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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—For Minnesota: Generally fair; cooler east, warmer west; variable winds, shifting to southeast. For Wisconsin: Generally fair; warmer in northeastern part; variable winds. For Iowa: Fair; warmer in central portion; variable winds, shifting to southeast. For North and South Dakota: Fair; warmer in Eastern North Dakota; winds shifting to south. For Montana: Increasing cloudiness and showers in western and northern portions; cooler; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, June 16, 5:18 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 7th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Inter-Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther-Thermometer.
St. Paul	29.84	82	Havre	29.84	72
Duluth	29.90	84	Miles City	29.72	86
La Crosse	29.96	78	Helena	29.80	76
Huron	29.98	80	Calgary	29.78	58
Pierre	29.92	80	Minnedosa	29.84	70
Moorhead	30.06	64	Med'e Hat	29.80	68
St. Vincent	29.96	72	Qu'Appelle	29.94	64
Bismarck	29.92	74	S'w't Cur'nt	29.99	66
Ft. Buford	29.94	76	Winnipeg	29.88	70

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

FARGO FIRE FUND.

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

THE British parliament may sit for seven years. It begins to look as though the Illinois legislature may do the same thing.

THE statement is published that between 1859 and 1889 India has absorbed $585,000,000 of gold. As not a dollar of it is in circulation, it is supposed that the vast sum is hoarded there.

IT IS unfortunate for "Cousin BEN" FOLSOM that he is related to the president's family. His relationship costs him his position as consul at Sheffield, though he has made an excellent record.

THE Tory papers of Canada make a practice of calling all those of the Dominion who favor annexation with the United States traitors. The time may come when all who oppose annexation will bear the opprobrious title.

FLORIDA has a new law which forbids railroads to require their trainmen to work more than thirteen hours a day, and compels them to give every trainman at least eight hours' rest between runs. This law is in the interest of the traveling public, and is a wise one.

IS THERE anything in a name? The treatment of the infanta by the Chicago Tribune recalls and equals in brutal boorishness the treatment accorded President and Mrs. CLEVELAND by the Minneapolis Tribune on the occasion of their visit. Perhaps the name is merely a coincidence.

IT IS reported that the keeper of a boarding house at Bayfield, Wis., had a boarder afflicted with typhoid fever, and to be rid of him had him placed aboard a railway train to be taken to another city. The man died soon after the train left the station. Such barbarity should be duly punished.

THE German elections have gone overwhelmingly against the kaiser and his army bill. What will the imperious young man do now? Shortly after he assumed the kaisership he announced that he would crush anybody and anything that opposed him. Will he now try his hand at crushing?

THE Duke of Veragua thinks he has been sufficiently honored by virtue of his title and relationship to the discoverer of America, and has decided to travel from now on as a private citizen. This will afford the duke more pleasure than the many cities that are anxious to do him distinguished honors.

THE Richmond Dispatch says that it knows two Virginians, one who attained the rank of colonel and the other that of major, who are only plain misters, and insist on being so addressed. It is a pity that their modesty prevents the Dispatch from handing down their bright exceptional names for historical pickling as unique exceptions to a universal rule.

THE Toronto Empire, in commenting upon the remark of the Chicago Inter Ocean, that "greater deference" must be paid EULALIA than to the Duke of Veragua because she is higher in rank, says: "We commend our contemporary for its apparent knowledge on degrees in rank, but would urge it not to press for any greater degree of servility than than that shown the duke. It would, however, amuse the royal visitor."

THE very marked change in the editorial tone of the St. Louis Republic within a few days is explained by the statement in the Kansas City Times that JOSEPH A. GRAHAM, for nine years its leading editorial writer, has taken a similar place on the Republic. The boldness and clearness with which Mr. GRAHAM has made the Times talk for honest finance in a region affected with all the financial heresies that crazy brains have ever hatched have made the paper a reputation that it may be proud of and strive to maintain.

THE Duluth News-Tribune assures the GLOBE that Gov. NELSON "is doing quite well in moving against the trusts." The GLOBE is delighted to hear this, and it will be more pleased if its apparently well-informed contemporary will furnish it with a bill of specification of the governor's activity. As far as the GLOBE is advised, the governor's "moving" is confined to his jaunt down to Chicago on the contingent fund, and here defiantly calling the trusts the antichrist. If he has done anything more alarming to the trusts than this, we will be glad to know of it, and to acknowledge it.

THE GERMAN ELECTION.

