THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—For Minnesota and the Dakotas: Showers; cooler in South Dakota and in extreme Southeast Minnesota; variable winds. For Wisconsin: Showers; slightly warmer; winds becoming south. For Iowa: Slight showers; warmer east; south winds. For Montana: Showers; slightly warmer; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, May 23, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer....	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul.....	29.86	48	Havre.......	29.92	50
Duluth.......	29.84	48	Miles City...	29.76	42
La Crosse....	29.84	58	Helena.......	29.98	38
Huron.......	29.62	64	Calgary......	30.08	50
Pierre.......	29.58	62	Minnedosa ..	29.94	40
Moorhead....	29.82	54	Med'e Hat...	29.90	48
St. Vincent..	29.92	48	Qu'Appelle..	29.92	50
Bismarck ..	29.82	48	Sw't Cur'ent	29.98	50
Ft. Buford ..	29.88	46	Winnipeg ..	29.90	48

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

EVEN the ancient and staid Baltimore Sun has yielded to the giddy spirit of the times and become a pictorial sheet.

ALBION TOURGEE is about to shy a few "Bricks Without Straw" at the trusts.

THERE is a division among the women on dress reform. The same thing exists in the reform.

THE whisky trust is shaky. Whisky generally gets the best of those who tamper with it.

THESE women who adopt dress reform seem to be influenced quite as much by the stoutness of their legs as the strength of their minds.

THAT Chicago divine who discoursed in the presence of 1,500 editors would have been riddled till nothing was left of him had every silent criticism been a projectile.

THE husband of the infanta is evidently a cipher. His name is rarely mentioned in the accounts of her doings, and few Americans are aware of his existence.

THE debt of the Brooklyn Tabernacle seems to have been designed on the plan of TENNYSON'S Brook. But TALMAGE says he will not go on forever, though he probably will.

NOW THAT the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. has attended the decoration of the graves at Knoxville of the Confederate soldiers, is RET CLARKSON convinced that the war is over?

GOV. PENNOYER is wroth at the delay of the administration in enforcing the GEARY law. He should address a letter to the president, and give the executive an opportunity to square accounts with him.

IT IS not an uncommon sight in the dining room of any American hotel to see a well-dressed man taking his long mustache into his mouth to suck the soup from it. It is a disgusting performance, and it is little wonder that foreigners say that American men are an ill-bred lot.

THE New York Press is evidently published in the interests of the Republican stalwart politicians. There is nothing that the administration can do, no matter how generally approved by the people, that will receive anything but the severest condemnation from this sheet.

LOOKING UP.

St. Paul's prospects are looking up. The conservative tendency which has been so instrumental in holding the growth in check during the past three years is serving us a good turn, after all. Eastern capital has watched the city through this time, and, now that we stand firm as a rock through all the flurries of the past few months, it is beginning to flow our way with renewed confidence. The business of St. Paul has been done on a thoroughly safe basis, every man trimming his sail to suit the volume of the breeze, and engaging in nothing hazardous.

The only great mistake ever made by the city was in not making its movement for industries a dozen years sooner. Had this been done, it would today be a great manufacturing center, and twice its present size. The great results of the movement which began three years ago are a striking refutation of the plea made by many in the past that St. Paul was not suitably situated for industries. The most prosperous manufacturers of the East have shown us that it is most admirably suited for such purposes. The manufacturers have a way of securing their fuel at something like $2.50 a ton, hence the fuel question does not stand in the way. It is the great railroad center and gateway to the vast country west. The difference between bringing the raw material from the East and converting it here and bringing the manufactured article from the East leaves a handsome margin on the side of doing the work here; hence we are enabled to shut out Eastern competition in Minnesota and Western points.

In a very few years we will realize a marked growth from factories. Already Eastern capitalists are reading the signs of the times, and preparing to make heavy investments here. Real estate is beginning to move quite freely, and advancing in price. Boston capitalists have just purchased some fine Wacouta street property, and will soon begin the erection of a very large block upon it. Other plans are making for extensive building in the heart of the city.

Confidence in St. Paul has received a new inspiration, and a vigorous upward movement is at hand.

THE REVIVAL TODAY.

The committee of the MILLS revival asked the mayor to close the city offices today, and to write an open letter to the business houses requesting them to close, to enable the employes to attend the meetings which are to be held at the churches and in the Auditorium. The executive declined to grant either request, stating, as understood, that closing the city offices could not be afforded under the present status of work to be done, and that it was out of his line of duty to ask the stores to close. The mayor's course was eminently correct, and will be commended by practical people. The revival is conducted for a good purpose, and it has met the hearty support of the press and public. The general sentiment of the city is most favorable to the cause of religion; but, while this is the case, there is a limit which the church people should not overstep. The effort to procure the closing of the business offices and houses of the city is not received in good spirit by the business population. Few of these church people have an idea of what the expense of closing these places will be. It is simply enormous, and, in view of the fact that all of the clerks are at liberty to attend the night meetings, it is useless. Every house which declined to close expressed a perfect willingness to release any of the clerks during the hours of service who desired to go. Most every house which signed the petition did so with great reluctance, and certainly would not have done so did they not fear an injury in business if they failed to. With all the good will which has been so freely manifested for the revivals, the church people should avoid any movement that has the appearance of religious tyranny. They can only do damage to the good effect of their work by bringing about movements through fear.

