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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Indications: For Minnesota: Fair, except local snows in extreme southern portion; variable winds; warmer in northern portion.

For Wisconsin: Generally fair; slightly warmer; variable winds.

For Iowa: Light snow; variable winds; slightly warmer in northern portion.

For South Dakota: Light snows; partly cloudy weather and warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

For North Dakota: Generally fair; warmer in northeast portion; variable winds.

For Montana: Fair; winds shifting to southerly; warmer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, March 14, 6:48 p.m. Local Time, 8 p.m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.	PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.
St. Paul....	30.30	16	Med'e Hat...	30.16	12
Duluth.....	30.18	25	Swift Curr't.	30.24	12
La Crosse.	30.36	14	Qu'Appelle .	30.26	8
Huron	30.26	12	Minnedosa .	30.26	8
Pierre......	3 .24	12	Winnipeg...	30.38	6
Moorhead..	30.18	22	Port Arthur.	30.18	12
St. Vincent.	30.26	6			
Bismarck...	30.20	20	Boston.... ......28—48		
Williston...	30.16	20	Buffalo.........- 8—10		
Havre......	30.26	6	*Cheyenne... .. 2— 2		
Miles City..	30.26	14	Chicago....... .18—18		
Helena.....	30.26	10	Montreal........ 6—26		
Edmonton..	29.94	24	New Orleans....74—80		
Battleford..	30.20	10	New York.......26—48		
Pr. Albert..	30.22	14	Omaha..........16—18		
Calgary.....	30.06	10	Pittsburg........22—24		

*Below zero.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

Sugar is now selling above par. So are strawberries.

The Britannia did not win at Cannes yesterday. The Ailsa started.

Put a chunk of this weather in your ice box. You may need it this summer.

When they start the anti-Trilby craze, Jerry Simpson's feet will be put on exhibition.

McKinley is taking a brace among the pines of Georgia. Mr. Reed simply pines without taking a brace.

Old man Winter is reminded that Spring is getting awfully tired of holding him in her lap.

Milwaukee talks of a cat show. Mr. Dana's office pet ought to be in this show as a leading feline curiosity.

All Chicago is excited again. The town is looking for Nordica's dog. Has Hinky Dink been interviewed on the point?

The next thing killed will be the Minneapolis capitol site bill, but it won't be killed at the murder center, Minneapolis.

Sibley may now be said to be booming as a presidential candidate. He has been officially indorsed by the Nevada legislature.

They have discovered a mountain of gold in Western Australia. The Chicago council should lose no time in going over and camping at its base.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning the contest among Chicago, Omaha, New Orleans and Indianapolis as the leading riot center was a very even one.

A Brooklyn man has outdone even "Old Hoss," who stole a cook stove. The Brooklyn man stole a patrol wagon and took a lot of ladies out riding in it.

A man has recently died in Naples who wrote in seventy-seven languages and dialects. What a lot of fun he must have had when he swore.

A Chicago juryman has been sentenced to four months in jail for offering to accept a bribe. And yet the Chicago council goes right on purchasing diamonds.

Li-Hung-Chang has emulated Hon. Walt H. Butler, of Iowa, and disappeared. Perhaps he has gone to hide the remnants of his yellow jacket and peacock feathers.

The leading "string fiend" of Duluth seems to have descended upon St. Paul Wednesday night, and got in his work on Chicago. At the very hour at which the bill for the taxation of railway lands was passed by the senate, the Chicago Tribune was putting in type nearly a column of nonsense, the first few lines are as follows:

St. Paul, Minn., March 13.—(Special)—Eighty cots were placed in the Minnesota senate chamber tonight, and the room turned into a huge sleeping apartment.

One result of the decision of the supreme court in the Bates refrigerator case, which knocked out the Bell telephone monopoly, is the appearance of independent companies. One of these in Milwaukee advertises its readiness to put in first-class instruments and construct private lines. In their plants established in the cities the Bell company and its adjuncts have a strong position, but one not strong enough to allow them to maintain their old monopoly rates with impunity. Rates will have to come down very materially.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

A large part of the business of the United States marshal's office in the states having Indian reservations goes a-glimmering under the decisions of the federal courts and the failure of congress to remedy the condition. A very large share of the business of these offices is the arrest and trial of persons for selling liquor to Indians. But under the later policy of the government the Indians are being rapidly settled on their allotments of land in the reservations, and the courts hold, so Commissioner Browning says, that this divests them of the status of wards, and invests them with the rights and duties of citizenship, among which is the right to drink liquor and to buy and sell it. It being no offense under any law to sell a citizen intoxicants, no prosecution can be maintained against any one selling liquor to an Indian who is living on his allotment of land.