The cable news indicates that the German election is resulting adversely to the hopes of the kaiser. There are so many details and influences in German politics which are not understood here that it is difficult to discuss the subject at this distance; but one thing is certain—the spirit of democracy has grown to be a menace to the throne. The national debt is enormous, the taxes high, and the people are not in a mood to favor anything which can make the public expenses greater.

The people are awakening to a realization of their own strength. Many years the wily BISMARCK carried elections by deceiving them. It has recently come to light that he precipitated the Franco-Prussian war by false telegrams; that he used the purported telegrams to fire up the patriotic spirit of the people. The great premier was never at a loss for a scheme to keep them alive with pride in their country. His mantle fell upon one who was not so gifted, and the people have learned of all the intrigues which served to keep them in sympathy with the throne. Had they learned of these things years ago, it is reasonable to believe that the democratic tendency would by this time be powerful enough to overwhelm the monarch.

The people are aware now that their heavy burden of taxation is due to the impositions which kept them in the belief that the safety of Germany depended upon maintaining an immense army. Yet the throne is powerful. A large portion of the German people are still in doubt as to the propriety of refusing the demands of the kaiser; and the kaiser has made the most of this feeling by using every means to intimidate the electors. If he is defeated now, the meaning will be so great that he may precipitate a revolution by attempting to usurp autocratic power. It is already rumored that, in case of defeat, he will declare his army bill a law and seek to enforce it.

There is still a chance for the success of the throne in the elections. In about 125 districts second ballots must be taken. Without the kaiser's interference, it is asserted, almost every one of these would elect men who are opposed to the army bill as prepared by CAPRIVI; but the emperor will interfere, and proposes to exert every possible means to carry every district. The belief is expressed that he may bring to bear influences which will win for him. But if he succeeds, he will not succeed in overthrowing the democratic spirit, nor in checking its growth.

It seems very clear that Germany will eventually become a republic, unless the throne concedes to the people very much more power than they now enjoy.

AN UNLAWFUL PRACTICE.

It is greatly to be desired that the burglars who are engaged in a series of raids upon the hothouse of a florist in the northwestern part of the city shall be apprehended, and the efforts of the Rondo police division to capture them are worthy; but Officer RILEY was not justified in shooting and wounding JOHN DELOKOKI. The man was not seriously hurt, and the matter would not be worth editorial comment were it not for the fact that the St. Paul police force is given to shooting in cases of this kind, and evidently believes that the law warrants the course.

An officer has no warrant from the law to shoot a fleeing person who has committed only a misdemeanor; he is justified only in shooting to effect the arrest or prevent the escape of one whom he has caught in the act of committing a serious felony or for whose arrest he has a warrant charging such a felony.

It appears that DELOKOKI had not entered the greenhouse when the officer arrested him, and that the arrest was made upon suspicion. The fact that the prisoner broke away from the officer and ran is not a strong circumstance to prove guilt; innocent men, particularly of the ignorant classes, become so much alarmed by arrest that they will improve any opportunity to escape. It is stated that since the arrest things stolen from the greenhouse have been found in the house of DELOKOKI; but this does not alter the case. The officer shot at the man with no evidence upon which he could have procured his conviction. Suppose the officer had killed him, and it had turned out that he was innocent, is it not clear that the deed would be at least manslaughter? It certainly would, if not murder in the second degree.

It is a deal more important that the police force shall be required to know and observe their duties under the law of arrest than to wear white gloves, coats buttoned and boots blacked.

JUDICIAL FEDERALISM.

There is ample justification in the opinion handed down by Judge WOODS in the Sunday-closing case for the recent remarks of the GLOBE on the necessity of democratizing the judiciary; that is, of putting men on the benches of the federal courts and the state courts of last resort whose concept of the purpose and scope of government is democratic, and not federalistic or paternalistic. It is impossible that a man who believes that a government is created for the purpose of regulating any and all of the affairs of men to which it may at any time see fit to address its power, will not, when the question comes up involving a dispute as to the scope of the jurisdiction of the state or nation, lean unconsciously to the side of the state or nation. There have been notable instances, markedly the decisions of the federal supreme court in the cases involving the reconstruction acts of congress, where justices, nominally Republican, have decided against the aggressions of governmental power on the rights of the state or the citizen; but this was because, in the main, these judges had a democratic concept of governments.

Judge WOOD is of the opinion that it mattered nothing that congress had conditioned its gift of the souvenir coins on the closing of the fair; it had the power to close it without it, and purely in the exercise of its legitimate powers. How this opinion of this judge is taken is made plain by the comments of the Chicago Tribune, which finds in it compensation for its disappointment in the decision closing the fair, which it had advocated strenuously. It sees in it the assertion of what it says it has always contended for, the absolute supremacy of congress over the states in anything to which it might see fit to apply its powers. "Whenever the national government is concerned in any affair all others must take back seats," says the Tribune. "Judge WOOD does not believe that it possesses only strictly defined and limited powers."

