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WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—For Minnesota: Generally fair Saturday; northerly winds. For Wisconsin: Fair in northern portion; local showers, followed by fair weather in southeast portion; winds shifting to northwest; cooler in southeast portion. For Iowa: Fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in southeast portion; winds shifting to northerly; cooler Saturday evening. For North and South Dakota: Generally fair Saturday; northerly winds; cooler in eastern portion of South Dakota. For Montana: Fair Saturday; westerly winds, shifting to southerly; warmer in western portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, July 7, 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....	29.76	72	Havre......	29.90	68
Duluth.....	29.70	60	Miles City..	29.90	72
La Crosse...	29.76	70	Helena......	29.98	70
Huron......	29.84	76	Calgary....	30.00	52
Pierre.....	29.90	74	Minnedosa ..	29.82	60
Moorhead...	29.80	68	Med'e Hat...	29.82	66
St. Vincent.	29.84	56	Qu'Appelle..	29.82	62
Bismarck...	29.90	66	Sw't Cur'ent	29.56	62
Ft. Buford..	29.88	68	Winnipeg ...	29.80	60

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

FEMALE white stockings and hammocks are likely to be the attraction at summer resorts.

IT IS to be observed that a South American republic is not so Chili toward the United States as it was.

"FIGHTING JACK" MULLEN has a little war of his own. It may go down in history as the War of the Brails.

FOR a WHITEMAN, ALONZO J. has the misfortune to be accused of more dark things than most men with less favorable cognomens.

THERE is nothing so responsive as a powder magazine when lightning strikes it. Lightning tried the experiment Friday near Kingston, N. Y.

IT IS pretty evident that Gov. ALTGELD'S hide has been punctured in less than the prescribed two weeks, and that he is nursing a very sore spot.

THAT Toledo man who is to be buried alive in Chicago to remain under ground three months will find when he gets out a new directory showing the city to be larger than London.

CHICAGO claims to have 2,000,000 of people, and crows over New York. But if the city limits of New York covered as much territory as Chicago, it would no doubt be larger than Paris.

THE khedive of Egypt has never seen the daughter of the sultan, whom he is about to marry. What a dream of expectation he must be living in, and what a terrible disappointment may be in store for him.

IT WOULD seem from the damage sustained by the Camperdown's ram that that weapon is only good for one bunt. And it would seem also that that one bunt might easily send the bunter to the bottom of the sea.

THAT row among the women of the Minnesota fair contingent is still on, and getting onner. It may yet become necessary for the governor to employ the settling tactics which he used so successfully at Elbow Lake.

SECRETARY MORTON is devoting the time used by his predecessor in securing foreign seeds to making a European market for maize and our live stock and dressed meats. Already maize is becoming very popular for food in Germany and France.

AN IMPORTANT trial is in progress at Fresno, Cal., and at the entrance of the court room is posted this notice: "Gentlemen desiring to enter the court room will please leave their guns in the clerk's office." This is giving the court an unfair advantage of the audience.

CHAMP CLARK, a Missouri congressman, who jollied the sachems of Tammany on the Fourth, wrote out for a reporter an interview in which he declared himself, in true Missouri orthography, as in favor of "Bi-Mettalism" and dead against the "MCKENLY" bill.

TRULY the Duke of Veragua struck it rich in visiting this country. The people of the United States will be asked by many of our leading men to make up a sufficient purse for the duke to save his Spanish estates and other effects from the sheriff. We have some men at home who wouldn't object to a similar assistance.

A CHICAGO reporter asserted that the world's fair commission was not earning its salary, and the commission at once took revenge on the entire press of the city by holding its sessions in secret. That is after the plan of the Indians. When one of their number is killed by a white man, they proceed to kill every white man they come across.

SOME philological genius has invented the word "sizzard" to represent weather that is antipodal to a blizzard. It applies to those days of the summer when the heat makes everything "sizz;" days like those which made SYDNEY SMITH lament his inability to get out of his flesh and sit in his bones. Some critic finds fault with the suffix "ard," saying that the "sizz" is sufficient. We esteem that its best part. It is that good, terse, old Anglo-Saxon suffix which means "full of," and indicates that the day is full of "sizz," just as sluggard and drunkard signify that the person is full of sloth or drink. Let "sizzard" stand, and take its place in due time among the authorized words of the language.

"NOTHING TO SAY, SIR."

If the manner in which Senator DAVIS received the reporter of the GLOBE who called to ask his opinion on questions which are just now absorbing the attention of ninety out of every hundred of the senator's constituents is any indication of his condition, the senator is in a very testy mood. This may be due to the oppressive heat; it may be due to the senator's liver; and it may, again, be due to the chagrin caused by his desertion by all of the clamorous and acclaiming crowd who joined him in '90 in sounding the praises of the SHERMAN act.

But the senator should not forget that he is senator; that when a question affects the public interests—a question which he will have to take part in the decision of—it is not impertinent for a reporter to offer the services of his paper as the channel of communication for the senator's views. Neither mounting mercury nor a rebellious liver should be permitted to come between him and his communication with his people. Nor need the fear of inconsistency hold him back when JOHN SHERMAN is not ashamed to own his error.