The commissioner thinks that the result of this will be so serious that the bureau will discourage the making of allotments, and if this is done the term of office of the Chippewa commission will be indefinitely extended, for about all it exists for is to gather in the Indians and locate them on the tracts of land assigned them.

WHY IS IT, MR. M'CARDY.

Public opinion generally condemns the action of Comptroller McCardy in refusing to sign the hospital contract, and thereby preventing the use of an extensive and valuable plant designed for the purpose of caring for suffering humanity. The comptroller bases his action on the time-worn and silly cry of "no funds." The facts in the case prove conclusively that the action of this alleged watch dog of the treasury is wholly unwarranted, and a distortion of the term "duty." Seventy thousand dollars were invested in the plant out there. The hospital commission, with the approval of the common council, entered into a contract with a plumber and gas fitter to put in gas fixtures in the addition to the hospital, without which the property cannot be used. The contract called for an expenditure of $1,045. Last year the council set aside $42,000 from the general fund for the purpose of doing all that work. The contract had been entered into to the aggregate sum of $36,000, excluding the item of $1.045. McCardy declined to sign this contract for the alleged reason that there were "no funds." The estimated general fund for 1894 at the time of the tax levy was $420,000. Of this the sum of $407,000 was realized and placed to the credit of the general fund, or about 3 per cent less than the full amount of the estimate. Why is it that, if $42,000 were set aside, $36,000 used, and there remained a balance of $6,000, that there does not remain a sufficient amount to cover the cost of the lighting contract? The hospital commission has about 14 per cent of the fund to use. In other words, $42,000 were set aside out of the general fund. If the $42,000 fell off pro rata to what the general fund fell off, the hospital commission would be entitled to $40,700, and they have had but $36,000. Why is it, Mr. McCardy, that the hospital commission hasn't received its proportion of the $42,000? Why is it not to the credit of the hospital fund? The comptroller will confer a favor on the taxpayers of Ramsey county by replying to these questions.

PRO BONO WHO.

There is scarcely a session of the legislature that some one is not introducing, and too often having passed, some bill further regulating and restricting the natural right of people to take fish from the streams or lakes, or to kill the wild game of the woods, prairies, lakes or rivers. For years we have had a fish commission, with an appendage of an annual appropriation of five or more thousand dollars, every dollar of which is sedulously expended. A couple of years ago an ornate and extensive, as well as expensive, system of game wardens was established to more carefully protect the game, and keep the surplus in the treasury from getting inconveniently large. Now some fellow wants to leave only three months in the year in which wild ducks may be killed.

These laws and the proposed additions are introduced, committeed, passed, and, as to the appropriations anyway, enforced, without, so far as we recall, a single question being raised as to what they are for or who they are for. This passive acceptance, without question, of laws restrictive of individual rights and liberties can only be due to some survival of hereditary habits of thought or concepts of a state that comes down from the days when our forefathers regarded the game preserves of their high mightinesses, the nobility, as a divine sort of an institution, questioned only by the radicals of those days, the poachers.

As a net result of all this legislation, we have a fish hatchery that is devoted to hatching the spawn of trout and other fish, and sending the young fish out to stock the streams and lakes of the state. What for and who for? Public money should only be used for public purposes. What public and general good is served by this expenditure? Every community has its fishermen, a few fellows who delight in angling. They are probably two or three out of each one hundred. These whip the streams for trout, having their days' of fun and their tables replenished, while the other ninety-seven people buy the fish they eat, if they get any. Thrifty farmers, owning the land through which the streams flow, have found a profit in this paternal policy by taxing the fishers for the privilege of entering their fields.

So it is with the game laws that prohibit the killing of game except at permitted seasons. These are solely for the benefit of the very few, as compared with the whole, who care to hunt. They are not a greater proportion of the population than are the fishers; in fact, the fisher is usually the hunter, too. The multitude neither hunt nor fish, but, buying in the markets what fish or game they use, they pay the most of the cost of providing the sporting few with their fun and game. In its way, it is precisely the same use of the laws of a free state for the same class as are the game laws and preserves of countries blessed with people born to superiority and titles.

Hereditary custom is too strong to let us hope for any such sensible action as the repeal of all these game and fish laws, but it is reasonable to ask the legislature that provides the sport to insist, as a matter of justice to the mass of people who are not sportsmen, but who pay the fiddler, that those who care to catch the fish or kill the game provided and sheltered and preserved for their diversion by the state should reimburse the state for its expenditures made for them.