There were grave questions as to the fitness of the appointment of Judge WOOD raised on his appointment, growing out of his reversal of himself in his instructions to the federal jury in the celebrated "blocks-of-five" case; and his expressed views of the absolute supremacy of congress over the states whenever it may see proper to assert it, not only confirm the doubts as to his fitness, but they add confirmation to the position of the GLOBE of the pressing need of putting on the bench men whose concepts of government harmonize with the principles on which the Union is founded, and which secure to the citizen that right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" which is only possible when he is left the largest possible measure of freedom of action.

YOU'RE DISINGENUOUS, NEIGHBOR.

The Tribune makes the editorial of the GLOBE on the development of the iron and steel industries of the group of Northwestern states the subject of an editorial in which it assumes that the GLOBE is less opposed to a protective tariff because it examined the statistics going to prove its benefit to its favorite industry. It intimates that the opposition of the GLOBE to protection is reserved for campaigns, and between them it can speak of its effects calmly and approvingly. It makes such selections from the remarks of the GLOBE as tend to bear out its intention. It omits quoting what we said about the demonstration the figures made of the benefit to this especial industry of the policy of taxing all the people to make it profitable.

If there is anything of sincerity in the claim of the protectionists that the chief object of their policy is to conserve the dignity of the American laborer by giving him larger wages in return for his labor, then surely the wages in the steel and iron industries should show an increase proportional to the development of the industry; but we have the testimony of no less a personage than was JOHN JARRETT that the increase in the wages of the iron and steel workers was not due to the voluntary action of the employers, but to the strength of the labor organizations. The workmen had to combine and use their united strength to get from their employers a part of the benefit that was to be wholly theirs.

But wages have not increased in the proper ratio. The figures show that the average product per man has increased from 45 tons in 1870 to 123 in 1890, nearly 200 per cent, while his wages have increased, putting those of 1870 on a gold valuation, but 22 per cent. Relatively, then, wages have decreased, while subjectively there has been a small advance. The larger share by far of the gain in productivity went to the employer.

Having thus picked out the sentences on which to build its argument, and omitted those which destroy it, it concludes with this question, which it evidently conceives to be unanswerable: "Why, indeed, should congress meet in special session to repeal an economic act under the operation of which wages rise, profits to capital fall, and the cost of manufactured necessities steadily and markedly fall?"

Our contemporary "takes a fragment for the whole;" it measures the efficacy of the act by its effect on one industry; it complacently ignores its operation and its inefficiency on others. The same act that protects the iron worker "protects" the farmer. It increased the tax on wheat from 20 to 25 cents a bushel; on flax seed from 20 to 30 cents a bushel; on beef and pork from 1 to 2 cents a pound; on butter from 4 to 6 cents a pound, and so on through all the products of the soil. "Under its operation" wheat sells in Minneapolis at 60 cents, a price equaled only by the old free trade times, and the general average of farm products have shrunken in values. Will it claim for the MCKINLEY act the same effect of falling profits to the capital invested in farming and the decrease of cost of the "manufactured necessities" of the farm that it claims for it in the manufactures of iron and steel?

MR. PRESTON, who buys the monthly quota of silver bullion for the treasury under the provisions of our half-fledged, limping socialistic SHERMAN act, has returned to the practice of making counter offers for silver in vogue under MANNING, and which WINDOM discontinued on the representations of the bullionaires that it was beneath the dignity of a great, free and glorious nation, with a big "N," to haggle over tenths of a cent an ounce. What queer ideas of governmental business Mr. WINDOM must have held, that he thought it comported with the dignity of the nation to buy silver at the price its owners asked, and that it was undignified to offer them what he knew it was worth.

THE latest purchase of silver bullion was at 83.39 an ounce, which makes the fine silver in the dollar of our daddies and which our daddies saw less often than angels' visits, worth 64.7 cents.

THE Minnesota women have quit their rowing at Chicago, and now the great show can go on in peace and harmony.

SILVER NOTES.

The triumph of the party that is pledged to overthrow the industries of the nation has simply produced its inevitable effect. The pretense that the Sherman law is accountable for existing conditions will not deceive the people nor relieve the Democratic party of responsibility for the destruction which it has already wrought.—New York Press.

