Office—Room 41, Times Building, New York.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. NW.
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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—For Minnesota: Fair; warmer; winds becoming southwest. For Wisconsin: Fair, preceded by showers tonight and in early morning east; cooler in extreme southeast; warmer in northwest; north gales, becoming northwest. For North and South Dakota: Fair; warmer in extreme west, North Dakota; winds becoming south. For Iowa: Fair Tuesday; decidedly cooler in extreme east; warmer in extreme west, north gales, diminishing and becoming variable. For Montana: Generally fair; southwest winds; slightly warmer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, May 22, 6:18 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	29.78	44	Havre	29.84	60
Duluth	29.82	38	Miles City	29.86	64
La Crosse	29.56	46	Helena	29.92	56
Huron	29.92	58	Calgary	29.84	48
Pierre	29.96	50	Minnedosa	29.84	50
Moorhead	29.88	56	Med'e Hat	29.76	46
St. Vincent	30.00	52	Qu'Appelle	29.86	50
Bismarck	29.92	62	Sw't Cur'ent	29.86	56
Ft. Buford	29.86	58	Winnipeg	29.88	48

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

THEODORE is not the first THOMAS whose concerts were broken up.

THE wife who swallows her husband's fish stories has a faith in him which can never be shaken.

LONDON has an anti-wedding present league. A little American apery in this instance would be commendable.

IT IS likely that before the world's fair goes much farther a man with whiskers will be required to pay a quarter extra to enter.

ARMIES in those Latin-American countries are about as dangerous to the possessors as revolvers in the hands of children.

THE successful organizer of corporations is a good chemist. He knows just how much water will float stocks and never puts in enough to drown them.

BY THE way, will Poet Laureate RUSKIN commemorate the marriage of Prince GEORGE and MAY of Teck in modern verse, Ossian composition or plain prose?

IN LOVEMAKING reason has nothing to do with the case, it is said; and so throughout life we form likes and dislikes for those we meet more often through whim than reason.

THERE will be no Spanish bull fight on the programme for the entertainment of the infanta; but she should be taken to Wall street to see one of those genuine Yankee bull and bear fights.

A LARGE portion of the church people are very bitterly opposed to the enforcement of the GEARY law. Thus they advocate that it is not necessary to obey a law unless one likes it.

THE colonial dames down East are moving to have June 14, the day on which the stars and stripes were selected by our forefathers as the national flag, observed as a holiday, to be called "Flag day." If they succeed, it will be a fat thing for the manufacturers of bunting.

OLDHAM, England, dumps the city's refuse into a huge furnace, which is so perfectly constructed that it burns everything and furnishes heat enough to operate a large steam plant. The income from the plant more than covers the cost of the collection of the garbage. St. Paul should have a plant.

A POORLY informed New York newspaper man asserts that New York is putting up the tallest office building in the world. It is to be sixteen stories on one street and seventeen on another. That gentleman should visit the world's fair, and take a little run around Chicago. He would see sky-scrapers that would make him ashamed of his New York pride.

NO FREE SPEECH IN THE G. A. R.

The department commander of the New York G. A. R. has revoked the charter of and disbanded Noah L. Farnham post, and Commander-in-Chief WEISSERT approves of his action. In 1884 the national encampment adopted a rule that no post should adopt resolutions of a public character unless they had been submitted to and approved by the department commander. Just what the purpose of this was, unless to prevent expression of such opinions as those given out by the Farnham post, is not apparent, but the officers of that post say that the rule was not purposely ignored; that it was forgotten, and they tendered an apology for their infraction of it. This was not sufficient. They were required to retract their resolutions, which they refused to do. The expulsion followed.

The matter is important as disclosing the position the G. A. R. purposes to take on pension legislation. The post denounced the laxity of the law; the frauds perpetrated under it; demanded an investigation and the purging of the rolls of the frauds, and declared that pensions should only be granted for wounds or disabilities incurred in the service. It avowed its wish to be that the pension rolls should thus be made rolls of honor. There is nothing in the spirit of this to which any soldier not a patriot for revenue only, will object. That it would reduce the pension bills to the $50,000,000 that Gen. SANBORN says they would be if only meritorious pensions were granted, is probable. But the question is not one of expressions; it is whether a soldier, in joining the G. A. R., waives his right as a citizen to hold and express any opinion he may have on any public question? Has the national encampment the right or the power to muzzle the members of a post, and to say that they shall say only those things which some superior permits? This is the real question involved, and we are glad to learn that the Farnham post proposes to have it passed on by the courts.

WHAT WILL COURTS DO?

The courts which have appointed receivers for the trusts have a nice problem on their hands for solution. When a receiver is appointed he becomes an officer of the court. The property is in the custody of the court. It is managed under its direction. Where large interests are involved and would be sacrificed by winding up the affairs of the concern, stopping its productivity, selling the property and paying off the debts, it is customary for the receivers to continue the business under the direction of the court. The court then becomes the manager of the business, the responsible head.