Why should not the man who loves to hunt the chicken or the duck which the state with its game warden carefully preserves for him pay back to the state what his sport may be worth for an annual license to hunt? It is a special privilege to him, and he should pay for it. And why shouldn't the man whose delight it is to spend the day catching the speckled beauties with which a paternal state has stocked the stream repay the state for its expense by taking out a license to fish? If the state is intent on being paternal and providing its sportsmen with diversion and their tables with food, let it also be just and make the system self-supporting from the tax it imposes on those who get the benefit.

DR. ZIER'S LATEST.

Dr. Zier appears to court another defeat, as he has introduced a patent medicine bill which is far more ridiculous than that killed a few days ago. Its first proposition is Zierish in the extreme. No druggist in Minnesota can, after July 1, if this bill becomes law, sell a 25-cent bottle of pain killer, or any other patent medicine, unless he, or some one else, has previously had it analyzed by the state board of health, and paid a fee of $50 (for a $5 service), and have kept his customer waiting till the state board of health makes the examination. As there are 3,000 to 4,000 patent medicines sold in this state, what a nice little job this would be; and if the secret of these valuable remedies could thus be ascertained, who would not rather be a member of the state board of health than even a director of the sugar trust?

On July 1 (should this bill become a law) the patent medicine business, with all its advertising—some $250,000 to $300,000 per annum of outside money coming into the state—with all its profit to our merchants, and with all its benefits to thousands of poor people in our cities, and especially on our frontier, who need cheap medicine, will come to a standstill. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable medicines will be confiscated, and a fine of $300 and imprisonment await the druggist who, no matter how pressing the need, even to save a life, sells a well-tried remedy in violation of its absurd provisions.

As nearly all liquid medicines—patent and otherwise—contain alcohol, what use is it to pay a $50 fee in each case to find it out, especially when a $5 fee would pay well in such cases? And a five-cent taste or smell of the medicine would generally be sufficient to show it.

As to the need of such legislation, there is none. No one ever heard of any one being poisoned by a patent medicine, and if some babies or others have had too much soothing syrup given them by a careless nurse, regardless of plain directions, not one has been so injured where a dozen have suffered from over or under-feeding or other causes.

What physician would be willing to have plainly published on every prescription the "poison" he wisely and safely uses in it, if it is used as he directs?

The penalties in this bill are phenomenally severe, and the whole bill so loosely drawn that no intelligent man can vote for or encourage it. The only possible chance for any support for it is that it is harmless-looking, and its seeming vindictiveness and pure destructiveness not at once apparent. Some things can, however, be seen at once, namely, that it is class legislation; that there is no call for it. The people of the state do not want it, or ask for it. It would deprive the poor man—everywhere in the state—of his cheap and simple remedy. It would injure every manufacturer and dealer in medicines, and confiscate his property. It would do injustice to those who now pay and send into our state hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in advertising, and benefit no one, not even the doctors.

The means resorted to get this bill on general orders in the house stamp it as a good bill to lay on, or under, the table.

WON'T TAKE THEIR OWN PHYSIC

It is a common experience with Democrats of the skirmish-line class who, in discussing their pet policy with Republicans, approach the topic by an unusual route, to secure the cordial assent of their fellow disputant to their premises until he discovers that they lead him by irresistible logic to an admission of the ultra position of the advanced Democrat. Recently, to illustrate, a prominent Republican, one whose name was mentioned in connection with the latest senatorial election, discussing the income tax, asserted that he supported it because he wanted to see these multi-millionaires pay something to the support of the government. He assented to the proposition that it was wrong that property in such hands should not contribute to the support of the government.

He went further on the dangerous path, and admitted that any system of taxation that made a poor man pay as much, proportionately to the needs of his family, as a wealthy man was monstrously wrong and unjust. But when the next step revealed to him that he was utterly abandoning the position of his party, and landing him among the radicals of the Democracy, he insisted on changing the subject. It is this refusal of men to follow the truth, if it leads them away from party, that is the real danger to the republic.

Another instance of this blindness to the logical end of a proposition is shown in a portion of the argument made by ex-Senator Edmunds to the supreme court in the income tax cases. He had expatiated on the exemption feature of the law, asserting that it robbed it of the element of uniformity required by the constitution, and virtually amounted to the confiscation of the property of some by the many. "It becomes," he said, "an interesting subject of speculation as to how long the government can last under a system which allows those who pay nothing to tax their fellow citizens. One evil step will lead to another, as one vice follows another, until by and by we will have revolution, then anarchy and then a tyrant to rule us as the revolving changes go round."

The government has lasted for thirty years under just such a condition, excepting only that it has permitted those who pay nothing to support the government to tax their fellows for their own benefit. The ex-senator was, for illustration, the father of the law which taxed all to pay the maple sugar producers of Vermont two cents a pound for the sugar they produced in their maple orchards. The Vermonters paid nothing from their property to support the government, but used the government to tax their fellows for their own profit. The protective tariff is nothing but the use of the power of the nation to compel its beneficiaries to tax their fellow citizens, not for the good of the treasury, but for the good of their own purses. But it is doubtful if the senator perceived the correct deductions that follow from his proposition, and it is certain he would deny them if called to his attention.