There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland will have a good working majority in the new congress in favor of the repeal, because the larger number of the Republican members will vote for it, as they should; for no man can afford, on mere partisan grounds, to allow his vote to work injury to the business interests of the country.—Toledo Blade.

It is useless to cry over spilt milk. The way out of our difficulty is to retrace our steps. The prospect grows steadily brighter for a suspension of silver purchases when congress shall have assembled; and the expectation of this result has already had its effect in improving the business situation.—Philadelphia Record.

That the majority of the members of the senate and house of representatives is in favor of remedial legislation, having for its purpose the rehabilitation of the white metal, we cannot for a moment doubt. Gold-bug agents have polled both bodies, and the result is not discouraging to the advocates of bimetallism.—Denver Sun.

With every other Democrat who has the least regard for party pledges the president is aware that the Democracy is committed to repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act. Equally distinct is its obligation to replace that law with legislation calculated to remedy the ills that afflict the nation.—Brooklyn Eagle.

If the Sherman law is deficient it is because it is operated with gold as the standard of value, and because silver is treated as a mere commodity. Nothing could hold its own against such overwhelming odds. Remonetize silver and let the Sherman law go. Then there would be no trouble.—Detroit Times.

There is not the least reason to think that the action of the administration can counteract for any considerable period the evils of the Sherman act. Like the waves that beat against an unprotected coast, they undermine and destroy the nation's credit.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

MEN AND SAYINGS.

"One of the strangest things that ever came under my notice happened a few years ago in Tasmania," remarked Capt. Kelly, an ex-British army surgeon, at the Ryan yesterday. "It seems impossible and improbable, but I am assured that the statement of facts, as given by the man principally concerned, is correct.

"A native, while traveling through a desert portion of the country, became lost in the wilderness. His food was soon disposed of, and there was no chance of obtaining anything to eat in the manner of game, or even roots or herbs. He went for four days without food, and he had almost fainted from hunger. He succeeded in getting some water to drink in a brackish pool, but there was absolutely no vegetation there. Finally, in a fit of desperation and insanity, for a man could not do such a thing while in his proper senses, he took his sharp dagger and commenced cutting strips of flesh from his left hand. He stripped three of the fingers, and then, after building a fire, broiled the flesh on the coals and ate it. This gave him new strength, and he continued on his way; but the following afternoon he felt the effects of hunger to such an extent that he repeated the experiment of the day before.

"When he arrived at his village he had eaten the flesh from his arm to the elbow, and he stated that he had taken five meals from his own arm. He was in a half-crazed condition, but rapidly recovered from the effects of the terrible exposure and awful torture which he had been subject to. He philosophically explained that he considered it better to lose an arm than to starve in the desert and leave his whole body there. It does not seem possible that a man could have the nerve to do such a thing."

Said a prominent St. Paulite yesterday: "Our good friends up the river, desirous of deriving the advantages accruing from the go-ahead spirit which pervades St. Paul, are endeavoring to persuade themselves that the western tier of sections of this city belong to Hennepin county, and consequently to Minneapolis. Such, at least, is the gist of a wordy article in the GLOBE recently. It is claimed that the act of 1855 establishing the boundary lines of Hennepin county includes territory lying one mile east of, and all along the hitherto established county line, which territory everybody fondly believed to be in Ramsey county until the legal acumen of Minneapolis discovered otherwise. If this claim has established anything in its exposition and argument, it is the fact that the annexation act of '56 is void for uncertainty of description of the land sought to be affected, which leaves the lines of Ramsey county as existing before its passage. This would place East Minneapolis in Ramsey county, with the state university, exposition building, Pillsbury hall, and other noted structures lying in the First, Second and Ninth wards of our sister city. Though not intended in this light, the gift of Minneapolis to the city of St. Paul should be accepted with thanks. It may occur to our neighbor that there is such a thing as proving too much, when it comes to realize the position it has assumed."

A party of Nebraska business men passed through the city yesterday, en route to the mines and hunting grounds of Minnesota. The forenoon was spent in looking over the city, and in the afternoon the party boarded a St. Paul & Duluth train for Duluth. They will visit the mines for a few days, after which they will spend a few weeks in hunting and fishing. The party is under the guidance of Webster Eaton, now of Lincoln, Neb., but formerly of Minnesota. The party is composed of A. R. Murphy, Broken Bow; F. M. Cook, D. Schilling, Webster and O. V. Eaton, William Hackney, T. J. Majori and two sons, Dr. Dunn and J. D. Knight.

HEALTH LAUGHS.

Her teeth were even and pretty,
She had never a dentist's bill,
And that I know is the reason
Her bright smile haunts me still.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Lillie—She always tells the truth.
Amy—What a nuisance she must be.—New York Herald.

