THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—For Minnesota: Fair, except showers north; variable winds. For Wisconsin: Generally fair, except showers west; cooler in Upper Michigan and Northern Wisconsin; warmer in Southeast Wisconsin; variable winds. For Iowa: Fair; warmer; variable winds. For North and South Dakota: Generally fair; warmer in eastern portions, cooler in western North Dakota; variable winds. For Montana: Fair; cooler east, warmer west; westerly winds, becoming variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, June 15, 5:48 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	29.82	78	Havre	29.86	66
Duluth	29.86	56	Miles City	29.84	76
La Crosse	29.86	78	Helena	29.98	60
Huron	29.86	74	Calgary	29.76	58
Pierre	29.88	80	Minnedosa	29.72	58
Moorhead	29.88	68	Med'e Hat	29.74	66
St. Vincent	29.86	68	Qu'Appelle	29.68	66
Bismarck	29.82	76	Sw't Cur'ent	29.76	64
Ft. Buford	29.86	72	Winnipeg	29.80	68

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

FARGO FIRE FUND.

C. Armstrong, 968 Payne av...$5.00

THE female whitecaps of South Carolina wear nightcaps.

THE withdrawal of SEXTON from parliament does not imply that a grave is to be dug for home rule.

MANY people declare that hanging is a most shocking method of execution. The New York method is a great deal more shocking.

IT IS German day at the world's fair, and it is German day in the empire. The former has the most fun, the latter the most excitement.

A WOMAN of McConnellsville, Pa., undertook to keep a secret, and went insane. This should put an end to such hazardous experiments.

THE day in which a building or other structure does not fall in some American city and kill a lot of people is growing more and more rare.

IT LOOKS very much to outsiders as though MCKINLEY will have the "Little Napoleon" knocked completely out of him in the coming state campaign.

PROF. GARNER, when he has mastered the entire monkey language, should polish off the tongues of WARD MCALLISTER and HOBART CHATFIELD CHATFIELD-TAYLOR.

IT IS amusing to note how anxious Republican organs are to see the postal service entirely out of politics. If the postoffices were held by Democrats instead of Republicans, their demand would bear some weight.

MRS. SEAR, of Ambaston, Eng., has a loaf of bread 600 years old. It was given by KING JOHN to an ancestor of the possessor, together with a grant of land. The art of making bread that will last so long seems to be lost.

THE Indianapolis News says: "Is i not about time for the papers of the country to stop babying ex-President HARRISON's grandson? It has become a burden." Evidently Mr. HARRISON is not so big at home as elsewhere.

THE Cleveland Leader, Washington Post and many other Republican papers assert that the Washington horror is the real result of Holmanism. It was not the general belief that HOLMAN had so much influence with the Republican party.

IT IS asserted that there more names of alleged survivors of the Mexican war upon the pension rolls than there were soldiers engaged in the struggle. It is a glorious thing for America that the Democratic party is in position to overhaul the rolls.

THOBE scared CARLISLE once by nearly beating him for congress. For his success in that line HARRISON made him immigrant inspector. When CARLISLE found it out he queried: "Thobe or not Thobe?" And he told THOBE not to be. And he ceased to inspect immigrants.

THE hyphenated leader of Chicago's 400 made a desperate effort to outdo WARD MCALLISTER in entertaining the infanta; and now since the princess is gone, the Chicago papers are heaping ridicule upon the big monkey who bears the name of HOBART CHATFIELD CHATFIELD-TAYLOR.

THE Dispatch says that Secretary CARLISLE's statement as to silver coinage, published the other day, is a campaign document, in saying which it displays unusual perspicacity. It is a truthful statement of present and past conditions, and as a truthful statement it is a characteristic and effective Democratic campaign document.

WE HAVE scanned our Republican contemporaries in vain for one word of sympathy with ex-Commissioner of Labor PECK, whose report on labor they exploited so profusely last year, and for whose author they had such glowing words of praise as a conscientious officer, whose soul rose above party needs. Now that the court of appeals has decided that Mr. PECK must stand trial for the destruction of the "confidential" returns of the manufacturers on which he based his report, and that he has forfeited his bail and skipped to Europe, his quondam Republican backpatters have no time to even wish him bon voyage.

MINNESOTA CONGRESSMEN ON FINANCE.

The New York Times has received responses from 122 congressmen replying to its telegram asking if they favor a repeal of the SHERMAN law and what plan of currency issue they prefer. Fifty-three Democrats and thirty-five Republicans favor repeal; eleven Democrats, seven Republicans, and eight Populists and Independents oppose it, twenty-six in all, while eight are undecided. If these opinions of about a third of the whole represent the average of judgment, the repeal of the act is certain, though the substitute for it which will be adopted, if any, is not to be inferred from the answers. There is no one plan having enough support to indicate probabilities of congressional action.

