THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY

At the Globe Building.

COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STS.

Official Paper of Ramsey County.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY)
By the month, mail or carrier.......40c
One year by carrier, in advance...$4.00
One year by mail, in advance......$3.00
Six months by mail, in advance..$1.75

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
By the month, mail or carrier.......50c
One year by carrier, in advance...$5.00
One year by mail, in advance......$4.00
Six months by mail, in advance...$2.25

SUNDAY ALONE.
Per single copy..............Five Cents
Three months, mail or carrier......50c
One year, by mail or carrier.......$1.50

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One year, $1 | Six mo. 65c | Three mo. 35c.
Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 517, TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. N. W.

Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern office when in New York and Washington.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Forecast for Tuesday: For Minnesota—Showers in southern portion; fair in northern portion; warmer; variable winds.

For Montana—Fair; variable winds.

For the Dakotas—Generally fair; warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Wisconsin—Showers; northeasterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, April 15, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place.	Ther.	Place.	Ther.
St. Paul	54	Helena	60
Duluth	38	Edmonton	60
La Crosse	52	Battleford	58
Huron	52	Prince Albert	60
Pierre	42	Medicine Hat	60
Moorhead	56	Swift Current	60
St. Vincent	46	Qu'Appelle	58
Bismarck	54	Minnedosa	52
Williston	62	Winnipeg	46
Havre	58	Port Arthur	44
Miles City	60		

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Officer.

Grover is no woman when it comes to hitting a nail on the head.

Both oil and water are rising in the East. The former, however, is on top.

The Princess Maud of Wales rides a bicycle. Her grandmother, Queen Victoria, doesn't.

There is no accounting for tastes. There are people who rejoice because beef has gone up and whisky down.

The cattle supply is reported short all over the West. There are, however, still hogs enough in Chicago.

If Mr. Davis really wants his presidential boom to thrive he should feed Mr. Tawney green persimmons every day.

Nellie Bly is as sensational in matrimony as in journalism. She only knew her husband, Millionaire Seaman, two weeks.

A West Virginian has done something unique by eloping by special train. His method, however, is too costly to become popular.

There is nothing in the big rise in oil indicating that fewer servant girls and stove lids will go up in the early hours of the morning.

A Cincinnati museum advertises "twenty Trilbys with forty lovely feet." What do the Ohio girls do to keep the corns off their feet?

Charles F. Crisp's ill luck in his contest for the presidency does not end with the fact that he was born in England. He lives in Georgia.

American yeast makers are going to make vinegar. Ex-Gov. Pennoyer would fit in nicely as manager of a vinegar factory.

Harry Hayward can read the story of the San Francisco double murder and reflect that, after all, he isn't the worst man on earth.

The gamblers had a hard time yesterday figuring out whether their income was over $4,000 a year. They had to sort of chance it in making returns.

New England's rivers have run mad, but they haven't any advantage over the six Iowa newspaper men who ate a meal behind a plate glass window to advertise a furniture store.

"Plunger" Pardridge, of Chicago, amused himself the other day by throwing silver dollars to messenger boys. Mr. Pardridge could have paid the boys a much more delicate compliment by tossing them gold dollars.

The lessons of experience are not yet forgotten. Alluring as has been our spring weather, with its warm sun, its soft winds, its budding leaves and springing grass, no venturesome editor has yet dared to pour forth his soul in a prose rhapsody on "Spring." Hardly has the terse paragrapher dared to mention in cautious terms the unusual temperature, or timidly compare the glorious climate of St. Paul to the less favored regions where cold and snow and wintry blasts yet show the opprobrious habit of winter, virile, if old, to linger, spooning in the lap of spring.

Eli Perkins is in the silver regions and writes the Minneapolis Tribune from Helena that he cannot find a single bank officer who favors free coinage at 16 to 1, but all want the government to go into the silver purchase business. Eli is true to that instinct of inveracity that has given him the only reputation he has, and follows up this piece of what he may call information by saying that the policy wished for by the Montana bankers is the same one "the Republican party pursued for thirty years, and that thirty years were thirty years of prosperity." Another and more veracious gentleman just from there says there is but one sentiment, and that is for free coinage, and any one is liable to be insulted if he oppose or question it. But then Eli is not expected to touch such vulgar things as facts.