First Pullman Porter—You look down in de mouf, Brudder Jones. What's de matter?
Second Pullman Porter—I has cause ter be, sah. My car on de las' trip contained no less dan t'ree millionaires.—Truth.

Hustle (of the Blazer)—You must read my paper. It is the only paper of its kind in the world.
Simplegood—Is that so? Really, you don't know how glad I am to hear of it.—Boston Transcript.

Madge—Why did you thank that man when he gave you his seat in the car?
Mabel—That man! Oh, I don't mind him at all. I've known him since I was a child.—Detroit Tribune.

First Tramp—Who wouldn't be a pretty little flower. It stays in bed all summer.
Second Tramp—Yes; but think of the water you would have to take during that time. Ugh!—Norristown Herald.

Superintendent—You want a job driving one of our street sprinklers, eh? Ever had any experience?
Applicant—No, but——
"But what?"
"Everybody tells me I'm so blind I can't see a street crossing ten feet away and——"
"That'll do. Come 'round in the morning and take out the biggest sprinkler we own."—Buffalo Courier.

Belle—Would you call Blanche a beauty?
Jack—Not unless I thought she was likely to overhear me.—Kate Field's Washington.

'Tis better to laugh than be sighing,
At least so the poets declare,
But how in the mischief can one
With only one day at the fair?
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

John Boosey, the famous English music publisher, who died recently at Ealing, near London, was the son of a French emigrant named Bousee, who founded the business in London in 1795, and was the publisher of Bellini, Rossini and Donizetti.

Prince Krapotkin, who will visit this country in the fall, is, despite his noble birth, one of the most active nihilists in Europe and a bosom friend of Stepniak, who visited Chicago two years ago. The prince is a man of profound learning and stands high as a scientist.

The Marquis of Chanaleilles, who died recently, was one of the pages of Louis XVIII. He was a man of great wit and chivalry and his fund of reminiscences was inexhaustible. Only two of his fellow pages survive him—the Marquis of Casteja and the Count of Marolles.

When the Behring sea arbitration shall have been finished ex-Secretary and Mrs. J. W. Foster will make a tour of the world, proceeding eastward from Paris. They will be accompanied by their youngest daughter and her husband, who are with them in Paris.

Ex-Czar Reed is enjoying the somewhat doubtful honor of being "mentioned" for the next presidential nomination of his party. Thomas, however, knows enough to keep from getting wet during a shower if shelter is at hand, and, like b'rer rabbit, "he ain't a-saying nothin'."

Herr Dowe, of Mannheim, the inventor of the bullet-proof uniform which was going to revolutionize modern warfare, has got into financial difficulties. All his personal property, including the dress suit which he expected to wear at a hoped-for audience with the kaiser, was sold at auction by an unfeeling sheriff's officer.

Many of those who support the repeal of the Sherman law make free silver coinage the price of such support. It is not likely they will take free coinage on trust. If they cannot have it annexed as a condition to the repealing act the Sherman law will not be rescinded by their votes.—Philadelphia Press.

Disinfect With Platt's Chlorides every suspicious nook and corner.

GOT NICHOLS' SCALP.

Congressman Baldwin Procures a Change in the Duluth Land Office.

A. J. Taylor, His Candidate, Appointed Register by President Cleveland.

Strong Charges Must Have Been Filed Against the Incumbent.

Register and Receiver at Ashland Also Appointed by the Executive.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Congressman Baldwin may not be in high favor around the office of the commissioner of the general land office, but he is all right at the White house. This was shown today by the removal of Monroe Nichols, as register of the Duluth land office, and the appointment of A. J. Taylor, Maj. Baldwin's candidate. For some time the Duluth member has devoted a good part of his spare time to pushing this case, and his victory is gratifying because of the strong influences pulling for the retention of Mr. Nichols. Taylor was strongly indorsed by nearly all of the Democratic leaders of Duluth, and recommended for appointment by Maj. Baldwin on this account. There were several other good men after the place, but, as Taylor had the backing of the great majority, the major declared that he could recommend no one else. There were charges filed against Nichols which must have been regarded as pretty strong by the president, for nearly two years of Nichols' term remained unserved.

L. A. Burke, of Aberdeen, appointed special agent of the treasury department today, was register of the land office under Cleveland's first administration. He was formerly a resident of Indiana, and was urged by Senator Vorhees and other Indianans as well as Col. Hughes East, of Yankton. Senator Kyle did not recommend him.