The replies of the Minnesota representatives, all of whom except MCCLEARY answer, show a willingness to repeal the SHERMAN act. BOEN favors this, but conditions it on the free coinage of silver at the present ratio, the demonetization of gold, the voiding of gold contracts and the issue of paper money for services rendered and materials furnished the government. FLETCHER thinks "the country needs a prompt and decisive financial policy by the administration." It is regrettable that the limits of a telegram precluded Mr. FLETCHER from explaining what he meant by this, but if he wishes to show how the administration can adopt any financial policy other than that embodied in the laws of congress, the GLOBE will gladly accord him all the space he requires.

Mr. BALDWIN not only favors the repeal of the SHERMAN act, but he thinks congress should be immediately convened to do it, in which he is en rapport with the GLOBE, which still remains of the opinion that it is a serious mistake that congress is not now in session. Mr. KIEFER evidently does not take his views of finance from Senator DAVIS, whose eulogy of the SHERMAN act we repeated yesterday, for he wants it wiped off the books at once. He compliments the GLOBE with an indorsement of its solution of the silver muddle by the free coinage of silver on the basis of its market value, and he joins us in opposition to any issue of bonds. Whether this is due to a change of heart on the part of Mr. KIEFER or is a delicate acknowledgment that he represents a Democratic district and should also represent its views, is, perhaps, immaterial.

The wires played havoc with Congressman HALL's reply, making him say: "Why not substitute [for the SHERMAN act] free or equal coinage on both metals, your new rates of bullion value giving honest bimetallism?"—a statement that lacks Mr. HALL's characteristic lucidity of expression. He says that the SHERMAN law must be repealed. But it has given a home market for silver, and its repeal may precipitate ruin of the silver industry. The suggestion mangled in transmission, as shown above, was, we infer, the readjustment of ratios to present market values, and then the free coinage of both metals, which is honest bimetallism.

Other interviews in the Times and elsewhere make it improbable that a bill making the ratio conform to present values, about 24 to 1, would have support enough to pass. It is already apparent that those who favor this plan foresee the opposition the silverites will make, and are suggesting a compromise ratio of 20 to 1. No compromise of that kind will settle the matter. It will neither give us what we should have, a par value dollar, nor, on the other hand, will it be a cheap enough dollar to satisfy the miners and cranks. It is, of course, the only right thing to do; the only thing the government has the right to do: and it is what should be done if possible. It was only the apprehension that it could not be carried through congress that moved the GLOBE to advocate the free coinage of silver on a market values basis.

TAKE NO STEP BACKWARD.

The GLOBE is uncompromisingly opposed to the reimposition of even a light revenue tax on sugar, tea or coffee or on anything now on the free list. It believes that the path of the Democratic party that leads to permanent success is forward, not backward. Its slow and tentative steps forward became a firm and decided stride at Chicago. The mere promise of this rallied to the party the supporting votes of the progressive element of the voters. They gave it the victory, and they alone. Is any one so deluded as to think that the straddle of 1884, attempted to be forced on us again by WHITNEY at Chicago, would have brought to us the men of whom the GRESHAMS, the COOLEYS, the MCVEAGHS and the REAS are types? It was the spirit of commercial freedom, not of a mitigated slavery, that inspired that fierce denunciation of protection and the campaign which followed it, and his senses are dull indeed who cannot see it. The Republicans, the protected interests, have keener perception of the truth of the movement.

It is its realization of this that compels the GLOBE to dissent from all these temporizing expedients offered by its contemporaries in its party. This compels it to dissent from the proposal of its esteemed and estimable contemporary, the Courier-Journal, to lay an impost on sugar, tea and coffee, and from its vivacious but somewhat demagogic contemporary, the World, which would make up the deficit by a tax on incomes, laid on those above $10,000, less with a view to just taxation than to catch the approval of the mass of voters whose incomes lie below that line.

It insists that the right and the politic course is to call upon the states for whatever sum may be deficient after the revenues of a purely revenue tariff and the internal tax are allowed for. This means, in plain English, the levying of a direct tax for that amount on the states, apportioned as now required by the constitution, according to population, leaving the states to their local methods of collecting it from their citizens.