Not one-half the clerks who are released from duty during the two or three hours of closing the places of business will go to church; hence the work can accomplish little more than the loss of business and attending expenses to the proprietors.

It was decidedly too much to ask, and it is surprising that the movement should have been set on foot by the St. Paul people who are backing the revival. It is not justified by the necessities of the case. As well, and better, ask that the wheels of business be stopped throughout the revival as for one day. There should be a practical side to religion, as well as to purely secular matters, and the practical side would have served the revival a better turn in this instance. No one harbors any ill will toward the religious movement, and the promoters of the revival should not go beyond the bounds of reason.

SILVER NOTES AND DOG NOTES.

Papers like the Constitution and Republic, occasionally Democratic and perennially silvery, are very much out of temper with Secretary CARLISLE because he will not direct the SHERMAN treasury notes to be redeemed in silver dollars. They are monometallists of the silver kidney. They would demonetize gold and put silver in its place, not by the natural process of fluctuating commercial values of the metals, but by decree of government.

The Courier-Journal replied to a correspondent who asked why the secretary did not pay out silver dollars in redemption of the silver purchase notes, by saying that it would be a discrimination against silver; and the Republic, to whom the correspondent turned for more light, declares that Mr. WATTERSON was writing nonsense.

A simple illustration will show that Mr. WATTERSON was writing very good sense. Let us suppose that the proprietor of the Republic is doing a fairly prosperous business, but is obliged to issue in its conduct a good deal of his paper—his promises to pay. Aside from notes issued in his vocation he has a fad of buying, let us say, dogs. He has no use for the dogs, but he has been persuaded that the dog industry needs encouragement, and so he philanthropically buys a large portion of the annual output of dogs, and puts them away in his dog preserves. In buying them he also issues his promises to pay, but provides that he may pay for them either in the money of the realm or in dogs, at his option. Now, as long as he meets the paper with money, whether it was issued to pay for paper stock or for dogs, the dog paper will be just as good as the other, no worse. But suppose that he some day decides that he will redeem his dog notes with dogs. There being no stable demand for the canines, the market being rather overstocked, no one will want to take the dogs, and his dog notes begin at once to depreciate in value. He has by his own act discriminated against them. No matter how highly he may value dogs; no matter how the producers of dogs for his market may insist that they are just as valuable as any other thing he buys, the general public, who make credit, will no longer take those particular notes at par. In fact, they may begin to doubt the solvency of his notes payable in money, the foundation being the doubt as to the sanity of a man who will invest so heavily in things he has no use for.

Just so would have been the case should the secretary have redeemed the silver notes in silver. It would have discriminated against them, simply because he was paying them in a coin which the public know is of less value than the gold coin, and the silver notes would have been discounted; that is, gold would have gone to a premium at once. The GLOBE rather hoped that the secretary would do what the Constitution and its kind wanted him to do, but for a very different reason. It believed that some cases of insanity or craze may be cured by a sharp blow on the head, and that in the blow thus given to the currency of the country the silver craze would have been exorcised. But he didn't do it, and the GLOBE is content.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

It is an assured fact that St. Paul is to have a new railroad to West Superior and Duluth, and that it will be nineteen miles shorter than the St. Paul & Duluth road. The survey has been made, and the work of construction is to begin at once.

This road should, and no doubt will, afford St. Paul a great reduction in freight rates. When we consider that we pay $1.50 a ton freight on coal from Duluth, we are prepared for great rejoicing over any prospect of seeing an end of the outrageous exorbitance. With a nineteen miles shorter route, and much easier grades than the St. Paul & Duluth, the new road will be master of the situation, and the old roads may be forced to do some pretty cheap hauling to keep themselves in business.

When this road is done we will have practically six lines to the head of the lake. They might form a pool, but the new line would be likely to exact such a heavy percentage that there would be more or less rate cutting. It is doubtful, however, that it would be to the advantage of the new line to enter a pool. It will be in position to do business at rates which would be ruinous to the other lines.

If the Milwaukee is behind the scheme, as some suspect, the Omaha might be able to force a pool. But, if a pool is formed, it will, without doubt, be upon very much cheaper rates than are now in force.

In any event, the new road will be a great advantage to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The incorporators and officers are St. Paul, Minneapolis and Faribault men, and it is greatly hoped that they are the real parties in interest, instead of the Milwaukee road.

ONCE MORE THAT STATE ELEVATOR.

Whatever amount of humility the occasion demands the GLOBE puts on draft, subject to call, for having fallen into the error of saying that the state elevator bill carried an appropriation from the revenue fund of $200,000. The original bill had such a provision, the debates assumed it as a feature; and the GLOBE, whose business is not legislation, assumed that what was in the bill, and everybody supposed was in the bill when passed, was in the act as passed. But the GLOBE and everybody else were "off." Somewhere and somehow, in a way that is yet in the dark, the appropriating clause was changed so as to appropriate $200,000 from the warehouse fund then in the treasury or thereafter received by it. As there is but some $70,000 in the fund, and only driblets will come in until the crop moves in the fall, the prospects for the elevator scheme are not very brilliant.

But the interesting question just now is how was that change made? How could so material an alteration be made so quietly that even the GLOBE was deceived? But above all, how could the change have escaped the eagle eye of the Sage, who was the especial guardian of the measure? Was there a more cunning one than he there? Was he hypnotized? It was not lack of information that misled him, for there was the report of the chief inspector on his desk, which showed a balance of some $84,000 only in the warehouse fund, and that is a long way short of the $200,000.

