# THE DAILY GLOBE

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## TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—For Minnesota and the Dakotas: Fair; slightly rising temperature; variable winds. For Wisconsin: Generally fair; slightly cooler in extreme south; northwest winds. For Iowa: Generally fair; cooler in southeast; north winds. For Montana: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, May 24, 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 Ther'mometer. | Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer. | Exposed Ther'mometer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 29.98 | 42 | Havre | 30.08 | 54 |
| Duluth | 30.02 | 38 | Miles City | 30.12 | 46 |
| La Crosse | 29.80 | 54 | Helena | 30.18 | 44 |
| Huron | 30.06 | 50 | Calgary | 30.16 | 50 |
| Pierre | 30.16 | 50 | Minnedosa | 29.98 | 52 |
| Moorhead | 30.06 | 50 | Med'e Hat | 29.88 | 72 |
| St. Vincent | 30.06 | 48 | Qu'Appelle | 30.04 | 54 |
| Bismarck | 30.14 | 46 | Sw't Cur'ent | 30.12 | 50 |
| Ft. Buford | 30.16 | 46 | Winnipeg | 30.02 | 52 |

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

THE Republican party is now doing the Micawber act very ably.

THE highbinders would like to meet Congressman GEARY out after dark.

THERE should be no drouth in Europe; that war cloud is always full of reign.

THE most drawing entertainment for women is a lecture on "How to Be Beautiful."

NO DOUBT FORAKER can retire from politics as often as PATTI can make last appearances.

LOTTA, the actress, is not a sorrowing sister. She was blackballed by the New York Sorosis.

IF THE emperor of Germany comes to America he will learn something of the freedom of the press.

THE infanta of Spain must feel as though beset by mosquitoes, as she listens to the buzz of the American press about her.

ACCORDING to reports, the explorers of the Nile have already unearthed enough to show that a large number of our great modern inventions are simply lost arts rediscovered.

"IT DOES seem to us that the BRIGGS case could be handled much easier if it were cut up into sections."—Washington Post. We have had a good many sections of it; how many more do you want?

OCEAN greyhounds are growing to be so long and swift that it will soon be necessary to provide the decks with electric cars to enable the passengers to go from one end to the other before the other shore is reached.

PRINCE LUIGI, nephew of King HUMBERT, proposes to travel through America this summer incog. He is evidently not up in the customs of this country. Americans will never permit such a performance of a prince. He will be met at his landing and feted in spite of himself.

A SENATOR informs the GLOBE that when the state elevator bill was reported back with the amendment providing for its erection out of the inspection charges instead of the revenue fund, Senator DONNELLY rose and said that there was so much opposition to taking that sum out of the revenue fund that it was feared the bill could not pass, and the friends of the measure had agreed to accept the amendment rather than lose the bill, believing that the increased fees would provide a sufficient sum. This disposes of the Sage's claim that he paid no attention to the amendment, supposing that some capable lawyer had drawn it.

### MAD DOGS.

Tuesday two mad dogs ran amuck in Chicago, and more than twenty people were bitten. But this will be looked upon as only an incident of life, and the dog nuisance will continue. The spasmodic dog-registering season in St. Paul is near. A few hundred dollars will be collected, a hundred or so homeless curs drowned, and at the end of six weeks several thousand canines which were kept concealed from the tax collectors and dog catchers will be turned loose to range the city at will, stealing from back yards and kitchens and making general nuisances of themselves.

The craze for dogs resembles insanity. Almost the average man who owns a worthless yellow cur will curse the neighbor who kicks it out of his house, and fight to rescue it from the dog catcher. It may bite children on the street, and still he will protect it from harm. If it chances to go mad and bite several people, he will shed tears, not for the unfortunate people, but for his poor, dead doggie, and refer affectionately to his cunning capers.

In about every city the increase of the dog population is proportionately greater than the human. The streets are overrun with the beasts, not one-hundredth part of which are of any practical account. There are not probably 200 men in St. Paul who have any use for dogs, yet there must be at least 10,000 of them in the city. Some cities have ordinances requiring that dogs at large must be muzzled, but the provisions are never enforced.

Cattle, horses, hogs and other useful animals are not permitted to run at large in cities, and it is a strange policy which permits dogs, the most of which are not only not useful, but nuisances and dangerous, to roam the streets.

### MISAPPLIED ENERGY.

Bank Examiner KENYON met JOHN H. BURKE near the capitol the other day and knocked him down, or slapped his face, or in some way expended a good deal of energy on him. Questioned as to the reason for his pugilistic effort, Mr. KENYON said that BURKE had been slandering him.