But there is another reason, and a larger one, why the senator should have utilized the GLOBE'S offer to convey to the public his opinions on the currency question. The country, save a few Pops and mine owners, is of the opinion that the SHERMAN act is a chief cause of the distrust which is paralyzing business. The boards representing the business interests of St. Paul have taken action and asked a special session of congress. They have expressed their opinion of what is needed. The remedy asked for lies with congress. The distrust would be relieved in great measure if it were known that congress would repeal the act. It was for the purpose of getting enough opinions of senators and congressmen showing that repeal was certain that the New York Times and World asked the senator's views, among the others. Had that canvass shown a majority for repeal, business would have gained confidence at once.

Senator DAVIS failed to contribute his assurance or to make answer in any way. It was not known if he was for or against repeal. His speech in 1890 would indicate that he would oppose it. He thus added to the uncertainty when the occasion demanded certainty. It was for the purpose of making it sure, and conveying to the country the assurance that the senator was on the side of repeal, that the GLOBE sought the interview. We regret his testiness, which has only served to leave an important question still in doubt. "I have nothing to say, sir," is hardly the answer his constituents have a right to expect from Senator DAVIS.

If, however, he does not wish to make a paper which has opposed him the channel of communication, we hasten to assure him that he may commit his views to any of his own party papers, and that then the GLOBE will take it up and give his statement the publicity it merits.

UNWITTINGLY ADMITTED.

The confidence the American people have in GROVER CLEVELAND is strikingly illustrated by the anxiety expressed concerning his health.

It is true this anxiety has its basis in self-interest, but it is nevertheless a tribute to an able and honest man.

Even those who are so partisan as to attribute the financial distress of the country to Democratic success last November, instead of the true cause—the Republican legacy handed down to the present administration — are forced to admit that the people everywhere have confidence in the honesty and wisdom of the president.

They know furthermore that no other man can so forcibly cope with the advocates of financial nostrums, and so well aid the country in restoring prosperity.

The Republicans are thus confessing that the mistake from which we are suffering antedates the last election.

A PRETTY GOOD LAW.

The last legislature seems to have done a good thing in passing a law requiring that the unused portion of the annual appropriations for the state institutions shall be canceled at the end of each fiscal year, which is July 31, unless the governor, attorney general and secretary of state decide that the money is needed, and extend the appropriations. Some of these institutions have been pretty costly to the state, all through large appropriations which have been schemed through the legislatures and used at the pleasure of the managing boards. It appears now that the boards have large accumulations from appropriations of past years standing to their credit; but it is doubtful if it appears that they have made much allowance for these balances in their appropriations asked of the last legislature, and which were allowed. The records certainly show that they did not make full allowance for them in the appropriations they asked of preceding legislatures. It is too frequently the case that a managing board has no thought for the welfare of the taxpayers and a great deal of thought for carrying through the legislature the largest appropriation possible, in order that it may make some expensive gingerbread improvement to hold up as a sample of the great work it is accomplishing. Naturally, they have a pride in their institutions, and seek to make them handsome, inviting and convenient as possible; and in this pride they are likely to overlook the necessities for economy.

The boards have no doubt been accumulating money to help them over times when legislatures which they are pleased to call penurious fail to give them all they ask for the year's appropriations. Now and then there is a legislature that makes a big cut in the amounts asked, and for this the boards generally have themselves to blame. There have been so many outrageously large appropriations schemed through the legislatures that there is some want of confidence in the financial management of many of the institutions. Had the boards always acted fairly, they would be sufficiently provided for by every legislature. From now on they can place little dependence on being able to preserve their balances at the end of the fiscal year; hence they will be forced to ask the legislatures for all the money they expect to need during each year. Some of them will probably ask for much more than they need, upon the theory that if the legislatures cut them down they will secure enough. This will be unwise, for it will tend to promote the want of confidence in them.

The practice of leaving a balance to be expended in a succeeding fiscal year is unwise; for it may fall into the hands of an entirely new board, which will naturally feel no responsibility on account of its existence, and be likely to spend it extravagantly.

The new law makes the governor, attorney general and secretary of state a general supervising board which the people can hold responsible for the financial management of the institutions. These officials having no interest in one institution above another, and reason to have fully as much interest in the welfare of the taxpayers as the institutions, are in position to hold the boards down to a reasonable economy. In fact, they are likely to have a pretty strong incentive to do so, for appropriations naturally look large to the eyes of taxpayers.

The boards are reported to be in fear that the governor, attorney general and secretary of state will not extend the time on their accumulations, and the people will hope that the officials will not unless the money is absolutely needed.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

Four years ago, on the 4th day of March, a Republican president was inaugurated. He was elected on a platform which contained a plank rebuking the Democratic administration for alleged violations of the spirit and letter of the civil service law, and pledged the country that its administration would observe both.

Four years ago a Democrat, WALTER BUTLER, was superintendent of the Tenth division of the railway mail service, with headquarters at St. Paul. The division had not been created long, and BUTLER was promoted to the superintendency from a clerkship. His efficiency was unquestioned.

The 28th day of March, 1889, just twenty-four days after President HARRISON was inaugurated, without warning, without charges of misconduct, without cause, MR. BUTLER was curtly informed that he was dismissed from the service. A subordinate, who had exerted himself after the election of HARRISON was assured to have his chief removed and himself appointed, was put in his place.