LOGIC THAT LIMPS.

If it be true, as Democrats are themselves saying, that the record of the Fifty-third congress cannot be reviewed by any Democrat without feelings of shame and indignation, the conclusion would seem to be inevitable that the party will have to disband or reorganize on new and better lines.—Minneapolis Times.

It is true that Democrats regard the results of the Fifty-third congress with humiliation, shame and anger, and it is very much to their credit that they do. It would have been more to the credit of the Republicans who resisted the swing of their party by the Fifty-first congress to ultra-protection, had they also expressed their judgment as plainly and emphatically as the Democrats now do theirs. If the one positive act of this congress were as cheerfully accepted by Democrats as defining Democratic policy or embodying Democratic principles as was the McKinley act by the Republicans, there would be in it such an abandonment of principle as to invite and insure a disbandment of the party.

But it is the very anger of the Democrats at the manner in which their representatives in congress disobeyed the command laid on them that shows how vital yet are the principles held by them, how earnest are their convictions, and makes apparent the absurdity of the suggestion that a party thus inspired will disband because a few men, unhappily where they could work mischief, betrayed their party and defeated its performance of promise. The thought of the Times is doubtless the child of its wish, but its wish will not be gratified, because out of the disappointment and anger will come the perception of the real cause of the defeat, and a demand for a more concise, explicit and more truly Democratic policy.

HOUSE SWAMPED.

The legislative session ends by limitation April 22, and when it ends there will be numerous bills lost for want of consideration by the house. When the representatives get back to work Monday morning there will be 106 measures on general orders, a large proportion being of enough importance to involve more or less discussion. The calendar contains twenty-two bills, but ten of these have already passed the senate. Of the bills on general orders some came from committees with favorable recommendations, but for one reason or another have been sent back to regular committees. If the see-saw game continues as it has heretofore there will be several very mad and excited representatives fighting to get meritorious bills out of the legislative swamp in the closing days of the session.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

Five Hundred Out and Many More Threaten to Quit.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 14.—As a result of the strike of 200 weavers of the Hall Worsted mills, 300 other hands, not on a strike, are also lying idle, making 500 in all. These have been laid off because the strike rendered the running of the mill impracticable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The weavers of the Olneyville mill have been notified that a new schedule of wages will go into effect Monday next. Several secret meetings have been held, and it has been decided to call a general strike if a demand for a return to the old schedule which they have made is not granted. The manufacturers state that the cut down is imperative.

MILWAUKEE MYSTERY.

Missing Cattle-Buyer Is Found Murdered—His Cash Gone.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—The police are investigating a mysterious and brutal murder which occurred some time between last Friday and yesterday. Sunday the friends of Ferdinand Moritz, a cattle buyer at 1022 Central avenue, notified the police that he was missing, and that when he left home he had upon his person between $500 and $1,000 in cash. The search for Moritz was quietly made with no satisfactory result, although it was kept up until today. This afternoon a teamster, while driving along the road near the Pabst brewery farm on the western outskirts of the city, saw in a field some distance off the road the body of a man. It turned out to be that of Moritz. He had been killed with a blunt instrument of some kind, his head being terribly bruised. His clothing was torn and his money gone. Te police believe Moritz was murdered, and his body taken to the spot where the body was found.

WENT DOWN WITH THE DEAD

Horrible Accident at a Funeral—Four People Injured.

FOSTORIA, Mich., March 14.—By the breaking of a floor in a small house three miles east of here, during the funeral services of Mrs. J. Thompson, the living and the dead were piled up together in a promiscuous heap. The injured: Mrs. Coleman, W. Thompson, brother of the deceased; Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Charles Buck. The body was laid out in the parlor of the little house, and the services had been nearly completed, when, without warning, the entire floor gave way, and all the occupants, with the corpse, two stoves, in which fires were burning, and the furniture of the room were precipitated into the cellar eight feet below. The terror-stricken mourners became frantic in their endeavors to release themselves. The cries of the injured and the fears of all that the ruins would take fire from the stoves rendered the situation exciting. Ropes and ladders were quickly brought and the imprisoned ones were released.

The coffin was split open by the fall, and the body of the dead woman was scratched and bruised. It is thought all the injured will recover.

AT THE THEATERS.