Mr. BURKE, with what motive is immaterial, has waged a war on the Guaranty Loan company, of Minneapolis. He attacked it in pamphlets, in the press and by circulars. He alleged that it was mismanaged, and was bound to become insolvent unless the management and methods of business were changed. His charges attracted little attention, but he is a persistent man, and finally in January, 1892, Gov. MERRIAM directed Bank Examiner KENYON to investigate the company and report.

It is said that he reported the company as perfectly solvent, and its management prudent and safe. A little more than a year later the company passes into the hands of a receiver.

The GLOBE suggests to Bank Examiner KENYON that, instead of wasting his energy in slapping Mr. BURKE'S face, he would serve himself much better by spending it in trying to ascertain how the concern which he pronounced a solvent and well-managed business in January, 1892, is in a receiver's hands in May, 1893. In what manner have those sound methods been changed since his examination, and those adopted which produced bankruptcy? If there was no change of methods, and they have resulted in insolvency, Mr. KENYON can utilize his energy to good advantage in explaining why he reported them as safe and conservative then. If Mr. BURKE'S slanders, for which Mr. KENYON rebuked him in a Sullivanesque manner, were only reflections on the rapidity with which the Guaranty Loan went to smash so soon after Mr. KENYON reported it sound, solvent and well managed, then the GLOBE has serious doubts whether they were slanderous. Anyway, it is willing to take the risk of saying that they were not.

### THE ROCKS IN THE WAY.

It is not to be expected that the convention which soon convenes here to discuss questions of reciprocal trade between this country and Canada can have any other effect or purpose than to prepare the way for those other measures which must have governmental sanction before anything can be accomplished. The discussions had, the interchange of views, the advertisement of the fact that both peoples are desirous of removing the obstacles standing in the way of free exchanges, the formation of public opinion and setting it in the direction of the end sought, will be all that can be effected. And this is necessary. It is the unavoidable prelude to all reforms; the mobilization of the forces of public opinion preparatory to assault on intrenched error.

The obstacles in the way are not inconsiderable. They lie on both sides of the frontier, but mostly on the Canadian side. On our side are the remains of that bigotry of protectionism which regards the frontier as the separation from foes, and looks on trade with foreigners as waste if it involve receiving as well as giving. The old protectionist sophism, that a big nation cannot trade with a smaller one to advantage: that the smaller one gets advantages in the proportion of the relative populations, and that Canada, with her four or five millions, would gain twelve times more than we would by letting her have the market of our sixty millions, is still lodged in a good many minds from which nothing but a surgical operation would remove it.

On the Canadian side we are confronted with the difficulty that the dominion is a dependency of Great Britain. We can make no treaty with her: negotiations would have to be made with the British ministry. It is hardly to be expected that England would consent to the establishment of free trade between this country and Canada on the basis of the extension of our present tariffs to Canadian imports. As long as we retain the barbaric system of getting revenue from tariff taxes, this country cannot, of course, open the way for foreign goods to come here free of duty by way of Canada If, however, our tariff be reduced to a revenue basis and the Canadians readjust theirs to ours, free trade with Canada could be established without endangering our revenues. As the Canadian tariff now averages about 30 per cent, and our revenue tariff will range nearly the same, the only difficulty presented would be the possible refusal of England to consent to a treaty which gave this country and Canada free trade while it raised a barrier against her.

The convention and the consideration of the difficulties which lie in the way of what both peoples wish will doubtless strengthen the growing disposition in Canada to sever the bond which binds her to England and the attainment of independence. Were Canada a nation instead of a dependency, we would soon have the barriers to free exchange removed.

### FEMALE ATHLETIC AGE.

A female athletic age is apparently beginning. It cannot be the female athletic age, for the charm of female weakness is an idea which has sprung up in the last few centuries. RUTH labored in the fields; all ancient women of whatever rank followed physical pursuits quite as extensively as the men. The Grecian and Roman women performed their household duties, and were skilled in the art of weaving: most of them made the cloth for the family clothing, and also the garments. Up to within about 200 years ago nearly all the princesses of Europe were taught to weave, cook and perform general housework. Queen VICTORIA is quite expert with the needle and skilled in fancy work. It is said that to this day she often amuses herself by making fancy articles. The women of the peasantry of about all European countries still work in the fields, and the women of the classes below the nobility perform their household duties and devote their spare time to outdoor exercise.

Not very long after the American independence the idea sprung up in this country that it was unladylike for a woman to toil. Fifty years ago it was thought to be beneath a woman of aristocratic proclivities to turn her hand to anything, even to dressing herself. Men idolized women for their physical weakness. Twenty years ago it was thought to be improper for women to be seen much upon the streets, and about the only exercise they took was an occasional ride with a driver. During the greater part of our national existence men have encouraged women to believe that they must affect weakness to be attractive, and even today there is quite a tendency among men to denounce as masculine robust women who delight in outdoor exercises.

