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TODAY'S WEATHER. Washington, June 16 .- Indications-For Minnesota: Generally fair; slightly warmer; For North Dakota: Fair weather; warmer; south winds.

For South Dakota: Fair; warmer in southwest portion; southeast winds.
For Iowa: Showers, followed by fair in northwest portion; variable winds, For Montana: Fair; variable winds.

TEMPERATURES. Ther. Flace. .82-92 Mentreal. .76-84 New Orleans... 84-90 New York.... 74-84 Pittsburg 78-80 St. Louis.... Cincinnati.

"Frogs are mainly juice," says a floating paragraph. People who live near a pond are of the opinion these nights that frogs are mainly voice.

THE Sons of the Revolution are clearly wrong in desiring to place the American flag upon the new issue of postage stamps. The stars and stripes must never be licked.

YESTERDAY, being the birthday of the American flag, was duly celebrated in many parts of the country. The senate, however, did not celebrate it by removing the duty on bunting.

IT HAS transpired during the inquiry into the affairs of the Northern Pacific railway, that the Chicago terminal cost the company twenty-nine millions of took considerable interest in educadollars. There will no longer be surprise that the company is now in the hands of a receiver.

THE Chicago board of trade has driven a well under the bear-pit, the water from which members of the board only may taste. In order to suit the appetites of a majority of the boys, the water will have to be strongly tinctured with "mountain dew."

CONGRESSMAN WILSON, author of the tariff bill, won't be out of a job, even if his constituents refuse to re-elect him-He has been offered the presidency of the University of West Virginia, and the trustees will hold the place open for him until after the November election.

SENATOR MATT QUAY is one of the heaviest speculators in stocks and bonds in the senate chamber, and he makes no secret of the fact. As a consequence, no one has yet proposed to have him investigated. He follows speculation as a business, and in his case there is no more harm in it than if he ran a sausage factory or a truck garden.

IT is not work that the armies of the nnemployed that are now perambulating the country are seeking, and the pretense that they are in any sense "industrial" is a hollow mockery. This was forcibly shown at Fargo the other day, when a gang of more than 150 were offered work at current wages in excavating for new buildings. But two men of the lot accepted the offer. The remainder were very properly ordered to leave town before daybreak or go into the chain gang. They preferred to

THE bank statements issued on Saturday show an increase in clearings in nearly all the Western cities of note, and an aggregate decrease throughout the country of only 4.1 per cent. This is the most favorable report we have had for many months, and indicates a revival in business, manufacturing and bailding operations that is exceedingly gratifying. Reports from all business centers are more favorable than for a long time past, and experts agree that the financial stringency is almost at an

THE man who is to contest the con to be knocked down about half a dozen that he is beginning to like the sensaappointed over his election as Maj. Connolly himself. He is never happier than when nursing the bruises received in a hopeless political conflict.

THE idea that alcoholic stimulation is necessary for soldiers compelled to ing religion down the throats of the endure long marches in warm weather | young by means both foreign to Amerhas been completely exploded by a lican conceptions of liberty of conscience series of experiments conducted in the and opposed to the enlightened senti-British army in India. It was proved | ment of the entire civilized world. Very that total abstainers were capable of properly, perhaps, the movement origienduring far greater hardships than nates in Chicago. It has for its sponsors habitual drinkers, and that even the latter stood the stress of heated weather | them are such men as President Harbetter without than with liquor. The result will probably be that the liquor | J. Onahan, probably the most distinration will be abolished in most branches of the army. It has already been dispensed with in the navy, to the great benefit of the service.

IT PROVES that the charge that Mc-Bride and other labor leaders sold out the cause of the striking miners is | izens, declare that, "as the whole world utterly false. They tried to settle the dispute in an honorable manner at a versal praise to Our Father who art in time when the strikers were reasonably self-supporting, and to avoid an abso | ought to be capable of quoting the lute and unconditional surrender when | Lord's prayer more correctly) during the time should arrive in which they | the world's religious congresses of 1893, were on the verge of starvation and | we believe that all right-minded classes were craven suppliants at the feet of of Americans now agree on the daily the operators. Their motives were mis- reading in the public schools of suitconstrued and their methods distorted, able selections from the Sacred Scriphowever, and they have been accused | tures and the recitation of that prayer were chosen to guard. But the time of which hang all the law and the proph- in congress to rectify it. Under the libertine will be repudiated. The bettheir triumph and vindication has come. The most searching inquiry has shown | children the vital spiritual principle on | children of soldiers or sailors who were | tinction of party, are arrayed against that the employing class has had no which good citizenship and the future not naturalized citizens can draw no him. The women, who have been especommunication with the labor leaders | welfare of our country so largely deother than that duly authorized and pend."

find themselves in a condition deplorable in the extreme. Their own resources have been completely exhausted, and contributions from the outside have ceased. And yet they refuse to work. Necessity, however, will compel them to do so, and they will be denied the advantages they might have had if they had accepted the terms originally agreed upon.