Rice's "1492," prolific in light, beautiful women, gorgeous costumes, tuneful, catchy music and funny comedians, is nearing the end of its engagement at the Metropolitan. It is the best show of its kind with which Manager Scott has favored us. The Saturday matinee prices will be: Entire balcony, 50 cents; lower floor, 75 and $1.

* * *

Marie Jansen, in "Delmonico's at Six," will be the attraction at the Metropolitan opera for three nights and a matinee, beginning Thursday evening next. Among the soubrettes of winning personal charms and far-reaching popularity, not one perhaps stands higher in the estimation of the American public than Marie Jansen. In "Delmonico's at Six," she created a favorable impression everywhere she was seen last winter, and the piece and star were both undoubtedly among the leading successes of that season. It gives her splendid opportunities, which she is said to improve to the utmost.

* * *

When Effie Ellsler, now playing at the Grand, entered the field of domestic drama, the legitimate stage lost a Juliet, Rosalind, Virginia and Ophelia. In the presentation of these and kindred roles she has few equals. However, the success she has attained with "Doris" and "Hazel Kirke" should be sufficiently gratifying to the most ambitious actors.

* * *

Cyril Norman's production, "The Man Without a Country," is said to have made a great impression at the American theater in New York city, where it was produced during the early part of this season. It ran at that successful theater for a period of four weeks.

A GREAT WORK RETARDED.

Stored in the basement of the state capitol are historical relics and papers valued at $125,000 in money. Their value from the historical point of view cannot well be computed, and the passing years will add largely to it. Reference is had to the collections of the historical society. The administative council of the society is composed of some of the grandest old veterans and pioneers in the state; the splendid work they are doing so quietly is commended by all thoughtful people; and their devoted services for the state are generously praised.

But when it comes to making an appropriation for this work the legislature is anything but generous. Heretofore all the money allowed has been $6,000 a year. This amount is inadequate, and an effort is now to be made to have it increased. So careful and conservative a man as Hon. John L. Gibbs is outspoken in favor of making the allowance at least $10,000 a year. Mr. Gibbs so expressed himself yesterday to Gen. J. H. Baker, a member of the administrative council. The general, however, says they will be satisfied if an additional $2,000 a year is allowed, thus making the total yearly appropriation $8,000.

To a GLOBE man Gen. Baker had this to say: "When it is considered that the historical society is not only making an invaluable collection of relics, souvenirs of great events in the state's history, aticles that will be priceless in value a few years hence, but is also gathering every scrap of genuine historical data that can be secured, it will be realized that a great and public-spirited labor is being devotedly performed. Today its significance may be lost on the masses; but tomorrow there will come an awakening to the tremendous importance of having this labor performed in a manner that shall be worthy the past history and the future destiny of our stae. Among legislators with whom I have talked I find a spirit favorable to generous dealing with the historical society, and I sincerely trust that the modest increase of funds we need will be provided for in the general appropriation bill."

The additional $2,000 is required to secure additons to the collection when possible, and to properly care for and arrange the treasures already in possession of the society.

THE IVES CASE.

Two sessions of the house grand jury were held yesterday, afternoon and evening. The judiciary committee is not only conducting a solemnly secret inquisition, but has barred out attorneys for the defense, as well as the attorneys concerned in the prosecution.

There are about forty witnesses to be ex. m ned n ill, and up to date very few of these have been on the stand. Yesterday the testimony given referred largely to East Grand Forks rows, and on these occurrences will hinge the decision of the committee as to whether or not articles of impeachment shall be prepared. It will take all of today and tomorrow, at least, to hear and examine the witnesses present, and it is extremely doubtful whether the house will have a report from the committee before the end of next week. When the report does come it will most probably be against proceeding to a trial for impeachment. It has developed that, while Judge Ives may be open to censure, he cannot be proved corrupt or incompetent. Over-zealousness is his main offense, though some of his methods have been more radical than American judges usually adopt.

Witnesses from the rural parts of Judge Ives' district sometimes exhibit a strange idea of what they are here for. Their trip is evidently considered somewhat of a junket at the state's expense. State Treasurer Koerner has found it necessary several times to run a blue pencil though large items paid for board at high-priced hotels.

CONGRESSMEN DIFFER.

It is somewhat surprising how these congressmen differ in their views of conditions and things. In conversation with a GLOBE reporter yesterday, Congressman Heatwole expressed the opinion that there is no likelihood of an extra session being called. He said that when President Cleveland hinted there would be an extra session, it was merely in a jocular manner, while talking with some new congressmen. Yesterday Congressman Tawney came in from Winona for a few hours' visit with his friends. Asked about the extra session, he said: "I am afraid that congress is likely to be called together before the regular time for meeting. I shall be happy if it is not." And there you are.

