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WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—For Minnesota: Light local showers; easterly winds. For Wisconsin: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by local showers during Thursday afternoon or night; warmer in southeastern portion; southeasterly winds. For Iowa: Heavy local thunder storms; southeasterly winds. For North Dakota: Local rain in eastern, fair in western portions; winds shifting to northwesterly. For South Dakota: Rain in eastern, fair in western portion; easterly winds, becoming variable; warmer in northern portion. For Montana: Generally fair; northwesterly winds; warmer in western portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, July 5, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Exposed Thermometer....	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul....	29.84	76	Havre.......	29.80	60
Duluth.....	29.90	69	Miles City..	29.72	68
La Crosse..	29.90	78	Helena.....	29.86	62
Huron......	29.72	66	Calgary....	29.82	54
Pierre......	....	..	Minnedosa.	29.68	72
Moorhead..	29.82	62	Med'e Hat..	29.72	60
St. Vincent.	29.80	68	Qu'Appelle.	29.72	58
Bismarck..	29.76	68	Sw't Cur'ent	29.50	66
Ft. Buford..	29.68	68	Winnipeg...	29.78	70

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

THE extremes of pensions meet in bald heads and corns.

IT IS hoped that HENRY STARR will shine from a scaffold.

IT IS reported that King GEORGE has washed his hands of Greece.

LIEUT. PEARY's wife will see that he spends that six months' winter night properly.

THE papers are now filled with shocking accidents to person and heavy losses by fire, all the work of Fourth of July.

THOSE Paris students must have gone mad from hard study. They act as though the devil had taken possession of them.

MONTE CARLO has lost its poetic sound. We have too many Monte Carlos in this country to think any longer of that one.

SUPT. ROBERT P. PORTER, of census bureau fame, has resigned, but the population of the country will keep right on growing, just the same.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has referred for adjustment the "hat trimmings" matter to the FAIRCHILD commission, which is no doubt well supplied with good milliners.

IT IS said that President CLEVELAND's message to congress will be brief. That's good; it will give the papers plenty of space for interviews of bankers and politicians, and for long leaders.

WHAT on earth could Chicago have done to make the Fourth of July seem different from any other day during the world's fair festivities? Yet they say they have had a wonderfully brilliant Fourth.

REPEAL the purchase clause of the SHERMAN act, and then wait. Sit still, and let the fellows across the ocean walk the floor awhile. We have tramped the floor long enough with the silver baby while they slept; now let them carry the infant awhile. That is about all there is to this silver problem.

THE monarchs of Europe are impoverishing their kingdoms by compelling their subjects to support immense standing armies. Already some of the weaker powers are tumbling under the weight, and all that prevents their absorption by the greater powers is the jealousy existing between the latter.

IF ST. PAUL is suffering any with hard times, nobody seemed to realize it July 4. Money flowed like water. The explosions of fireworks made the day deafening and the night lurid. And the street car company and livery concerns made enough money to enjoy the rest of the season at the world's fair.

MINNESOTA in congress has been heard from now on the SHERMAN act repeal, with the single exception of Senator DAVIS. Senator FRANK PETTIGREW, of South Dakota, is for free silver. He also raised a very handsome sum for Senator DAVIS' senatorial campaign. Is there any connection between Senator DAVIS' silence and Senator PETTIGREW's contribution?

THE address of Farnham post, G. A. R., issued July 3 to the national encampment of the order, is patriotic and full of good sense. Here is a little of its language: "If you will take some measure that will prove to the people of the United States that the voice of calumny has been raised against you falsely, and that mercenary men are not in control of your councils, then we request that our charter be returned."

IF SECRETARY MORTON keeps his pruning knife going at the current rate, the department of agriculture will be skeletonized and in condition to be articulated and packed off to the national museum for preservation among the curiosities of useless legislation. He has about finished with the bureau of animal industry, and has cut off 282 useless employes, whose salaries and perquisites drew $226,337 annually from the treasury. He is going to recommend to congress the stoppage of seed buying and distribution, on the good Democratic ground that the government can't provide everybody with seeds, and, anyway, it should not provide anybody with them.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

The Pioneer Press thinks that the GLOBE had "Better Keep Quiet." We are willing to go the full length of our cable-tow to accommodate our ever-obliging and disinterested neighbor, but, really, we can't do this. If we were anything else but a downright, outright and upright Democratic paper; if, for instance, we were a Pop, we would want to keep silent all the time; and if we were a Republican there are many things on which we would consider speech too golden to be indulged in, such as a Republican fiscal policy, for one instance.

Nor do we consider the reasons given for our proposed quietude as sufficient. It is true that the Republican policies have been permitted to remain in control of this administration a great deal longer than the GLOBE liked, and the GLOBE hasn't hesitated to say so. But it is just possible that President CLEVELAND considers that it is one of the amenities of political warfare that a decent interval should elapse between the battles royal for the interment of the dead, and to let time partially assuage the frantic grief of the mourners. If this is so, surely rebuke of it ill becomes one of the mourners. Anyhow, Mr. CLEVELAND's is a sin of omission, which is venial as compared with these Republican sins of commission.