BRUTAL PARTISANSHIP. It is surprising that Comptroller Mc-Cardy should have secured such blind followers as were developed in the Board of Aldermen Tuesday night. He sent an audited pay roll to the Aldermen, accompanied by a note advising them not to pass the roll because the membership of the Assembly is in dispute.

The Aldermen are not in dispute, and the impudence of McCardy should have called for rebuke instead of acquiescence.

When it comes to signing the city warrant by the comptroller, if Mr. McCardy chooses to withhold his signature, it is at the proper stage when he must act one way or the other. Prior to that anything he does is impudent assumption Instead of awaiting the return of the pay roll claim to him he influences the

Aldermen to refuse to pass it. It is nevertheless his act, and by it 367 men are today without means of securing bread for their families. Most of them are men of families, and it is safe to say that fifteen hundred people are scant for food today owing to Mr. McCardy's brutally partisan course. The Republicans will be likely to

hear more about this later on.

Republican members of the Board of

THE Dispatch-Pioneer Press controversy is amusing. Each one has satisfactorily shown the public that the other is NOT a newspaper. We congratulate our esteemed contemporaries upon the completeness of their work. They are both correct. This leaves the GLOBE the exclusive occupant of the field, and the only newspaper in the city. The GLOBE

leads. Others follow occasionally.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS. The death of Hon. William Walter Phelps, late United States minister to Germany, will be universally regarded as a public loss. Although a young man, Mr. Phelps has left his impress upon the history of the country, and during his brief career as a statesman and diplomat showed himself to be possessed of more than ordinary ability.

Descending from an honorable family.

he found himself on reaching his majority endowed with a large fortune, and to the management of the estate he bent his energies with such success as to considerably increase its proportions. He engaged in the practice of law, and became counsel for the Rock Island and the Delaware & Lackawanna roads. He tion, and it was largely due to his efforts that the alumni of Yale college obtained a voice in the management of the institution. For many years he has been one of the trustees of Yale. He was elected to a seat in the house of | to all forms of strife. representatives from New Jersey in a ready debater. He took an active part in the debate on the civil rights bill, declaring that measure unconstitu-

tional. This cost him his seat in the house, his constituents refusing him the compliment of a renomination. He went as a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1880, and was an ardent supporter of the candidacy of James A. Garfield. After the latter's election he named Mr. Phelps as United States minister to Austria. At the close of his term he was again elected to congress, and served with marked ability on the committee on foreign relations. With Harrison's election to the presidency he became minister to Germany, in which

position he gave the best of satisfaction. Besides attending to the details of managing a large estate, and paving considerable attention to politics, Mr. Phelps bestowed some time to literary pursuits, and was frequently called upon to address public assemblages of a national character. He possessed a proud nature, but was not arrogant in his demeanor, and in whatever society he was known he was highly esteemed. Although an extreme partisan on some issues, he did not permit his prejudices to blind his perceptions of right. and frequently acted independently of his party. He was precise in matters of dress and deportment, and those who could not see deeper than the exterior thought him affected. He was, however, approachable and companionable and was popular wherever he was well known and thoroughly understood. His death will be sincerely regretted throughout the country.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS. There has long been concurrence among all classes of citizens-the Christian, the Hebrew and the pagan-that the public schools were not the proper place for the religious instruction of the young. The right of parents has been whatever religious belief they might gressional seat of Hon. William M. prefer, or to teach them to disregard all Springer is no novice at the business. | creeds, and in a majority of the states Maj. Connolly is a clever gentleman this sentiment has been very properly and a talented newspaper correspond- incorporated into the laws, which guard ent, and has stood up in the arena only against any attempt at proselyting the young by too zealous religious sects by times. He has been defeated so often forbidding all forms of religious instruction in the public schools. The wisdom tion. It is believed that no man in of these laws has not only been gen-Springfield would be as grievously dis- erally acknowledged, but has been demonstrated time and again in the healing of religious controversies of long stand-

> But a new movement has begun to overthrow this system and return to the old and long-abandoned plan of crama long list of distinguished men. Among per, of the Chicago university; William guished Catholic layman in America: Charles C. Bonney, president of the religious congress at the world's fair; and W. A. Amberg, president of the Columbus club. These men, in their petition to the Chicago board of education, which is signed by 60,000 other citunited without objection in the uniheaven' (the framers of the petition

ets, thereby fixing in the minds of the

ents upon

the statements contained in this declaration. All right-minded Americans do not agree on the policy of the daily reading in the public schools of selections from the Sacred Scriptures. A very large majority of Americans do not believe the Scriptures are sacred, and among them may be numbered President Harper himself, one of the signers of the petition, who has but recently raised a storm in the religious world by demonstrating that the Scriptures are neither sacred nor veracious, but filled with absurd logical incongruities and historical and scientific misstatements. Would it not puzzle a child taking his first lesson in geography - the wellascertained fact that the world is round -to hear read from the Bible the statement that an angel stood on each of the four corners of the earth? He would that a thing which is round had cor-

The introduction of Scriptural read ings in the schools would greatly tend towards destroying their usefulness. It would create endless controversies not all necessarily of a religious character, but pernicious, nevertheless. The prohibitionist would object to his children listening to Paul's advice to Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake; the opponents of dancing would find fault with the statement that there is "a time to dance;" the divorcee would make strenuous objections to the law of marriage laid down by Christ; the man fond of pleasure would quarrel with the attempt to teach his children that much that he does is sinful.