This office was outside the operation of the civil service law. President CLEVELAND had made an order extending that law to this and other offices of the railway mail service, to take effect March 15, 1889. One of President HARRISON'S first acts was to extend the date of the taking effect of the order to May 31. The interval was diligently improved by Mr. BELL, chief of the railway mail service, in removing Democrats and installing Republicans in their places. They fell like the leaves of the forest after the first frost. Mr. PERKINS took Mr. BUTLER'S place.

We have looked over the files of the Pioneer Press of that time to find in them what its recent editorial on the removal of Supt. PERKINS naturally leads one to expect to find—a severe rebuke of President HARRISON for his recreancy to the party pledge and his own in thus pandering to the spoilsmen. If one removal is wrong, the other is; if one deserves scoring, so does the other. That which is criminal for one president is equally so for another. If the ousting of PERKINS deserved censure, so does that of BUTLER. Any journal which cared to have its criticism have value would administer it impartially. We have looked in vain among the editorials of the Pioneer Press of those days to find the counterpart of its recent editorial censure of President CLEVELAND for the removal of PERKINS. It may have been an oversight. It may be that the removal of a Democrat is a trifling matter, unworthy of editorial criticism, and that only the removal of Republicans affects the welfare and safety of the nation. It may be, too, that hypocrisy is not yet an extinct vice.

MONTANA'S BABIES' WAIL.

The Montana convention appeals to the country for the free coinage of silver at the sixteen to one ratio on the ground that, taking into consideration the money that has been unprofitably invested in silver mining, the cost of the bullion produced is equal to about $1.29 an ounce. But this is equally true of gold mining. If the amount of money spent and the value of labor put into all the gold-mining operations from the discovery of gold in 1848 to the present time could be accurately ascertained, it would very nearly, if not quite, equal the gold product. This is the opinion of men of experience in the mining business.

Wheat is now selling in Western Minnesota and the Dakotas for less than the cost of production. There have been seasons when corn was burned for fuel in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, because it was cheaper than coal, and too cheap at the market price. Cattle have been sold for less than the cost of producing. Farms have been sold for less money than they cost.

The field of unproductive human effort is a broad and well filled one. Look into any line of industry you may, and the same story is to be read; effort, time, money spent exceeding returns obtained. WELLS' "Recent Economic Changes" presents striking illustrations of the enormous destruction of what men had considered wealth by the changes compelled by improved methods and machinery. There are vicissitudes of business, as well as of lives. Accidents, sickness, death are the inseparable attendants on life. Judgments are not infallible. Speculation always carries with it the contingency of loss. These things can not be evaded. Men have always borne them, and always will. They are among the conditions of existence. Organized society cannot bear the burdens of all these losses; cannot compensate for them. Why should it be asked to carry those of any one class of producers? Why make good to the men who dig silver out of the earth their losses and refuse insurance to the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer or the artisan? Unable to insure all a recompense for labor and means invested, simple justice requires its refusal to all. The men of Montana show a spirit unworthy of them in thus asking all of the people to make good to them their losses and to insure to them a profit in one of their enterprises.

THE PARIS RIOTS.

It seems that the students' riot in Paris is not so serious a matter as the first dispatches indicated. But it has had the effect to develop an alarming outlook from the labor element. The labor people of Paris seem to be anarchists. Their whole sense seems to be in the direction of destruction, without a thought of what is to take the place of the things destroyed. They have some vague idea of socialism, and profess to be socialists; but they seem to be utterly thoughtless as to how they are to bring about the ends of socialism. They have no leader who has the ability to crystallize thought and shape it to a purpose. They are a wrangling mass of ignorant humanity engaged in a chaotic howl.

It seems that the trouble between the police and students arose over the students' ball, which the officials sought to break up on account of some lewd performances. The students are now pacified, and profess the strongest allegiance to the law and the efforts of the police; but the labor people have seized upon the opportunity, and pretend to be greatly incensed at the gendarmes. They declare vengeance against the officials and the government. Their first movement is to be a strike; and to bring this about an appeal has been issued by the delegates of nearly 200 trades syndicates, requesting all laborers throughout Paris and the provinces to quit work.

There is little likelihood that the movement will amount to more than a few rather bloody riots; for the French government is well prepared for any outbreak, and will deal with the instigators very severely. But there is something more to this that is worth considering. There is some excuse for the feeling among the laborers. The French government has been little less extravagant than that of the late emperor; taxes are very high; wages are very low; money is very stringent; food and clothing are unusually expensive; the long drouth has caused almost an entire failure of crops, and almost a famine seems threatening; and to make all this the more aggravating is the thought of the immense loss to the government through the Panama canal frauds. Labor is paid so poorly that a great many of the people are forced to live in squalid and sickly quarters. On the other hand, a good many of the laboring men are dissolute and improvident.

France will have to solve the problem, soon or late, of doing something in the interests of labor. Something should be done to educate and elevate these people. It will be one of the most difficult matters to remedy; but it is none the less one of the most important that confronts the nation. As the matter stands, the French labor is a dangerous element. It can be made, with the proper attention, a thoroughly loyal and peaceable element.