The president also made the following nominations today: George E. Kuntz to be register of the land office at Ashland, Wis.; Clarence Dennis to be receiver of public moneys at Ashland, Wis.; Frank P. Arbuckle to be receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Or.; P. W. McGillie to be postmaster at Mandan, N. D.

PURGING THE ROLLS.

Several Undeserving Pensioners Are Pulled Down.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The work of purging the pension rolls has commenced in earnest in the pension bureau. Twenty-five cases allowed under the celebrated ruling of Assistant Secretary Bussey were taken before the new board of review a few days ago, and all but one will be declared wrongfully on the rolls and ordered dropped. This is the decision of the board of review, but it is probable that it may be modified by Judge Lochren when brought to him for approval. Strange as it may seem, the very men who entered most heartily into the work of filling the rolls under Tanner and Raum are now disposed to go to the other extremes, and unless pulled down by their superiors, would do injustice to honest and deserving applicants. While there will doubtless be a large number of pensioners under the act of June, 1890, as construed by Bussey, either dropped from the rolls or reduced in amount of pension, it is not the intention of the present administration to do any more than is necessary to carry out the laws as they are on the statute book. The injustice of allowing men who were early on deck to take advantage of the liberality of Tanner, Raum and Bussey, as well as their disregard of the law, to remain on the rolls when others just as deserving, but not so swift, cannot get there, is apparent, and was the reason for the establishment of the board of review. But there will be music when the board of review gets down to solid work, if its action on the first batch of cases may be taken as a criterion.

GETTYSBURG DESECRATED.

Important Landmarks Destroyed by an Electric Road.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The secretary of war has received a report from Mr. Batchelder, of the Gettysburg battlefield commission, setting forth at great length the wanton destruction of important landmarks on the field by the operations of an electric railroad company, by which he says the whole character of the historic place is being changed. Says the report:

"The damage already committed is very great, and can never be repaired, but the present desecration is but the commencement of what may be done if this company is allowed to invade other sections of the battlefield. Is it not practicable to stop this wanton destruction of one of the most important historical spots in this country, until the government can decide its duty and its powers? Every hour the most flagrant depredations are committed, and if this is allowed to be continued while the government is deliberating, the injury will be irreparable."

The report has been referred to Col. Lincoln, the acting judge advocate general.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Decrease in the Former and an Increase in the Latter.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended May 31, 1893, were $848,373,845, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year $1,022,984,545, a decrease of $174,610,700. The values of the imports during the same period were $936,901,287 and $828,848,119 respectively, an increase of $108,053,168. During the twelve months ended May 31, the export of gold amounted to $123,095,453, and the imports $20,658,725, an excess of exports, $102,436,728. During the corresponding twelve months last year the exports of gold amounted to $48,888,224, and the imports, $49,488,334; excess of imports, $600,110. During the twelve months ended May 31 the exports of silver amounted to $40,136,578, and the imports, $23,764,542; excess of exports, $16,372,636. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the exports of silver amounted to $30,937,500, and the imports, $18,823,345; excess of exports, $12,114,155.

Paid for Sugar Bounties.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Commissioner Miller has prepared a statement which shows that the total sugar bounty for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be $9,403,989. The amount actually paid is as follows: On cane sugar, $8,697,994; on beet sugar, $531,363; on sorghum sugar, $19,817; on maple sugar, $60,119.

No Composite Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The attorney general has dashed the hopes of the construction corps of the navy by ruling the department cannot build the new gunboats of composite type. The question was submitted to him by Secretary Herbert whether he could lawfully contract for the construction of one or more of the light draught gunboats authorized by the act of March 3, 1893, on what is called the composite plan, the hull frames being of steel covered by wood planking.

HAS BLOUNT RESIGNED?

This Question Seems to Be Agitating the Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Whether or not Mr. Blount has resigned his position as minister instead of commissioner to Hawaii cannot be definitely determined here. The probabilities seem strongly to favor the assumption that he has not resigned, though it is thought quite likely he may have expressed a wish to be relieved at an early day of a position which he did not seek, and which is understood to be somewhat irksome to him. The state department still carries Mr. Blount's name on the register as minister and refuses to admit that he has resigned. In view of these facts the published statements that the place has been offered to Consul-General Crittenden, in Mexico, and to Judge Sneed, of Kentucky, became a little perplexing, inasmuch as it is positively said that Mr. Blount's place is not regarded as vacant, and consequently has not been tendered to any one.

Reinstated by Hoke.