It urges this for many reasons. In the first place, it is democratic and American. It is frank, manly and honest. It says to each taxpayer: "Your share of the national burden is so much; here is your receipt for it." It is a step in the direction of a redemption of the implied promise made at Chicago and accepted by the voters who gave us victory that the movement of the party is towards free trade. It is a step away from the infamous method of levying tribute on the basis of what men consume and exempting their wealth. It will compel the attention of the citizen to the expenditures of congress, and be a check on its extravagance. He will no longer measure the efficiency of his congressman by the size of the appropriation he secures for his district when he sees the figures in the column of his tax receipt under the caption "U. S." increased by the taxes for needless public buildings and the improvements of dew-fed creeks. It will cost nothing for its collection. The states will use the machinery now employed for the collection of their own revenues. Absolutely the only change will be the addition of a column to the tax accounts to segregate the tax of the United States from the local taxes. It costs between three and four dollars to collect a hundred dollars under the customs and internal systems; it would cost nothing, even for transmission to the treasury, to collect the direct tax. Let us deserve and invite success by going boldly, faithfully forward; not invite and deserve defeat by paltering or retrograding.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

St. Paul has a striking instance in which Christian science has measured arms with disease and lost the battle. Mrs. JOHN KREY, who died Monday at her home, corner of South Robert and Annapolis streets, was a believer in Christian science, though her family was in the habit of calling in a homeopathic physician in cases of sickness. Her affliction was typhoid fever, and she placed herself under the Christian science treatment with the utmost confidence in its efficacy. The Christian science people, therefore, had every advantage; they were not hampered by any doubt on the part of their patient. It was as fair a test of the power of their treatment as could have been asked.

It would seem that these people can have only to say, as an excuse for their failure to cure, that the case was incurable and that it was Mrs. KREY's allotted time to die. It would not answer to say simply that the case was incurable, for their treatment emanates, as they hold out, from a power which can accomplish all things; they must add that it was her time to die in order to present a semblance of plausibility. Thus it appears that the bulwark of the treatment is in faith and faith alone, for to be an adherent to it one must believe through faith, not actual knowledge, that all who die under the treatment have reached their allotted time of life.

Christian science people will tell of the cures by the treatment of chronic diseases which had been pronounced incurable by regular physicians; of people prostrated with the worst forms of rheumatism arising suddenly to walk; of cripples suddenly finding themselves restored to perfect form, and of various other miraculous cures. Not all of them will go so far as to detail such wonders; a good many will frankly admit that consumption and many other ailings are beyond their power. But the latter are less consistent than those who claim to be able to cure everything, for the agency they assume to invoke is all-powerful. Though inconsistent, the ones who admit that there are complaints which cannot be reached by Christian science are admitting the truth. There is no well-authenticated case on record of a cure by Christian science of a case classed among the incurables, such as cancer, consumption, etc.; nor is there a well-authenticated instance in which any cure can be proven, without the exercise of faith on the part of the observer or listener, to have been effected by the treatment.

It is a well-known fact that a large per cent of the illness which physicians are called to treat is purely imaginary. In this class of cases Christian science has a field in which it can do effective work. But wherever a patient fails to recover speedily under the care of a Christian scientist, it is just as well to call in a good physician, who places his reliance upon human science.

THE GREAT NORTHERN CUT.

The circular of the Great Northern announcing a reduction of $25 in the fare from Seattle and Northern Pacific coast points, and a material reduction from Spokane and Helena, to St. Paul, is thankfully received by the public; but it would be received with still greater pleasure if it gave assurance that the rates were to be permanent. The circular holds out, however, that the cut is made to bring the Northern Pacific to terms which will be satisfactory to the Great Northern. The Northern Pacific is accused of carrying 75 to 80 per cent of its business both ways on a second-class basis with first-class accommodations. Thus, passengers who should pay $60 at Seattle for their tickets to St. Paul secured them for $35. The circular announces the reductions from competing points only, indicating conclusively that it is not intended to make reduced figures permanent rates.

The GLOBE does not assume to say that the Northern Pacific is guilty of the charge preferred by the Great Northern, but if it is, why has it carried so much of its passenger business at the $35 rate? Because at the $60 rate it was unable to secure enough passengers to make it worth while to run first-class coaches. It seems clear that these two transcontinental lines will not be able to secure enough travel at the $60 rate to pay for the operation of passenger trains, or, at least, first-class coaches. Very few people can afford to pay so dearly, and the population of the coast points touched by these roads is not large. The situation is that the Northern Pacific carried 80 per cent of its passengers at the $35 rate, and was able to operate its passenger trains on that basis. It is much to be hoped that both roads will come to the conclusion that $35 will be more profitable than the $60 rate. The experiment should be tried, and it is hoped that it will be.