The Sage says that CANESTORP did it, and that he supposed it was all right and didn't look at it. But what kind of a general is one who, when the enemy are on his flanks and in his rear, will take the word of one of them that the key to his position is all right? CANESTORP is a Republican, and can one of that tribe be trusted, even though he be a farmer? Surely, the varied and ripe experience of the Sage with those cattle should have warned him from trusting one of them, even if his hair was full of hay seed; he might have known that his heart was full of guile.

Just think of what has come of the Sage's not paying "any attention to the bill when it came back with the amendment, supposing it had been drawn by a capable lawyer." Instead of the state elevator prancing down among the elevators of the bloated monopolists at Duluth, with its head erect and as high as any of them, and its bowels as capacious as theirs, it will go, if go at all, as a measly little affair that can be built with what remains after paying some monopolist of water fronts a prince's ransom for a place to put its feet, and on which the monsters will look down and laugh with scorn. Then there is that awful shock to the confidence of the Populists in the sagacity of their leader that comes of it. Who again can trust a leader whom a back country Republican senator can hoodwink and fool as CANESTORP did the Sage? One who confidingly supposes that some capable lawyer has made the thing all right and never looks to see what sheol the capable lawyer has played with his pet measure? One who trusts "capable lawyers" when every "capable" lawyer in the senate was setting traps to trip the Sage up all along his legislative path? And last but not least among the results of this charming and childlike confidingness, the GLOBE was misled to tell its million readers that the revenue, the tax-derived fund, was to be depleted to the extent of $ 00,000 to gratify the Sage's appetite for paternalistic schemes of legislation. It is too bad.

THE LOCAL STAGE.

JAUNAUSCHEK AS LADY MACBETH.

"Macbeth" is certainly not entertaining. "Macbeth" will never be pleasing, as the gloomy, shuddering surroundings of each successive scene add horror to horror, and leave the wrought-up mind of the spectator in almost the same frenzied condition as those of Lord and Lady Macbeth are portrayed as being in the panoramic picture of ancient times. In the entire alleged historic tale there is not even the slightest Rembrandt shadow on which to hinge the plea of heroism or love, and thus drive away the darkening pall which o'erspreads the feelings. It seems to have had horror for its text and murder for its motto, leaving the nineteenth century playgoer to the choice of going home with bad dreams staring him in the face or a late hour at the club to remove the ghosts and specters from his brain. "Macbeth" should be dropped from the repertoire of every actress and be relegated to the book shelves, and come from that safe ensconsement only to be enjoyed by those whose eager desire for murder in its primitive form can be satiated by tales like these.

Madame Janauschek as Lady Macbeth clearly demonstrates that as an actress she has few peers, and in scenes where language is dumb to the air she portrays a character that few can misconceive. Her lines are not brilliant, and from this fact alone she must be an adept at the art or prove a miserable failure. Her character in the play is not even strong, and were it not for the ability possessed by the actress who dares assume the part, it would certainly prove ridiculous. There is nothing to commend the character, and she cannot even depend on the sympathy of the audience for credit, but must win and earn each encore by meritorious acting. Her artistic ability is shown in every line of the play from its inception, and reaches a wonderful climax in the sleep-walking remorse. In the banquet scene she is calm under the greatest strain, and when she grasps the hand of her lord, to dispel the frightful phantasmagoria that rises before his conscience-stricken brain, she seems to be endowed with the courage of a hundred men, and one can hardly conceive she represents a women. But Janauschek has a grander opportunity than this in "Macbeth," and when arrayed in spotless white she appears in the sleep walk and in her fantastic dreams washes the blood stains away that "will not out" she appears as a true actress in all the word implies, and in the slow, creeping motion across the stage; with night robe closely clasped about her form as she tries to escape the stream of blood that is flowing from the ghastly corpse of King Duncan before her wide-staring eyes, she shows the study of years in that one scene, and the acme of pantomimic perfection.

Edmond Collier's Macbeth was really a disappointment. His conception of the lines may be correct, which is doubtful, but his delivery and presentation were extremely flat and monotonous. His entire lines were read in a monotone that was not only displeasing, but robbed the part of whatever charm the reader of Shakespeare may have invested it with. For the average reader it has no charm, for it is an ignoble and unworthy part; but the student and scholar may have given to it a life according to his own notion, and it is doubtful if Collier struck the key which would unlock the receptacle of any of these charms. He spoke with a vail in his throat and a film in his mouth, which caused the audience to add an inch to their height in their frantic endeavors to understand him. In the dagger scene, as he approaches the chamber of the king whom he is about to murder, he disposes of the lines in a tone which never varies from the time he sees the dagger till the deed is done. Imagine a man about to commit a murder rehearsing to himself the consequences of the awful deed he is about to do in the same unvarying pitch and key that Hamlet's ghost does in his walk behind the curtain gauze of the modern stage. Shut your eyes and hear the Collier dagger scene, and you will open them expecting to see the ghost walk. In his endeavor to rid himself of a propensity to rant he reaches the other extreme, and fails to give expression to his rendition of the lordly Scot. In the banquet scene he brings the character out in better perfection, and one sees for the first time in the play the Lord Macbeth as the great author intended him, and Collier's interpretation is fairly good. The death scene in the last act is meritorious from an entirely different standpoint—a mechanical one—the fencing is about the best ever seen on the Metropolitan stage.