As a result of this diseased taste, for it is not a natural one, the beautiful American woman generally fades before she is thirty years' old, and becomes shockingly homely at forty. As a rule, a man does not grow handsome until he is thirty, and generally grows better-looking until he is past forty-five. This difference between the sexes is not a design of nature; it is purely the work of a cruel sentiment.

But there appears now to be a beginning of an end to the nonsensical idea that a woman should not be as healthy as a man. Our society women are taking kindly to Delsarte and instructions upon how to live to be healthy. With proper physical and mental culture women will be as handsome at forty as twenty, as the many notable examples brought to light in the past few years clearly demonstrate.

We may well expect to see in a few years a great revolution in the customs of our women, and a great reduction of the divorces which come about purely from men becoming weary of their faded wives.

## THE LOCAL STAGE.

MARY STUART.

Schiller's wonderful diction of "Mary Stuart" will always hold a firm place on the stage as a work of dramatic art. And the reason for this is that the author has diverged far enough from the well-beaten paths of history to give an interest to the story and surrounded it with the soft cadences of the love of a noble, faithful and humble heart in opposition to the stern love born of pride as given expression in Queen Elizabeth. The presentation at the Metropolitan last evening by Mme. Janauschek of "Mary Stuart" reflects an equal amount of credit on the members of the company, who divided the honors with the star. The play was hardly presented in its entirety, the beautiful garden scene between Mary and Sir Edward Mortimer being cut for obvious reasons. This is a brilliant love scene, and there is no doubt but that Wilbur Hudson could have done it full justice.

Mme. Janauschek's Stuart is superb in action and rendition, but in appearance is not so perfect. The meeting in the park at Fotheringham (of which there is no record in history, it being claimed that Mary and Elizabeth never met), is the grand climax of the play, and the real ability of the great actress is shown in all its force as she denounces the daughter of Anne Boleyn a usurper to the throne of England, and declares herself the lawful queen. The efforts to be calm and submissive are strong in work, and her denunciation when struck to the heart's core of her pride of family by the stinging retorts and slurs of haughty Queen Elizabeth are grand in execution. The final scene of sorrow as she walks with calm resignation to her doom and her pitiful farewell with the lover of her youth, the Earl of Leicester, show a deep and wonderful conception that hushed the audience to silence and moved many to tears. With her last words, "I now have nothing more on earth," she stood the natural Mary, Queen of Scots.

The royal queen of England, who trembled for the safety of her crown while Mary Stuart lived, could hardly be given a better rendition than it received last night at the hands of Miss Mary Timberman. Her imperious pose at the cabinet meeting, called to decide the fate of the unfortunate Mary, was a regal representation of royal dignity, and, when she dismissed her ministers with the statement that she would consider their speech and then decide as her best judgment told her, a queen had spoken. Her meeting at Fotheringay park, when she hurled scorn and heaped indignities on her hated rival for a kingdom and the love of a man, she told in nature's own way that revenge is sweet even to royalty, which was only equaled by the fear and terror she displayed when lashed and scourged by the angered tongue of the Stuart. Her signing of the death warrant, from which she tried to cleanse her hands and place the odium on others, was keen, and in her expressions of cruelty, as she saw this was her only hope, she showed the force and strength of a great actress.

Edmond Collier as Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, was far stronger than in "Macbeth," although the part has not the opportunities, and his only weak spot was his listless demonstration of love to either queen. Joseph Ransome's Lord Burleigh was a bright piece of work, and Wilbur Hudson's Edward Mortimer was the best read of all male parts. His interview with the queen was delightful, and his lines were well expressed when he carried the Stuart's message to Leicester, his delivery and enunciation being distinct and pleasing.

The bill for this evening will be "Meg Merrilies," with Jaunauschek in the title role and Collier as Dandie Dinmont. This should prove a great cast for Jaunauschek.

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Bettina Girard is an artist, and her appearance this week as Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Jacob Litt's players, has but created a desire on the part of those who have seen her in the part named to see Mr. Litt's talented comedienne in a white face, as she shows that she has capabilities far beyond the demands of Topsy. She is full of life, spirit and dash; enters fully into the spirit of her character, and never neglects any of the little details that go so far to add finish to a characterization, and, added to her ability as an actress, Miss Girard possesses not only a fine voice, but one that has been carefully trained and cultivated, and it is to be hoped that she may have more than one opportunity this summer to sing as well as act her way into the good graces of the public. The female portion of Mr. Litt's company is all strong, but individually no one of them is any better than Bettina Girard in her own particular line of work. There will be a matinee of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" today, and the same play all the rest of the week.