It is not to be wondered at that the men mentioned should advocate such a measure as the one in question. None of them are practical. They are mere theorists - men who believe that all human prejudices can be obliterated with a wave of a hand, but who themselves are as intolerant of those who differ from them as the worst bigot who lived in mediæval times. They assum the virtue of liberality when they have it not, and are wedded to doctrines of religious tolerance so closely that they have no toleration for men who differ from them.

Our public schools have got along very well without the Bible thus far. The only friction that has taken place has been caused by the attempt to introduce it as a text book. But it has no so-called "sacred books"-the Talmud. the Koran, the book of Confucius, the book of Brahma, or the book of Mormon. There are believers in all of these in our midst, and it cannot be claimed that either of them is equal to the Bible, either in the correctness of the moral precepts inculcated or the exalted theories of human existence that are ideal-

Keep the Bible out of the public schools if you would perpetuate the school system. If one portion of it is admitted all portions may claim the like privilege, and from the day of its introduction to the date which shall mark the entire extinction of the chief glory of our republic there will be nothing but wrangling and bitterness, leading disease has seized the patient in its

HAPPINESS. In his epitaph upon himself the poet

Gay wrote: Life's a jest, and all things show it.

I thought so once, and now I know it. The question has recently been submitted to a number of people with whose names the public are more or less familar, "How to Be Happy, Though Poor."

Strange as it may seem to some, not one whose answer is recorded suggests a thought leading directly or indirectly to repining or despair, nor do any agree with the poet quoted that existence is a jest merely. On the other hand, the sentiment prevails that-

Life is real, life is earnestthat its metes and bounds are within the compass of the judividual, and not altogether at the mercy of the "slings

and arrows of outrageous fortune." Marshall P. Wilder, who, if not the most profound of philosophers, is a sensible man, writes that "an acquaintance with adversity is the best thing in the world for one. It makes a man of him. and is a good thing all around." "Every father should make his son feel adversity," he says, "and in after life he will thank him for it." "Adversity," says Anthony Comstock, "is the burnishing wheel that brightens character. To be content with whatever lot we are placed in is the acme of living, the goal of con-

tent." "There are several ways," says Dr Chauncey M. Depew, "for a man to feel good in time of adversity; one way is to look at those who are worse off than he is; the other way is to join Coxey's army; there are two other ways to break adversity's ravages; one is to commit suicide and the other is to cheerfully and courageously do the best you can and not cry. David Crockett, the famous Kentucky hunter, said when he missed a coon he always picked his flint and tried again. In that way he always

ultimately got his breakfast." Murat Halstead says: "First, if you recognized to bring up their children to are poor, do not know it. Take it for granted you are rich; but do not spend more than your income-as a rule Work hard all the time you can. The eight-hour-a-day theory of labor is a public misfortune and private curse. He who goes to bed weary every night with good work is probably virtuous, and ought to be happy; and if he is thrifty, though be may have but little money, he will not be poor. In the midst of Tolstoi's insane dissipation of strength and fame he preaches with violence unseemly one idea that may be useful-the beauty and happiness of the simplification of life. Simple lives, with avoidance of affectations and vanitieslives of truth and labor-enrich poverty,

and there is happiness in health." Mrs. Frank Leslie says love will brighten every path, even if those who walk along it are weary and without any treasure. Dr. Talmage, Francis Murphy, Ballington Booth, in a word say that in the sincere desire for hanpiness become acquainted with the World's Redeemer-learn to find joy in practical self-denial, economy, honesty purity of heart and life, without which there can be no happiness, and with which there is no pover;y.

Many others might be quoted, but these suffice to show that the exponents of adversity-in the popular phrase "calamity howlers"-though they seem sometimes to have the popular ear and sympathy to the exclusion of all else, are enemies of society, false and vicious counselors, deformed and misleading creatures of humanity, if truly they are not more satanic than human. The contented mind is the producer of happiness, and there is more reason why it should reign in the poor man's cottage than in the rich man's mansion.

AN UNINTENTIONAL injustice was done in the pension bill recently passed, and a bill has been introduced | that the aged rone and self-confessed provisions of the law the widows and ter classes of the district, without dispensions, and as a consequence a large | cially outraged by the colonel's sham number of people are suffering. The less conduct, have organized to encompublicly detailed. The strikers now An issue may be made upon each of provision was an oversight, it being pass his defeat, and have inaugurated a

sailors had been naturalized. Such is quently foreigners, especially Scandinavians, who have neglected to take out second papers.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The physicians of Hennepln county have taken action in relation to the sequestration of consumption and other tubercular diseases, which should be imitated by physicians generally throughout the country. They have requested the board of health of this state and local boards of health to place consumption and all diseases due to the tubercle bacillus upon the list of diseases dangerous to the public health, and to direct that householders and naturally inquire how it came about physicians be required to report such cases to the local health boards as soon as such disease is recognized.