THE best things in the Atlanta Constitution are FRANK L. STANTON'S breezy little songs, joyous, humorous, touching at times and always readable. They are as purposeless as the songs of the mocking birds of his wooded hills, and as charming. He writes because he has to, and his thoughts run in rhythm because they can't help it. There is the same savor of the ground and fields and common life in them that we find in GARLAND'S prose; and there is the same promise of something better if he does not get drawn off to Boston and lose his naturalness in conventionalities. Here is one of STANTON'S, whose pathos suggests memories of the days when SHERMAN scarred the South "from Atlanta to the sea."

AN OLD BATTLEFIELD.

The softest whisperings of the scented South,
And rust and roses in the cannon's mouth.

And where the thunders of the fight were born,
The wind's sweet tenor in the tinkling corn.

With song of larks, low-lingering in the loam,
And blue skies bending over love and home.

But still the thought: Somewhere—upon the hills,
Or where the vales ring with the whippoorwills,

Sad, wistful eyes, and broken hearts that beat
For the loved sound of unreturning feet;

And when the oaks their leafy banners wave,
Dream of the battle and an unmarked grave!

THE New York Press (ultra-protectionist) finds comfort in the thought that when congress convenes in special session the country will see "the burly man from Maine in his panoply of a flannel coat and summer belt, leading the Republican cohorts." In the interests of the proprieties of the social life of Washington, we hope that neither the country, nor any small part of it, will see TOM REED in any such a dress. We submit in all candor that the awful emergencies of the nation do not demand that the burly man from Maine shall have any such inadequate protection.

BILL CHANDLER has "emerged." He says so himself, so it must be. But it is only from the fragrant, resinous pine woods of Maine that he has emerged. He proceeds to immediately make plain that he has not emerged from BILL CHANDLER and Bill-Chandlerism. He is still in the woods as to that matter. He is rock-ribbed in the certainty that this CLEVELAND administration is to blame for everything from the panic to the drouth. BILL should submerge again.

Rhode Island's Abandoned Farms.

Boston Herald.

The theory that manufacturing creates a home market which builds up the farming interest receives a bad blow from statistics lately reported of the state of Rhode Island. That state is studded with manufactures as is no state on the same area in the Union, and yet it has more abandoned farms, in proportion to its size, than any state in New England or out of it. One town is cited as containing no less than eighty-nine abandoned farms, and this town is within twenty miles of Providence—a city of over 132,000 people—and possessed of ready rail communication with that place. Providence county has 192 such farms, Washington county 155 and Kent 132—all teeming with a manufacturing or non-agricultural population. It looks very much as if the system that taxes one industry to help another reaches its fullest fruition in taxing the victimized industry out of existence.

Had a Good Reputation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 7.—Miller, the negro lynched today at Bardwell, Ky., for outraging and killing two white girls, came here last January from Cairo, his home, to try to get work at the state house, but failed and went to work in a barber shop. He went back to Cairo three weeks ago, but his wife is still here. She is almost crazed by her husband's fate. Miller always bore a good reputation among negroes.

"LONG MAY THEY WAVE."

[Written for the Globe.]

'Tis on the Midway Plaisance,
Mid sights so strange and grand,
That the whiskers of many nations
By the wind are gently fanned
From North and South,
From sunny climes, from lands of ice and cold.
Barbers queer, from far and near,
Show funny shapes untold.

There are "lilox" from St. Louis,
"Soup strainers" from St. Paul,
The Indiana "paint brush" mode,
"Lace curtains" from Donegal.
Michigan sends its "fine-cut,"
Jersey its hayseed "combing;"
Strange things in hair are everywhere
On the famous Midway roaming.

The sons of France run to "Vandykes,"
Russians are "Jo Jo" trimmed.
The Turks have cuts quite varied,
That impede Chicago wind.
"Imperials" on Italians
By the breeze are gaily wafted.
Odd things in "fleece," well oiled with grease,
Are on Samoan faces grafted.

But Chicago claims all laurels
In hair combined with art,
And relies on Moses Handy,
With his set of whiskers smart.
How graceful are the waverings,
As the wind they softly beat;
Combed down so fine, a sight sublime,
The world's fair's greatest treat.

Long may these whiskers wave
From that face so gay, so bright,
Famous as Samson's growths are they
In their days of greatest might.
Long may gentle zephyrs
In these whiskers rest at peace.
In the world of fame they have a name;
May their greatness never cease.
—H. C. T.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7.

CHATS WITH TRAVELERS.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lyman, Messrs. E. E. Lyman, A. B. Lyons, W. H. Smith and W. J. Forbes, and Misses Deyo, Hope, Wing, Snow, Bend, Gilman and Lyons composed a distinguished party of Honolulu people who stopped at the Merchants' for a few hours yesterday afternoon on their way to the world's fair and around the world. The party left Honolulu two weeks ago, landed at San Francisco, came up to Vancouver and took the Canadian Pacific eastward. They left for the World's Fair city over the Burlington yesterday afternoon. L. C. Lyman, in conversation with a GLOBE man, said:

"The people of Hawaii are quite satisfied with the provisional government for the present, but they are very anxious to see what the future has in store for them in the way of government. I believe the vast majority of the people desire annexation with the United States, and that as soon as possible. I cannot see any reason why this country should not annex the islands, for they would doubtless add much to the wealth of the nation, and they would also afford Uncle Sam an excellent point of vantage in case of war with any foreign country. Unless the United States steps in, England or Japan will get the islands. When we left Honolulu there were no men-of-war in the harbor except those of the United States, the Adams and the Boston. The German government has apparently lost all interest in Hawaiian affairs.