But we should keep silence because Secretary CARLISLE has trenched on the greenback reserve. Well, that depends. There are worse things than cutting into that fund ten or twelve millions, or even fifty millions, for that matter. Secretary CARLISLE used the money because he wouldn't do worse things. Secretary FAIRCHILD turned over a hundred million of clean surplus to his successor. By dint of holding up authorized contracts and scraping—"cheese paring" our Republican friends call it when a Democrat does it—Secretary FOSTER just escaped turning over a deficit to his successor. In fact, Commissioner LOCHREN in his bureau saved enough to more than make up the beggarly two million surplus which the treasury had at the close of the fiscal year. The free gold had about vanished, and the SHERMAN notes given for silver bullion were coming round to the cashier's window for redemption about as fast as issued.

Now, candidly, what would our contemporary have done if it had been in the secretary's place? There are three things he could do. He might redeem the notes offered in silver dollars. He might issue bonds and sell them for gold. He might use the gold reserve. He had to do one or the other of these three things. There was one thing he could not do. He could not refuse to redeem any of the notes of the government as long as there was a dollar to redeem them with. Now, candidly, which of the three courses would our somewhat captious neighbor have taken?

If he paid out silver dollars in payment of any note it would have been the spark to the powder magazine. The explosion would have sent gold out of sight. If he had issued bonds, using the plates Secretary FOSTER had had engraved for that purpose, he would have only entered on a vicious circle in which bonds would have been chasing gold, and silver notes in turn chasing gold round and round, like a dog hunting fleas on his tail. He chose the best, and, as results show, the widest course. When it was seen that the secretary was using every means in his power to keep the paper money at par it steadied confidence in the government's ability to do it. That confidence has been the one thing that has remained unshaken. Its bonds have not fallen; gold has not gone to a premium; every note is good for a dollar. If trenching on the reserve had been regarded as dangerous, there would have been a mad rush of bill holders to the treasury to get gold. There was no rush at all. This alone shows that the secretary did what the business world deemed the best thing to do. It was an evil, of course, but it was the least of them.

HENDERSON'S ARRAIGNMENT.

The St. Louis Republic contains in extenso ex-Senator JOHN B. HENDERSON's letter to Secretary CARLISLE, an abridgment of which we gave recently. He goes into an extensive elaboration of the grounds on which he based his proposed ten remedies for the financial tangle in which Republican blundering has at last plunged the country. He traces the different legislative steps by which we have reached this condition, beginning with the FORT bill of 1878 stopping the further retirement of the greenback, and the BLAND-ALLISON bill of that year compelling the purchase of silver bullion and its coinage into standard dollars, and the issue of silver certificates made a legal tender.

The inevitable effect of this was to make business men apprehensive of the final supremacy of a depreciated currency, and the banks decided to accept no silver certificates in payment of clearing house balances. Then followed the act forbidding any national bank to belong to a clearing house which refused silver certificates. Expiring charters were renewed conditioned on the acceptance of these certificates. Then, to get the silver dollars out of the vaults, ever increasing in number, the treasury paid the express charges on them to any part of the country. Less than $60,000,000 were thus dragooned into service. Then followed the reduction in the denominations of the certificates, issues of ones, twos and fives being authorized and their exchange for the large denominations allowed. With this, partly due to it, partly to severe restrictions, the national bank circulation shrank from $385,000,000 to $172,000,000. "Thus," he says, "the government sowed the wind; and now, by a just law of retribution, it is reaping the whirlwind."

This experiment in unsound finance has been an expensive and disastrous one. Under the act of 1878 there were bought 291,292,019 ounces of silver at a cost of $308,199,793, out of which were coined $378,196,793. On these purchases, the BLAND and SHERMAN acts, there has been incurred a loss to the government by the depreciation of the silver since its purchase, taking 75 cents an ounce as the value, of over $125,000,000.

And yet this is the record of financial blundering to which there are yet left Republicans who can "point with pride." In the face of it we yet hear them boast of the "magnificent monetary policy" of their party. It was of the doubling of the dose in the SHERMAN bill that our own DAVIS could say: "And what followed immediately on the passage of that bill? Prices rose throughout the country on cereals, corn and barley. That work was done for the farmer by the Republican party. I tell you, gentlemen, that the passage of that silver bill was 10,000 times more beneficial to the people of Minnesota and the Union than any tariff bill your reformers could possibly devise."

A NEW PRINCIPAL.

Prof. A. J. SMITH, of Sedalia, Mo., who in all probability will be elected principal of the high school next Monday, comes highly recommended, and is probably highly competent for the position. But why the board of school inspectors should have gone outside of Minnesota, though it is in keeping with the custom in such matters throughout the state, excites some comment. It seems singular that in all the army of school teachers in St. Paul there is not to be found by the board one who is competent for the position. It is not intended to intimate that any one offering himself as a candidate should have been elected, but only that it is very probable that there is just as good timber to be found in the department as can be brought from another state. It is difficult for employers and employing boards to recognize in those who have held subordinate positions the qualities for leading positions, no matter how strongly they stand out. And it is very discouraging to capable, ambitious ones to be thus overlooked.