Both Heatwole and Tawney are looking exceedingly well. Of course, there is no reason why Joel should look otherwise, because he merely went down to see how the old thing worked. Tawney has never been very robust since he quit the machine shop to become a statesman, but the small part taken by Republican members in the dead and unhonored congress that has just adjourned doubtless gave the honorable James a good chance to rest and recuperate.

As Mr. Heatwole views the situation, there is a possibility that Capt. A. H. Reed of Glencoe will be landed in a good place when the naxt house is organized. He also said he expected the delegation from Minnesota would be found acting as a unit on all matters affecting their interests. Hopkins, of Illinois, has no chance for the speakership, in the opinion of the Third district congressman.

THE INDIANA PLUG UGLIES.

When the people of Indiana recover from their indignation at the occurrence they may take time to reflect that the ruffianly interchange of kicks, blows and clubbings was directly due to that kind of partisanship which is most robust and earnest when on the chase for a job.—Chicago Record.

Yet these grave and reverend legislators got so worked up over this custodianship that they behaved in a more disgraceful manner than the inmates of the Illinois Home for Juvenile Female Offenders, whose riotous proceedings were chronicled in the same paper. There is some excuse to be made for the latter. They are children, undisciplined and uneducated and full of criminal instincts. That they should riot is not surprising. But it is astonishing that full-grown men, prominent in the communities whence they come, should forget so easily that their little hands were not made to scratch out one another's eyes with.—Chicago Tribune.

By winding up its career with a scrimmage in which a number of members were seriously injured the Indiana legislature offers an extreme example of the disgraceful turbulence that occasionally characterizes the proceedings of our legislative bodies.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Truth often surpasses fiction. No republic-hating satirist would have dared to invent a story that reads so scandalously as the true narrative of the riot in the Indiana house of representatives.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

As Others See Us.

New York Times.

Minneapolis has shot at St. Paul an arrow cruelly sharp. The rivalry between these two places has long been a source of malicious joy to the whole Northwest, and has caused the inhabitants of each city to devote much time to the invention of unkind remarks about the other. None of these, however, has excited such a shriek of indignation as is now going up from St. Paul. Minneapolis has spread a report, it seems, that every newspaper published in the neighboring town has been forced to increase the size and number of its pages so as to make room for the many official notices of mortgage foreclosures, whose publication has been made necessary by St. Paul's financial misfortunes. There is such an infernal ingenuity about this assertion that the calumniated city finds but small consolation in the power both to deny with vehemence and disapprove by figures confusingly exact the truth of its rival's charge. The outside world will take so much more interest in the Minneapolitan report as a bit of characteristic Western humor than as a piece of economic history, true or false, that St. Paul sees the future as through a blue glass, most dismally discolored, and in the utter helplessness of its anger can talk only of libel suits and other things equally vain.

As an Independent Sees It.

Boston Herald.

If, therefore, the Democratic record in the late congress is very bad—and we are among the last who would undertake to excuse it—the Republican record, also, is far from creditable. In the odium that attends the one case, the blame that belongs to the other should not be forgotten. While the Democrate were floundering, the Republicans came far short of rising to the scale of patriotism. They did much to sacrifice the interests of the people to the promotion of their selfish partisan aims and purposes. This cannot be left out of sight in a candid review of the transactions of the late congress.

The Torrent of Paternalism.

Milwaukee Journal.

There seems to be a mania for legislative interference passing over the country. * * * The basic idea is that it is the business of law in some way to make people rich and prosperous without effort on their part. The law is called upon to interfere in private interests. This is not the province of law. All appeals to law from this standpoint are essentially vicious and demoralizing. It is absolutism and not worthy of a free country. Every man should be free to get his living in his own way; his success should depend on his own effort, so long as he is honest and peaceable.

EXODUS MATERIALIZES.

Steamer Horsa Charterd to Carry Negroes to Africa.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The first step towards the immigration of colored people from the Southern states to Liberia was taken today by the departure from this port for Savannah of the Danish steamer Horsa, under Capt. Henry Wiburg. At Savannah the boat will take aboard 200 passengers who expect to make their homes in the African republic. Back of the movement is the International Migration society.

The society offered to send each immigrant there for $41, the money to be paid in installments. This includes railroad fare from their homes in this country to the port of sailing, passage to Monrovia, Liberia, and their support for three months in Liberia, by which time they are expected to have built houses for themselves and started in life. This offer secured over 600 members, of which number about 300 have paid their $41. Out of this number about 200 have been selected to sail. They include married men and their wives and many single men. Only men of good physical condition and character have been chosen.

Upon her arrival in Liberia the Horsa will endeavor to secure a cargo to bring back to this country. She will visit a number of African ports for this purpose. It is expected that about forty days will be consumed in the round trip, of which eighteen will be taken on the outward bound passage. It will take until about Sunday to reach Savannah, and Tuesday the load of fortune hunters will be on their way to Liberia.