"The city of Honolulu is quite thoroughly Americanized. All the people there follow the customs in vogue in this country, although they are not near so energetic in their business affairs. The city has all the modern improvements and conveniences."

Henry Jones, the world-famous authority on whist, was in St. Paul yesterday. He hails from London, where for the last thirty years he has been the whist editor of the Field. He writes over the nom de plume of Cavendish, and is much better known by that name than by the plain and very common Jones. He has written a number of books which are recognized by whist players all over the world as standard authorities on the game.

"I have met a great many whist players in this country," said Mr. Jones to a GLOBE reporter yesterday, "and in some respects I think the game most generally played here is superior to that played in England. In fact, I believe the American game is more satisfactory and scientific. I am surprised at the very fine players I have met here."

This is Mr. Jones' first visit to the United States. He came over to see the world's fair, attend the annual congress of the American Whist league, and study the beauties of the country. He is now on his way to the Yellowstone Park, and on his return will make a longer stay in St. Paul.

Fr. Wolf, Franz Urban, Hugo Thost, Friederich Ebers and Dr. Georg Dolf, of Germany, were guests at the Ryan yesterday. They are making an extensive tour of the United States for pleasure, and express themselves as highly pleased with what they have already seen of the country. Mr. Urban spoke for the party when he told a GLOBE reporter that St. Paul was one of the prettiest cities they have visited.

Hon. Matt McGrath, of St. Charles; Hon. W. A. Fleming, of Brainerd, and Hon. Joseph Roach, of Northfield, constituted a group of legislators at the Merchants' yesterday. Speaking of the crop outlook these gentlemen agreed that it is very encouraging. While in some places wheat may not be more than half a crop, barley and flax will be good, and corn and potatoes very good. "The shortness, whatever it may be, will prove a blessing in disguise," said Mr. McGrath. "It will, we hope, have the effect of improving the price, and as Europe is now beginning to ask for American flax, those who raise this staple will surely be well repaid."

A LITTLE WIT.

Bailiff (to rural justice)—Your honor, there's a man in court has got a bill for $10 agin' you.

Justice—Good! I'll fine him $15 for contempt o' court. See that he receipts the bill, an' fetch me the odd $5.—Atlanta Constitution.

Don't swear because the weather's hot;
The better way, no doubt,
Is just to let things take their course,
And bravely sweat it out.
—Kansas City Journal.

Will Getthere—Miss Howe, you know the language of flowers; do you find any hidden meaning in this simple little clover leaf?

Annie Howe—A clover leaf? Let me see. One, he loves me; two, he loves me not; three, he loves me. Oh, Will, this is so sudden!—Puck.

Marie Wainwright, who has announced that she would retire from the stage, has changed her mind. This isn't astonishing; the astonishment comes in when an actress announces her withdrawal and then sticks to it.—Hartford Courant.

A thing to me has just occurred,
It makes me stop and think:
'Tis this, that seldom's "mum" the word
Where "Mumm" has been the drink.
—Buffalo Courier.

Hunker—I asked old Mr. Munn if I might pay my addresses to his daughter.
Spatts—What did he say?
Hunker—He suggested that I pay my debts first.—Detroit Free Press.

Magistrate—You are acused of not supporting your wife.
Prisoner—But, Your honor, you don' know my wife. She is insupportable.—Mercury.

Jackson Ball—I never kissed a girl in my life until I met you.
May Ketchum—I've heard that from others.
Jackson Ball—Who told you?
May Ketchum—Every so many; it's an awfully old lie.—New York Herald.

Charlie Sappy—No, I don't go in for yachting much since I was knocked overboard and lost my senses.
Miss Spright—How sad; and you never recovered them, did you?—Philadelphia Record.

Disembowled an Officer.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Just before midnight tonight Officer Robert Phillips was disembowled by a three-term convict, "Lightning" Clark, in a procurer's den, which he entered to remove two girls enticed there. He was set upon by the women of the place, who held him while Clark ripped open the officer's abdomen. Phillips cannot live.

Dispensaries Unconstitutional.

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 7.—Judge Hudson, in an injunction to restrain the county dispensers from opening in Darling, has decided against the state. He declared the law unconstitutional. He denounced it as a great monopoly, and said it was not a regulation of the liquor traffic, but intended to return revenue for the state.

Leather Firm Goes Down.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Patrick Riley & Son, the leather firm, assigned this afternoon. The assets were stated to be about $142,875, and the liabilities $200,000. Among the latter are notes of Haydock & Bros., of St. Louis, for $152,000, and of P. T. Haydock & Co., of Cincinnati, for $18,000, all of which were indorsed by Riley & Son.

Eulalia Is Home.

MADRID, July 7.—The infanta Eulalia arrived here today. She and Prince Antonio were met at the station by the queen regent and the infanta Isabella. She expressed herself as greatly pleased with the cordiality of her reception in the United States.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Emma Corbett is a Colorado young woman who intends to ride from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago with a view to beating the record recently made by John Berry and his broncho Poison. She weighs but ninety pounds, has plenty of money and wants to bet she will make Berry hide his diminished head in confusion.