It has always been the practice in Minnesota to import men from other states to take charge of our institutions, and about the only institution in the state which is under the superintendency of a Minnesotian is the St. Cloud reformatory. This would, no doubt, have an outsider for head, had not Mr. MYERS been the leading factor in bringing the institution into existence. The practice is an indication of a want of faith in the abilities of our own people which is not at all commendable. Minnesota should be full of as good timber for these positions as any other state of its population. Other states give their home talent an opportunity to develop; why should not Minnesota? Of course, it is not desirable that all these positions should be filled at home on political lines; but it would be wise to fill them at home on tests of merit.

The practice of selecting men for heads of city departments outside those employed in them has something of a demoralizing influence; for when those connected with them discover that, no matter what their efficiency is, there is no hope of promotion, they become more or less discouraged.

These comments are not intended as an unfriendly blow at Prof. SMITH; they are only aimed at a policy which many believe to be unwise. If there be none of the St. Paul school teachers who are competent for principal of the high school, there should certainly be some one in another city of the state who is competent. However, it may be that the inspectors have done the best thing they could under the circumstances. And, if Prof. SMITH is elected principal, he should and will receive the hearty support of the public in his every effort for the good of the school.

A NEW ERA NEAR BY.

In the last seventy-five years the affairs of the world have been revolutionized by invention, and yet invention does not seem to have more than begun its work. The stage coach gave way to the steam railway; the sailing vessel to the steamship; telegraphy curtailed letter writing. The world thought that there was nothing more to come, and for many years there was nothing done except to perfect the operations of steam and electricity in harness. Then, less than twenty years ago, came the telephone. This was hardly perfected when a new use for electricity was found—that of mechanical power. The inventions of the past fifteen years are more wonderful than all prior to the time. We have the phonograph, from which we can hear the speeches of distinguished men as perfectly as though listening to the original delivery, and we have many other things even more marvelous than this.

A few years ago aluminum was discovered. The discoverers found it to be so very light and tough, and to be so very abundant all over the earth's surface, that if it could be procured at small expense it would be among the most useful of metals. But they were unable to procure it at a less expense than $4 an ounce, and at this cost it was of little value. Just as the world was prepared to abandon hope of ever being able to make use of the metal, some one discovered a process of separating it from the clay by electricity at a cost of 60 cents an ounce. An ounce of aluminum is so much more bulky than an ounce of iron that at 60 cents it can compete with the heavier metal in many things. But the time will soon come when the lighter metal can be had fully as cheap as iron, and then ships and houses will be built of it.

On account of its weight and other qualities iron will, however, always be in demand for many uses. THOMAS EDISON is engaged in perfecting an invention for separating iron from the ore at a many times less cost than the present processes. Mr. EDISON is so confident of the success of his invention that, as reported by McClure's Magazine, he asserts that it will monopolize the markets of the world for magnetic ore.

When aluminum, a metal that does not rust, can be produced as cheaply by weight as iron, and iron can be produced at one-fifth the present cost, the railroad, manufacturing and commercial world will enter upon a new era. Then there is another era just as important as that which we are entering; this is of electric heat. Already houses are heating and food is cooking by electricity. As the tallow candle, oil lamp and gaslight have made way for the electric light, so will the cooking and heating stove make way for electric cooking utensils and heaters. The fuel problem is solved. The draft upon our forests and coal mines will soon be reduced to so small an amount that we shall have no further worry over the destruction of our woodlands and over coal combines. In the cities the dwellings, hotels and business houses will be furnished all their heat and light from central electrical plants, and fuel will be used only at these places.

IT WAS a severe but a necessary act of cruelty to animals for the Mankato Review, in commenting on the letter LOREN FLETCHER sent its board of trade, in which he laid all the business troubles to the change of administration, to ask him if "the suspension of twelve or fifteen banking institutions in Minneapolis can be legitimately laid at the door of the advocacy and popular indorsement of these measures?" But LOREN's letter only shows that once again in his life he finds himself in a hellofafix, and no fellow is ever particular in choosing the way out of one of them.

IN HIS message to the first session of the Fifty-second congress, convening in December, 1891, President HARRISON said in speaking of the silver-purchase act "that the increase of currency thus supplied for the use of the people was needed, and that beneficial results upon trade and prices have followed I think must be clear to every one." This is the same act whose repeal he now urges, and which is loaded down with the objurgations of everybody save a contingent of moon-struck Pops and a lot of interested owners of mining stocks. And Mr. HARRISON, who approved of the act whose repeal he now advises in spite of his announcement of its beneficial effects, is the same HARRISON who once sneered at the Democrats as "students of maxims, not of markets." Mr. HARRISON's opinions are heavily discounted.

THE address of the Denver chamber of commerce, setting forth that if the present silver law is unconditionally repealed the silver mines will all be closed and every industry crippled, ruining the wheat, cotton and wool markets, is an odd document. It is difficult for those who have no interests in silver mines to see what effect the closing of the silver mines can have upon the cotton, wool and grain product, since the life of this depends upon the soundness of the current money.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Indiana," the latest opera presented by the Wilbur Opera company, written by the famous composer Audran, author of "Olivette" and "Mascotte," is creating a sensation at the Metropolitan opera house this week. The house has been crowded nightly, and the opera has been most thoroughly appreciated by those in attendance. This successful musical work will be presented the balance of this week, including the usual matinee Saturday. Next week the company will appear in two operas, "The Grand Duchess" the first half of the week and "The Bohemian Girl" the last half. Seats and boxes are now on sale at the box office for next week.