—i—

R. E. Graham will be seen at the Grand next week in "Larry the Lord." The farce is filled with bright, tuneful, musical numbers, the efforts of Perlet, Faucher and Graham. As a special feature Miss Edith Craske, a beautiful premiere danseuse, has been added to the already strong company. Reports speak of this young lady in such glorious terms that much will be expected of her in a terpsichorean way. Mr. Graham introduces a new topical song, "I Wonder What Next They Will Do," that promises to outrival its predecessor, "They Cawn't Do It, Ye Know," with which this clever comedian made such a hit in the "Little Tycoon."

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The sale of seats for Miss Marie Wainwright's engagement at the Metropolitan will be opened this morning. For Monday and Tuesday evenings and at the special popular price Wednesday matinee Miss Wainwright will present that most fascinating and brilliant of all comedies, "The School for Scandal," in which she will appear as Lady Teazle, with that favorite actor, Barton Hill, as Sir Peter. All the principal players will wear costumes of exceptional richness and beauty. The repertory for the remainder of the week may be found in the advertising columns.

## CREDITED FUN.

He said she was so lovely that
If she went to The Fair,
No one would look at other things
While she was staying there.
Whereon upon this flattery
The maiden straightway sat,
And said if he went out there, too,
They'd rent him for a flat.
—Harper's Bazar.

Dr. Pulpit—We are taught, madam, that in heaven there is no marriage.

Mrs. Porker (divorced three times)—Oh, ia, that isn't a bit like Chicago, is it?—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Brown (to doctor's wife)—Shall you go abroad this summer?

Doctor's Wife—I don't know as we can afford it this year; however, we may go. George says it will depend a good deal on whether or not the street railways put on open cars early.—Boston Transcript.

He—What a charming woman! She speaks on every topic with equal ease.

She—A matter of atavism, my dear. Her grandfather was a barber.—Le Figaro.

Young Wife—I do wish you wouldn't gamble, Henry, dear.

Young Husband—I only play whist, my darling, and that is a game of skill.

Young Wife—I'm sure it isn't. Not as you play it, anyhow.—Ally Sloper.

Cholly Throwmover (reproachfully)—Why, Angelina—Miss Coldsnub—I never had-er—the slightest idea——

Miss Coldsnub—Yes, that's what everybody says.—Troy Press.

## AT THE HOTELS.

Dr. C. A. Peterson, assistant general manager of Thiel's Detective service, is stopping at the Windsor. He is quite well acquainted in the city and has a number of good stories to tell. One of them is as follows:

"I was down in Mexico some time ago," said the doctor, "and I happened one day to be in a stone quarry where they were blasting out a large piece of rock. Just as the stone fell to the ground I noticed something hanging from the rock, evidently some foreign substance. I stepped down into the quarry and looked at the article, and you can judge of my surprise when I discovered that it was a portion of a human jaw-bone. There could be no mistake, as the bone was there in every detail complete. The teeth could be seen plainly marked, and there was no doubt of the fact that the bone had been imbedded in the rock for a long number of years. The bone was imbedded in a hard sandstone which had been made flinty by intense pressure, and it was about forty feet from the surface.

"I started to figure out how long it had been there. Perhaps the man had fallen from a canoe and was drowned in the ocean. Then it must have taken thousands of years to pile the various strata of stone on top of the remains. Then it took years for the rock to be raised out of the water to form the mountain from which the stone was being quarried. I figured and figured until I was tired, but I would not care to wait as long for my dinner as that jawbone did to see the light of day. It is now in the Smithsonian institute at Washington. As this was the only portion of the man that was brought to light, I am of the impression that some shark must have eaten up the balance of him."

Charles E. Gordon, of Menomonie, Wis., is disgusted with certain portions of the world's fair, and particularly with some of the exhibits. He was at the Ryan yesterday, and he was telling a number of acquaintances about the "beauty show," said to be composed of representatives of the various countries of the globe.

"I think it is a fraud," he said. "The girls may be from the different countries, but their education has certainly been neglected. They are really very pretty, however. I tried to talk to the different ones, some of them in their native tongue, but they did not understand me at all, and for that reason I am of the impression that the management of the show has merely secured a lot of girls from Chicago or some other city, and, after dressing them up and painting their faces and arms, palmed them off as girls of various nations. They couldn't talk at all in their own languages.

"Perhaps you couldn't talk their language," suggests some one.

"Oh, yes I could," he replied.

"Where did you learn?"

"In an American college."

There was a general chorus of "Ohs," and then the party adjourned to the back door."