Mrs. Nicolini, known to the public as Adelina Patti, is at Craig-y-Nos castle, studying the new opera by Sgr. Pizzi, which she will produce in this country next winter. The libretto is by Charles A. Byrne, the well-known American newspaper man and playwright. The scene is laid in the reign of Louis XIII., and Mrs. Nicolini enacts the somewhat incongruous part of a nun.

Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton has sailed for Europe, and all the talk of a reconciliation between herself and husband has ceased. The exact whereabouts of H. Alsopp Borrowe, the individual who caused the trouble, are unknown, but he does not show himself in any locality where Drayton is likely to see him. His quondam "second," Harry Vane Milbank, has been dead for several months.

Young John Austin Stevens Jr., of New York, has apparently lost no caste by his remarkable claims for compensation in connection with the Duke of Veragua's reception. Mr. Stevens was one of the committee of 100 which took charge of the duke and of the Infanta Eulalia. He has handed in a bill for $2,000 for his services, and Mayor Gilroy flatly refuses to pay it. Mr. Stevens' venerable papa, likewise a member of the committee, has also presented a bill. They're a queer set down in York.

Queen Maria Pia, of Portugal, has been revisiting the scenes of her childhood near Turin. There is to be a commemorative ceremony in the burial place of the Savoy family at the tomb of the late Duke of Aosta, which she will attend before returning to Lisbon.

William Waldorf Astor is getting there. He has been proposed for membership at the Marlborough club by the Prince of Wales and has been, of course, elected. This gives him the hall mark of the genuine London swell, and his fashionable standing is assured.

Baron Luttuitz, of Germany, is expected in Chicago in a few days. The baron is a mighty hunter and the hero of many thrilling escapes. His father is chamberlain to the German emperor. The baron has been two years in Asia, and has explored the inmost recesses of the Himalaya mountains.

RICH, BUT SLIGHTLY OFF.

A Fairy Story Regarding a St. Paul Couple.

The appended press dispatch from Chicago will furnish surprising reading to many people in St. Paul who know the parties referred to and who read of their elopement in yesterday's GLOBE. Some one has blundered or some one has "drawn the long bow" with an audacity that is refreshing. The dispatch is here given as received, without alteration:

CHICAGO, July 7.—Paul G. Wood, a nehpew of ex-Minister Smith, and a cousin of Mayor Wright, of St. Paul, is at present visiting with his bride of a few days at the residence of a friend on Oak Grove avenue, in Lake View, and the happy young couple are taking in the sights of the world's fair and subsisting upon love and an occasional salad or cold bird. The statement naturally suggests the preliminaries so dear to the heart of the society reporter. It suggests wedding bells, a crowded church, tables which groan, pickle casters, pie knives, parental blessings, rice, old shoes, bridal veils and numerous other accomplishments of a swell wedding and its consequent trip. But not this; no floral bell shed its fragrance upon the union of Paul and his happy bride. There were no pickle casters, no pie knives, no bed quilts "worked by grandma, aged eighty-six," no rice, no old shoes—only the hurried recital of the Episcopal marriage service by a sleepy clergyman in a Wisconsin "Gretna Green," and two trusty friends for witnesses. For if the truth must be told, Paul and his happy bride eloped.

Paul is a swell society leader in St. Paul. He has plenty of money in his own right, and he has seen only twenty-three sunny summers. His happy bride is, or rather was, Miss Ella Eloise Sprague. Originally she lived in Dayton, O., but during the past two years her home has been in that anti-Minneapolis town—St. Paul. Her father died some time ago, and she has been living comfortably with her mother, brother and sister, the family being very well-to-do. She is a pretty girl, fascinating and highly intelligent.

RUMORED REVOLUTION.

Report That Australia Has Declared Her Independence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—It is rumored here that a revolution has broken out in Australia, and that independence has been declared. The rumor created considerable excitement. But little credence, however, was given the rumor.

And This Is Love.

Tid Bits.

Mr. Sampson (passionately)—I love you devotedly, Miss Chumley, but my pecuniary affairs have prevented my making a declaration until now. But I have put enough away now to feel justified in asking you to become my wife.

Miss Chumley, (hesitatingly, but sweetly)—I confess that I am not wholly indifferent to you, but—but—

"But what, dear?"

"Would you mind telling me how much you have put away?"

Smiling and Being a Villain.

Life.

Mrs. Witherby—Did you ask your mother if you could have two pieces of cake, Bobbie?
Bobbie Bingo—Yes'm.
Mrs Withby—And what did she say?
Bobbie—She said I could if you offered them to me, and then she laughed.

Arrested the Cashier.

WINNECONNE, Wis., July 7. — The Citizens' bank closed its doors at noon today. This afternoon Cashier Varwactor was arrested on the charge of receiving deposits after he knew the bank to be insolvent. He claims the bank can pay in full.

JINGLES IN RHYME.

It always rains when I want a drouth,
I've found by many a test;
When I want a breeze from the balmy south,
A gale comes out of the west,
The roads are bad when I have to walk,
And good when I'd rather swim;
My thoughts come fast when I cannot talk,
And slow when my tongue's in trim.
—Washington News.