OL. PINI OR OL. RICINI.

Dr. Zier's laudable efforts—laudable from the professional standpoint—to increase the emoluments of his ancient, learned and honorable, if, possibly, unduly expensive profession, have ended in nothing but the expenditure of an immense amount of his energy and a waste of good newspaper space, while the doctor himself, in a couple of weeks, will return to a practice as little injurious, let us hope, to his patients as his proposed measures are to the public. So he and his have ceased to be a public issue. But a reminder of an incident of his campaign against the "patents" comes from New York suggesting that there was something more than mere hypercriticism in the suggestion made during the discussion that the doctors be forbidden the use of any language but the English in writing their prescriptions.

There recently a doctor was called to prescribe for a sick baby, and wrote his prescription in abbreviated Latin, with all the mysterious hieroglyphics so beloved of his profession. One of the factors of the compound was castor oil, which, under this designation, everybody knows; even careless drug clerks could hardly mistake it. But in the vocabulary of the prescriber it is "ol. Ricini." Then there is the oil of turpentine, also a some time remedial agent, which, if written "oil of turpentine," we would defy the stupidest druggist in creation to confound with castor oil. But if written in good queen's English, it would unlock the secrets of the science to the unprofessional, and so it is hidden under the term "ol. Pini." Now in print, or in that legible manuscript for which our brothers of the law are noted, ol. Pini could not be mistaken for ol. Ricini; but, for some occult reason, doctors affect a chirography that adds to the obscurity of the terms they use in their prescriptions, and the druggist's clerk to whom this particular prescription went read ol. Pini for ol. Ricini, and the speedy result was a dead baby in the house of Cohn.

Now, as an argument, one dead baby is worth a cartload of Dr. Zier's diatribes against the prepared remedies so popular among the people, and all his unsupported charges of the mischief they work. It is too late now to have this matter attended to at this session, but we trust there may be no further mortality arising from the substitution of ol. Pini for ol. Ricini until the next legislature convenes, when a law can be enacted obliging the doctors to use plain United States in describing the medicines they wish compounded.

JEFFERSON MATERIALIZED.

If the shade of the immortal Jefferson, returning to see what tribute his followers were paying to his memory on the day noted as having witnessed his birth, and how they maintained his principles and policies, had floated into the hall where the Minneapolis Democrats were banqueting the other night, the glow of honest pride that would have suffused his face as he listened to the panegyric of Col. Reeve would have changed to chagrin as he heard Mr. Ankeny proclaim the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils, a chagrin deepened by the applause that followed.

Could he have found voice we can imagine him gravely rebuking the speaker and applauders, and reminding them that, if they held such views, the celebration of the natal day of another statesman would be the appropriate place to vent them, not his. "When I took the high office of president," we can fancy him telling the banqueters, "I found every office filled with Federalists and not a Republican, as we were then called, among them. So apprehensive, indeed, were our opponents of our incoming that they packed the federal bench against us, my retiring predecessor sitting up until midnight to sign the commissions of the judges. We repealed that law because we believed it iniquitous and needless, but we did not follow the precedent set by these precursors of a bad system, and re-enact it to let me fill the places with our partisans. That was not my conception of the fit use of government.

"Let me remind you, oh, Democrats, how, guided by my Democratic ideas of government and its civil service, I acted as your first president. Before my inauguration I assured my people that no man who had conducted himself acording to his duties need fear me, as those who had done ill need have no hope, whatever their political principles may be. I did say that as vacancies came they should be filled with those of my party until an equilibrium was reached. Pressed by my people for place then, as my successors have been, I directed that removals from office of our opponents must be as few as possible, be done gradually, and be bottomed on some malversation or inherent disqualification. Mere difference in political principle, if practiced within the range of the rights of every citizen, where the character and fitness of the incumbent were otherwise good, I held was not ground for removal.

"It has grieved me to see my successors depart from this sound view of our public service, and I have seen with satisfaction and increased hope for the future of the republic which it was my happy lot to be able to aid in founding, the return to the practice of the views I initiated by the sterling Democrat who now sits in the chair I once filled. I adjure you, my children, to be true to the traditions of our party and to that conception of a republican government I held and acted on, as you would insure the perpetuity of our institutions, and I warn you that in this spoils of office system you have just now so thoughtlessly applauded lies the danger of the blood-poisoning of the republic." Then sadly the shade vanished.