WASHINGON, June 15.—Among the victims of the Ford's theater disaster was the son of John A. Daly, an ex-soldier from Pennsylvania, employed as a watchman in the interior department. Mr. Daly was discharged some days ago, but when Secretary Smith learned that young Daly had been killed in the theater wreck, and that the family might suffer by reason of the father's dismissal, he immediately ordered his reinstatement.

CHOLERA ABROAD.

The cholera in the east seems to have a strange predilection for journeying to Mecca and hanging around the gates of that city. Example is contagious.—Boston Globe.

The cholera news from Europe is not reassuring, but the people of the United States will escape by the exercise of plenty of nerve and a strict observance of sanitary laws.—Omaha Bee.

Several deaths from cholera in one day at Mecca! This is not pleasant to contemplate, but there is no reason for becoming excited. The Atlantic ocean and Dr. Jenkins stand between us and danger.—Kansas City Journal.

SHOT IN THE FOOT.

Result of a Social Call on Bohemian Flats.

At 10 o'clock last night Frank Beilling, who lives with his family on the upper flats near Western avenue, was shot in the right foot by Fred Eschle. About 9:30 Eschle, accompanied by W. H. Hazze, a negro, visited the house occupied by Beilling and engaged in conversation with him. A few minutes after the family were startled by the report of a pistol, and, on rushing to the front door, found Beilling sitting on the ground, and saw Eschle and Hazze running away. The police were notified, and at 1 o'clock Patrolmen Brogan and Pothen arrested Eschle and Hazze on West Seventh street. Beilling was taken to the city hospital, where it was found that the bullet had struck the instep of his right foot and, passing through, came out on the side. Eschle, who handled the revolver, claims the gun went off accidentally. Beilling's wound is not considered at all serious.

SCANDAL IN A CHURCH.

Lively Times in a Detroit House of Worship.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—Unity church, of this city, an almost creedless organization of professing Christians, is in the throes of scandal. It seems that Rev. C. C. Goodrich, the pastor of the church, was intending to procure a divorce from his wife, with the knowledge and consent of the board of trustees. Some of the members were opposed to this, and an effort was made to depose the minister. At a meeting held this evening grave charges made against the minister were read. They had previously been passed upon by the trustees and discredited. Pastor Goodrich replied to the charges in a lengthy address, supplemented by a large threatened to tear down Smith, Fassett & Co.'s building. Speeches of an incendiary character were made and two or three red flags made their appearance. The sheriff was called upon for protection and he in turn made a request for the militia. The lumbermen sent out word that the men would be paid off this afternoon, and this had the effect of quieting the crowd. The men received their pay as promised and most of them departed for their homes in Buffalo.

PRIESTS POISONED.

Serious Termination to a Banquet in Denver.

DENVER, June 16.—About twenty persons were poisoned by eating ice cream during a banquet at the dedicatory exercises at St. Francis's hospital last night, and some of them are in a serious condition. Among the victims are most of the Catholic priests of the city and several of the sisters at the hospital, as well as a number of prominent Catholics. Father O'Ryan is at St. Joseph's hospital in a serious condition. It is not thought any of the cases will prove fatal. How the poison came into the ice cream or what its nature has not been decided, though probably it was accidental.

WHO KILLED SMITH?

Mysterious Death of an Inmate of an Ohio Insane Asylum.

DAYTON, O., June 16.—George Smith, an inmate of the insane asylum, was murdered by some one unknown. It is claimed by the officials of the institution, that the deed was committed by another patient. On that point there is great doubt, and the coroner will investigate. The body was shipped to relatives at Eaton, who found that death had been the result of broken ribs and other brutal abuse. Two of the more rational inmates of the asylum state that Smith was killed by attendants of the institution.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Rumor That It Will Be Called to Meet Prior to Sept. 1.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Herald is assured upon the authority of a personal friend of the president that he has decided to call the session before Sept. 1, and that his action in doing so is based upon his recent inquiries as to the present attitude of congressmen regarding the Sherman silver purchase act.

Found a Weak Spot.

DONALDSONVILLE, La., June 16.—A crevasse occurred in the levee today fronting Charles Boleaux plantation, on the west bank of Bayou La Fourche, in Assumption parish, and a mile and a half this side of Donaldsonville. The break occurred at a point where a box rice flume formerly extended through the levee. An effort will be made to close the break.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The crevasse on Col. Larend's place on the lower Mississippi has been checked, and will probably be closed tomorrow.

BACK IN GOTHAM.

Infanta Eulalia Arrives in New York a Little Fatigued From Western Entertainment.