Upon the gay excursion boat
That sails by town and thicket
They say that Cupid always has
A commutation ticket.
—Washington Star.

They tell us that in summer we should buy our winter's coal;
The sum we'd save by doing so would make us quite a roll:
But how in thunder can we work this scheme so mighty nice
While we are kept upon the jump to settle for our ice?
—Buffalo Courier.

'Tween the hot and soaking sizzard
And the keen and cutting blizzard
We have the weather alphabet
From A to crooked Izzard.
—Indianapolis Journal.

CONFIRMED BY HOKE.

Secretary Smith Officially Rules Upon the Guilford Miller Case.

Former Decision of the Interior Department Affirmed by Him.

Superior System of European Powers in Dealing With the Cholera.

Customs Collectors Must Make Weekly Reports of Chinese Admitted.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The celebrated "Guilford Miller case," which involves the rights of so many settlers on railroad grants, has received an official ruling. Upon the motion for review in the case of Charles Cole vs. The Northern Pacific Company, which involves the ruling of the department in the case of The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Guilford Miller, and in which counsel for the railroad company asked that the decision in the Guilford Miller case be reversed, Secretary Hoke Smith has affirmed the decision of the department heretofore rendered in the last-named case, so far as it held that the statutory withdrawal provided for by the sixth section of the act of July 2, 1864, to the Northern Pacific Railroad company, upon the filing of the map of general route, became effective in Washington territory when the map of July 30, 1870, was filed and approved, and that said withdrawal once exercised was thereby exhausted, and could not be repealed. The secretary holds that this second filing, made Feb. 21, 1872, in said territory, was without validity or sanction of law, either as an executive or legislative withdrawal. He further held that the map of July 30, 1870, in the then territory of Washington, was, as shown by the certificates of the chief engineer of the company, the result of surveys and explorations made for the purpose of determining the proper location of the road, and indicated with certainty that it was the intention of the company that the route thus designated should be the general route contemplated by the act, upon which the legislative withdrawal should take effect. As the case of Cole is controlled by the ruling upon the first proposition, it was considered unnecessary to pass upon the question as to the right of the secretary to withdraw lands within the indemnity limits of this road after the definite location thereof; and hence no decision was made upon this point.

CHOLERA PREVENTION.

Results of the European Observations of Dr. Kempster.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Dr. Walter Kempster, who for six months post has been traveling about as the accredited agent of the United States government for the study of cholera and its preventson, is approaching the completion of his voluminous and important report. His mission was mainly to study the means of preventing the disease, the investigation of its medical aspect was only a secondary point. Speaking generally of the results of his investigation, Dr. Kempster said:

The prevention of cholera is not an absolute scientific certainty. To ascertain what the European powers are doing was one of my purposes. My most important object was to investigate the commerce by which cholera germs might be imported to this country, to find so far as possible whence and how they might be brought and what precautions would be necessary to prevent their coming. Many seaport towns were visited for this purpose. I traveled over a large part of Europe, went into Egypt and Turkey, and visited the Ionian islands. The superior system of the European powers for dealing with the matter is apparent. Appropriations which would be considered here very liberal are made to the schools and scientists who are best qualified to carry on the work. The home of the cholera, as everybody knows, is in India. Every seventh year, when the Mohammedans indulge in their pilgrimage to Mecca, a wave of cholera is started abroad which reaches over an important part of the world.

No doubt their religious pilgrimages are worthy from their moral point of view, but it is rather hard that the rest of the world, even as far off as America, should be made to suffer the effects of them. Great Britain holds the key to the situation. If she would restrain the pilgrims from coming across the Suez canal to Mecca, there would be comparatively little danger of a cholera invasion of Europe. But her interests oppose such a solution of the problem. Her supremacy in India is assured only so long as she humors the religious customs of the natives."

Dr. Kempster holds that it is possible to keep the cholera from a city when the surrounding towns are tainted, or to keep it from any house in an infected city. In illustration of this he told of house in Hamburg which was barred from the outside world during the plague. All provisions were taken in on a hooked pole, and the wrappings burned. All the inmates of the house escaped safely, although men were dropping down and dying in the streets outside. By proper precautions every physician who worked in the hospitals escaped the disease.

"Cholera must be eaten," remarked the doctor, putting it epigramatically. "It cannot be absorbed or breathed. The germs must be taken into the stomach. If people realize this and govern themselves accordingly, they can escape. in case the germs should reach this country."

Agricultural Department Reforms

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The abolition of seed distribution through members of congress, and the charging of the cost of meat inspection upon the packers, are likely to be two of the leading recommendations in the annual report of Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture. The secretary has inquired through the state department how our meat inspection is regarded in European countries—whether it is necessary to secure the entrance of our products and whether it promotes their consumption.

Troops to Stay at Antlers.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Schofield today sent telegraphic instructions to Gen. Miles, commanding the department of the Missouri, directing that the recent order withdrawing the troops from Antlers, Okla., be revoked. This order is made in consequence of a request to that effect made by the secretary of the interior.

Appointed Postmaster.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—C. O. Weiss has been appointed postmaster at Wentworth, S. D.

Arbitration Postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The meeting of the commissioners on the part of Brazil and the Argentine republic, which was to result in the presentation to the arbitrator—the president of the United States—of the questions involved in the boundary dispute between the two countries has been postponed for six months from Aug. 11 next.