THE CONTRAST.

Mr. Cleveland has again spoken to the people of the nation on the money question, and there is no change in the tone of his voice, no wavering in the attitude he took in 1891, when all the politicians declared that his famous silver letter took him out of the range of possibilities as a presidential candidate. There are the same solid, sane, sensible opinions now as then. He shows the same capacity to resist pressure, to withstand clamor and to keep his rudder true, no matter how the winds of popular opinion may shift and rage.

He stands forth more prominently when put in contrast with any public man of the day of sufficient prominence to be considered as among the possibilities of next year's national conventions. He towers above those to whom the Republicans now seem confined in making their choice. Allison, now astutely silent, is the father of what is called the Bland purchase act of 1878, that first vicious compromise with folly. He was a party to the act that put a stop to the retirement of what has since formed the "endless chain" that drew gold from the treasury as fast as bond sales could put it in. He was a party to that panic-breeder, the Sherman purchase act.

Harrison, anxious for a renomination and re-election, afraid of being called on to approve or veto a free coinage bill, gave his approval to the bill that all candid and intelligent men agree precipitated the panic of 1893. He weakly let his ambition make him bend to what all concede was a vicious measure, the Sherman act. Reed approved of that act, and has since dallied with the silverites in his interview last year, proposing to use our tariff as a cudgel to oblige other nations to consent to free coinage.

McKinley has been on every side of the question. He denounced the first administration of Cleveland for "dishonoring silver," thereby "contracting the currency and increasing debts," talking exactly as any callow pupil of "Coin's Financial School" does today. Recently he was credited with declaring that if his party came out for free coinage he would decline to be its candidate, and promised to make plain his views at the first public opportunity. And then he spoke at Hartford and was silent on the question, glorifying McKinleyism.

Not one of the Republican presidential possibilities or probabilities has dared or cared to speak as plainly and bravely as has the president, and not one of them holds in any degree the confidence of the country on this immediate, pressing and vital question. In the whole field of public men prominent enough to be seen across the borders of half a dozen states, Mr. Cleveland stands out the only one whose views are so well known and whose character is so well understood that there is no trace of doubt in any man's mind where he is or what he will do as far as doing may be in his power. The contrast is an honorable one for the president.

A BELATED HOWELL.

Howell's Atlanta Constitution howls at Senator Palmer for his opposition to "Buck" Hinrichsen's proposition to commit the Illinois Democracy to free sixteen-to-one coinage in an editorial under the caption "A Senatorial Scamp." It bases its screed on Hinrichsen's statement that the resolution of the Illinois legislature in 1891, requesting the senators and representatives to vote for free coinage, was approved by Mr. Palmer, then a candidate before it for election to the senate. In his present attitude the Constitution discovers the turpitude that makes the valiant old senator a "scamp."

So far the statement rests on the unsupported statement of "Buck" Hinrichsen; but suppose it to be true, there is a higher authority in party policies than a state legislature, and that is the national convention of the party. In June, 1892, the Democratic national convention refused to adopt the amendment of Patterson, a Colorado delegate, to insert the word "free" before the word "coinage" in the currency plank, thereby refusing to adopt free coinage as the policy of the party.

Subsequently, on July 1, the senate bill for free coinage came up for action. It provided for the unrestricted coinage of standard dollars, and the issue of certificates in lieu of the coins. On Dolph's motion to recommit Palmer voted aye, as he did on Vest's motion to postpone to December. On his own motion the certificate provisions were stricken out. On Carey's substitute, practically an enactment of the Democratic plank, Palmer voted aye, but against Perkins' substitute making the standard dollar of 600 grains weight. Finally on the bill as thus amended, providing simply for free and unlimited coinage, Palmer voted no. We are not aware that there was any popular outburst of indignation among Illinois Democrats at this recreancy of the senator, nor did the subsequent legislature denounce him, and even "Buck" Hinrichsen has but now discovered the awful crime.

IN DEBT TO THE PARSONS.

President Cleveland gave vent to a very natural indignation the other day, spurred by the false and malignant charge of a minister that he is a drunkard, and the minister has since been trying to wriggle out of the predicament his too previous mouth got him into. But Mr. Cleveland will find, when he balances up the help he has had from ministers judicious and rash, friendly and rancorous, with the injury they have done him, that there is a large balance remaining to the credit of the gentlemen of the cloth.