The cordage trust is in the hands of receivers and in the custody of the court. The whisky trust bids fair to be there soon. These organizations were formed in defiance of both the common and the statute law. The vital principle is the restraint and control of the trade in which they are engaged. No court can tolerate or permit such methods. It cannot recognize as valid any contracts that may have been made. It pronounces them void in their inception. Such being the case, will the court permit the receivers to continue the business of the trust? How can it do what it declares an illegal act if done by others? The sales of plants made to the trust were made in violation of the common law, because the object was to restrain trade and control prices. Will the courts recognize any rights of property in the trust and passed to its receivers, dependent on such sales?

The whisky trust now offers another puzzle. Five distilleries had become the property of that trust, their former owners remaining as managers. On these and others of its acquired properties the trust issued its certificates, which have been sold on the market and are held by investors and speculators, mostly the latter. The stock certificates represent the properties. Five of the former owners and present managers of these plants now, under some pretense of non-payment of rent, withdraw from the trust; that is, they retake possession as owners of their properties and defy the trust. Some very nice questions come in here for the consideration of the courts and the holders of whisky stocks. Can the trust maintain ejectment to recover possession of such properties? If there were no question of leases and forfeiture for non-payment, but if the "managers" had simply taken possession as owners, could the trust maintain the action? If the "managers" should make answer that the original lease or sale was simply a cover for the more secure formation of a combination having for its objects the control of products and prices, to stifle competition and create a monopoly, and that fact should be either admitted or established, would the court not wash its hands of the matter and leave the parties where they had placed themselves? And if the courts did this, what would be the value of the whisky stock certificates? What redress could courts give the holders of them? Could they give validity to stocks issued on contracts of sale or lease which they would not enforce? And why should they? Did not the purchasers of the stocks buy with full knowledge of the illegal business they represented? If the courts apply to the trusts in such cases the law they apply to individuals in like cases, they will do more to cut out this modern commercial excrescence than will all the anti-trust laws congress or the legislatures can put into the statutes.

STRANGE POLICY.

The inadequate salaries paid by the United States to its leading officials is a strange policy. The president gets but $50,000 a year, and to carry out the requirements of his position with credit to the nation he must expend from $60,000 to $100,000 a year. The salary of our minister to England is $17,500 a year, and we have the statement of Mr. LINCOLN, recently made, that although he has lived as economically as possible, it has cost him all his salary and $70,000 additional each year. He naively remarks that he hopes that now the government has elevated the position to the rank of ambassador, the salary will be raised sufficiently to enable the incumbent to sustain the dignity of his position without drawing upon his fortune. Had Mr. LINCOLN been anything less than a rich man he could not have held the office.

It is grossly unjust for the American government to expect its credit to be maintained through the private fortunes of its officeholders. More than that, it is not for the interests of the people that it should be so. It places the leading positions out of the reach of citizens of moderate means, and into the control of the rich.

To say that it is undemocratic and unnecessary for the president and the foreign ambassadors and ministers to make these great outlays for the entertainment of foreigners and people generally is nonsense. The requirements in the days of WASHINGTON were very different from those of the present time. Then the American people were content to dress in homespun, and cared nothing for the matter of rank as a nation. Today we aspire to be a nation of first rank, and our clothing, food and commercial facilities are the equal of any nation. In order to enjoy our standing we must maintain the credit of the nation. It requires no argument to prove to intelligent people that the entertainments given by the president and our foreign representatives are absolutely necessary to maintain our dignity and the respect of other powers.

The salary of every government official and congressman should be sufficient to enable him to fulfill his mission creditably, and without expense to himself. In many of these positions the inadequate salary is an incentive to malfeasance. The United States is rich enough to pay its own way; and justice demands that it should do so with as little delay as possible.

WE HOPE IT IS TRUE.

It is certainly to be hoped by those in and out of the Democratic party who are sincere and earnest in their desire for reformation in federal tax methods and policy, that the Washington special is correct which said that WILLIAM L. WILSON, representative from West Virginia, was at work with the aid of experts of the treasury department in framing a tariff bill to be presented to congress at the coming session.

There is no man in the new house who is as well equipped for this work as is Mr. WILSON. It is not only his thorough familiarity with the details of tariff legislation that qualifies him, but his lucid comprehension of the Democratic principles on which it should be based, his uncompromising hostility to the policy of protection by taxation, and his honesty and courage. The special, if correct, foreshadows the selection of Mr. WILSON as chairman of the ways and means committee, a choice that will go far to reassure tariff reformers and remove the fears and doubts raised by the organization of the last house. It will mean that this time the tariff question will have the right of way, and not be made to side track on every occasion for the silver hallucination.

RATES SHOULD BE CUT.

The railroads have manifested all along a determination to get the last cent possible out of the travel to the world's fair; but there is a prospect now of a general war among them. The roads had evidently taken the view that everybody would go to the fair, let the rates be what they might; hence they proposed to turn the event into a harvest for them. It seems to be dawning upon some of the roads that the stiff rates decided upon will make a marked difference in the amount of travel expected, and these are moving for lower rates, indicating quite clearly that they will cut if necessary. The ball was opened some days ago by the lines from Colorado to Chicago. This war has gone so far that the Rock Island has given notice of the withdrawal of all its lines, including the Minneapolis & St. Louis, from the Western Passenger association. The withdrawal of the latter line will force all the St. Paul-Chicago lines into the fight, and result in enabling a vast number of Minnesota people to go to the fair who could not otherwise have gone.