She Is No Longer a Guest of the Nation, and Will Soon Sail for Home.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Infanta Eulalia and party, somewhat fatigued with all the sight-seeing and entertainment provided by the West, arrived in this city this evening. The trip from Niagara Falls was made without any startling incident. At Buffalo, where the train of Pullman cars provided by the Pennsylvania railroad came upon the New York Central tracks, a big basket of fruit and a bouquet of flowers, the gifts of Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Central, were presented to the princess. She was delighted with them, and taking Mr. Depew's card from the basket of fruit, the princess wrote the following message, which was telegraphed to Mr. Depew from Syracuse:

"Hearty thanks for beautiful present of fruit and flowers.

"INFANTA EULALIA."

The train ran ahead of the schedule time of the limited express all the way from Buffalo and arrived at the Grand Central station sixteen minutes ahead of time. Quite a crowd had gathered to meet the princess. A long row of palms and potted plants lined the carpeted platform and an awning covered the sidewalk. A detail of police kept the crowd back. J. B. Ceballos, who has placed his house at the disposal of the infanta, was on hand to receive her and his carriage was at the door. The infanta took Mr. Ceballos' arm and walked with him to the carriage. The prince, who appeared in New York without whiskers for the first time, followed with Gen. Varnum, the Marchioness Arco-Hermosa, the Duke of Tamames and other members of the suite, and Commander Davis, with his wife and daughter completed the party. The princess and party entered carriages at once and were driven to the Ceballos residence. Mr. Ceballos has vacated his handsome house and gone to his country residence, leaving his servants and a complete establishment at the command of the princess for the time of her stay in New York. This was done in order to give a better opportunity for rest and greater privacy than could be had at a hotel.

Commander Davis said this evening that his duties ended the moment the princess touched the platform. The nation is no longer the host and the princess is absolutely free from official obligation of any kind. Commander Davis is at the Hoffman house, where he will remain until the princess sails for Europe, June 24. He said that the princess returned from Chicago very much pleased with all that had been done for her.

ORGANIZER DENNETT.

A St. Paul Typo Gets an Office in the International Union.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The International Typographical union today elected the following delegates to the federation of labor: Delegates Miller, of Boston; Dorsey, of Dallas, and Drummond, of Fort Wayne. W. H. Snyder, of Topeka, was unanimously re-elected as agent of the Childs-Drexel home. The vacancy on the board of trustees of the Childs-Drexel home, caused by the expiration of the term of Delegate Wood, of Atlanta, was filled by the selection of Delegate Colby, of Colorado Springs, Col. The caucuses of the eight old districts then reported their nominees for organizers and they were ratified. For two of the proposed new districts, which go into effect next November, the following were selected by the convention. Ninth district, W. B. O'Bleness, Des Moines; Tenth district, H. W. Dennett, St. Paul. Louisville was decided upon as the place of the next annual meeting.

The priority law obtained the attention of the convention the greater part of the session. This law provides that the foreman shall promote the man who can show the greatest length of time. The committee on laws recommended the substitution of the old law which gives the foreman entire jurisdiction provided the one promoted has subbed thirty adys. It was also recommended that the change should not take place until ratified by the local unions. After a long parliamentary struggle, the change was made. In executive session the discussion of the report upon the Childs-Drexel home was taken up where it was left yesterday. The McIntyre motion concerning the admission of incurables was discussed but not passed upon. Five thousand dollars was voted for the improvement of the home, said sum to be raised by additional assessments.

PUGNACIOUS POLES.

Tonawanda Passed Through a Very Exciting Day.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 16.—Not a stroke of work was done on the lumber docks here today, and serious trouble was momentarily expected. An excited crowd of full 800 persons, mostly strikers and union lumber shovers, thronged the entrance to the bridge leading to Little island this morning. The situation was so threatening that the sheriff ordered the Twenty-seventh separate company to be in readiness for immediate action. About half of the Poles went on the island this morning, intending to go to work, but they were threatened by the others and gave up to their comrades. All demanded their pay. Deputies guarded the entrance to the bridge and would let no striker over. The strikers were uneasy and showed signs of fight. A meeting was held this morning attended by 300 Poles, and strikers patrolled the streets. Tonight the excitement has largely subsided. The Poles this morning number of letters in support of his moral character. When he had finished, Rev. Mr. Bullock arose and announced that he was prepared to prove that the statements of Mr. Goodrich were damnably false." Mr. Goodrich at once became violently angry, rushed upon Mr. Bullock and seized him by the throat. Several of the leading functionaries of the church interfered and prevented what would undoubtedly have resulted in a much more severe assault. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Women, who largely predominated, screamed, and several fainted. The meeting finally broke up in great disorder. A disruption of the church will,