CHINESE ADMISSION.

Instructions Issued to Collectors of Customs.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Acting Secretary Hamlin has instructed collectors of customs, in order that the department may be fully advised concerning the admission of Chinese persons into the United States, to prepare and forward to the department a statement showing the number of Chinese persons admitted by them from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, and the reason for such admission; the number of such persons to whom admission was refused, and the reasons therefor, and the number permitted to land for transit from the port of arrival to another port for exit from the United States. Collectors are also directed to make a weekly report of Chinese persons seeking admission into the United States through their ports, giving the names, description, occupation and places of destination in the United States of those admitted, and the evidence upon which such action is based, and also the names, description and occupation of those to whom admission is refused, and the reasons for such refusal; also the names, occupation and description of such persons permitted to land for transit through the United States.

BLATCHFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

It Will Be Either Secretary Gresham or Phelps.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 7. — The first change in President Cleveland's cabinet is likely to be made in a few weeks by the appointment of Secretary Gresham to the place on the bench of the supreme court left vacant by the death of Judge Blatchford today. There is a well authenticated report to the effect if this place on the bench does not go to the Illinois man, but to E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, on account of locality, that the next vacancy will be given to Gresham. Blatchford was appointed from New York.

Opening New Land.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The contract was let to W. H. Mercer today at the general land office for the survey of two townships of land in Hettinger county, North Dakota, townships 129, range 94, and 130, range 95. In these are 92,000 acres of land, which will come to the state under the enabling act.

Wants to Be Inspector.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Charles H. Lee, Neche, N. D., has applied for the position of Chinese inspector.

Treasury Gold Increasing.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The gold reserve at the close of business today was $96,943,821.

HAD NO FEAR.

One Union General Who Did Not Need a Body Guard.

Henry Clay Fairman in Sunny South.

Yes, Joseph E. Johnston had crossed Pearl river on his retreat to the East, and it was known that Sherman would evacuate Jackson and pursue him as soon as possible. With great difficulty I had secured from the Federal authorities the assurance that my cotton factory would not be burned. But on the night when the evacuation was in progress I learned from reliable sources that a change had been made in the orders and that the torch was likely to be applied to the property at any moment.

I resolved to seek an immediate interview with Gen. Sherman himself, entertaining, however, but slender hopes—especially at such an untimely hour, for it was past midnight—of reaching the presence of the Federal chief. I had but little trouble in ascertaining that his headquarters were in the —— residence, in West Jackson, and before many minutes had passed I was at the front gate of the place, where, to my great surprise, I found no guards to check my progress. The house was quiet and unlighted, so far as I could discern. Somewhat puzzled, I paused for a minete or two, and said to myself: "Surely this is not the headquarters of a great United States army."

But seeing no one to inquire of I opened the gate, went up to the house and on to the porch. For some minutes I stood there listening, but I heard no sound within nor was there any guard to challenge my intrusion. Through a shaded transom I caught the reflection of a light. I tried the hall door, found it ajar, pushed it open and stepped inside. The place was silent—there was nothing to indicate occupancy by the military.

"I have come to the wrong house," I said. But observing that a dim light was reflected through the half-open door of a room opening into the hall, I advanced and entered the apartment. It had but a single occupant. He was sleeping on a lounge, and my steps aroused him. He turned over and looked at me. "What do you want?" he demanded.

"I want to see Gen. W. T. Sherman."

"I'm General Sherman. What do you want?"

I explained as briefly as possible. He said shortly, in substance, that his orders were to spare the factory—that they would be obeyed. He said that he wanted to go to sleep. He stretched himself and shut his eyes, and I walked out and returned up town. A few hours later the factory was in ashes.

"And you say that General Sherman had no body guards?"

"I say that I entered his bed room and left it without being challenged. In fact, without meeting a soul except the general himself."

This remarkable incident was told in Green's bank, and the narrator was Joshua Green, its founder and president.

CHECKED BY POLICE.

Gotham Anarchists' Celebration a Tame Affair.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The red flag waved and all existing institutions were denounced at tonight's meeting of anarchists at the Windsor theater in celebration of Gov. Altgeld's pardon of their three confreres, but it waved feebly, and the denunciations were tempered with moderation. The meeting turned out a time affair to all who expected scenes of excitement. There were 3,000 people on the floor and in the galleries of the theater. They cheered at times, but never got wrought up to a pitch of enthusiasm. Albert Uhlmann, a young man who learned his anarchism in Boston, nominally presided over the meeting, but Supt. Byrnes was the real presiding genius of the demonstration. Mr. Uhlmann's supporters were in the great majority, but Byrnes held the best hand. Not a half-dozen blocks from the theater were 200 policemen ready to be called to the scene at the first sign of disorder. Outside the door was Inspector Williams, and inside stood Capt. Devny in full uniform, surrounded by a dozen of his men. A score more of police were scattered through the theater in plain clothes. The anarchists resented the presence of the police as plainly as they dared, and the speakers reserved their choicest invectives for them and for the "capitalistic press."

Royal Trip Abandoned.

KIEL, July 7.—It is stated here that Emperor William has abandoned his proposed trip to Norway.