It is not likely that the war will be of very long duration, but probable that the roads will settle down upon greatly reduced rates. There is little question but that the railroads could afford to make the rate from the Twin Cities one fare for the round trip, if that would thribble the volume of travel; and there is still less question but that it would increase the travel to four times the volume they would carry under the stiff rate.

With the old rate maintained, it is very doubtful that the usual volume of travel would be doubled. Few outside the wealthy would go to the fair. Everybody wants to go; but when the man of little means counts his railroad fare and the outlay at Chicago, he finds that he is absolutely unable to go. With a low railroad rate several millions of Northwestern people will go to Chicago who would otherwise stay at home.

The fair is now in its fourth week, and the average attendance has been but 15,000 a day, whereas, to make the event come out even, the attendance must average 200,000 a day from start to finish. Of course, the bad weather has kept many away who intended to go early, and others have delayed their intended trip from learning of the delay in getting the work completed. But notwithstanding all this, thousands more would have attended but for the steep railroad fare.

Altogether it is a serious question whether the management will be able to come out even. The doubtful outlook has had a wholesome effect in bringing the Chicago hotel and other rates down to a reasonable basis, and if it has the same effect upon the railroads, the bad beginning will prove to have been a blessing in disguise.

THE LOCAL STAGE.

JANAUSCHEK IN THE "EARL OF ESSEX."

In her own translation of the "Earl of Essex" for the English stage, Mme. Janauschek gave a brilliant representation at the Metropolitan last evening. The play is a tragic pen picture by the greatest of German poets and writers, Schiller, and its historical incidents, scenes and features are as close to the line of truth as any dramatic writer has ever dared to venture, and still make the play of sufficient interest to hold the attention of the audience. The story is remarkable and grand in its delineations of the haughty spirit and pride that swayed imperious Queen Elizabeth and the unfortunate Earl of Essex, and at the same time showing the force of the uncontrollable passion of love, even when awakened in the breast of royalty. Another prominent phase of the human race which will assert itself when touched, be it ever so lightly, that is brought prominently to the fore in all the actions of the play, is the jealousy displayed by the ministry of the queen at the ascendancy acquired by the Earl of Essex. As the details of the story deal with history, which is none too clearly defined, the version presented must and is accepted as correct, and skeletonized tells this tale:

Elizabeth's ministers, jealous of the ascendancy acquired by Essex, prefer a charge of treason against him. The proud earl disdains to "coin his cheeks to smiles," and as ever between proud lovers, quarrels and estrangement follows. The machinations of Lord Burleigh and the other ministers are discovered by the queen, who orders Essex brought before her. The secret marriage of Essex and Lady Rutland is not at first known to the queen, yet she dimly suspects an understanding between them. Essex again ushered into the queen's study turns on his accusers and defies them to the death. In time the jealous and hot-headed queen pours out the dark storm cloud within her. Essex, with sublime audacity and excitement, declares war against her.

In the battle which ensues he is captured with the Earl of Southampton, and for the third time brought into the royal presence, a prisoner but not a supplicant for mercy. He is condemned to die upon the scaffold, and before his eyes his royal love signs his death warrant. Knowledge of these thick succeeding events drives Lady Rutland mad. Lady Nottingham, whose hatred of Essex has assisted his persecutors, repents, and nobly endeavors to secure his pardon. She is successful in her interview with the queen, but in the tower the ring worn by the earl, which Lady Nottingham was to return as a token of reconciliation from the earl, is unavailing because of the treachery of his ministerial jailers. The ring is given to Lady Nottingham, not as a ransom, but that the queen may know Essex thought of her during his last moments. In this the dramitazation is historically inaccurate, as Lady Nottingham retains the ring and confesses her disloyalty on her death bed. The play is replete with lofty touches of heroism and self-abnegation. The firey temper of the arogant Elizabeth is conspicuously portrayed. Her various qualities of head and heart are all naturally blended in Schiller's pen portrait. Her firmness, her jealousy, her suspiciousness, her unbending pride, her weaknesses are all paraded. It differs from all other dramitizations in that it does not attempt to comprehend too much and thereby impede the action and blur the characters. Each is a living, interested and interesting figure in that stirring period of English history in the Seventeenth century.

It is gratifying to render all praise to Mme. Janauschek. It would be difficult to say in what scenes of her arduous role Mme. Janauschek displayed the greatest art. Her denunciation of Essex was very grand; her whimsical and complacent mood when Sir James "scolded" her was indescribably clever and womanly, and her passionate doubts and imperious commandiag were grandly effective.

Edmund Collier as the Earl of Essex stirred the audience when he turned upon the assailants of his character. He attained his climax with great power, and the audience burst forth in instantaneous applause.