Joseph Ransome, as Banquo, and Wilbur Hudson, as Malcolm, gave splendid renditions of the parts, and of the male performers deserve real credit.

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As the merchants have decided to close up today and this is a holiday, Mme. Janauschek will give a special matinee this afternoon at the Metropolitan opera house, presenting her great success, "Meg Merrilies." She will also play at this theater tonight in "Mary Stuart," and the remainder of the week, giving a repertoire of plays.

STATE PRESS NOTES.

The Crookston Daily Times says: Sheriff Quinn, of Benton county, has been after, and arrested in the act, several people whom he caught netting fish in his county. He had them arraigned and fined $67.50. A few years ago our almost numberless lakes were full of fish and furnished abundant sport for fishermen and food for settlers; owing to the merciless depredations of these selfish settlers the lakes have become nearly depleted, and it is time a halt was called.

The Lac qui Parle Press remarks: Shall the bicycle be taxed? is now being discussed in some quarters. We fail to see why it should not be. It is classed among vehicles.

The Wheaton Gazette-Reporter comments as follows: The St. Paul grand jury failed to indict Rhodes, of coal combine notoriety. If some poor devil had been brought up for stealing a hod of coal to prevent his family from freezing, he would have been given the full penalty of the law. The case will now be brought before the United States court, and it is thought that the result will be different.

BORROWED SMILES.

"A merry troupe of actors we,"
Said the gay Mongolian throng;
"'Tis plain to see that such we be,
For we've brought our cues along."
—Washington Star.

Slowpay—Now what I want is a suit that won't show the dust.
Tailor—And I a customer that will.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"No," sadly said the stranger at the restaurant, as he looked at the cup of coffee handed out to him; "you can take it back. I haven't the heart to attack anything so weak as that. It's against my principles."—Texas Siftings.

Hunker—What prompted you to ask Miss Giddey to be your wife?
Spatts—I think Miss Giddey herself prompted me more than anybody else.—Puck.

"I tell you no man need starve to death in this city."
"Well, I should say not—he could jump in the river."—Detroit Tribune.

Mrs. Blank—You were very late at the club last night. The day actually broke before you got home.
Mr. Blank—But I was broke long before the day.—Boston Transcript.

Butler—There's a man below to see you, sir.
Mayberry—What did you tell him!
Butler—I told him you told me if it was a lady to say you were in, and if it was a man to say you were out.
Mayberry—What did he say then?
Butler—He said to tell you he was a lady.—Harvard Lampoon.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mgr. Satolli, the pope's legate, is seeking a house at Washington.

Mrs. William Walter Phelps has crossed the Atlantic sixty-five times.

Gen. Butler's son Paul is to put the old yacht America into commission this summer.

Nearly every day flowers and fruit are sent by Mrs. John Rockefeller to St. Luke's hospital, across the way from her house.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt uses attar of roses which is said to cost $50 per ounce, one drop of which is a veritable benediction to the senses.

Mr. Gladstone has a liking for white flowers, and he always wears a buttonhole of white rosebuds at those weddings which he honors with his presence.

Mme. Modjeska has a ranch in the southern part of California, and Alexander Salvini has just bought property in San Fernando valley, twenty miles from Los Angeles.

President Cleveland never wears gloves, no matter how cold the weather may be, and even when the thermometer hovers around zero he does not seem to feel uncomfortable.

Sir William Fraser has written a volume of personal recollections, which contains anecdotes of Thackeray, Lytton, Dore, Napoleon III., Cruikshank, Beaconsfield and Wellington.

The widow of ex-Gen. Grant has been dissuaded by her family from carrying out her intention to purchase the house in Washington where the Blaine family experienced so much sorrow.

HIS OWN BANK.

With a Total Capital of $50,000 He Makes a Fine Deposit.

New Ulm News.

State Treasurer Bobleter evidently has a good opinion of the Brown County bank (of which he is president, by the way), for we notice, by a recent statement of the whereabouts of state funds, that he had $65,000 thereof in the aforesaid bank.

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD

Oh, I'm the awful cloud of war!
I'm never out of sight;
I don't know what they keep me for—
They never have a fight.
But I'm forever on the list
For visitors to survey;
They tell me I'd be sadly missed
If I should fade away.

A chancellor may quit his job,
A prince his land displease,
Or friendly notables hobnob;
The queen may simply sneeze;
The king may slightly crook his thumb
At emperor or czar,
And trouble certainly will come—
"Behold the cloud of war!"

I've hovered over Europe here
Until I'm tired out;
I'm now a chestnut old and sere,
But still I'm talked about.
News makers all in me delight—
They know what I am for;
When other news is scarce they write
About the cloud of war.
—Detroit Free Press.

BRIGGS ON TRIAL.

The Presbyterian Assembly Resolves Itself Into a Court.

Formal Proceedings of the Trial Will Begin This Afternoon.

The Professor's Forces Gain a Victory in the Preliminary Skirmishing.