Grover Is Fishing.

NORFOLK, Va., March 14.—Capt. Johnson, of the steamer Harbinger, reports meeting the Violet at anchor at Long Point, Pamlico Sound, today, while the strings of fish and ducks showed proved the party were having excellent luck in fishing and shooting. No statement was made as to when the Violet intended returning to Washington, and the Harbinger will take out the daily papers to the Violet tomorrow morning on her outward trip.

Statehood Work Drags.

SALT LAKE, March 14.—A large number of propositions were submitted to the constitutional convention today and referred to appropriate committees. A petition of the woman suffragists was received and referred. Two propositions relating to the taxation of mines were submitted, being taken from the laws of Montana, Nevada and Colorado. The committees are actively at work, but very little result has been shown upon the surface.

The Perrines in California.

STOCKTON, Cal., March 14.—Henry E. Perrine and wife, the stepfather and mother, respectively, of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, arrived in Stockton this afternoon. Mr. Perrine wished to visit his old friend, M. O. Matthews, with whom he was engaged in business in Stockton in the '50s.

SHIP SURELY SANK.

Rumors That Wreckage From Reina Regente Was Washed Ashore.

NO HOPE FOR THE CREW.

News Causes Consternation at Barcelona and Madrid.

CRUISERS SENT IN SEARCH.

British War Ships Also Ordered Out--Rumors of a Cruiser Ashore.

LONDON, March 15.— A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says that flags, a compass box and other wreckage belonging to the Reina Regente have been washed ashore at Tarifa.

MADRID, March 14.—Senor Diaz Moreu, a naval officer, read a report made by a former commander of the Reina Regente, asserting that the cruiser was not suited for heavy weather, owing to her being overloaded by her armament.

MADRID, March 14.—The government was questioned today in the chamber of deputies as to the information it had regarding the Reina Regente. Replying to the question, Prime Minister Sagasta says that telegrams announcing the wreck of vessels at various places along the coast had been received, and that, though the government had no positive news regarding the Reina Regente beyond the fact that she had sailed from Tangier, he feared that the vessel had been lost. Senor Carvajal, a Republican member, asserted that if the war ship had foundered the disaster was due to the fact that she was overweighted forward by big guns. The belief, which is hourly growing stronger, that the vessel will never again be heard from, has created a feeling of consternation throughout the country. In Cadiz and Carthagena, where most of the crew belonged, the excitement and anxiety are intense.

Several British warships have left Gibraltar in search of the missing vessel. One report current here late tonight is that she was found by a British vessel in a disabled condition off the African coast.

WARRING FOR SARAH.

Comedie Francaise Wins Its Suit Against M. Coquelin.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch from Paris says that the civil court before which was tried the action of the Comedie Francaise against M. Coquelin, growing out of the latter's engaging with Sarah Bernhardt, has decided against M. Coquelin, who was condemned by the court for breach of contract, to pay 500 francs very night he performs on any stage other than that of the Comedie Francaise. He was also condemned to pay the costs of the action. The court reserved the right to pass a fresh judgment after thirty nights. M. Coquelin will appeal from the decision. Under the terms of his present arrangement with Mme. Bernhardt at the Reinassaince theater he receives 750 francs nightly. The judgment is regarded as being indulgent and is a virtual condemnation of the Moscow decree, which empowered the Comedie Francaise to compel its pensioners to forfeit their pensions and their share in the profits of the theater if they perform elsewhere. The action was regarded as a virtual fight for life on the part of the Comedie Francaise.

RAISING SUGAR BOUNTY.

Germany Making Vigorous Play for a Monopoly.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Reichsanzeiger, official, publishes a report of the proceedings of the state council. It says that the council has approved proposals to raise the price of sugar, which were submitted by the reporter of the committee, who said that the depressed condition of the sugar industry was due to overproduction and that it could not be dealt with by international arrangements. The sole remedy lay in an increase of the bounty paid for sugar exports, and in order to provide the means for this they must raise the excise duties on consumption and take measures to restrict the output, with the view of preventing excessive demands upon the treasury.

AIMED AT ARGENTINE.

Germany Inclined to Break Commercial Treaties.

BERLIN, March 14.—In the reichstag today there was a lengthy discussion over the motion that Germany withdraw from her new treaty with Argentine. The motion was finally referred to a special committee. During the discussion Von Bierberstein, minister of foreign affairs, declared that German exports to the Argentine Republic now amounted to 75,000,000 marks. Germany had intimated to the Argentine government if Argentina wanted to export goods to Germany she would have to modify her customs duties.