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Jacob Litt has from the evidences shown redeemed his promise in every way to give us an excellent company this summer, for although the demands of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" do not afford those in the cast an opportunity to display their real strength, it can be seen that a series of enjoyable performances is in store for amusement seekers this summer. It seems almost invidious to single out any one of a cast so uniformly good as Mr. Litt has given the public for the first appearance this year of his company, and if the public would see artists and artistic dramatic work, that public should number itself among Mr. Litt's patrons, for in a word Jacob Litt's players are great individually and collectively, and will demonstrate the fact before they have given a tenth part of the performances for which they are booked at the Grand.

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R. E. Graham, the singing comedian, will next week terminate the combinations at the Grand until the next regular season. Mr. Graham is a well known and popular comedian, and has met with much success in his musical comedy, "Larry the Lord," this season.

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The brilliant company which will appear in support of Miss Wainwright in "The School for Scandal," "Twelfth Night," "The Social Swim" and "As You Like It," at the Metropolitan opera house next week includes Barton Hill, William Ingersoll, Nathaniel Hartwig, E. Y. Backus, Percy Brooke, Edward Elsner, Wallace Bruce, Alfred Burnham, Cecil Magnus, Lillian Thurgate, Dorothy Thornton, Kate Blancke and Eleanor Carey. It should not be forgotten that next week will furnish the last opportunities of seeing Miss Wainwright, as she finally retires at the close of this season. The stage can, in its present condition, ill afford to lose an artist of such lofty purpose and splendid achievements.

STATE PRESS NOTES.

The Duluth Commonwealth remarks: Some people feel slighted because Knute Nelson didn't take pains to meet the editorial association while they were in Chicago. We don't blame him a bit. He wasn't in Chicago in an official capacity, and if he preferred not to be bored he should have the privilege.

The Cottonwood County Citizen says: The grand jury at St. Paul failed to indict Rhodes, of coal combine fame. Nevertheless Rhodes is indicted in the minds of the people, and his nefarious combine will have to go. So will all combines, eventually.

The Kenahee County Times suggests: There is a row on between Ig Donnelly and Doc Fish. If let alone they will substantiate a good many accusations that the public has made against them.

The Warren Register comments as follows: Donnelly is a big success in the newspaper line. Only two numbers of his newspaper have been issued, and he has already been sued for $25,000 in action for libel, and the editor has been arrested for criminal libel, and all at the instance of Doc Fish. The success of the paper is now assured. But to think of Damon and Pythias falling out and going to law with each other! It is a sorrowful spectacle, and a woful example of the brittleness of human friendship.

NOTED PEOPLE.

M. Pierre Loti has a penchant for dedicating his books to prominent ladies.

Lady Colin Campbell, in her translated book, says that kissing ruins the complexion.

Mrs. Jesse Grant has one of the most valuable collections in the country of antique candlesticks, some of them gold, some of them silver and others of rare pottery.

Joseph S. Harris, who succeeds Mr. McLeod as president of the Reading system, is a civil engineer by profession, and in early life was connected with the coast sarvey.

Marshal MacMahon, ex-president of France, is now, at the age of eighty-six, suffering from the first serious illness of a lifetime. He has been prostrated by a severe attack of the influenza.

When the wife and daughter of the Chinese minister to England were presented to Queen Victoria they were allowed to remain seated after their presentation, as their small feet unfitted them for long standing.

Dr. Moos, principal of one of the agricultural schools of Switzerland, is to visit Virginia in June with a view to ascertaining its desirability and advantages for Swiss settlement.

Edward C. Potter, the sculptor, has bought a fine bay horse at Springfield, Mass., for $800, which he will use as a model in his design for the equestrian monument of Gen. Grant, to be erected in Fairmount park, Philadelphia.

Cardinal Ziglaria, who has just died at Rome, was persona gratissima at the Quirinal, and besides being a great favorite of the present pontiff, he was generally regarded by the Catholic clergy throughout the world as destined to become the successor of Leo XIII.

JOKES OF THE SHEARS.

Clothes make the man we often read,
But there is some mistake,
If he should pay the tailor up
Why clothes the man would break.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Daughter—The count comes from a very old family, papa.

Papa—Yes, I know, his father and mother kept a fruit stand and both lived to be past ninety.—Detroit Free Press.

"We parted years ago," said he,
"And greatly I have missed her:
I'm far from home—er—would you mind
To kiss me for my sister?"
She smiled and smiled; a roguish look
In vain she tried to smother.
"I think," said she, "I'd rather kiss
You for your sister's brother."
—Kansas City Journal.

Johnny—What a lot of bright colors that parrot has!

Willie—I guess he must have been hatched out of an Easter egg.—Puck.

Hard as it is to borrow money, it is often easier to borrow it than it is to pay it back.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Snaggs—The paper says that the Crown Princess of Denmark is six feet three inches tall.

Mr. Snaggs—The Prince of Wales comes higher than that to the British tax-payers — Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Maud—I told papa that if he would let me go to town tomorrow I would only spend the day.

Mabel—And what did he say?