Passionate Appeals That No Words of Disapproval Be Spoken.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Big men loomed up in the general assembly this morning, big men physically and mentally. There was the tall figure of Rev. Tom Hall, the broad frame of Elder Fudaly, the great form of Judge Wills, of Gettysburg. There were others equally burly and brainy. It was a skirmish proceeding in the battle of giants. Voices rang out clearly and earnestly in a short and sharp debate over a proposal to refer overtures relating to the Briggs case to the judicial committee. Anti-Briggs men opposed such a reference, but the proposal was finally carried, not because of the strength of the Briggs side so much as the superior strength of the position they held on this particular point. In this matter they had the committee on bills and overtures with them. The lawyers threw themselves into the midst of the conflict with the theologians and were worsted. Rev. Tom Hall routed the ecclesiastical law. The right of petition was maintained. It was the opening of an interesting day. The report of the judiciary committee on

The Appeal of Prof. Briggs

was the order for the opening of the afternoon session. After this skirmish in the morning over the overtures, the subject of home missions occupied the attention of the assembly, and several eloquent speeches were made.

At no time since the general assembly began its sessions has there been so large an attendance as was assembled when, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, Dr. Craig called the assembly to order. It was generally known that the report of the judicial committee in the Briggs case was the special order, and this was sufficient to crowd the house. Galleries and even the stairway were packed to suffocation. The platform was filled with distinguished visitors, too, and members of the assembly. Dr. Briggs on this momentous occasion made his first appearance on the floor of the house. He occupied a chair on a low platform immediately in front of the pulpit, and to the right of the moderator. Just to his right, and in front of the moderator, sat Rev. G. W. F. Birch, chairman of the prosecuting committee, while in the main aisle, just behind Drs. Briggs and Birch, sat J. J. McCook, a leading member of the same committee.

Dr. Briggs Sat Quietly

throughout the preliminary proceedings, apparently unmindful of the fact that he was the observed of all observers. As Dr. Baker read from the report, Dr. Briggs from time to time took notes, as quietly as if, instead of being the central figure, he was at most counsel of the man under religious indictment. Before the reading of the report began Mr. McDougall, of Cincinnati, moved that the case before the assembly take precedence of all other business, and this was speedily carried. The venerable Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, probably anticipating an outburst, sought, in advance, to pour oil on what he thought might develop into troubled waters. For this reason he suggested that all expressions of approval or disapproval be prohibited. Moderator Craig emphasized this suggestion and called for absolute quiet, so that the men, upon whom such great and tremendous duty involved, might be able to hear, calmly and dispassionately, all that might be said. "In the name of God and the Presbyterian church," said Dr. Craig, "I beg you to keep perfectly quiet. I should be mortified beyond the possibility of expression if any man were to be disturbed by any evidence of disapproval. I would, if it be in my power, stamp it out with a ruthless hand."

BRIGGS MEN WIN.

Overtures on the Case Sent to the Judicial Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The morning session of the Presbyterian general assembly plunged into the Briggs question immediately after prayer. Under the rules, Dr. Young, chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, took the floor to present a report from that committee, distributing a number of bills and overtures to the several committees of the assembly. Among them were, bearing directly or indirectly upon the case before the judicial committee (the Briggs case). After the discussion, the recommendation of the committee as to the disposition of the overture was then adopted by a decisive vote in the majority.

The report of the committee on home missions was read. An appeal for larger contributions was made, and a recommendation that more money be expended in mission work in the larger cities. Mr. Purnell, of Baltimore, in remarks upon the report, cited the recent decision of the supreme court in the Chinese case, wherein one of the justices had stigmatized the act of congress as "brutal." If such a law, operating against Americans, were passed by any nation, Mr. Purnell asserted, it would be made "to bite the dust" within thirty days. The report was adopted.

Ex-Moderator Smith, president of the United Christian commission, organized for work in connection with the United States army, submitted a statement. It was to the effect that the commission must discourage enlistment of the sons of Christian families into the army, unless some safeguards, now lacking, are thrown about them. Gambling in the army is not prohibited either by law or regulation, and is encouraged by the example of older officers and soldiers; the post canteen affords unrestricted opportunity for and inducement to drink; the architecture of barracks places Christian soldiers at a fearful disadvantage, exposing them to the vices and indecencies of irreligious members of the rank and file; Sunday work not called for by any exigency, is still required by the army authorities; the recommendations of religious teachers in the army for the benefit of soldiers do not receive the approval or consideration of the authorities; in fact, they are discouraged. The commission recommended that the army orders of Aug. 6 last, on this subject, be revoked, and that chaplains be appointed for every regiment. The recommendations of the committee were approved and the report received. Recess.

MAJORITY REPORT.

It Recommends That the Case Proceed to Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The special order for the afternoon session was the report of the judicial committee on the Briggs case. Immediately after the opening prayer Dr. Baker, chairman, was recognized, and addressed the moderator and assembly making an appeal for a quiet and calm discussion of the matter. The report was as follows:

In the case of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, against the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., being an appeal to the general assembly from the decision and final judgment of the presbytery of New York, the judicial committee begs leave respectfully to report that they find:

First—That the appellant in this case is the Presbyterian church in the United States of America represented by its prosecuting committee appointed by the presbytery of New York, and as such is entitled to conduct the prosecution until the final issue is reached.

Second—That the appeal and specifications of error alleged have been filed in due time.

Third—They, therefore, submit resolutions that the appeal be entertained. That three hours be allotted to such hearing, viz: One and one-half hours to each party, and after hearing from the members of the assembly, three hours being allotted to such hearing, the assembly shall then vote upon the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the appeal from the decision and final judgment of the presbytery of New York rendered Jan. 9, 1893, be entertained by the general assembly, and it is ordered that the case proceed to trial in accordance with the provisions of the book of discipline."