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"I am interested in the reports which I read of the search for the body of a St. Paul citizen," said L. L. McKenzie, a railroad man from British Columbia. "It is amusing, the reports which are given credence to by the people, and the wrong impression which they have of the power of dynamite to raise a body to the surface. The force of the dynamite only causes a shock to the ground and then permits the body to come to the surface if it is filled with gases. In cold water a body will sometimes remain on the bottom for some time, as the corpse will not decompose unless there is a certain degree of heat. The decomposition causes the formation of the gases, and when the body becomes light enough it will come to the surface.

"I know of a case where the body of a man remained on the bottom of a river for three years, and when it came to the surface it was readily recognized by those who had known him in life. There had been a wreck on one of the northern rivers, where a bridge fell in with a train of cars. The body of a fireman, who was drowned, was recovered, but the body of a brakeman, who was also drowned, was not recovered. Three years afterward there was another accident on the same bridge, and a man was drowned. There was a careful search of the river with grappling irons at the time, and a body bobbed up out of the water. It was not the body they had expected to see, but on being taken to shore it was recognized as the body of the brakeman who had disappeared at the other wreck. The water was very cold in the river and it was supposed that some of the coal, in the wrecked cars, had covered the body and kept it away from the fishes. The second wreck swept away the covering, and when the grappling hooks caught the body it came to the surface. The cold water acted as a refrigerative and did not permit the gases to form in the body."

## FROM THE STATE PRESS.

The Mankato Review says: There is reason to believe that the next wheat crop of Minnesota will bring higher prices than the last two have. The winter wheat states show the crop to be below the average at this season of the year, the crop in Europe promises to be short, and in the principal spring wheat states—Minnesota and the two Dakotas—the wheat acreage will be nearly 20 per cent below last year.

The Evansville Enterprise remarks: It would seem that Mr. Dunn, the editor-legislator, of Princeton, stakes his future greatness upon the muddle arising from the pine steal perpetrated upon school section 36, township 42, range 26, Mille Lacs county. Mr. Dunn's efforts to show the rascals up is attended by a great blowing of bugles and beating of tom-toms. He may be all right at heart, but he is considerable of a blusterer.

The Sherburne County Star-News makes this comment: That senate committee appointed to investigate pine land frauds is advertising in the papers for the frauds to come to the front and be investigated. There will probably be a long string of them.

## MEN AND WOMEN.

Miss Eleanor Calhoun, grandniece of John C. Calhoun, has made a successful debut as an actress in Paris.

Henry M. Stanley declares that he will be a candidate for a seat in parliament at the next election, and that he has no intention of returning to Africa.

Col. John S. Mosby, the famous ex-Confederate, is practicing law in San Francisco. He is nearly sixty years old, but stands straight as an arrow, and is full of vigor.

Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, began life as an eye specialist, but his success as a story teller has induced his abandonment of the medical profession. He is a Scotchman, thirty-four years old.

Queen Victoria has a large and peculiarly shaped hand and wears a 7½ glove. She wears only black gloves, and affects still the two and four-button kids she wore at the beginning of her reign.

Gen. Buckner, whose campaign slogan, "Bolivar, Betty and the Baby," still rings in blue-grass ears, has had constructed a little steam river yacht in which he expects to take cruises down the Ohio and the Mississippi.

Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, known as "Gail Hamilton," and her sister, Miss Harriet Dodge, are paying a visit to Carlisle, Pa., to collect information regarding the ancestry of James G. Blaine, whose biography Miss Dodge is to write.

Novelties in Silverware for the Dining Room, Library or Boudoir. Many patterns not yet for sale elsewhere. Howard & Co., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

# WILL PAY THEIR WAY.

## Minnesota Delegates to the Anti-Trust Convention Will Go.

## The Decision of the Attorney General Will Keep None at Home.

## Lists of the Several State Delegations Received at the Capitol.

## Intention to Carry the Coal Case to the Federal Grand Jury.

The arrangements for the anti-trust convention, to be held in Chicago in a few days, are progressing finely. Gov. Nelson has received, as has been explained in these columns, favorable replies from nearly all the states in the Union to his request to have delegates appointed to attend the gathering. Several of these states have forwarded to him the list of delegates that have been named by the respective governors, and enough is shown to prove that the anti-trust and combine convention will be a very formidable affair, so far as it can be estimated from a numerical standpoint.

The question has been frequently raised, however, by the most zealous exponents of the crusade against these iniquitous combines that there is great danger of delegating people who are not in sympathy and accord with the movement, and that, consequently, a coat of whitewash will be applied. But the Minnesota delegation will be headed by the redoubtable Ignatius Donnelly, who has already given demonstration of his fearless opposition to the coal combine. His voice will surely be heard in condemnation of anything that will assimilate palliation.