"The Edge of Society," with the great cast Manager Litt has given it continues to prove attractive at the Grand, and will be seen for the remainder of the week. Sunday night Bartley Campbell's well-known and popular romantic play, "My Partner," will be put on for the coming week with a cast which will include Forrest Robinson, Mabel Bert, George R. Edeson, Bettina Gerard, George Fawcett, C. W. Swain, George Wright, Mrs. Jones and William Lee. Bartley Campbell was a prolific play writer, but no one of his many plays ever met with such lasting favor with the public as "My Partner." Its character and scenes are all picturesque, and it is full of exciting episodes and situations, and it has made a pronounced hit in the hands of the stock company at the Minneapolis Bijou this week.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Edwin A. Abbey's frieze in the new Boston public library has for its subject the search for the Holy Grail.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton's biography of Mr. Lowell is rapidly advancing, and is nearly ready for the printer.

Of Marion Crawford's works the sale in this country is much larger than in England, the proportion being, it is said, about three to one.

The Iowa Columbian commission have issued a welcome souvenir of the dedication ceremonies of the Iowa state building, held Oct. 22, 1892.

The story on which Mrs. Deland is engaged has for the theme the problem whether an uncongenial couple ought to separate or remain together.

The demand for Lucy Larcom's poems had never been so large as it was just before her death, and since that time a further increase has been noted.

Gov. Russell has appointed the author, Robert Grant, probate judge for Suffolk county. Grant is both a distinguished and clever Bostonian. In the magazines he continues such good work as characterized "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels," "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," "The Average Man," etc.

CHICAGO'S DIRECTORY.

Chicago's 2,000,000 census hasn't been beaten since Baron Munchausen went a-fishing.—Boston Herald.

Chicago claims 2,000,000 population and the metropolitan leadership of the continent. Why not of the world? Chicago should not be so modest.—Baltimore American.

We cannot all hope to write our names upon the bead-roll of fame; but if we go to the world's fair we shall all probably get our names in the Chicago directory.—Boston Globe.

It is not unlikely that the new city directory which has just been published at Chicago will greatly inflame sentiment in New York and Brooklyn in favor of consolidation.—Kansas City Star.

Chicago has done it at last. She has put out a directory claiming a population of 2,160,000, or 400,000 more than New York's. Chicago is a great city, great in everything; there is only one greater, and that is Lewiston, Me.—Lewiston Journal.

HONORING MR. BAKER.

State Ball Given the United States Minister by the Citizens of Granada, Nicaragua.

Cable to the New York Herald.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., July 1.—The state ball given to United States Minister Baker by the citizens of Granada in honor of his efforts to restore peace during the recent war in Nicaragua was attended by President Machado and other high officials of the government. In every way the ball was a success.

Minister Baker's daughters received the courteous attentions of all the leaders of society in Granada. Mr. Baker told me he was highly pleased with the courtesies shown the representative of the United States.

At the banquet which preceded the ball President Machado and Gen. Zavala made speeches thanking the great American nation because, through its representative, it had offered its friendly offices at a critical moment in Nicaraguan history and secured peace on an honorable basis.

The government will issue a proclamation about July 15 for the election of a constituent assembly, which will frame a new constitution and provide for the election of a president and the establishment of a permanent government.

Peace has been fully restored in all parts of Nicaragua. Tranquility everywhere prevails. Troops have been disarmed and the government is wisely pursuing a policy which will cause the trouble through which the country has just passed to be soon forgotten. The policy gives general satisfaction.

IN A LONDON GARDEN.

I know of garden's far away
Where thrushes in the laurels sing;
Where hyacinths stand stiff and gay,
And daffodils in clusters swing.

But in this dim town-plot of mine,
With sooty houses hemmed about,
There are no flowers fair and fine
To shake their shining petals out.

Yet here and there athwart the sun
Some bright leaf glitters like a gem;
And there is one bud, only one—
A tight bud on a slender stem.

A tiny treasured mystery
Which by and by will be a rose;
And every day I watch to see
Its tender silken sheath unclose.

On rainy and windy days,
It seems so frail and soft and small,
I almost wonder as I gaze
If it will ever blow at all.

But there will come at last, I think,
A dawn when I shall wake to see
An open blossom, sweet and pink,
Where my one bud was wont to be.
—Spectator.

CHATS WITH TRAVELERS.

"Throughout the South there is a marked revival in industrial matters," said Clark Burdick of Atlanta, Ga., who is at the Ryan, "and many new enterprises are being established. A number that were projected during the boom days, and which collapsed when the panic came, are being pushed to completion now or being reorganized preparatory to active operations again. Local financial interests have been strengthened, debts have been paid, and the South generally has been putting its business affairs in order during the last two years. The confidence of outside capitalists in the South as a place for large investments has been greatly increased by the manner in which that section has stood the financial strain. And Northern and European capital, in the near future, will go into Southern manufacturing, mining and railroad enterprises very freely.