The contagious and infectious character of consumption is no longer disputed in the medical profession. It is, besides, constitutional and hereditary, and in its ravages it is far more deadly than cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or any of the other contagious and infectious diseases for the quarantining of which the law makes ample provision. It has been demonstrated that attendants upon consumptives almost invariably contract the disease, and their danger is largely increased if they happen to be afflicted with any organic weakness of the respiratory organs. These being facts, there is every reason for the exercise of the same precautions that are taken to prevent the spread of other virulent diseases. Indeed, the necessity is even greater. Thousands of those attacked with cholera and small-pox recover completely, and are as sound physically after the attacks as they were before, but the victim of consumption surely wastes away, and slips into the grave in spite of all medical

The utmost skill has failed to devise, and the most patient research has failed to discover a cure for consumption. It carries off hundreds of thousands of human beings every year and desolates myriads of homes. Its approach is insidious, and its pathway is marked by desolation and a deluge of tears. The disease cannot be cured, but in many cases it may be prevented by isolating those afflicted and taking means to demore right there than any other of the | stroy the germs that permeate the atmosphere of the sick room. And it is eminently proper that the physicians of the country, who are familiar with the character and virulence of the disease, should take the initiative.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. If as much attention were bestowed upon the prevention of disease as upon the remedies to be applied, the death rate of the country would show a measurable decrease and the span of human life would be perceptibly lengthened. The good physician is as solicitous to prevent as to cure disease among his patrons and he who best succeeds in warding off a sickness is deserving of as much credit as he who applies the remedy after the

It is probable that consumption is not the only complaint among those popularly supposed to be non-communicable that is really transmitted from one to another, either by contagion or infection. The periodicity of many diseases has long claimed the attention of the profession. We have seasons when colds seem to be epidemic; when cutaneous diseases seem to be generally prevalent; when affections of one or the other of the vital organs prevail to an alarming extent. These are generally attributed to climatic causes, or to impurities in water, or indulgence in unseasonable food. It is not improbable that the real causes may lie deeper, and that many of these diseases are highly infectious. Their true character, however, can only be demonstrated after patient investigation and experi-

ment. But the movement referred to is eminently praiseworthy, and reflects the highest credit upon the profession. It may be followed in the direction indicated by far more important action. which will contribute to the reduction of human misery to the minimum.

FIGHTING AGAINST IMMO-RALITY.

It generally takes a very bitter dose to disgust an old Confederate with the Democratic party and induce him to support a Republican for office. The candidacy of Col. Breckinridge for reelection to congress in the Ashland district has driven a great many oid-time Democrats into the ranks of the opposition, and seems likely to precipitate defeat. Gen. Basil Duke, one of the most brilliant cavairy leaders of the Confederacy, and a Democrat of long standing, has just announced that under no circumstances will be support Col. Breckinridge, but if the alternative is forced upon him he will stump the district in the interest of the Republican nominee,

who is a gentleman of good reputation and ability. The signs multiply that Breckinridge will be forced to retire from public life. The moral standard of the people of his district is as high, and their conception ef manly honor as exalted, as in any other section of the country. They may have charity for moral delinquencies induced by passion or a misconception of duty, but they have no tolerance for a man who brazenty admits a crime against female chastity and seeks to justify it. In that region a woman's honor is esteemed as above price, and is defended by the shedding of blood, if need be. The family circle is a sanctuary which none dare invade with libidinous intent except at the peril of his life. Col. Breckinridge's crime was doubly damning. He was the legal guardian of the young girl whom he betrayed, and every obligation of honor required that he should as jealously defend his ward's chastity as he would his own daughter's. But he proved false to his sacred trust, and debauched her. Not content with this, he has sought to brand her with everlasting disgrace, in order that he himself might escape the pecuniary penalty of his crime, and has flooded the country with filth from end to end, debasing and debauching the moral atmosphere of the whole country, and bringing not only himself and his victim into disrepute, but covering his

state with obloquy. It is to be feared that the people of the Ashland district do not appreciate how much depends upon the result of the pending election. The entire country is watching the course of events there with the keenest interest. The issue involved is not one of politics, but of morality, and the result will be o less importance to parties than to the cause of public decency. If Breckinridge shall be re-elected, the country will conclude that decency and private character are at a discount among Kentuckians. But there are many evidences

taken for granted that all soldiers and campaign the like of which has never before been seen in our history. They not the case, however, especially among are earnest and determined, and will the men of the navy, who are fre- make opposition to Breckinridge one of he requirements of social recognition. It is difficult to estimate the influence they will have, for we have no precedents by which we may be guided, but it certainly seems as if they can wield a power that shall be decisive on the side of public morality. It will certainly be an everlasting disgrace to Kentucky if her sons shall approve of the record he has made. It would be far better for them if they should choose a Hottentot. a negro, or a Republican to represent them in the national legislature. Gen. Duke will not find himself alone among Democrats who rebel against the

candidacy of Col. Breckinridge. A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