He protested that such an interpretation should be placed upon the "favored nation treatments" as was exercised by the United States under the McKinley tariff, with the object, he said, of excluding German goods from American markets by means of reciprocity treaties.

Harcourt Is a Barkis.

LONDON, March 14.—The Globe this evening states that the government has conveyed a hint to the opposition that Sir William Vernon Harcourt is disposed to accept the speakership when Sir Arthur Wellesly Peel resigns, providing his election is not opposed. The idea is said to have been well received by the opposition, and, if it is adopted, it is reported that Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, will succeed Sir William Vernon Harcourt as Liberal leader in the house.

Kaiser's Sixth Son Ill.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Vossische Zeitung says that Prince Joachim, sixth son of Emperor William, is seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels.

Prince Joachim Franz Humbert was born on Dec. 17, 1890, and is the emperor's youngest son. The emperor's youngest child is Princess Victoria Louise, who was born Sept. 13, 1892. Of the emperor's seven children she is the only girl.

Censorship on Cuban News.

MADRID, March 14.—The government has issued an order forbidding the delivery of private telegrams containing Cuban news of a character unfavorable to the government. It has also ordered that no cipher messages be sent to Cuba.

URIC ACID IN THE BLOOD.

The Cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Pneumonia.

How Does It Get Into the Blood.

Because The Kidneys Do Not Throw It Off.

Strengthen the Kidneys and You Cure the Disease.

The Only Known Remedy Is Warner's Safe Cure.

And If You Are Suffering You Are Not Wise If You Fail To Take It.

QUEENS OF CRIME.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS OF PHENOMENAL RECORD

CAPTURED AT PITTSBURG.

Story of Their Carrer Reads Like a Romance of the Dime Novel Style.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—Three of the shrewdest and most successful female shop-lifters in the country were arrested today by detectives from Allegheny. The story revealed is almost beyond belief. The women are sisters, Mrs. Celia Stakely, Mrs. Mary Cohout and nineteen-year-old Annie Dennison. The two older women were arrested in Boggs' store, and when taken to the station a fifty-yard bolt of silk was found under Mrs. Cohout's cloak. Search warrants were procured, and the houses of the women searched. A big express wagon load of silks, dress patterns, two sealskin coats worth $350 each; gloves, laces, handkerchiefs, fine shoes, etc., were taken to the station house as a result of the search. Several trunks packed ready for shipment were discovered, showing that the "fence" of the trio was in some Western city, the name of which the police refuse to divulge, but which is said to be Chicago. One receipt for $5,000 worth of goods is only about a week old. The police authorities have telegraphed to have consignees arrested, when the complete story will be known.

Mr. Boggs estimated the value of the wagon load captured today at $10,000, and says goods worth at least $10,000 more were left behind because as yet they could not be identified. In Mrs. Cohout's parlor alone he saw bric-a-brac worth fully $1,500, and her cupboards were filled with the finest cut glass. The police authorities claim to have been on the track of the thieves for the past eight years, but the women were so accomplished in their work that not until today could they bring them down. During holiday seasons they have hired extra men for the sole purpose of watching these shoplifters, but it is said that the women could ply their trade under the very eyes of the specials without detection.

The hunt was made so hot for the prisoners at times that they were compelled to go to other cities to do their stealing. In this way they have visited Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, each trip resulting in a haul which was sent here to be shipped to the Western "fence." It is impossible at present to estimate the full extent of their plunder, but its magnitude may be judged by what has been made public today.

COME BACK AT PINGREE.

Detroit Aldermen Ordered to Cash Up for the Board of Health.

LANSING, Mich., March 14.—Recently the Michigan legislature legislated the Detroit health board appointed by Mayor Pingree out of office, chiefly on account of alleged incompetency of the health commissioner, who was sustained in office by the mayor and a majority of the old health board. Under the act passed by the legislature a new board was appointed by Gov. Rich. A majority of Detroit aldermen took sides with Mayor Pingree and retaliated by refusing to appropriate the new health board's budget of $50,000 for paying the expenses of the health department. This afternoon a bill was passed by both houses requiring the Detroit common council to appropriate not less than $50,000 for the use of the board of health and directing that $12,000 shall at once be set aside for its expenses. The bill further restricts Mayor Pingree's power by requiring that vacancies in city boards shall be filled within fifteen days, thereby preventing the mayor from exercising his power over "hold-overs."

Kaiser Talking Currency.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that Emperor William presided at Thursday's sitting of the state council which discussed the currency question.

Brigand Kurds Shot Down.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 14.—Advices received here from Moosh show that two Kurds, who were being pursued for having abducted an Armenian girl, were overtaken by their pursuers and killed.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.