"While the success of the Democratic party promises prosperity for every portion of our country, the section which I think has the most occasion to rejoice is the South. The absolute guarantee that no force bill can be passed for four years to come, and if not within the next four years, then, in all probability, never, lifts an immense load from the minds of the Southern people. It does more—for it opens the way so that influx of Northern capital and immigration which the South needs for its future development and prosperity.

"There has been no time in many years when the South's industrial facilities were attracting so much attention in the North and East as now. There is no disposition in those quarters to invest in Southern boom towns or similar schemes; but the men of solidity, the men who put their money into real enterprises, those of a permanent sort, and are content with fair returns — these are, to a greater number than ever before, looking southward. The demonstration that cotton manufacture in the South has become an established and notably successful trade; the proof that our furnaces can make iron for prices rather below those realized in the Cleveland, England, district; the abundance, cheapness, variety and excellence of Southern timber—these and other features that have been observed since 1890 are giving Southern affairs a new and most gratifying aspect in the minds of our countrymen.

"New England will not be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of the finer class of cotton goods. The south, having captured the market for coarse goods, will in a few years become an active competitor in the higher grades. The room for expansion in cotton manufacturing in the south is very great, and the business is not likely to be overdone unless too many mills are run in the same class of goods."

Arthur G. Westfall, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, was at the Ryan yesterday. He is a native Englishman, but has been in business in the West India colonies for the past eight years. "American goods are becoming very popular at the Barbadoes," said he to a GLOBE man yesterday. "The carriages used there are nearly all of American manufacture, your hardware is very generally used and your household furniture is largely in demand. American manufacturers who advertise in the colonies do not mention prices and terms, as English firms do, and they thereby suffer a great disadvantage. The people will not send for information when they want to buy; it must come to them."

Commercial Club Visitors—J. W. Williams, New York; D. R. Black, Duluth; O. H. Kaupp, Blue Earth City; L. Freeman, Grand Forks; Col. Tom Sharp, White Bear; Judge B. G. Hicks, Minneapolis.

At the Windsor—Hal Fahnestock, West Superior; Fred Gallup, Milwaukee; J. A. Lawrence, Northfield; S. L. Frazer, Duluth; F. S. Campbell, West Superior.

At the Ryan—Harry Steele, Faribault; E. W. Durant Jr., Stillwater; S. R. Ehe, Milwaukee; Charles Richardson, Tacoma; C. H. Davis, Glencoe; M. A. Reeley, Faribault.

At the Clarendon—A. H. Bullis, Winnebago City; A. J. Gilkinson, Osakis; George Wood, Eau Claire; J. Dunlap, Duluth.

At the Merchants'—H. G. Bayington, Sparta; L. W. Collins, D. B. Searle, St. Cloud; W. T. Ball, Fargo; D. C. Kinsey, T. W. Moore, Winnipeg; George H. Walsh, Grand Forks; C. R. Munger, Missoula, Mont.; E. J. Jones, Morris.

At the Metropolitan—H. J. Smith, Philadelphia; C. Follen, Hudson, Wis.; Miss Grannell, Hammond, Wis.; G. F. Cutler, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. L. Haskell and child, Burlington, Ia.; M. C. Richmond and family, Adams, Mass.; A. H. Adams, Helena, Mont.; Julius Lippert, New Orleans; John A. Sim, John W. Schnell, Belle Plaine.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Gen. Harrison is an ardent silver law repealer, which shows that the ex-president keeps in line with his party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is quite apparent that Benjamin Harrison is expecting a renomination for president, and it is equally plain that McKinley has his eye on the main chance in 1896. There is likely to be a good deal of "scrapping" going on over the division fence between Indiana and Ohio during the next two or three years.—Kansas City Star.

Benny Harrison, the back number of a forlorn hope, is allowing his genius to scintillate in a rather lively manner upon the silver situation, seemingly unconscious of the fact that McKinley is "laying" for him upon this very question. It is all right, though, Ben, for whoever is victor will be but a sacrifice in November, '96. — Nashville American.

YALE'S TRIUMPH.

Harvard continues to lead—in intellectual superiority.—Boston Transcript.

It is too bad, but the Harvard boys rowed a close and plucky race. An honorable defeat is, after all, the next best thing to victory.—Boston Journal.

When it comes to whooping a boat through the water the Yale boys can't be beaten, but intellectually they are not a particle better than the Harvard boys. Nevertheless, "hooray" for the blue!—New York Advertiser.

GROVER'S WHEREABOUTS.

His Yacht Visits Sag Harbor, Long Island, Monday Night.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., July 5.—The steam yacht Oneida, with President Cleveland on board, came into this harbor Monday night and dropped anchor about two miles from the village. She stayed only long enough for Secretary Lamont to come ashore for some luggage, and then made her departure.

Pensioners Dropped.

PITTSBURG, July 5. — The second quarterly payment of pensions for this district was begun today, and, in obedience to orders from the pension department at Washington, nearly one hundred pensioners were dropped from the rolls. This was in accordance with Secretary Hoke Smith's recent ruling, and will result in an annual saving of several thousand dollars.

Branch Bank Suspends.