OUR inquisitive neighbor across cat-a-corner the street wants to know who JUDGE J. B. BOTTINEAU is. To satisfy our neighbor's curiosity about trivial and unimportant matters, we advise it that the Judge is not a judge, and that he is not of St. Paul. We believe he is a half-breed Chippewa who hails mostly from Minneapolis, and who has gone down to Washington to impress Secretary SMITH that what he (BOTTINEAU) does not know about what the secretary should know of the Chippewa Indians is not of sufficient value to be given stowage in the remotest corner of his memory. We trust that there is a sufficingness about this information which will suffice, as it were.

THE PARACHUTE CRANK.

The performance of the Buffalo aeronaut, who undertook to descend from the top of a high hotel with the assistance of an umbrella only shows that there is a pressing necessity for an official fool inspector.—Kansas City Star.

That man who was killed at Buffalo in attempting to descend 100 feet with an umbrella parachute was guilty of criminal folly, and paid the penalty. And the thousands who countenanced the exhibition are particeps criminis.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The aeronaut has begun the summer season with his parachute, and by losing his life has again convinced the public that it is high time the police authorities stepped in and put a stop to so dangerous a sport. Ballooning itself is bad enough, but dropping from a balloon in midair and sailing down to earth with a parachute is little better than attempted suicide. It should be stopped.—Baltimore American.

By Using Platt's Chlorides Freely much sickness and trouble may be prevented.

CONCERNING FARGO.

The people of Fargo have the true Western brand of grit. The burned city will be rebuilt in substantial stone and brick this season.—Omaha Bee.

Fargo is a prohibition town, and one theory of the fire which swept the place almost out of existence is that it became so dry that there was no chance of successfully fighting the flames.—Detroit Free Press.

As was to be expected in any community which has the true spirit of American enterprise, the prompt sequel to the Fargo, N. D., fire is a discussion of the methods to be employed in rebuilding the city, and the lines of policy to be pursued.—Washington Star.

CONCERNING PEOPLE.

Gov. Russell and other official representatives of Massachusetts will be on hand to celebrate Massachusetts day at the fair next Saturday.

Pierre Lorillard is still a "plunger" on the race tracks, and not usually a successful one. Fortune is said to have favored him this year, however, both at Morris Park and Gravesend. He could stand a good losing, however, so long as people continue to smoke cigarettes.

John P. Jones, of Nevada; John Russell Young, John W. Mackay, Warner Miller and Tom Ochiltree met by chance in a New York restaurant the other night and dined together. They were a remarkable quintette, all above the medium in both physical size and mentality.

Worthington Ford, of Brooklyn, who has been appointed chief of the treasury bureau of statistics, is said to be worth half a million dollars. The office is worth only $3,000 a year, and as there is no particular honor attached to it his friends are wondering why on earth he has accepted it.

Harold Wade, the champion one-mile runner of Great Britain, will probably visit Chicago during the summer to compete in the world's fair championship races. He has beaten our American champion, L. E. Myers, and his record for a mile is four minutes nineteen and one-fifth seconds.

George Agustus Sala says that while Thackeray was the most interesting of talkers, Dickens was commonplace. Thackeray, he says, was a master of anecdote, persiflage and repartee. Dickens, on the other hand, liked to talk about curious police court cases or social follies or swindles.

ZOLA'S LATEST DEFEAT.

Zola has just had another bout with the French academy, and, as usual, was knocked out for an individual unknown to fame.—Washington Post.

Zola finds it about as difficult to be elected to the French academy as Emin Pasha does to stay alive more than a week at a time.—Washington Star.

You will have to take the forty-first chair, just outside of the academy, M. Zola. Your wicked rivals evidently will not let you in.—New York World.

Posterity will be as much puzzled to explain why Emile Zola should have so often rejected by the French academy as to discover why Zola so persistently returned for his snubbing.—Buffalo Express.

Zola has again been defeated for membership in the French academy. If this thing keeps up Zola will begin to suspect that the French academy doesn't want him.—Kansas City Journal.

We don't know Ferdinand Brunetiere, who has just been elected to the Forty Immortals, but we know Emile Zola, who wasn't elected, and we congratulate the French academy on its wise discrimination.—Boston Herald.

A LITTLE FUN.

"Papa, how is this world divided?"
"Well, my son, I've forgotten how it used to be, but at present it's three-fourths ocean and the balance summer hotel.—Atlanta Constitution.

Lecturer—The glass eater is dead, sir.
Museum Manager—What did he die of?
Lecturer—Alcoholism.
Museum Manager—Nonsense! The man never took a drop.
Lecturer—Well, somebody told me he took a glass too much.—Puck.