Maud—He was mean enough to hold me to it, and didn't give me a cent.—Detroit Free Press.

REST IN THE LIGHT.

[Written for the Globe.]
"I am the Light of the world."

Let the story of Christ be told and retold,
For it charms from our minds the sorrows of old;
And hearts by its message are filled with delight,
As souls from their darkness return to the Light.

Our spirits rejoice in the sweet Light of love
Sent from the white throne of our Father above;
Thus, whilst we study salvation's bright story,
We bathe our glad souls in sunlight of glory.

Christian, rest in the Light, if weary and weak,
For it will reveal every blessing you seek;
Rest sweetly sad heart until joy you attain,
Or the shadows of care will ever remain.

Doubter, rest in the Light, scoff not at its worth,
And you will receive the new spiritual birth;
And rest, O transgressor, o'erburdened with sin,
For you will forgiveness triumphantly win.

Rest, rest all who know not why Christ lived and died;
All, all, who not knowing, His Godhead denied;
Rest in the Light of salvation's bright story,
And bathe your sad souls in sunlight of glory.

THE CORNSTALK WAR

One of Judge Flandrau's Characteristically Interesting Reminiscences

Of the Days When Sam Medary Was Governor of the Territory,

When Gov. Gorman Invented the Name of Moccasin Democracy.

Some Comments Upon Capt. Starkey's Loyal Legion Story.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Through the courtesy of Maj. White, the recorder of the order of the Loyal Legion, I was today the recipient of an interesting volume called "Glimpses of the Nation's Struggle," third series. On looking it over I found an article called "Reminiscences of Indian Depredations in Minnesota," by Capt. James Starkey," read before the society Feb. 10, 1891. Of course my attention was particularly engaged by the title, as I am somewhat reminiscent on the subject myself, and I thought I remembered Capt. Starkey's connection with Indian matters very well, so I read it, and was pleased to find in it a very correct history of what he calls the "Sunrise Expedition," an event in our early history which occurred in 1857, but which was known generally by the people of that era as the "Cornstalk War."

The governor of the territory was Sam Medary, of Ohio. He knew very little about Indians, and on the occasion mentioned ordered out Capt. Starkey's cavalry company, as he relates, to proceed to a place called Sunrise and protect the settlers from the alleged depredations of the Chippewa Indians. The captain and his company promptly responded to the order of the governor and went to the frontier, where they met the Indians and engaged them, losing a young member of the company named Donnelly, who resided in what is now known as West St. Paul, whom I knew very well and esteemed very highly. He was killed, and his remains brought home together with some dead and wounded Indians, whom the company succeeded in killing and capturing.

Capt. Starkey and his company did their whole duty, and did it well, but the trouble was that there was no reason for their being sent out against Indians at all; at least a large part of the community so thought, and they regretted and resented the affair. A good deal was said about it in the public press and otherwise, many siding with the movement, and many being against it. I don't think any one criticised the troops, who simply obeyed the orders of the governor; but, of course, in condemning the expedition, those who took part in it had to come in indirectly for their share of the censure. The captain, in his address, reflects upon those opposed to his raid in the following language, found on pages 276-277:

Lionized the Brutes.

"However incredible it may appear, yet it is true that, after the Indians were delivered to the agent, there were parties in this city who actually lionized the brutes. Even while the corpse of the murdered Donnelly was lying in his father's house awaiting the last sad rites, men were here who purchased blankets, guns, trinkets, etc., for these murderers. In fact, they were allowed to parade our streets in their gaudy attire, and one Joseph Rolette, conspicuous among the rest, had the audacity to tak ethem to a theater, then exhibiting in the city under canvas, and a Miss Sally St. Clair, an actress of the 'light order,' having been tendered a benefit, these redskins, under the guide of Mr. Rolette, were marched up to the footlights during the evening of the performance and one of them deputed to perform the ceremony of presenting Miss St. Clair with a diamond ring."

The captain then tells how the soldiers of his company, having heard of their proposed insult to them, had prepared themselves to shoot all the Indians in the theater, and how by his timely intervention he succeeded in quieting them down, so no blood was shed. He further adds the following comments on the character of the population of St. Paul at the time:

"Such was the mixed character of the population at the time that a large proportion of the citizens were either by ties of consanguinity or trading interest allied to the Indians and their interests, and these were known and designated as the 'Moccasin Democracy' or 'Indian Dynasty.' Gov. Gorman invented the name of 'Moccasin Democracy,' which was not far from the truth. I was a member of it in good standing." It is simply delightful to have an event of this kind about which I know so much, recalled, as this article has brought back to my mind all the particulars connected with it. As I said before, the people were divided as to the necessity of calling out the troops, but no one had a word to say against the men themselves. No man was a warmer friend of Capt. Starkey than I was at the time, and I am happy to say that our friendship continued to the time of his death, and no one regretted the death of young Donnelly more than I did, but some of us felt that we ought to rebuke

The Ill-Advised Affair,

and we determined to do so. Whether the method decided upon was a wise one or not I have my doubts, but it was thirty-seven years ago, and we were much younger then than we are now, and probably more thoughtless.