FLORENCE, Col., July 5.—The Bank of Florence closed its doors this afternoon after a short run. The bank is a branch of the American National at Pueblo, and the closing of that institution caused it to close. The assets are expected to be in excess of liabilities, and the claim is made that the depositors will be paid in full.

The "Dutchman" on the Milwaukee and a number of freight trains were delayed for over an hour by the fire owing to the hose being stretched across the track.

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

ROACH IS POPULAR.

North Dakota's New Senator Has Been Remarkably Successful.

What He Has Secured in the Consular Service Up to the Present

Boyesen, the New Consul to Christiana, a Cousin of Prof. Boyesen.

A Curious Interview With a Successful Mugwump Officeseeker.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—When Senator Roach came on to Washington last spring some of his Republican enemies set out to head him off; boasts were, in fact, made that he would have little or no influence, either at the White house or at the departments. How much these gentlemen, if they are entitled to be called such, were mistaken has already been demonstrated by results. Although a new member of the senate, and from a state that can hardly be called Democratic, Senator Roach has this early accomplished more for North Dakota than was done by her entire delegation when it was made up of two Republican senators and one Republican member of the lower house of congress.

Under the Harrison administration all that the three Republican members of congress were able to get in the way of positions in the consular or diplomatic service for North Dakotans was one petty South American consulate for Johnson Nickeus, of Jamestown. The salary of this post was $2,000 per year. Compare this with what Senator Roach has already secured. In the first place, Capt. Dan Maratta was made consul general to Melbourne at a salary of $4,500, with fees that will bring the salary up to nearly, if not more than, $10,000 a year. This is more money than was received by all the men who received appointments outside the state of North Dakota during the Harrison administration. And then, in spite of the fact that the quota of the state had already been more than twice filled, Senator Roach went to the president and secured the appointment of O. H. Boyesen, of Grand Forks, as consul to Christiania, Norway. This is a very desirable place, and one that it was supposed could not be secured, as the present incumbent has held it since 1869. But Mr. Boyesen started out for this position, and Senator Roach made up his mind get it if it were possible, and he was successful. The salary and fees will make the emoluments about $2,400 per year. So much for the new senator in the state department. He is not through there yet by any means, but his account stands as follows:

Maratta, consul general to Melbourne, salary and fees..............	$10,000
Boyesen, consul to Christiania.	2,400
Total................................	$12,400

This makes a striking comparison compared with the places secured for North Dakotans by her three Republican members of congress during the Harrison administration, when the state was giving large Republican majorities. And here is what she had then in the consular service:

Johnson Nickeus, consul to Barranquilla, Colombia, $2,000.

To an outsider it would appear that Senator Roach had received more than six times as much consideration at the state department as two Republican senators and a member of the lower house, and measured by results is worth to the state just about eighteen Republican members of congress.

And the situation is not at all different at any of the other departments. Each of the members of the president's official family has time to receive Senator Roach and hear his views and grant his requests, if possible, at any time. Only a few days ago the commissioner of the land office had ready a recommendation abolishing the Grand Forks office. This was brought to the attention of the senator, and after he had called the attention of Secretary Smith to the real situation, Grand Forks was erased from the list.

As is being demonstrated by results, Senator Roach has already become one of the most influential members of the upper house. This is due entirely to his manner of working. He is the same man every day in the year, and as a prominent official of the treasury department remarked, "He is a clever, accommodating gentleman, in other words a good fellow, and he cannot conceal this fact from the people he meets."

FIRST TO GO BACK.

Something About the New Consul to Christiana, Norway.

Special to the Globe

WASHINGTON, July 5.—O. H. Boyesen, the young Grand Forks lawyer who has just been appointed consul to Christiana, comes of a distinguished family. He is a cousin of Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia college, and A. E. Boyesen, the rising young St. Paul attorney. He is a native of Christiana, and goes back to the place of his birth as the first American citizen of Norwegian birth to be sent to that country as the representative of the United States. This is a great honor for the poor boy who left Christiana sixteen years ago, and is the more highly appreciated because of the fact that the parents and brothers and sisters of the new consul still reside in Christiana.

Mr. Boyesen is and always has been an enthusiastic working Democrat, and like Prof. Reque, of Decorah, Io., and Dr. Anderson, of La Crosse, has earned the honor that has been bestowed upon him.

WANTS A LIFE LEASE.

Curious Exhibition of the Mugwump Officeseekers.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The administration was a little slow in commencing the work of surrounding the heads of departments with good Democrats, and in other ways carrying into effect the verdict of the country which was so impressively entered last November; but there has been a satisfactory change for the better during the past six weeks. Already one member of the lower house of congress has been able to report that but one Republican postmaster remains in office in his entire district, and his lease has about expired. This is quick work, and it required a great deal of hustling to accomplish it; but push and energy are two distinguishing traits in the make-up of Judge Lawson, of Georgia, who is the fortunate congressman referred to.