Kathleen—Yez gev me this bottle o'—phat's th' nem av it?—jockey club this marrnin'.
Mrs. Rocheile—I did. Don't you like it?
Kathleen—Oi do not, ma'am. Oi tuk about foor fingers av it wid sugar an' hot water an' it's lift a taste in me mouth wud shpoil eggs!—Judge.

Fitz William—I found this here bottle of spring bitters in a bar'l this mornin'.
Dusty Rhodes—T'row it away, Fitzey, Sposen dey was to cure you of "that tired feeling!" You might want to work!—Puck.

Officer—Why didn't you raise an alarm before? You say you saw him when he fell in.
The Other Party—You see, I'd read that drowning men always come to the surface three times before going down for good. Naturally, I was a little curious to see if it was so. I hollered just as quick as he disappeared for the third time.—Boston Transcript.

Said the bride on the eve of her marriage—
"Dear Charles, I am sorry," said she.
"For the eight hundred millions of ladies
Who this evening are jealous of me."
—New York Herald.

Mrs. Poindexter (horrified)—I heard today that Mr. Collingwood leads a double life. Miss Forty (with a sigh)—That's much better than a single one.—Brooklyn Life.

He (to matrimonial agent)—I've married that rich party you engaged for me, but she won't give me any money. Matrimonial Agent—And what could you ask better? Not only have you a rich wife, but also a prudent one.—Quips.

QUIPS IN RHYME.

Upon her brow are lines of care.
And sorrow's traces linger
About a face that once was fair
And boasted beauty's freshness rare,
Ere Time's malignant finger
Set there its universal mark
Of days more drear than night's deep dark.
* * * * *
Yet through the cloud of grief there shone
A light of triumph telling;
A wondrous smile her lips upon
Bespoke a victory dearly won,
And tears of joy are welling.
Her dress was torn, her face was scratched;
But, then—that piece of silk was matched.
—Detroit Tribune.

His wife he considered a jewel—
A Pearl, for that was her name;
But had it been Jennie or Lucy,
She'd have been his rare gem just the same.
His mother-in-law came to live with them,
A hard-headed, shrewish old girl;
He didn't consider her precious,
Although she was mother of Pearl.
—Kansas City Journal.

We soon will have, if pugilists
Keep up their wordy chaff,
A prize fight as a feature of
The sidewalk phonograph.
—Washington Star.

When our vitality is getting low
And doctors say our system's all run down,
For country board we to the country go,
And live on canned goods there expressed
from town.
—New York Press.

The whole world loves a lover,
So all the poets say,
But that doesn't make him happy
If the girl herself says "Nay."
—Somerville Journal.

Now, where the starlight's sleeping,
The whip-poor-wills commence,
And the Georgia darky's peeping
At the melon through the fence.
—Atlanta Constitution.

AUSTRALIAN TIPS.

A Returned American Gives Out Some That Are New and Interesting.

Parrots Cheap Enough to Eat, and Fruits to Be Bought for Small Change.

H. Weinrath, of Brisbane, Australia, was in the city yesterday en route to the world's fair, where he will visit with relatives whom he has not seen for the past twenty years. "I arrived in the city this morning over the Canadian Pacific line, and I will leave this evening over the Kansas City route," he said to a reporter of the GLOBE. "I have been in Australia for the past twenty years, and this is my first trip to the 'States' during that time." Mr. Weinrath is the insurance inspector of the South British Company of Australia. He had in his possession a dozen parrots, several other birds and a quantity of curios from Australia. One of the curios was a snuff box or match box made of a native bean and mounted in silver. He wore a watch charm of native gold hammered into proper shape, and in every pocket he carried something queer.

"It seems so strange for me to see the prices charged for the most common fruits in this country," he said. "In Australia we can purchase bananas for about 10 cents per bunch, and those large pineapples, for which the people in this country pay 25 cents, we buy in the market, and much finer ones than are seen here, for 15 cents a dozen. These parrots which I have with me I paid 25 cents apiece for, and they will sell for at least $10 apiece in Chicago, if I care to sell them. I expect to give them to my brother and his friends, however. I have not seen him for twenty years, and he was only a boy then. I do not suppose that I will know him.

"Australia is one of the best countries in the world for a young man to go to for the purpose of making a fortune. There are millions of acres of unimproved property there, which has never been explored as yet. The sheep-raising industry is one of the principal industries of the country, and the gold mines are a large portion of the valuable industries. I know a man who has made a large amount of money out of the killing of kangaroos. He ships the hides to England and America for the making of shoes, and he gets a bounty from the crown for the killing of the animals. These animals have multiplied to such an extent that they completely overrun some parts of the continent, and eat more of the grass in the sheep pastures than the sheep themselves do. They eat large quantities of grass, and I have known of instances where the sheep have been unable to get enough to eat where the grass was in the best of condition. The clumsy marsupials would gather in droves and drive the sheep away. Of course, you have heard of the rabbit plague, which has caused so much trouble to the farmers of that country. The rabbits were brought to Australia in small numbers, and it is supposed that they found the conditions such that they multiplied much faster than in any other country.