Capt. Starkey wrote his account of it thirty-four years after the occurrence, and he does not narrate it exactly as it happened. It was in this way: I was at the time United States Indian agent for the Sioux. Joseph Rolette was an Indian trader living at Pembina, on the British border; we were devoted friends, and were both members of the constitutional convention which, as the captain says, was in session in St. Paul, and we were both opposed to the raid. There were two, and I think three, theaters running in St. Paul at the time. Sally St. Clair had one called "Sally St. Clair's Varieties," which was located in the upper story of the old market house, which was on the same site as the present market. Another was conducted by Van Lew, and, although I do not think that it was "under canvas," as the captain says, I remember very distinctly that the roof was so leaky that it was a common thing for the audience to put up their embrellas when it rained. There was

A Celebrated Actor

here by the name of Couldock, who had an engagement at one of the theaters, but not Sally St. Clair's. He had a pupil in the person of a very sprightly and lovely young woman, whose name I cannot for the life of me remember, but I do remember that Joe Rolette and myself were very fond of her, and had interested her in Indian matters, which we illustrated by improvised camps in the parlors of the Fuller house, where we would sit on the floor Indian fashion and partake of little suppers after the play.

At this time there was the most hideous Cree Indian in town that the eyes of a white man ever looked upon. He was a friend of Rolette. We introduced him to the young lady actress and told her that if she would enter into the plot which we contemplated enacting in disapprobation of the raid we would give her a diamond ring. She, of course, readily consented. Then Joe and myself arranged that when the company of Capt. Starkey appeared at the theater, as we learned that they would on the invitation of the managers, we would have the Cree Indian go onto the stage and present the diamond ring to the young actress, as a protest, not against Capt. Starkey or his company, but against the matter of calling out the troops at all. We

Had Several Rehearsals,

and we got one Indian up to the work, so that on the evening that the company appeared in their red coats at the theater by public invitation we had one savage ready, and painted in the highest style of the art, and just about the time when the applause came in for the soldiers, as previously arranged, our Indian mounted the stage, and gracefully kneeling before the young lady, he kissed her hand and placed the diamond ring on her finger. Then broke out the applause of a hundred Frenchmen whom we had arranged as claqueurs for the occasion, and that was all there was of it, except possibiy the champagne that was drank after the play.

The captain mistakes the principle facts, which is very natural, as he was prejudiced by the belief that the joke was directed against his company instead of against the event itself; and also by reason of the many years which have elapsed between the time of the occurrence and the time of his narration of it, which distance naturally obscures the recollection. The whole affair is so potent to my mind, that I cannot be mistaken, and I only regret that my dear old friend, the captain, is not where I could talk it all over with him, and vindicate my equally dear friend, Joe Rolette, from his criticisms.

I don't think Joe and I paid over $75 for that diamond ring, so the Indian, the cause, and the actress were all cheated; but as my friend, Harry Horn, says, "The statute of limitations has run against all such offenses."

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU.

REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Nicaragua Revolutionists Win the Battle Which Will Decide the War.

After a Hot Fight the Government Troops Are Forced to Retire.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, May 22.—The revolutionary soldiers stood bravely against the attack of Sacaza's soldiers yesterday, and won the battle, which is admitted to be the turning point of the revolution. As the government army advanced toward Masaya the artillery of the insurgents opened fire. The advance was temporarily checked, but the columns were reformed and the assault was renewed with vigor. Their charge was ineffective. The insurgent troops pushed bravely into the struggle, and after a hot fight forced the government soldiers to retire. The revolutionists are rejoicing over their victory, and predict an early overthrow of Sacaza.

COURTS TO SETTLE.

Conference Held Between Whisky Trust Officials and the Five Seceders.

It Is Agreed That the Law Shall Be the Arbiter of the Dispute.

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—The proposed bond issue, the receivership talk and other recent events in connection with the trust have failed to stir up one-half the excitement incident to the announcement of the withdrawal of five Peoria houses from the company. The telegraph wires were kept hot all day yesterday with eager inquiries from interested distillers throughout the country; the messages began to pour in early in the day and kept up until late in the afternoon. The replies were varied. Some regard the movement simply as a bluff to bear the market, while others are equally convinced that Samuel Woolner and those who are in the scheme with him are sincere in their declarations. The two factions, the one lead by President Greenhut and the other by Mr. Woolner, are simply awaiting developments. The developments are anticipated in a decision from the courts of the state. A conference or two of them were held today, at which both parties agreed to wait and watch. The conference was held with closed doors, as are all meetings of the trust. It was agreed to leave the matter to the attorneys for the present. One of the five cases will be selected as a test, and it will be on this that the fight is made. If the trust is successful it will take the five, and if the other party wins the trust loses the five houses.