This is very properly gratifying to the Democrats of the country, but gall and wormwood to the mugwumps, who never feel called upon to rejoice in a removal that does not supplant a Republican with one of their kind; and as changes of this sort have been few in number, the mugwumps have been far from happy the most of the time since the new administration took hold of the government last March. To show the peculiar make-up of this class of officeseekers, I will cite the case of a man who was given a very important position in the consular service—a consul generalship, in fact. Well, he came to Washington very soon after the inauguration and applied for this particular place. He offered no evidence to show that the then incumbent was not and had not been a good and creditable representative of the government, as, indeed, there was no doubt and no claim. After two months of persistent application the president gave Mr. Mugwump the appointment so ardently and earnestly sought; but, instead of going off like a man, as a good Democrat or Republican would have done under the circumstances, the new consul general felt obliged to make an exhibition of the nature of the mugwump beast, which he did in the shape of an interview in which the spoilsman of the day previous declared himself strongly in favor of placing the consular service under civil service rules. But this scheme did not meet with a hearty reception among the mugwumps, even, and will not until they are all in office. For pure, unselfish patriotism the mugwump is entitled to the whole bakery.

BETHEL VICTIMS

Continued From First Page.

sister, Lulu, came down yesterday and decided to remain all night. Kate escaped with slight burns, but Lulu had the upper part of her body so badly burned that Dr. Murphy, who was called, announced that her recovery was doubtful. She was taken to St. Luke's hospital in the central patrol wagon. At 1:30 o'clock her father had not been notified of the fire, and none of the boarders or roomers had any idea where he lived. At 2 o'clock a report from the hospital indicated that the little sufferer cannot survive her fearful injuries.

PURPOSE OF THE BOAT.

A Philanthropic Endeavor to Aid Penniless People.

The "Floating Bethel," as the burned lodging house was called, was a large barge, 120x40, two stories high, and furnished cheap meals and lodgings to those who applied. It was conducted by Rev. David Morgan, who acted as superintendent, and, in addition to cheap meals and lodgings, treated those of the inmates who desired to prayer and gospel meetings, which were held nightly. There were rooms to rent from 10 to 50 cents per night, and meals cost from 6 to 12 cents additional.

The barge was built two years ago by the St. Paul Bethel association for the purpose of furnishing a cheap home to those who had little money. The association is now officered by R. A. Kirk as president, and J. J. Jellet as secretary. The loss is estimated at $2,000, with no insurance. There is no doubt but the structure was a firetrap, and had the fire occurred an hour later every one of the occupants would have been cremated. The free bath plant conducted under the auspices of the same association recently opened was not damaged by the fire.

CHOKED THE SEWERS.

Terrific Hail and Rain Storms Pass Over Eastern Pennsylvania.

Great Damage Done to Crops and in Reading and Philadelphia.

READING, Pa., July 5.—This city was visited by a hail storm this afternoon which for destructiveness eclipsed all previous storms of its kind since 1866. The storm originated about three miles west of Reading, and covered a width of about four miles. Shortly before 5 o'clock a black cloud appeared in the western horizon and moved eastward rapidly. Twenty minutes later the streets of the city were covered with hail and water and the sewers became choked, being entirely too small to carry off even one-tenth of the water. Grain, corn, oats, flower gardens, grapes and other fruits were stripped off like leaves. The vineyards on Mount Penn are completely ruined and the owners do not expect to obtain more than 5 per cent of the crop. Many of these vineyards covered acres and there is nothing left but the vine. South of Reading, especially along the Schuylkill valley, the destruction to crops was very great. The wheat, rye and oat crops not yet cut have been leveled to the ground, and many of the fields were flooded. At Birdsboro hail fell to the depth of three inches, and in some places was piled up to a depth of nearly a foot. The stones were the size of hickory nuts, and fell so rapidly that pedestrians in this city were driven from the sidewalks. Street car horses became unmanageable from the pelting hail. At Royers Ford trains were delayed twenty minutes by the tracks being flooded. The storm is described as terrific and the hail pelting the roofs of the cars caused a panic among the passengers. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. It is believed that the damage in the Schuylkill valley will reach many thousands of dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Probably the severest hail storm that has visited this section in years passed over the northern part of Philadelphia between 6 and 7 this evening. The rain was very heavy, flooding streets and cellars. Hail stones nearly an inch in diameter fell for fifteen minutes, breaking thousands of panes of window glass and cutting trees and shrubbery to pieces. A gale blew during the prevalence of the storm, and much damage was done to trees and insecure buildings and fences. Reports from points in the eastern portion of the state indicate that the storm was very heavy and did much damage.

INDIAN MUSIC

Considered Before the World's Congress of Musicians.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The world's congress of musicians brought together a representative gathering of musicians, authors and composers in the art palace today. The subject of "Indian Music, Technically Discussed," was considered by Mr. Fillmore, of Milwaukee, and then the congress was addressed on the subject of "Early Phases of American Music" by Louisa C. Elson. The women's musical congress, under the leadership of Mrs. George B. Carpenter and Mrs. Clarence Eddy, was devoted to addresses by Miss Morgan and Mme. Louisa Cappiani, of New York.

Expenses Cut Down.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The council of administration was in session most of the day trying to fix a minimum of daily expenditure. Leaving out the bureau of music, the council figured that the exposition could not be run short of $16,000 a day, and the Columbian guards must be kept down to 1,500. This was the decision of the council. It is impossible to reduce the daily operating expenses of the fair to $13,000, in spite of the hard work in that direction by the council.

South Dakota Bank Closes.