"They are killed by the million, but there does not seem to be any decrease in their numbers. At some seasons of the year the farmers and bushmen organize for a rabbit slaughter and the little pests are killed in immense numbers. No one takes the trouble to save their skins or their meat and the dead bodies can be found in all parts of Australia. The hunters kill them with clubs and stones, and it is rare that powder and shot are wasted upon them, unless there is a large bunch together.

"Some of the most prominent business men of the country have been convicts who were sent to Australia by the government. They became good citizens, and it was these men who developed the country. Some of them were natural criminals, but the better class of convicts have kept them out of the way. Now and then we will hear of some of the bushrangers who still commit depredations, but they are very few. I am very much enthused over my adopted country, and think it is a good plan for a young man to go there."

WORK AND PLEASURE.

Druggists Evince Wisdom in Doing Their Business.

The Minnesota Pharmaceutical association closed its annual session at Lake Minnetonka Wednesday night with a reception and ball at the Hotel St. Louis. There were a number of ladies from this city present who, together with the druggists from other parts of the state and their wives and friends, put in an enjoyable time. During the day an excursion of the lake was made by steamer, which was much enjoyed.

The business meetings of the association were interesting. Dr. L. A. Harding read a paper on "Chemistry and Its Relation to Pharmacy." He also read a paper on "Glycerine Suffusotines" that was very interesting, and drew out favorable criticism and discussion. The association also discussed the duties of the druggists to their clerks. The past work of the pharmacy board was also discussed and universally commended.

A discussion as to the place of holding annual meetings developed the fact that it was the general sentiment that a lake resort is preferable to a city for the meetings. Acting on this view, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Lake Minnetonka, June 12 and 13, 1894.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, J. E. Stiles, of St. Louis Park; first vice president, L. Trauteman, Wabasha; second vice president, John N. Gayner, Rose City; secretary and treasurer, Charles T. Heller, of St. Paul, who was chosen for the third term. The executive committee is composed of F. H. Hamert, of Minneapolis; H. P. Barclay, of Stillwater, and W. A. Frost, of St. Paul.

The dancing last night in the dining room of the St. Louis continued until 11 o'clock. An hour was then taken for refreshments, after which the pill makers and their friends took a special train for the Twin Cities.

FOR NEEDY PEOPLE.

A Magnificent Entertainment Arranged for Tonight.

Tonight should witness a general uprising of the people of St. Paul in behalf of a most praiseworthy cause. The benefit for the sufferers by the recent Fargo fire at the Auditorium will be given, and an opportunity is afforded for all classes to contribute to what ought to be a considerable fund. A most interesting programme, embodying all the main features of the "Allegory of the War," which was so successfully and satisfactorily produced last Friday evening, will be rendered, and in addition thereto an exhibition drill by the picked men of Company D, for which the entire orchestra section of the house will be vacated during the drill.

The "Battle Fantasia" will be repeated, with several new accessions, and the chorus, trained and familiar with the beautiful and patriotic selections, will render the vocal part of the programme with much enthusiasm. There should at least be 5,000 people at the Auditorium this evening, and a fund of $2,500 thus assured for the needy city of Fargo.

May Get Action Today.

The ways and means committee from the board of aldermen will hold a meeting this afternoon. The communication from the staff of physicians and surgeons at the city hospital requesting that some steps be taken to complete the ward building at the institution will be considered. The resolution appropriating $2,500 to the committee from the business organizations to forward the interests of the city by advertising its advantages will also come up for action of some kind.

Badly Needed Renovating.

In speaking of the shortage in the city's part of the court house and city hall fund, a member of the commission said yesterday the rooms in the building which had been cleaned, painted and decorated needed it badly, and for this reason the work had been ordered. He was of the opinion that the matter would be adjusted without any trouble, as there was about $12,000 at present in the fund raised for the completion of the building, and the bills for the work could be paid from this amount.

Supreme Court Routine.

The following cases were considered by the supreme court yesterday:

State of Minnesota, respondent, against James P. Ahern, appellant. Argued and submitted.

Alfred J. Dean, respondent, against Fred E. Goddard, appellant. Continued by stipulation of counsel until October term.

Joseph Dade, respondent, against Ætna Insurance Company, appellant. Argued by appellant and submitted by respondent.

Saved From Drowning.