After the meeting President Greenhut said a truce had been agreed on, and was backed up in this assertion by Mr. Woolner. Mr. Woolner says they assumed control yesterday morning and will continue the houses in operation as the trust did in the past. President Greenhut states that the Woolner crowd claims to be in possession of the houses, and the trust people deny it. It matters little, however, who is in control, as there will be little control until the decision of the courts. Mr. Woolner says that he has no doubt that the courts will declare the trust an illegal concern, and will decide the transaction by which the original owners sold their property to the trust for trust certificates also illegal.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

The National Commission Will Wrestle With It Today.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The national commission received the minority and majority reports of the judiciary committee on the Sunday opening resolution today, but action was deferred until tomorrow. Commissioners Massey, Hundley and Garvin, for the majority of the committee, reported adversely to the directory a resolution to revoke the rule closing the gates on Sundays. They held that the souvenir coin act and the sundry civil law would not permit the revoking of the rule. Commissioners St. Clair and Burton, for the minority, favored the adoption of the directory resolution and the opening of the fair on Sundays. The matter will come up as a special order in the commission at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Time for James to Reform.

Puck.

Mrs. Blinders—James, you talk the most silly nonsense in your sleep.

Mr. Blinders (with fear and trembling)—Er—do I? What do I say?

Mrs. Blinders—Why, you keep calling out all night, "Jackson, you're shy," and "You're shy again, Jackson," and you know well enough that George Jack son is one of the most impudent, self-conceited and forward of men, and the most audacious flirt in the town!"

The Genuine Imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

Is of great benefit in temporary and habitual constipation, liver and kidney diseases, chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels, rheumatism, gout, etc., and should be used in the morning before breakfast. Obtain the genuine article, imported in round bottles. Write for pamphlet. Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents. 152 and 154 Franklin St., New York.

JOURNALISTS CONVENE.

Opening of the Second of the World's Fair Auxiliary Congresses.

After Numerous Receptions the Pencil Pushers Listen to Many Speeches.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The opening of the public press congress at the Art Institute today was simple and unpretentious. There was no band playing, no noise, no spectacular display of any kind. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour appointed for the initial reception, the visitors to the Art palace were decidedly few, as compared with the big crowds that characterized the women's congress of last week. But while the attendance was not large it was representative, and gave evidence of the scope and latitude of the great convention of letters, of which the reception was the introductory. The number of foreign representatives presenting credentials was very noticeable, and, while all were prominently connected with newspaper work, the aims and methods of some were as divergent as it could be possible to imagine.

The visitors were received in the office of President C. C. Bonney, of the world's congress auxiliary. Assisting Mr. Bonney in receiving the editors were Thomas B. Bryan and William Penn Nixon. There was no formal programme. The visitors presented cards and were welcomed and afterward escorted to desks, where they registered and received credentials. The number of women newspaper workers was in excess of the men. The women were welcomed by representatives of the Chicago and New York Press clubs, Mary H. Krout representing the former and Carrica Le Fauvre the latter. Assisting Misses Krout and Le Fauvre were Mrs. M. L. Alderson, Indiana Press club; Miss Newell, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Pauline Swalm, Oskaloosa, Io.; Mrs. Helen Holmes Charlton, Broadhead, Wis. The reception lasted until 3:30 o'clock, and later in the afternoon Mrs. Potter Palmer threw open her beautiful home on the lake shore drive today to the visiting newspaper women, to whom she tendered a reception from 4 to 6 o'clock this afternoon. More than 2,000 invitations were issued for the occasion. The visitors were received by Mrs. Palmer, assisted by Mary H. Krout and Antoinette V. H. Wakeman. Some fifty of the leading newspaper men in attendance at the congress were present.

The congress was formally opened by President Bonney's address of welcome at 8 o'clock this evening, and responses were made by Marquis de Chasseloup Laubet, delegate from France; Dr. Adolfo Ernst, delegate from Venezuela; Prof. Dimsha, delegate from Russia, and delegates from British Guanea, Ecuador, Greece, Japan, Liberia, Canada, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Sweden and Uruguay. William Penn Nixon, of Chicago, then extended a welcome to the editors of the world. Mr. Nixon's address was followed by speeches made by Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin and Moses P. Handy. Responses were made by the representatives of forty-one press associations. Tomorrow the actual work of the congress will begin with the congress of press women of the world.

WORK OF MISSIONS.

Women's Missionary Society Open the National Baptist Anniversaries.

Many Ladies Speak of Their Work in Extending the Church's Influence.

DENVER, May 22.—The First Baptist church, a commodious and substantial edifice, was today the scene of the opening exercises of the Baptist national anniversaries which will continue throughout the week. Mrs. J. N. Crouse, president of the Women's Home Baptist Missionary society, opened the fifteenth annual meeting in an exceedingly short speech, in which she most briefly stated the object of the meeting—to learn what was being done—and immediately called upon Mrs. E. T. Smith, of Colorado, the first vice president, for her experience. Mrs. Churchill, of Wyoming, told of the establishments of missions far remote from railroads. Mrs. Nesbitt, of Iowa; Mrs. Morse, of Arkansas; Mrs. W. B. Taylor, of New York, all vice presidents, all spoke of their work. Probably the most interesting experience was that of Mrs. W. M. Isaacs, president of the Baptist Union of New York City. The benediction at the close of the morning hour was pronounced by Dr. George C. Lorimer, of Boston. The address of welcome in the afternoon was delivered by Mrs. F. T. Smith, of Colorado, and was summed in the quotation of what Cornelius said to Peter: "Thou hast done well that thou art come." This was responded to by the president in the usual complimentary style, after which came the report of Miss Mary J. Burdette, the corresponding secretary. Briefly there were reported this:

Auxiliaries, 2,319, an increase of 242 over last year; branches, 1,838; mission bands, 481; life members' list, 1,530; pages of literature distributed during the year, 5,194,145. Especial mention was made of the training school and the good work it is accomplishing. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Barker, showed that during the year there has been collected $50-849.49, all of which has been expended save $1,807.66.