There was that Brother Ball, who sprung the Maria Halpin story, and gave the president the opportunity to put himself in favorable contrast with his opponent by answering inquiries as to how the story should be met, with the reply: "Tell the truth." Then came that good and sanctimonious Brother Ecob, who, descanting on the virtues of Mr. Cleveland's opponent, was reminded that the latter's mother had been a good Catholic, and complacently assured his hearers that "there was a good Protestant day of judgment coming that would purify, as with fire, the touch of that Catholic mother's hand."

Then at the last critical moment came the devout Burchard with his three trilling "Rs" initiating "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," that turned the scale in the pivotal state of New York and upset the well-laid plans to give the Republican candidate the electoral vote of that state. On the whole, we think that Mr. Cleveland, considering how much he owes these clericals who would have done him injury, but gave him aid, is under heavy obligation to the cloth, which the maunderings of all the Lansings cannot offset.

AT THE THEATERS.

A charming little operetta is the "Little Trooper" which Della Fox and her company presented at the Metropolitan opera house last night. It was greeted by the largest audience that has assembled in this theater for many weeks. The spacious auditorium was filled The advent of Easter week partly accounted for this, but the chief cause was unquestionably the magnetism of the popular little artiste herself, who long ago demonstrated that quality when associated with another star. Miss Fox has never before appeared in a role which displayed her talents to such good advantage as does the one she assumes in the "Little Trooper." The opera is an adaptation from the French work "Clairette." Much of the original score by Victor Roger is preserved, though William Furst, the American composer, has contributed many tuneful numbers, notably the "Daisy Song," which is distinctly catchy and clever. The French libretto, however, has been adapted by Clay M. Greene, the well-known playwright, and has undergone considerable alteration in order to fit it to the American stage. In brief, the opera tells the story of a flirtatious captain in the Hussars whose pretty wife, Clairette, dons the uniform of a lieutenant and joins the Hussars to spite her husband, whom she has been led to believe is harboring a woman in barracks as his wife, whereas he has only been flirting with her, and was anxious to rid himself of her, as he really was devoted to his pretty wife.

In the guise of the young lieutenant Della Fox was captivating. She played the role with a spirit and a dash altogether admirable and sang the music with an enthusiasm that proved contagious. She was also powerful in impersonating the character of Mme. Duval, the wife, especially so in the very amusing scene and duet with Lieut. Gibbard played by Jefferson D'Angelis. Her voice seems to have gained in volume and clearness, since her last appearance here.

The score of the "Little Trooper" does not make rigorous demand upon the principals—indeed, some of them are not called upon to sing a note, except in the ensembles. Therefore the absence of brilliant vocalists is not a noticeable deficiency in the company. Paul Arthur, who assumes the role of Capt. Emile Duval, is vocally adequate to the requirements of the character, while dramatically he is entirely satisfactory, for he enacts the role with a thorough appreciation of its humor, and maintains a most commendable repose and ease of manner.

But the role that furnishes the chief amusement is that of Lieut. Gibbard. Nothing funnier than Mr. D'Angelis' portrayal of it has been seen on the local stage this season. From the instant Mr. D'Angelis stepped upon the stage, every move he made—and his very walk is irresistibly comical—and every speech he made provoked the heartiest laughter and often won spontaneous applause. Mr. D'Angelis is undeniably one of the funniest comedians on the comic opera stage, and excels some more famous than he in this respect. In the duet with Clairette in the second act and with Lieut. Michonnet in the last act, he exhibited an originality of humor quite unique. He divided the honors with the star, which is, by the way, highly creditable to her good judgment and rare generosity in such a matter, when it is remembered that too many stars are prone to cripple the work of able performers in order that theirs may shine with solitary brilliancy.

Of the remainder of the cast nothing uncomplimentary could be truthfully said. Miss Villa Knox makes a pretty Mathilde, and supplements this virtue by an excellent performance of the role. Charles J. Campbell was satisfactory as Lieut. Michonnet, and Charles Dungan made the most of Col. Jules La Tours. The chorus, which is attractive and well trained, sang the concerted numbers with spirit, especially the rousing and martial finale of the second act. The opera is handsomely staged and costumed.