A few days ago some doubt was expressed concerning the probability of Minnesota's delegates attending the convention, for the reason that there is no available means for defraying the expenses that must be incurred. The attorney general, it must be recalled, gave the opinion, and it is fortified by the provisions of the state constitution, that the concurrent resolution of the state legislature was not sufficient to appropriate the money needed for the purpose, and it was by a joint resolution, rather than a bill, that the appropriation was made. This left the delegates to pay their own expenses, and it is now understood that they have all volunteered to do just that very thing. Of course, it will not be a very difficult thing to go before the next legislature and secure the passage of a measure to reimburse them, should they accomplish the desired object—establish a movement that will present a specific for the iniquity.

The nearness of the convention, together with the agitation that attends, naturally, the preparations for the event that is to emphasize the leadership of Minnesota in the movement, has set the members of the legislative committee that devoted so much time and energy in unearthing the combine last winter to thinking of the proposed prosecution of the leaders of the combine in Minnesota. A member of the committee stated to a GLOBE reporter yesterday, that he felt no particular discouragement because of the refusal the Ramsey county grand jury to return any indictments against Rhodes and his coadjutors in the coal combine. He said that really he had anticipated that result. What he proposes now is to bring the matter directly into the United States district court, and have the promoters and conductors of the combine tried for conspiracy. He called upon the governor the other day with this in view, and he urged the early action of the attorney general. The latter has all the evidence that was taken in the course of the legislative investigation, and is prepared to undertake the task. At the next session of the United States court the case will be begun.

As is related above, Gov. Nelson is in receipt of the lists of delegates to the anti-trust convention from several of the states. The other states have failed to notify him of appointments in this way, but a great many of the latter have named delegates. The list to date follows:

Minnesota—Ignatius Donnelly, of Hastings; Frank F. Davis, of Minneapolis; James A. Tawney, of Winona; U. B. Shaver, of Kasson; H. B. Strait, of Shakopee; J. F. Jacobson, of Madison; A. E. Rice, of Willmar; J. B. Wakefield, of Blue Earth City; C. A. Gilman, of St. Cloud, and W. P. Murray, of St. Paul.

Pennsylvania—Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Col. A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia; Gen. Richard Coulter, Greensburg; Gen. John Patton, Curwensville; De Witt C. De Witt, Towanda; J. B. Corey, Pittsburg; Hon. Charles Brodhead, Bethlehem, and Hon. Thomas H. Walker, Pottsville.

Maine—Hon. Henry W. Sargent, Sedgwick; Lewis Anderson, Skowhegan; Hon. E. O. Beal, Bangor; George W. Drisco, Machias; Hon. Horace S. Little, Lewiston; Frank H. Hargraves, Buxton; William Henry Moulton, Portland; Hon. A. E. Crockett, Rockland; Hon. Charles F. Libby, Portland, and Weston Lewis, Gardiner.

Mississippi—Gen. J. H. Brinker, West Point; D. George Prentiss, Morehead; Gen. A. M. West, Holly Springs; Capt. W. H. Hardy, Meridian; Col. C. C. Floweree, Vicksburg; R. H. Henry, Jackson; Hon. J. G. Hamilton, Durant; Hon. E. J. Bowers, Bay St. Louis; Hon. Clark Lewis, Macon; and Hon. Frank Winchester, Natchez.

Kansas—L. Houck, Hutchinson; R. Nichols, Wichita; Noah Allen, Wichita; G. C. Clemens, Topeka; F. Burleigh Johnson, Topeka; Dr. S. M. McLallen, Topeka; Col. E. Bierer, Hiawatha; W. H. Ryan, Brazilton; Lyman Nangle, Wellington; W. H. T. Wakefield, Lawrence; Richard Hawkins, Marysville; G. S. Burnett, Topeka.

Georgia—P. A. Stovall, Savannah; C. C. Duncan, Perry; F. H. Richardson, Atlanta; W. R. Rankin, Calhoun; W. P. Price, Dahlonega; Thomas W. Lamb, Brunswick, William Harrison, Georgetown; Rod Leonard, Talbotton; Richard M. Johnson, Clinton; Thomas Olive, Lexington, and R. B. Baxter, Sparta.

Rhode Island—Hon. John C. Wyman, Central Falls; Hon. Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket, and Hon. Gardiner C. Sims, Providence.

North Dakota—Hon. John D. Benton, Fargo; Hon. John Burke, Rolla; Hon. F. M. Kinter, La Moure; Hon. Walter Muir, Hunter; Hon. J. L. Cashel, Grafton; Hon. L. B. Richardson, Grand Forks; Hon. J. W. Goodrich, Jamestown; Hon. John E. Hodgson, Harlem; Hon. M. P. Pinkham, Fargo, and Hon. Anton Frosild, Hatton.