Col. Monfort, of the Windsor, is very enterprising. Whenever an organization makes his hotel its headquarters he decorates the building in appropriate manner. When the Brotherhood of Engineers met here he had, amid flags and other emblems, a miniature locomotive suspended from one of the balconies. When the Foresters and Odd Fellows came his decorations were symbolical of the orders. But when the National Prison association arrived he was put to his trumps. He did not know whether he ought to erect a church or a penitentiary as a frontispiece for the hotel. He accordingly contented him-self with emblazoning in large letters "N. P. A.," surrounded by bunting.
As the result he was waited upon last night by a delegation who had imperfectly read the inscription, and advised that he was making himself disliked by advertising that he was an A. P. A.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MUSIC. A Malicious Attack Upon Mr.

Gehan. The outrageous attack made on John F. Gehan by the Dispatch last evening is entirely in keeping with the conduct of that paper ever since its pet candidate for mayor was relegated to private life. Because Mr. Gehan sees fit to enter the lists as a candidate for the position of superintendent of music in the public schoolsa position, by the way, for which he is in every respect eminently qualified-is sufficient for the Dispatch to visit the vials of its wrath upon him and to indulge in all the choice epithets for which its columns have become notorious.

Mr. Gehan was born and reared in St. Paul, and from early boyhood has shown a marked predilection for the study of music. He has taken part in every great musical event gotten up in local circles during the past twenty years, and today among musical critics is ranked prominent as a vocalist and a teacher of voice culture. He has labored arduously in his chosen pro-fession, and his voice has been heard so often in entertainments, charitable and otherwise, that his name come to be a household word. The resident of the school board, Mr. Willrich, who has sung in many concerts side by side with Mr. Gehan, will bear cheerful testimony to his ability, both as singer and leader. G. Seibert, of Seibert's orchestra, who has played sacred music while Mr. Gehan wielded the baton times without number during the past ten years, has often given expression of his regard for the young

vocalist, leader and reader of music. Even the Dispatch admits that "he is musician of ability," but thinks he ought not to be selected because, forsouth, he failed of appointment for other position. The members of the board who know Mr. Gehap will not be led astray by this spiteful attack by a partisan press.

DARRAGH IS CAREFUL.

He Withholds the Announcement of His Appointments. Chairman Edward Darragh, of the Young Men's Congressional league, Fourth district, stated to a reporter vesterday that he had decided not to make public the names of his anpointees on the executive congressional ittee, which, however, he sald would be large enough to thoroughly represent the wishes of the people of the district. He also stated the committee had been appointed, and would probably be called together before many tays to decide on the candidate for congress, who will receive the undivided support of the league.

SHE HAS NO LOVER NOW.

| Written for the Globe 1 It was a beautiful summer night. The fragrance of a thousand flowers. It was a night such as lovers choose for the sweet communion of congenial souls. for nature was all in tune. Just as the clock in the distant belfry was striking the hour of 9 Herbert McGillicuddy and Anna Marie Duggan passed out from the shadow of the broad porch of the Duggan mansion and wended their footsteps in the direction of a maple tree whose spreading branches cast fantastic shapes on the ground beneath. At this point the lovers rested, for these were overs, and seated themselves on a rustic bench that oft had embraced them between its broad arms. Overhead the little birds chirped a glad greeting and the gentle wind hummed a soft refrain through the murmuring leaves and "Darling, do you love me?" It was McGillicuddy's voice that made question, and ere the sound died away

he quietly, but firmly, edged himself Dugganwards, and, wrapping his left arm around Marie's lithe and willowy form, awaited response. "You know I do," she falteringly replied, but she dared not look him in the face, for Marie was coy and demure.
"Then, darling," huskily whispered

McGillicuddy, "let us seal the compact with a kiss." Suiting the word with an action, he drew his sweetheart to him, but Marie, with downcast eyes, only turned away from him. Her breath came in shor pants-trouser breaths, as it were-but she spoke not a word. "Won't you kiss me, dear?" pleaded McGillicuddy, who was now laboring

"I would, darling," said Marie, "but I "You cannot," shouted McGillicuddy, and why not?" "Simply because my breath is full of onions, you idiot." With a hoarse, mocking laugh Marie inwound herself, and as she disappeared in the distance she heard Mack

whistling "Say not good-by, but au re-

under tense excitement.

voir.' HERE'S TO SODA. [Written for the Globe.]

When the mercury has risen, I like to hear the fizzin', And I love to hear the sizzin' of the water mill; Oh, there is music in its singing, And a mem ry to it clinging.
Which oftentimes is bringing thoughts that linger with me still. Thoughts of nectar and vanilla. Thoughts of needs and values, Strawberry and saisaparilia, Thoughts of soda that would fill a boy with visions of delight:

And though many years have fleeted Since the juveniles I treated. There's a sentiment deep seated that good soda's out of sight. Let others prate of whisky That makes a fellow trisky But alcohol is risky stuff to monkey with Let stage-struck guys make merry

Over mags of Tom and Jerry. Sing the praise of Ellen Terry, Miss Langtry. Pauline Hall:
Let sapient dades touch glasses
To the health of buxom lasses,
But soda quite surpasses all the drinks that
make men tight;
It's a beverage that's cheering,
Unpretentious appearing.