James Barrows, a man who lives on the West Side flats, narrowly escaped drowning in the river yesterday through the overturning of his skiff. He was rowing in the middle of the current when his boat struck a snag and went over. He drifted for some distance down the river and was finally rescued by a neighbor who rowed out into the river after him. The only damage sustained was a ducking in the muddy water.

THE BORDEN CASE.

Under some conditions not less trying than those which now surround her, Lizzie Borden's self-possession would be genuine heroism.—Washington Star.

The case of Lizzie Borden, who has just been brought to trial after languishing in jail nearly ten months, indicates that Massachusetts justice is not swift, although it may be sure.—Philadelphia Call.

It has been more than a generation since a trial has begun in this state which has elicited wider or more absorbing interest.—Boston Journal.

Innocent or guilty, the wonder is that Lizzie Borden hasn't fainted oftener.—Boston Herald.

The progress of time and testimony is fast lightening Lizzie Borden's burden.—New York World.

A FEW LAUGHS.

The wild waves still are talking,
But no one catches a word,
For the summer girl is out in force,
And nothing else can be heard.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Dorothea—After all, what's in a name?
Polly (stitching industriously on her wedding trousseau)—About $15,000 a year, my dear.—Judge.

He—And did you see Monte Carlo while you were at Nice?
She—No; papa called on him, I believe, but from his disappointed appearance when he returned to the hotel I think Mr. Carlo must have been out.—Ripples.

He—May I ask you for a dance?
She—Certainly; the last one on the list.
"But I'll not be here then."
"Neither will I."—Texas Siftings.

"My good man," inquired the tender-hearted old lady, "are you in trouble? Why do you stand there wringing your hands?"
"'Cause," replied the tramp, "I jest washed 'em."—New York Sun.

NO MORE SMOKE.

The New System by Which Every Atom of Fuel Is Consumed.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Standard, the problem of smokeless combustion of coal seems at last to be solved by a newly patented process which is exciting an immense sensation in Germany. The patent has been taken out by a company, which has already made contracts with a large number of commercial and industrial concerns—among others with the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American Packet company, Schichau and the Vulcan works at Stettin—for the introduction of its new system of firing.

In the construction of their new firing apparatus, the patentees have departed from all the methods hitherto employed. The coal is no longer burned in lumps, but is reduced to powder by means of the ordinary centrifugal mills. The new system, which is called "automatic and smokeless coal-dust firing," is extremely simple. At the place where hitherto the coal was introduced into the fire grate, that is to say, at the furnace door, there is a movable pear-shaped apparatus, consisting principally of a fire chamber lined with fire brick. One aperture of this hollow pear opens, in the direction of the axis of the boiler, into the mouth of the hitherto employed furnace, from which the fire grates, fire bridges, etc., have been removed. The opposite aperture of the hollow pear is intended to admit a current of air. By means of an ingenious automatic contrivance, coal dust, supplied through a funnel placed above the current of air, is continually conveyed into the current of air and thence into the fire chamber, where it is immediately brought into combustion by means of the small fire which is placed there. When this has once taken place the coal dust conveyed by the current of air continues to burn in one regular, intense flame. The current of air which brings the coal dust into the apparatus is regulated so as merely to convey the dust thither, whereas the further supply of air necessary for combustion is sent into the zone of combustion at right angles and in radiating jets. By this arrangement the coal dust and the air in the zone of combustion are intimately and thoroughly mixed, whilst the speed of the current which introduces the coal dust is diminished.

It will thus be seen that the combustion of the coal which this method produces is extremely thorough, for each particle of fuel floats in the air and is brought into contact with the oxygen necessary for its combustion, so that it is totally consumed the moment it enters the sphere of combustion. The proof of its being totally consumed is seen in the fact that not even a trace of smoke is perceptible. With the pressure of a finger the supply of coal dust and of draught can be perfectly regulated, and thereby an equable generation of heat secured.

Among further advantages of the new system of firing may be mentioned the diminished wear and tear of steam boilers, the absence of fire grates and fire bridges, the ability to start or to stop the fire instantaneously, the absence of heaps of cinders and ashes, and the avoided necessity for high chimneys. It is further claimed that this method of firing is suitable not only for steam boilers, but also for all kinds of heating, welding, smelting and burning processes, that it can be used in all sorts of manufactures, and that by it not only ordinary coal, but also brown coal, charcoal, turf powder, etc., may be burned.

De Oro Leads.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The continuous pool match between Alfred de Oro and P. H. Walsh was begun here tonight There are to play 200 points each night for three nights for a stake and $500 and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender championship emblem. The result of tonight's play was Walsh 98, De Oro 206.