Ohio—W. H. Lawrence, Cleveland; Col. J. H. Brigham, Delta; C. E. Kennedy, Cleveland; Capt. C. E. Henry, Geauga Lake.

Arkansas—Hon. C. M. Taylor, Hon. J. T. W. Tillar, Hon. James Mitchell, Hon. J. H. Shinn, Little Rock, and Hon. William M. Pride, Stuttgart.

Iowa—John F. Dayton, Waukon; E. R. Cassatt, Pella; J. C. Beem, What Cheer; J. B. Weaver, Des Moines; Justin Wells, Steamboat Rock; Joseph R. Lane, Davenport; N. V. Brower, Garner; H. G. Curtis, Atlantic; J. E. Buxton, Muchakinock; and T. D. Higgs, Storm Lake.

Idaho—Capt. James M. Wells, Aillene Case and J. P. Campbell, Idaho building, Jackson park, Chicago; Maj. Frank P. Cavanah Sr., Boise City; Judge John T. Morgan, Boise City; Ralph L. Shainwald, 2 Liberty street, New York city, N. Y.

Wyoming—T. J. Wyche, Rock Springs; Hon. M. E. Hocker, Evanston; C. D. Kelly, Cheyenne; Hon. Robert Homer, Laramie; Hon. Ben Sheldon, Lander; D. E. Sullivan, Freen River; Hon. E. U. Snider, Buffalo; W. J. Stover, Sheridan; J. E. Mayes, Lusk, and Romney Earnest, Caspar.

Kentucky—Graham McFarlane, Louisville; C. E. Morton, Madisonville, and Joseph Craft, Louisville.

Nebraska—Charles H. Van Wyck, Nebraska City; A. E. Cady, St. Paul; N. V. Harlan, York; E. Rosewater, John D. Howe, Omaha; B. I. Hinman, North Platte; E. McIntyre, Seward; J. H. Powers, Cornell; C. C. Burr, Lincoln; C. D. Casper, David City, and Ed A. Fry, Niobrara.

Oregon—Hon. B. R. Eddy, Pendleton; Hon. J. Guy Lewis, Sparta; Hon. E. M. Waite, Salem, and Hon. J. J. Daly, Dalles.

Nevada—Hon. J. W. Haines, Hon. George Russell and Hon. James A. Yorington.

Utah—Frank W. Jennings, Nelson A. Empay, Elijah Sotis and Phil Corcoran, of Salt Lake county; George W. Thatcher and Noble Warrum Jr., of Cache county; Joseph S. Peery and E. A. McDaniel, of Weber county; W. D. Roberts, of Utah county, and Wilson I. Snider, of Summit county.

Louisiana—Morris Schwabacher, John A. Hubbard, Henry McCall, Charles J. Bier, A. Ledue and Daniel Thompson, of New Orleans.

Texas—W. A. Shaw, Dallas; J. K. Bywaters, Paris; H. A. O'Neal, Linden; John M. Duncan, Tyler; K. K. Leget Abilene; Peyton Edwards, El Paso; W. J. Swain, Henrietta; H. M. Ring, Houston; Hyde Jennings, Fort Worth; Thomas H. Franklin, San Antonio.

### TOYED WITH TROUT.

**St. Paul Jobbers Successfully Whip Wisconsin Streams.**

Two well-known members of the trade circle, Teeodore G. Walther and Mahlon P. Barry, have distributed baskets of brook trout to friends this week, resultant from their recent fishing trip along Pine creek, near Barron, on the Soo line, in Northern Wisconsin. Mr. Post, a hardware man of that section, accompanied the St. Paul wholesaler throughout the fishing. He would have accompanied Mr. Barry, but fact was, the distributor of lubricating oils, Mr. B., got lost in the alders that grew so luxuriantly along part of the stream, and was separated from his companions, minus lunch, for six hours. To those who know what it is to pack long rubber boots through miles of bog such an experience as Mr. Barry's would be, to say the least, very unpleasant. When, at last, he was found, he said he felt as though he had walked 150 miles and hadn't had anything to eat for a week. The others had left a good-sized shoe box full of pie and doughnuts and other sorts of lunch at a point some three miles back. He was a trifle diffident about going until Mr. Walther agreed to accompany him, but when the lunch was found, right side up, in the corner of a farm fence, he took it—the lunch—under his arm and ate and ate during two miles more of their journey. Had their kodak been handy, his companions would have secured some lively views on the lunch question. Mr. Walther found that a twenty foot-pole was more effective, though harder to handle, than his fancy jointed rod in those clear as crystal streams where the trout are so wary. Mr. Barry sighted a tame-looking deer during his ramble, but didn't care to shoot it, you know. The fishermen looked like tired-out iron miners when the day's sport was over. Their long rubber boots, mud-begrimed clothes and dilapidated hats made them seem as though they had been working.