* * *

Miss Rosabel Morrison's conception and rendition of the role of "Marguerite" is delighting the patrons of the Grand this week. The company's performance of "Faust" is much above the ordinary, and the scenic and electrical effects are startling and pretty.

* * *

The revival of Augustin Daly's well-known comedy by the Griffen & Neill company at the Grand Sunday night will be such as to call for attention. It will be well staged and the reputation which the company has established for finished performances will not suffer through its interpretation of "Nancy &Co." Miss Crossman in the rollicking part of Nancy Brasher will be in her element, as she is essentially a comedienne. Friday night "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be substituted to run the remainder of the week. Petite Annie Blancke will play the title role.

* * *

The original Bostonians, with Henry Clay Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, Caroline Hamilton, Eloise Morgan, George Frothingham and all the old favorites, come to St. Paul for the first visit in five years, at the Metropolitan next Monday night, presenting a repertory of standard comic opera. The opening night's bill will be their latest opera, "Prince Ananias," by Victor Herbert, leader of Gilmore's band, and Francis Neilson. "Robin Hood," De Koven and Smith's masterpiece, and "The Maid of Plymouth," by Clay M. Greene and Thomas Pearsall Thorne, which has for its theme Longfellow's courtship of Miles Standish, will follow. The sale begins Thursday.

The Kind of Rest Needed.

St. Paul Trade Journal.

Andrew Carnegie has just been interviewed in New York on his return from the old world, where he spends his money, to the new world, where he gathers it in. He says, in substance, that "the country needs a period of absolute rest." The Trade Journal thinks that the country has rested long enough, and needs to go to work harder than ever. If, however, it could have a period of "absolute rest" from the combinations and machinations of the Carnegies, Pullmans and other monopolists, it would undoubtedly add a good deal to its prosperity and peace.

Finns Going to the Coast.

Brainerd Tribune.

The Finnish people, who include a large share of the inhabitants of Wadena and Otter Tail counties, are migrating this spring to the Pacific coast. The reason for this modern exodus is found in many and various causes, the most important of which is their inability to get along and prosper. For the most part they are heavily in debt, and the forest fires which swept through that locality last summer destroyed much of their property. As a result, they have become dissatisfied and desire to migrate.

Cleveland and the Colored Line.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A delegation of colored men called on the president this afternoon and asked him to review the Emancipation day parade tomorrow. Notwithstanding it being a cabinet meeting day, the president consented.

HITS BIG FOUR HARD

Secretary Morton Takes Steps to Break the Corner on Beef.

MEXICAN BARS COME DOWN

The Quarantine Regulations on Cattle From Greaserdom Rescinded.

A BIG BOON TO CONSUMER

The Move Will Relieve Any Scarcity, if a Scarcity Really Exists.

WASHINGTON, April 15. — In view of the great rise in the price of beef and the reported scarcity of cattle, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Salmon, has recommended to the secretary of agriculture the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States under stringent regulation, calculated to insure a rigid inspection of all cattle admitted. Dr. Salmon believes such a course may be safely pursued with the exercise of due vigilance, and that under the circumstances it is judicious. It is hoped by this means to check the tendency to excessive prices to the consumer without injuriously affecting the interests of the beef producer. In accordance with these recommendations Secretary Morton today issued the following special order:

Special order concerning importation of cattle from Mexico: It is hereby ordered that the regulations of this department issued Feb. 5, 1895, defining the quarantine line on account of Texas or splenetic fever, and the regulation of Feb. 11, 1895 concerning the importation of animals into the United States, be modified so far as they relate to the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States as follows:

"Mexican cattle which have been inspected by an inspector of this department and found free from any infectious or contagious disease, may be admitted into that portion of the state of California south and west of the said quarantine line through the port of San Diego and into that portion of the state of Texas south and east of the said quarantine line through the ports of Eagle Pass and Laredo for grazing or for immediate slaughter. Cattle may be admitted through the port of El Paso for immediate slaughter only. In all cases where cattle are admitted for immediate slaughter they shall be shipped by rail or boat to the point of destination. On and after May 1, 1895, cattle will be admitted at the port of Brownsville, Texas, for grazing and immediate slaughter.

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

NICARAGUA'S REPLY.