Unpretentions appearing, To humanity endearing—ave, it's clearly out -Michael Joseph Donnelly.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Who that writes or speaks our incongruous language hasn't found himself or herself tripped up and stumbling over these "nouns of multitude," sometimes giving them the singular and sometimes the plural significance, and liscovering that he has sent a singular verb in unhappy disagreement after a substantative to which a plural meaning had previously been given. An editorial writer in the Philadelphia Record had a sharp reminder of this the other morning, when he read in one of his paragraphs, probably hastily written the night before, that "if the administration have determined " * it has reached a wise conclusion."

Our merchants probably have no other

intention in having these large plate

glass windows than to give a more at-

tractive look to the goods they display

in them. It can hardly be that a larger

supply of sunlight is intended, as this is defeated by the occupation of the windows with obstructive wares. But there is a use I see them frequently put to that the builders or merchants did not contemplate. I saw a lady standing before one of Mannheimer's windows the other day, apparently engaged in examining the dress patterns displayed in it. As I passed her I saw that she was utilizing a dark pattern, which made of the glass a very good mirror, to arrange her hair, some locks of which had strayed from their fastenings. I have also made use of these mirrors to make studies in the egotism, the self-admiration of our race. Many'a young fellow I have seen cast a glance at the window as he passed and ations profaned by the stranger. immediately readjust his hat or tie, or straighten out the stoop that his shoulders had unconsciously drooped into. and as for the girls, bless them, they are continually looking into the windows with dark backgrounds, as if the admiration our sterner sex willingly and unstintedly accords them was not sufficient for them. Thinking this over, it occurs to me to suggest to our enterprising merchants the idea of placing mirrors, real mirrors, in these windows with their goods as an additional attraction. But, on further reflection, it wouldn't do. Merchants want people to look at their goods, and not at themselves, and if mirrors were there the goods would be out of sight to the gazers, lost in contemplation of themselves.

The are some things the price of which wears a charmed life, unhurt by all these storms of finance which make the prices of other things bend and shrink before their withering breath. Rents have gone down until the much berated landlord is in a state of misery which should excite the commiseration of those who hold him up to execration as the embodiment of greedy injustice and hardness of heart. Real estate has fallen until it is a drug and its unhappy owners groan as they see the margin between income and cost of maintenance narrowing to a close. Wages have gone down and generally what wages buy has fallen proportionately. But it costs just as much to ride a mile on a railway as it did when times were booming man's remarkable powers, both as and every one writing himself up a little richer as the boom carried him on its crest. It costs as much to carry a bushel of 50-cent wheat as it did to carry dollar wheat. Than the bootblack wants the same nickel for a shine that his predecessors did before the war; lawyers still ask a dollar for filling in the blank of a deed or a mortgage, just as their forefathers did when blanks were unknown and it had all to be writtin. Doctors' fees have not shrunk in the least, and dentists pile the price on a trifle thicker, if anything. But the barber holds his own amid all the ups and downs of prices. It is a dime a shave now, as it was when the boys of '61 had their cheeks and chins scraped, and it is still 15 cents in the more stylish "tonsorial parlors," while it has cost one a quarter to get his hair cut in any year since the war. All these occur to me as I read again one of those laments about the demonetization of silver. which, in falling, has dragged down the price of everything with it.

"The papers are full of the movement of the Coxeyites," said Gen. Becker, as we rode home to lunch in our carriage, kindly provided by Tom Lowry, the other day, "But they give small attenair was balmy and redolent with the tion to what is vastly more significant and dangerous than are all the poor. deluded fellows who are tramping to Washington. I mean the sugar investigation in the senate, which shows clearly enough, in spite of the guarded answers and blunt refusals to answer, that the manipulators of the trust can coerce or corrupt senators to permit them to rob the people, under a law of congress, of \$15,000,000 a year. These men, and not the poor tramps and strikers, are the enemies of society, and are traitors to the government. If I could sit in a constitutional convention I would write a new definition of a traiter, and instead of defining him as a man who took up arms against his country, I would define him as the man who brited legislators, and I would provide for him a drumhead court-martial and make the penalty that the villain be shot to death. It is these men who are sapping the foundations of the republic,' The shifting of the centers of busi-

ness and residence in cities is an interesting study, having, as to the latter. much of pathos. There is no sentiment in business. Its goal is profit, and it moves from one to another locality as the one or the other promises greater profits. It probably has its laws, but no one has formulated them, and a fortune awaits the genius who will discover them, but keep them to himself. He will then be able to go into any city, and, applying his law to the situation determine where the great retail center will shift to, and heel himself forever by judicious investments in its line of march. I throw this out as a suggestion to the great army of the unemployed real estate men, as a pointer, filing no caveat or copyright on the idea, but merely hinting that, when they have discovered the law and made their fortune by applying it, they give me some slight token of their appreciation. If, like Agassiz, I were not "too busy to make money," I might tackle the problem myself. Rents are the barometer indicating this shifting. The landlord is quick to see that the tide of business is setting towards his property, and the smaller dealers, or those vocations demanding lower rents. are soon aware, in demands for higher rents, of the landlord's keen discernment. The vocations in which liberal margins of profit permit payment of high rents, and which must find location in the places where the larger currents of traffic move, crowd out the other ones, and the meaner buildings give way to the trade palaces, while the smaller-margined occupations swing in behind and take up the deserted quarters, finding the mselves better housed than before, and bsually at lower rentals.