Dr. Baker, the chairman, also presented a supplemental report giving the following principal reasons, which influenced the committee in reaching the conclusions declared:

"First—The book of discipline provides in express and unambiguous terms for an appeal directly from the presbytery to the general assembly. Such an appeal directly to the general assembly is, therefore, plainly permissible with the gravity of the issue, and the circumstances of the case render it advisable.

"Second—In the final decision of the grave issues involved in this case, and it is only the general assembly which can give this final decision, it is eminently desirable that the assembly making such decision should, as far as practicable, be representative of the entire church. To keep the church in continued agitation and uncertainty for another year when it is within our constitutional prerogative to determine the matter in the present time, is, in our judgment, to unjustifiably evade the solemn duty in the providence of God devolved upon us, and would make us responsible for the prolongation of a condition of affairs in our beloved church which imperils its purity and peace, and hinders it in the fulfillment of its legitimate mission."

MINORITY REPORT.

It Claims That the Majority Prejudges the Case.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The minority report was read by Rev. S. J. Nicolls, D. D., of St. Louis. The minority report was read, recommending that the majority report be amended by striking out all that follows beginning with the recommendation that the appeal be entertained and issued, and substituting the following:

"We find the appeal in order, and recommend that the parties be heard in accordance with the provisions of the book of discipline. We ask this for the following reasons:

First—The majority report, by recommending that the appeal be entertained and issued, prejudges the same by advising the assembly to do what the book of discipline says shall be determined only after the parties shall have been heard. The impropriety of recommending that the appeal be entertained and issued in this case is the more apparent when it is remembered that one of the points involved in it is whether the appeal shall be entertained by this assembly or referred to the synod of New York.

Second—The majority report, in form, pledges the committee in advance to entertain the appeal, the parties not yet being heard; and, yet, this same committee is entitled to sit, judge and vote in this case as members of the judicatory.

"Third—The majority report is contrary both to the letter and spirit of the book of discipline as stated in rule 99, section 14, chapter 19. The functions of the judicial committee in this case are limited to finding the appeal in order and recommending the method of procedure, and it is not its right to recommend to this assembly that the appeal shall be entertained and issued. For this reason we recommend that it shall be amended so as to conform with the law of the church."

Dr. Nicols said the minority did not differ in principle from the majority. They were ready to have the case tried by the assembly. The committee divided upon the meaning of the word "appeal," to which he called attention.

TURNED INTO A COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The first resolution of the majority was adopted nem. con. Then a motion to pass the second resolution was offered. Mr. Cutcheon, of Detroit, moved to strike out the limitation of time of debate by the parties in interest to three hours, but the assembly refused to remove the restriction. At this point Prof. Briggs rose as if to address the assembly. Immediately a buzz of comment swept over the house, while he and the moderator engaged in an animated colloquy upon his right to be heard at this time. Prof. Briggs yielded to Dr. Craig and resumed his seat. The moderator said that Prof. Briggs had asked him the privilege of speaking, but that he had insisted that the professor had no right to speak at that time. Dr. Craig said, however, that there would be a time when his brother, Prof. Briggs, should speak. The moderator then announced that in accordance with the book of government the assembly would be turned into a judicial court of the Lord Jesus Christ, and, following the rules of procedure, called for a reading of the judgment, notice of appeal, the appeals and the specifications of the errors alleged. This was done by Stated Clerk Roberts, and the court then adjourned until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon and the general assembly until 9:30 a. m.

After adjournment this afternoon the commissioners to the general assembly and the officers of the various boards and the ladies accompanying them were entertained at the Corcoran house by Senator and Mrs. Brice.

NOW THEY'RE MARRIED.

Frank F. Amos and Annie C. Marshall Joined in Hymen's Bonds.

A very quiet, but very neat, wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the Goodrich Avenue Presbyterian church, Pastor Reynolds officiating. A native son of the soil, who has grown and prospered with St. Paul, Frank F. Amos, took for a wife the charming Miss Annie C. Marshall. Both the young folks are well known and have many friends, as was attested by the large crowd who attended the services at the church. The bride and groom were attended by Adam Heck and Miss Ida Amos respectively, and after the ceremony at the church the party and guests repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Jack, at No. 366 Pleasant avenue, where the social amenities usual to such occasions were dispensed by the newly married couple. The attendance of friends was large, and among those present were Mrs. Marshall, William Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Parado, Mrs. E. Amos, Charles Amos, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Amos, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Amos, Mr. and Mrs. O. Penshorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mandehr, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Schubert, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Sanz, Messrs. King, Mayfield, Smith, Butzenbart, Wilcox, Rhodes, Galanaugh, Misses King, Holl, Cody, Potts, Mrs. Leighton.

Mrs. Morrill, living at 647 Hyacinth street, St. Paul, has been missing since Saturday. She is sixty-six years old. It is thought now that it may possibly be her body which was seen floating in the Mississippi last Sunday, the mystery of which has not yet been cleared up.

WORKERS ARE AWAY.

Erstwhile Hustling Politicians Not to Be Seen About the Hotels.

Plums All Picked and Days of Conventions Yet Far Distant.