### THE WAR IN SONG.

**Patriotic Productions to Be Given at the Auditorium June 7 and 9.**

During the week of the Hill celebration and Loyal Legion quadrennial congress there will be given at the St. Paul Auditorium two entertainments that will not only be in keeping with the occasion, but will be of general interest. On the evening of June 7 a great national concert will be given under the auspices of the St. Paul and Minneapolis choral associations, as a benefit to these organizations to defray expenses to the world's fair June 19, where the associations will sing in sacred concert. Besides the best programme that can be arranged by the combined chorus under the direction of Samuel A. Baldwin, there will be special features, and the presentation of many of the scenes and incidents of the War of the Rebellion in song. Popular selections by soloists, to include Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop, Frank Hardy, the original of "Old Shady," and others will be heard. On the evening of June 9, the last day of the Loyal Legion reunion, there will be produced a great spectacular production or allegory of the war in song. This entertainment will be given for the first time in the West under the personal direction of Col. S. G. Pratt, its author. It has been produced in New York and other Eastern cities for the benefit of the Grant monument fund, and has met with success everywhere. The production embodies a musical and military allegory of the late civil war. There are over 1,000 participants, including G. A. R., Loyal Legion and other military organizations. The main feature is the battle fantasia representing the uprising at the North; call to arms; march to the front, and soldiers' farewell.

Then comes the Southern battlefield, and the combat, retreat, rallies and final victory. The production is so arranged that the musical selections are merged into succeeding numbers. To produce the fantasia a chorus of 1,000 voices, military band, orchestra and stereopticon appurtanences are required.

### A SOUTHERN STRANGER

**Who Was Made Welcome at the Minnesota Club.**

Loungers in the Minnesota club yesterday were enjoying their after-lunch cigars when a strange gentleman entered without the formality of an introduction, and stood smiling expectantly upon the group. He was tall and slender, with a very distingue air, and a pair of gold glasses perched jauntily upon the bridge of his nose. To all outward appearances he was a Cuban, his smooth and swarthy complexion showing beyond doubt that he hailed from some semi-tropical country; but when he removed his hat and proceeded to make himself at home, it was discovered that his hair was fair and altogether in contrast with his almost copper-colored skin. There was considerable whispered speculation as to his identity, when suddenly he spoke:

"Well, boys, how's the old town?"

There was a familiar cadence in the easy drawl, and four voices broke out together with:

"Bless me! George Matheny!"

And George it was, but so bronzed and weather-beaten that he was at first unrecognizable. The aristocratic tilt of those nose glasses might have told at once but for the absence of that once fair tint of his damask cheek. Col. Matheny has just returned from a winter on the gulf, and is crammed to the muzzle with experiences by field and flood that would drive Othello wild with envy. He has basked beneath the hot kisses of the gulf sun until his complexion has blushed to a warm banana color, and he wants more of it. He swears by the Southern Cross that life north of the Tropic of Cancer is not worth the living, and it is his ambition to return to the sun-kissed valleys of the South, where all nature croons out the everlasting song of Pelagia.

"Life is so short at best,
Take while thou can'st thy rest,
Lying by me."

But the colonel is looking remarkably well, and his friends are glad to welcome him home again.

### FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

**Directions Issued for the Dedication of Soldiers' Rest.**

All G. A. R. comrades, not regularly detailed as decorating parties by the committee of arrangements for Memorial day to decorate various graves in the various cemeteries, will assemble at Acker Post hall, corner of Seventh and Cedar streets, at 8 o'clock on the morning of Memorial day to proceed to the Lutheran cemetery and dedicate the plat of ground known as "Soldiers Rest," donated by the trustees of the Lutheran cemetery to the G. A. R. of Ramsey county. A beautiful Tennessee marble vase filled with choice flowers will be presented at the same time. Ladies of the Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans will meet at the same time and place, and all old veterans not members of the G. A. R. are cordially invited to join in the above exercises. It is desirable to reach the Lutheran cemetery about the same time the decorating detail arrives, so as to join with with them in decorating the graves.

Lutheran cemetery is situated on Dale street, about one mile north of Como avenue, and has a good broad walk all the way. It is expected that conveyances will be provided for the ladies and aged comrades. The public can take the Como avenue cars to Dale street, or take Rice street cars to Maryland street, then follow Maryland street to Dale street, and from thence to the cemetery. Street cars on