But it is in the shiftings of the residence quarters that the pathos comes in. As the town grows and the business sec-

tion expands its limits, it begins to WOOL FIGHT IS ENDED.

trench on those portions which were

the residences of the men with business

down town. The wealthier, who can, move

to remoter portions and build their

homes anew, larger and handsomer,

pretentious as their means allow, and

the old homes, with all their associa-

tions of births and deaths, of growing

children, of happy wooings and mar-

riages, are turned over to the agent and

rented to those who cannot yet afford a

home. The more capacious mansion,

too large for the ordinary family, passes

into the occupation of the landlady who

converts it into a more or less fashiona-

ble boarding house. Thus there comes

into existence between the growing

business section and the newer residence

district a margin, here wide, there nar-

row, of old-time homes, with their signs

of day board, board and rooms and fur-

nished rooms, telling a sad story of a

present struggle for a livelihood min-

gled with memories of homes made

cheerful by prosperity and happy with

ramily love. I can appreciate the senti-

ment that rebelled against turning over

the home in which long years of mar-

ried life had been spent, where children

were born and grew and romped, where

death had come to hallow rooms with

tender memories, where every room

was rich with cherished associations-

turning all this over to strangers indif-

ferent to the events that made the home

a sacred place, when social considera-

moval of neighbors compelled the

one, and which prompted the owner to

tear down the old house and leave its

site vacant rather than have its associ-

I nope that there are few of the read-

ers of the GLOBE, who feel obliged,

from a sense of duty or otherwise, to

wade through the speeches of grave

talking, ostensibly to each other, but

tant and indifferent constituents. Page

the tariff, read by some wise man sol-

emnly from written pages, while those

smoke and gossip while the speaker

drones along through his set speech.

of any one in or out the senate any more

than they expect their own judgment to

be moved by the same kind of dull,

other side. No possible good is done by

if each were under compulsion to fill a

hundred pages of a Congressional Rec-

ord with arguments showing the beauty,

the beneficence and the glory of a pro-

A LITTLE SURPRISE.

| Written for the Globe.]

I sat 'neath the spell of her eyes; In the gleam of those orbs we dispensed with

Her father and mother were both out of

But somehow or other my speech wouln't

And somehow or other my tongue wouldn't

She spoke of the weather and topics like

So frightened, I hardly knew where I was at, I sat and I thought and I thought and I sat, But what could a poor fellow do?

I hadn't the courage to oven my heart, And tell her the love that was there; The spirit was willing—the flesh very weak,

Oh, would that some lodge far away I could

I sat in the parlor with Kitty one night,

I wanted to tell her the old, old theme,

And I had a little surprise.

I sat there and didn't move.

that, I listened and never said "boo;"

My voice flickered out in an effort i

And warble my loving refrain;

Unmoved by the terrible strain.

been like this. have you?

t hought I'd ever get up again.

I sat on the sofa with Kitty that night,

For I wouldn't and couldn't declare.

At last I resolved to shake off my restraint,

So, summoning all my best strength to com-

I firmly, but quietly reached for her hand— With the other her heautiful facelet she

I sat 'neath the speil of her eyes; In the gleam of those orbs I dispensed with

a light,
Her father and mother hove sudden in sight,
And I got a little surprise.

Not Always So.

-Michael Joseph Donnelly

P. J. S.

tective tariff.

They do not expect to change the opinion

or passing out to the adjoining rooms to tive session, and at 5 o'clock adsmoke and gossip while the speaker journed until Monday at 10 o'clock.

Continued From First Page.

Peffer and Kyle, voted against it. It was carried-45-5. On ready-made clothing the rate was fixed at 45 per cent ad valorem (the present duty being 80 per cent). Mr. Peffer called attention to the fact hat the 80 per cent on ready-made clothing under the present law included the compulsory duty of 20 per cent for the duty on wool, so that the real reduction of the manufacturers' duty in this

paragraph was but 15 per cent. The rate on cloaks, dolmans, ulsters and other outside garments for ladies and children, composed wholly or in part of wool, was fixed at 50 per cent; on webbings, gorings, suspenders, braids, lace, embroideries, etc., 80 per cent. On Aubusson, Axminster and moquette carpets, and Oriental, Berand other similar rugs, Mr. Aldrich moved to increase the rom 35 per cent to 50 per cent. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Platt both protested that the rates on carpets were inadequate, and that they would continue the fight for an increase when the bill was REPORTED TO THE SENATE.