A Minneapolitan Pays Tribute to a St. Paul Leader in Commerce.

Minnesota to Have a Fine Live Stock Exhibit at the Big Fair.

The appearance of the lobbies of the principal hotels in a large city can ofttimes be taken as an indication of the drift of public life. To one who has frequented the hotels regularly, the crowd, or lack of a crowd, is an infallible indicator. So it happens that these days only those people are seen in the big hostleries who have business there. After the excitement incident to a session of the legislature, it is natural to expect that more than usual quietness should prevail. To add to this, there are no political conventions in sight just now, and nothing for the "fine workers" to do, outside of quietly laying some wires for the time to come. All the plums to be had from the state government have been picked, with the possible exception of a few deputyships under Oil Inspector Foote. Even the few politicians who drop in occasionally take pains to state they are attending to business.

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"You, no doubt, remember the arrival of the Scandinavian bark Xania at Gladstone recently, with a load of fish?" This query was put to a GLOBE man yesterday by a leading Minneapolis merchant. He continued: "Well, there is a good story behind that in which a St. Paul merchant bore the honors. Gladstone is not a port of entry, being in the district of the Marquette collector. Consequently the Xania could not land any of her cargo at Gladstone. The parties to whom the bales of fish were consigned then conceived a bold move. They appealed to the merchant I speak of, but even he was almost floored by what they asked. It was nothing more nor less than to have Secretary Carlisle suspend the customs regulations for the benefit of the Xania's consignees. The gentleman consented to try, and sent a telegram to the secretary embodying their request. The fish men felt easier but no answer came that day. Again they went down, and shortly an answer came that the secretary could not grant the request. Then the St. Paul hustler went into the fight like a healthy boy goes into a preserve jar. He sent another telegram, worded in his own way, and smiled at the anxiety of the Minneapolis men. Sure enough, he received an answer that the desired portion of the cargo could be unloaded at Gladstone and sent to the Twin Cities in bond. The Chicago papers belittled the matter, and stated a few packages had been landed for shipment in bond to a small country town. But I tell you the man who suspended the regulations in this case did a greater thing than when he passed the capitol bill through a hostile legislature. P. H. Kelly is a host at any sort of a game."

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Hon. John Furlong, live stock connoisseur of the Minnesota world's fair commission, is very busy these days arranging for the state exhibit in this department. "We will have some very fine animals there," said he when seen at the Merchants'. "H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, will send twenty head of extra good Shorthorns which are in splendid condition. Ed S. Hopplin, of Dexter, Mower county, will have on exhibition a herd of fifteen Devons hard to equal anywhere. The Cosgrove stock farm, of Le Sueur, will be represented by sixteen elegant Herefords. A. P. Foster, of Plainview, will send down nine Jerseys of approved strain. A herd of pure Brown Swiss cattle will be sent by F. A. Squires, of Blue Earth City. Of course, there will be many other exhibitors not yet heard from. I find a general expression of regret that J. J. Hill's splendid herd is not mentioned yet as among those to be represented at Chicago, but I am in hopes we shall have a consignment from Oak Grove. Minnesota will have cause to be proud of her live stock exhibit under any circumstances."

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An Anti-Monopolist Representative—Did you notice that Gov. Nelson has named several legislators to attend the convention at Lincoln, Neb., the latter part of June? The convention is to consider the feasibility of building a railroad to run north and south from Lake Superior to the gulf. And the chosen men ought to know if the project is feasible or desirable. For instance, there's Phil Winston. He can tell in a jiffy if the route is well chosen. And "Mose" Clapp, while not a legislator, is in the business of building railroads himself now, so this new road may give him a good connection for his air line. Lockwood, of Pipestone, has several farms along a railroad line, but John Maguire, of Lac qui Parle, will hold Bill leqel on the question of regulating rates. Senator Leavitt is put up against Donald Grant, a veteran at railroad building. Still Leavitt knows something of tariffs himself by virtue of his business. Lawyers, capitalists and lumbermen of good standing are to represent the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts, but the men from the Seventh ought to prick any watered stock bubble. They are Senator Lommen and Representative Bjorge, both Populists. Bjorge ought to see to it that if the road is to carry coal the rates be low enough to shut out any combine deal such as the one that has him tangled in its mesh at present.

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A well-known lawyer-politician, talking with a group of friends yesterday, told of an old-fashioned settlement of a case in a town in the Third district recently. "During the trial of a case opposing counsel and myself grew pretty warm, and almost indulged in personalities," said the gentleman, "A recess of five or ten minutes was taken for some reason, and the other fellow proposed a settlement without further proceedings. I named as the figure $425. He kicked and suggested $350 as being about right. Feeling that I had all the best of the case, I would not listen to it. He named $375 then. 'No, sir, $425 or nothing.' 'Take $400?' 'No; but see here, I'll toss a coin for the difference.' He agreed and threw up a dollar. I called it right; but told him we'd call it best two in three. I won the second call, and just then the judge came in. 'What does this mean? Do you presume to settle cases in this flippant manner in my court?' 'Well, your honor,' said my opponent, 'we might as well settle it here by the flip of a coin as to allow the jury to do it when it retires.' The judge saw the point, and I secured the $450 before leaving town."