Dunkards Arise Early.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 22.—This morning at 6 o'clock the 14,000 dunkards arose from their cots and went to the tabernacle, where the early sermon was preached. They then retired to the spacious dining room and enjoyed a wholesome breakfast. Over a thousand more dunkards arrived today, some of whom have been traveling for days. The five representatives from Denmark and Sweden will talk tomorrow.

SYMPATHY STRIKE.

Missouri and Indian Nation Coal Miners Will Lay Down Their Picks.

Prospects of an Adjustment Between the Operators and the Northwestern.

PITTSBURG, Kan., May 22.—Compromise negotiations having failed to settle the Kansas coal strike, President Walters, of the Sixteenth district, United Mine Workers of America, comprising those of Kansas and Missouri, including a membership of 16,000, today placed the Southeastern Kansas district under control of law and order committees. The fight is now on to be fought to an end. Missouri, with its 7,000 men, will be called out within two weeks, and the Indian nation miners have signified their willingness to walk out when called on. The Kansas strikers have the support of the national organization of United Mine Workers and serious trouble is apprehended. Within ten days every coal shaft in the Southwest, with the exception of Arkansas, will be idle. Eighteen thousand miners and about 60,000 people will then be dependent on the national organization.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Grand Chief D. G. Ramsey, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and a committee of six of the order this morning waited on General Superintendent Sanborn, of the Chicago & Northwestern road. They presented their schedule of wages and their grievance in regard to the men being discharged because they belong to the order. Supt. Sanborn received them, but said he would not be ready to confer with them until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, as General Manager Whitman would not be here until that time. Superintendent of Telegraph Thayer and Chief Ramsay think the trouble will be amicably settled.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 22.—In pursuance of the economic policy of the Reading receivers, in connection with President Harris, the first cut in wages announced here for years has been ordered, but applies only to those who do not come under the regular established $2.50 basis.

FORESTS ABLAZE.

Fire Briskly Traversing the Woods in Michigan.

ALPENA, Mich., May 22.—Forest fire have started in the woods adjacent to Alpena, and are burning briskly. The farm house and barns, with contents, belonging to Paul Weine, near Long Lake, were in the pathway of the flames yesterday and were totally destroyed. The fire department of Alpena responded to five alarms in twenty-four hours on Saturday and Sunday. As the wind is very fresh and everything dry, the firemen are kept in readiness to repel the fire, should it reach the city.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 22.—Rain is badly needed in Northern Michigan. The woods are on fire in all directions. It has been hard work to save Quay's mills, a few miles from town, during the last twenty-four hours. Several farm barns have burned and at least one house.

NEARING THE TOP.

The Mississippi Close to the High Point at Helena.

HELENA, Ark., May 22.—The river has risen sixteen inches during the last forty-eight hours and stands at forty-seven feet above the low water and one foot below high water. The St. Francis river is reported as falling at Wilsburg with 41.1 feet on the guage, which is fourteen inches higher than was reported on Saturday. There has been considerable apprehension and nervous fear displayed here for the past three or four days. Mr. Miles, the river prophet, who predicted weeks ago that the river would go to forty-eight feet, is still of the opinion that it will go that high and perhaps a little higher.

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Probably the most popular and satisfactory Organ ever made for the money. A St. Paul Organ, made in a St. Paul factory by St. Paul manufacturers. A marvel of beauty, tone, quality, durability and inexpensiveness. Ask to see it.

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A Word TO THE WISE

IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.

A list of some things still in the Eldredge & Ruff store, 402 Jackson street, which THIS WEEK ONLY we offer as follows:

		Regular Price.	Closing-Out Price.
Folding	Canvas Chairs	75c	35c
No. 52	Combination Folding Bed and Sideboard	$90.00	$52.00
No. 183	Hall Tree	31.00	19.00
No. 163	Hall Tree	17.00	11.00
No. 69	Mahogany Bookcase	29.00	18.00
No. 670	Rug Settee	20.00	9.00
No. 637½	Old English Chiffonier	30.00	20.00
No. 58	Sideboard	38.00	20.00
No. 24	Sideboard	23.50	14.00
No. 170	Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk	12.50	8.00
No. 149	Child's Folding Bed, with Curtain	12.00	6.75
No. 1	Antique Chiffonier	14.00	8.00
No. 61	Parlor Sofa Bed	45.00	20.00

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