HOWARD, S. D., July 5.—Vilas, Christianson & Co.'s bank closed its doors yesterday. No statement has been made.

YORK STATE INDIANS

Representatives of the Six Nations Arrive at the Fair Grounds.

Among Them Is Deer Foot, the Famous Long Distance Runner.

Spanish Caravels and Crews to Be Received With Great Honor.

Nice Little Family Row Develops in the National Commission.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Quackup Indians, from the Island of Vancouver, British Columbia; the Penobscot Indians, from Maine, camped in their tepees on the lawn surrounding the south pond, were reinforced today by the arrival of the first party of Six Nation Indians from their reservation in the state of New York. One of them came in charge of George W. Sanborn, director in chief of the New York Indian exhibit, and J. H. Master, assistant director. The first to arrive was Solomon O'Bail, a grandson of Corn Planter, who treated with Gen. Washington and received a medal from the first president. Solomon, who is eighty-seven years old, looked around the bark council house, expressed his approval in English, and said it reminded him of old times, but suggested that the roof needed patching to keep out the rain. He brought his drum with him and talked to Senator McNaughton, executive commissioner from New York to the fair, as if he had known him all his life. In the party was also Deer Foot, a famous long distance runner in his day. Twenty years ago he ran eleven and one-half miles and ninety-nine yards in one hour, and one mile in two minutes and twenty-two seconds. These are records which have never been broken. A grandson of Chief Red Jacket, from the Cattaragus reservation, will be here in a few days. Chief Jack, of the Tuscaroras, is a delegate to the grand council. Chief Silver Heels, of the Senecas, four squaws, one maiden and one young brave made up the rest of the party, all dressed like good Americans. When they are settled in their camp the women will be dressed in buckskins ornamented with porcupine quills and bead work, and make baskets and bead ornaments.

ARRIVAL OF THE CARAVELS.

The Programme for Their Reception Is Completed.

CHICAGO, July 5. — The Columbus caravels are expected to arrive Friday, and arrangements for their reception at the exposition is nearly completed. Capt. Berry, of the revenue cutter Michigan, leaves Van Buren street Friday morning at 8 o'clock for Evanston, where he will meet the caravels and escort them to Chicago. Capt. Berry's flotilla will be composed of the Michigan, steamer Blake and revenue cutter Andrew Johnson. About twenty private yachts owned in Chicago and those now visiting the port and a large number of other vessels and excursion steamers will form the fleet. The fleet will proceed in column until the caravels are met and saluted, when it will turn and escort them to Jackson park. At the park the caravels will be saluted again. Upon casting anchor off the long pier the caravels will be visited by officers of the director general's staff, who will escort Capt. Pochais and officers to the administration building. The guard of honor will be drawn up on the north terrace of the agricultural building. The line of march will be from the north front of Agricultural building, around by the peristyle, turn westward, along the south end of Manufacturers' building across the lagoon to northward along the east side of Electricity building, and turning at its northern corner the procession will move down between the electricity and mines buildings to a stand which will be erected at the terminal station, where there will be a short ceremony of reception.

A FAMILY ROW

Now On by the Members of the National Commission.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The national commission resumed business this morning by holding a protracted secret session. As a Western man expressed it, "There was a good big family row, and it is nobody's business but our own." Director General Davis was summoned to appear before the commission and explain the modus operandi of conducting his end of the position. Commissioner Ramsey, of South Dakota, said that nothing of public interest had been done in spite of the long session and behind closed doors. The commissioners took a recess about 2 o'clock, and at 3 again assembled to discuss the Sunday opening in public session. The first thing done was to reject the recommendation of Director General Davis that the national committee on ceremonies be abolished. The commissioners adopted a resolution declaring that the rate of 75 cents an hour for a wheel chair and was exorbitant, that 60 cents should be the maximum rate with the attendant and pro rata without an attendant. The whole matter was referred to the judiciary committee. The commissioners declared themselves opposed to the increase of prices at the fair on special days, the resolution passed being in favor of a uniform scale of prices on all days. Commissioner St. Clair protested against the resolution of Commissioners Hundley and Tousley against Sunday opening. Messrs. Massey, Hudley, Barbour and Ramsey spoke in favor of the resolutions. President Palmer took a lively interest in the debate and vacated the chair in favor of Vice President Bullock, of Massachussetts. President Palmer advocated immediate action on the the part of the commission in regard to the Sunday opening question. After a prolonged debate, in which lawyers, judges and other members of the commission participated, a resolution was adopted to take up the Sunday opening question next Tuesday at noon. During the debate many members indulged in personal remarks and were several times cautioned by the presiding officer.

ATTENDANCE INCREASING

More and More People Going to the Fair Every Day.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Two American republics dedicated their buildings at the world's fair today—Venezuela and Costa Rica. The foreign buildings are all now practically finished and a few days will find the fair complete in its entirety. The finances of the exposition, too, are fast assuming a more satisfactory condition, and the city of Chicago is becoming truly gratified for the large number of visitors from abroad. An evening paper estimates that "in the period embraced within the last 120 days of the fair, a sum ranging from $120,000,000 to $150,000,000 will be brought into Chicago by visitors and left here." Certain it is that every day shows a gradual increase in the number of attendance.