IN LIZZIE'S BEHALF.

Prosecution Closes Its Testimony in the Borden Murder Case.

Evidence Regarding the Buying of Prussic Acid Ruled Out.

Defense Introduces Witnesses Who Saw a Man Around the House.

Contradiction of Some of the Witnesses of the State.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 15.—The tenth day of the Borden murder trial opened with a big crowd in attendance. Miss Borden was overwhelmed with floral offerings this morning, and appeared in excellent spirits, despite the seeming disheartening significance of yesterday's proceedings. The first witness called was Charles H. Lawton, a New Bedford druggist of twenty years 'standing, and he was followed by other druggists, who were questioned as to the character and uses of prussic acid. The defense vigorously contested every point of the government's testimony looking to the prisoner's attempt to purchase prussic acid. Preliminary evidence was introduced under objections and exceptions. Druggist Lawton testified that he knew of no other than medicinal purposes for which prussic acid is used, and Daniel Hathaway, analytical chemist, said it is unsuitable for cleaning furs and very volatile, while Dr. Dolan said that its vapor is very poisonous. Finally, after consultation, the justice announced that the preliminary evidence did not come up to the proffer by the prosecution, and excluded the entire evidence of attempting purchase of prussic acid. After introduction of exhibits, the commonwealth rested its case and a recess of fifteen minutes was taken. During the recess, the prisoner talked earnestly with Mrs. Fessenden, of Boston, the only lady who has spoken to her in the court room.

The Defense.

After the recess Mr. Jennings opened the case for the defense. He said they would show the previous spotlessness of the prisoner's character, and the absence of intent, purpose, or opportunity. The prisoner sat with her face buried in her handkerchief during counsel's plea. After distinguishing circumstantial from direct evidence and illustrating the dangerous character of circumstantial evidence, he said every link in the government's chain of evidence must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, including motive, weapon, exclusive opportunity and intent. The defense would show the relation between father and daughter which excluded motive for killing him, and the motive to kill the mother alone would not be enough, for the government claimed that the same person killed both. He claimed that the weapon had not been connected with the defendant. Exclusive opportunity would be negatived by showing that other people were around at the time of the murder; that others entered the barn before the officer who testified that its floor was covered with dust, and that the burned dress was covered with paint, and was not worn on the day of the murder. On the subject of

Circumstantial Evidence

Mr. Jennings addressed the jury thus:

"You are not to say how this mysterious murder was committed, but to say by whom. You are simply to answer as to this defendant, to say you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that she is guilty or innocent, and a reasonable doubt is a doubt for which you can furnish a good reason. I want to say that there is not one partical of direct testimony against Lizzie Andrew Borden to connect her with this crime; it is wholly and absolutely circumstantial. It is not for you to unravel the mystery of how these people died, but to say whether this woman did the deed or not. Unless by the evidence you can tie this woman to the bodies of the murdered persons you must let her go free. We contend that with the evidence thus far produced there is no motive shown for this woman to do the deed. You will find that a motive as one of the links in the chain becomes of tremendous importance. The government's chain is that whoever killed one killed the other, and where they have assumed to show a motive for the killing of her own mother, there is none for the killing of her own father.

In Measuring the Motive

you have got to apply it in this case as between the girl and her own father. The blood which was shown on the axes has disappeared; the claw-headed hatchet has disappeared from the case. The attempt has been made here to surround this house; to completely shut it in; but we shall show you that there were others about that house on the day of the murder. We shall show you that Medley's cake-walk in the barn existed in his own imagination and that people were in that barn and all over it before he went there; we shall show you that Lizzie was in the barn just as she said she was. We shall show you that this dress was soiled with paint gotten on it early in March, and that it was burned there in broad daylight with windows and doors open, officers and other witnesses about. We shall show you that she had on the very dress she says she had on, the one I gave to the officer myself. We shall ask you to see, in view of the presumption of innocence, which the law says you shall consider, that no blood was found upon her, and to consider the relations between father and daughter."

During the opening Miss Borden covered her tearful eyes with her handkerchief. Martha Chagnon, a pleasant little French girl, was the first witness for the defense. She is a daughter of Dr. Chagnon, whose yard is in the rear of the Borden yard. On the night preceding the Borden murder, Miss Chagnon said she heard a noise at about 11 o'clock at night. It

Sounded Like Pounding

on the Borden fence, and lasted five minutes. Marion Chagnon, mother of Martha, confirmed her daughter, but the purpose of their testimony was not disclosed. Charles N. Clifford and Uriah Kirby both swore to having seen a strange man on the steps of the latter's house, near the Borden residence, at 11 o'cl