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Many people throughout the state will be pleased to learn that Hon. J. B. Cotton, of Duluth, has been elected attorney of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad, with headquarters in the Unsalted city. "When Jim Boggs—or the wind—blew out the gas at the Windsor last winter, some people thought Cotton was green because he roomed with such a man," said Hon. Hiler Horton yesterday, "but I tell you there's a bright boy, that same Joe Cotton, and he's going to cut his mark high up one of these days. Mark what I say." And saying this the venerable sage of the Twenty-seventh district went into conference with Col. Ehle Allen on the prospects for a good season at the lake.

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At the Merchants' yesterday were Hon. August Koerner, of Meeker; Hon. John Zelch, of Washington, and Hon. A. J. Anderson, of Chisago, representatives in the last legislature. The latter gentleman called on the governor, but the two others were in "just to attend to a little business." Mr. Koerner insists he has had his fill of legislative honors, and has no desire to come back. John Zelch is still a young man, but a long-headed one, and he is not giving out any tips as to his intentions for the future.

Suffered Nine Years.

Physicians and Specifics Failed.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa Completely Cures.

HIGHLAND, ILL., June 11.

For over nine years I suffered untold misery from inflammatory rheumatism, from which physicians as well as various specifics afforded no relief.

At last I concluded to give **Kickapoo Indian Sagwa** a trial. With less than three bottles I have been completely cured, and have stayed cured. I keep the Sagwa in the house all the time, and I find it a great help to me at various times when I feel run down, and consider it the best tonic in the world.

MRS. NATALE ZIMMERMAN.

KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA.

Sold by Druggists, only $1 per bottle, 6 for $5

Ohio Wasn't Slow.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Ohio isn't getting her share out of this Columbian business when you consider the fact that she has the largest city of the country named after the discoverer of America," observed the judge.

"Ohio is all right," replied the major; "she was the first state to make capital out of Columbus."

A Narrow Escape.

Atlanta Constitution.

A farmer in Camden county, last week, fell asleep under a tree. While slumbering, with his head against the tree, his dog got after a large gray squirrel which, in its haste to reach a place of safety, jumped in the farmer's mouth, taking it for a knot-hole. The farmer, not being used to raw game, disgorged the squirrel with an effort, and it is said he has not fully recovered yet.

Cyclone and Cloud Burst.

CAMDEN, N. Y., May 23.—A cyclone and cloudburst visited this place about 4 o'clock this afternoon doing considerable damage. Trees were blown down, houses unroofed and all portable objects were carried away. About one hundred feet of the tin roofing of a grist mill was torn off and carried nearly three hundred feet from the mill. It struck against a building on the main street.

Death of an Austrian Statesman.

VIENNA, May 23.—Antonie von Schamstein, the Austrian statesman, died today.

Not at the Theater.

Good News.

Employer—Why are you so late this morning?

Boy—I laid awake so long las' night I couldn't wake up.

"Humph! What kept you awake?"

"Tryin' to remember all th' things you told me to do today."

SMACKS OF BEER.

On the occasion of the departure for a tour of the continent of Col. King, the noted soldier-novelist, the citizens of Milwaukee tendered him a farewell banquet, at which the following poem was read:

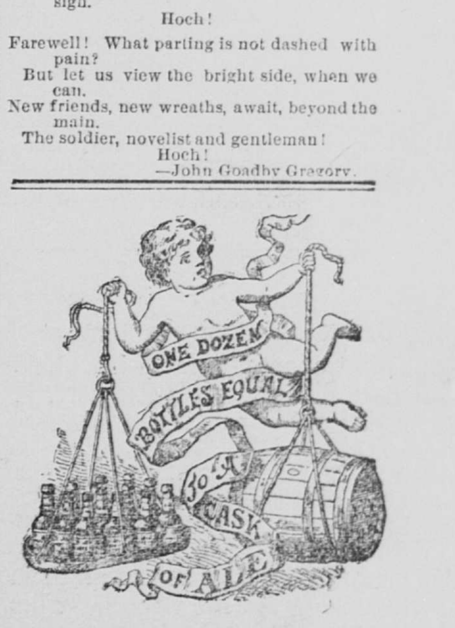
Hoch!

An hour of fellowship, and then adieu,
Townsman and fellow-craftsman with the pen.
Milwaukee and her press are proud of you!
God keep you till we get you back again!
Hoch!

We pledge you with a word of honest sound,
And lofty meaning, and appropriate.
In far fair lands for which your steps are bound
No braver echo could reverberate.
Hoch!

You go, but leave us goodly company.
Your fancy's children—men of purpose high,
And women sweet and pure and fair to see—
A cheerful tribe, who oft'ner smile than sigh.
Hoch!

Farewell! What parting is not dashed with pain?
But let us view the bright side, when we can.
New friends, new wreaths, await, beyond the main.
The soldier, novelist and gentleman!
Hoch!
—John Goadby Gregory.



THE NUTRITIVE ELEMENT IN ALE AND BEER.

There is a nutritive element in ale and beer, but it is small—there is the intoxicating effect, too. That is a strong objection. Yet ale and beer are used, and benefit health at times. There is another liquid, the active principle of malt, JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. One dozen bottles of it has the same nutritive effect as a large cask of ale or beer. That's an advantage. Another—it has not the intoxicating effect of either. It helps digest and assimilate food, creates appetite, makes the weak strong and healthy. Be sure to obtain the genuine.

See that signature "JOHANN HOFF" is on neck label of every bottle.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 152 and 154 Franklin St., New York.