Mr. Aldrich's amendment was lost, leaving the rate 35 per cent as the house bill. The rates on Saxony, Wilton and tourney velvet carpets and tapestry, Brussels and treble ingrain and al chain venetian carpets were fixed at 35 per cent. Amendments offered to increase the rates in each instance were lost. The rates on wool, Dutch and tions and increased affluence and re- two-ply ingrain carpets, druggets and bookings and carpets not specially abandonment of the home for a new provided for were fixed at 35 per cent. The Jones amendment to make the wool schedule go into effect Jan. 1, 1895, instead of Dec. 2, 1894, as provided in the house, was agreed, and the house provision subjecting the rates in the woolen schedule to 1 per cent reduction annually until 1900 was stricken out. Schedule L, "silks and silk goods." was then taken up, with the understanding that paragraph 298, relating to senators which for some months now coons, waste silk, thrown silk not adsilk partially manufactured from cohave been lumbering the pages of that vanced more than singles and silk remarkable daily journal published by thread and yars, and paragraph 294, reour Uncle Samuel for the edification of lating to velvets, plush, etc., be passed the gentlemen who spend their time in over till Monday. The rates on webbings, gorings, beltings, fringes, etc., made wholly or in really to the newspapers and their dis- part of silk was fixed at 50 per cent; on laces and embroideries, handkerafter page, ten, twenty, fifty, a hundred | chiefs, veils, ready-made clotning and of them, are filled with long disserta- other articles of wearing apparel, tions on the multitudinous phases of composed in whole or in part of silk, 50 per cent, and other manufactures of silk not specially provided for 45 per cent. This completed the silk schedule, nominally addressed sit about with un- and then, at 4:50 o'clock, on motion of listening ears, talking, reading, writing, Mr. Harris, the senate went into execu-

> GOOD FOR SOUTH DAKOTA. The State Getting Increases in Appropriations.

prosy speeches of the senators on the Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, June 16. - Considering that this is a reform congress, it has the speech: nothing new is contributed to the thought of the topic, and about dealt very liberally with South Dakota. The following amendments to the Inall that is accomplished is the making of a record sure to rise up in the future dian appropriations bill will be agreed to plague the speaker when, in the ter- to before its passage: To erect an Ingiversations of policies and parties, the dian school building at Chamberlain speaker is obliged to support a different and Rapid City, \$25,000; to increase the and antagonistic policy. But as I pled salary of Peter Couchman, agent at along through these windy orations and Forest City, from \$1,500 to \$1,700; ad see in my imagination the unhearing ditional blacksmith at Forest City senators sitting under the infliction of agency, \$800; to pay John Palmer for he speech with what grace they can, it buildings and improvements taken at brings to my mind, by that operation of | Pine Ridge by Indian bureau, \$1,500; to our memories which is always calling pay teacher for personal loss by burning of Ogallalla boarding school at Pine up similarities, a scene I once witnessed Ridge, \$1,500; for support for Indian orphans and courts of justice of the in the insane asylum at Rochester, where three poor crazy women sat on a Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, \$6,000; window ledge of one of the wards, each to pay damages to Crow Creek settlers. talking at top of voice at the others, \$116,000; to ratify the Yankton treaty, opening up 168,000 acres of land for setand with a seriousness and earnestness tlement, a total appropriation of \$650,000 visible in the tense muscles of the face is made; to pay the claims of fifty-one a nd the eager look of the eyes, neither scouts employed by Gen. Sully in 1864 hearing nor caring what the others | \$11,475. were saving, but each talking away as

As to Sioux Scrip.

Special to the Globe. Washington, June 16. - Senator Hansbrough today introduced a bill which legalizes the location of Sioux scrip by power of attorney. The bill further authorizes the commissioner of he general land office to issue patents to land so located. Pensions-Additional, John Wolfgang Morganier, Winona; renewal, Ch ries Estes, Minneapolis; William H. Hain, Hartford.

New Money Order Offices.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The postmaster general has ordered money order offices opened in the following towns of Minnesota, commencing July 2 prox.: Biwabik, St. Louis; St. Michaels, Wright; New Painesville, Stearns; Virginia, St. Louis; Wolverton, Wilkin; St. Nicholas, Stearns; Lake Johanna, Pope.

Proctor Knott Postoffice.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The postoffice of Proctor Knott, St. Louis county, has been established, with Sherman G. Huyck as postmaster. The site of West Valley, Marshall county, has been changed and Olot L. Brekkestrau ap-

At the Capital.

pointed postmaster.

Special to the Globe Washington, June 16 .- C. A. Smith and daughter, Minneapolis, are guests at the Arlington.

Pleasant All Around.

"Wasn't it awful? The minu te after they were maried she happened to dis-Lady-I suppose you haven't always cover that he wasn't a real duke.' 'Humph! Think of his predicament. Tramp—Nope; there was weeks after I eat the pie you give me that nobody thought Present at the time when he discovered she wasn't really a rich heiress."