A Suggestion That England Leave Her Demands to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is authoritatively stated that Nicaragua has made a reply to Great Britain's ultimatum. It is in the nature of a counter proposal, and not a direct acceptance or rejection of the British demands, and as such it is not yet known whether Great Britain will accept it as responsive to the ultimatum. The ultimatum made three demands, as follows:

First—A money indemnity of £15,500 sterling for alleged personal injuries to British subjects, including the British consul, Hatch.

Second—Revocation of the declaration of banishment against British subjects.

Third—Formation of a commission to decide by arbitration the damage done to property of the British subjects expelled from Nicaragua. The ultimatum contained no limit of time, but in a susequent note Earl Kimberly stated the answer to the ultimatum would be expected within seven weeks of Feb. 26. The seven weeks are up tomorrow.

Nicaragua's answer is in two parts. To the second demand it says that Nicaragua even before receiving the British communication had revoked the decree of banishment. To the first and third demands the answer is that in order to preserve the friendly relations with her majesty's government, and for the purposes of arbitration, Nicaragua proposes that all payments for personal injury, injury to property, etc., be referred to an impartial commission of arbitration. The foregoing is regarded as a most diplomatic answer, as it concedes Nicaragua's willingness to adjust the differences, and yet courteously suggests that the £15,500 demanded is an ex parte estimate, and that the whole question of amount of damages should be left to arbitration. Great Britain's answer to the counter proposition is awaited with interest, but the Nicaraguan answer is so pacific in character that it is believed the subject has ceased to have a warlike aspect, and that diplomacy will adjust the remaining details.

A MONTH'S COMMERCE.

Amount of Exports and Imports for March.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The regular monthly meeting of the bureau of statistics, issued today, shows imports and exports during the month of March, 1895, and during the months for the present year, with comparisons with the same periods in 1894, as follows: Exports of merchandise during March, 1895, $64,875,007, as against $79,607,500 during March, 1894. Imports of merchandise during March, 1895, $69,294,807, as against $65,455,625 during March, 1894. During March, 1895, therefore, the excess of imports over exports was $4,419,800, while in March, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $5,151,875, making a difference of $9,571,675. During the nine months of the present fiscal year the amount of merchandise exported was $622,760,675, and the amount imported $533,325,930, leaving the excess of exports of $87,234,745, as against excess of exports of $228,457,354 during the same period in 1894. The amount of gold imported during March, 1895, was $7,258,621; exported, $3,185,210.

The exports of gold during the nine months amounted to $61,529,986, and the imports $23,283,945. The exports of silver coin and bullion during the nine months amounted to $38,984,166, and the imports $6,846,245. The total number of immigrants who arrived in this country during the last nine months were 153,177, against 218,724 during the same period in 1894.

Reports on Carson City Shortage.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, has received from Supt. Mason, of the New York assay office, now at Carson City, Nev., a report of his investigation of the defalcation in the Carson City mint. He finds a shortage of $75,549.75, which covers defalcations extending through several years. John F. Jones, the assistant melter and refiner, has been arrested and placed under $25,000 bonds, and other arrests are expected to be made within a short time.

SHUTS OFF PATENT SHARKS.

New Laws Concerning Inventions Go Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Patent office rules 65, 184 and 68, which were issued on Feb. 14 last, in consequence of the decision of the courts in the Berliner telephone patent cases, went into effect today, although they will not affect the practice of the office for six months yet.

Heretofore an applicant for a patent whose claim was rejected could hold it in abeyance for two years before altering his specifications or appealing for a new hearing, in the meanwhile shutting out other patents.

By making slight changes at the end of the two years, and repeating the process at the end of two or more years, applications could be kept pending for years, thus prolonging the life of inventions much beyond the contemplation of the law. In the Berliner cases, the patent was in the office for about fifteen years, and was then granted to run for seventeen years. The courts declared this action illegal. The new rules require applications and appeals to be made within six months, and direct the rejection of any claims that have been pending for five years, unless the applicant can show cause why the case was not rapidly prosecuted.

TO POW-WOW WITH REDS.

Dawes Commission Ordered to Organize for Business.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Instructions have been issued by Secretary Smith to the five members of the Dawes commission to meet at South McAllister, on May 1, next, and organize for work. The last congress raised the number of commissioners from three to five, and appropriated $30,000 for its work. As each commissioner receives $5,000 a year, the sum would be enough to carry on the work for about one year. The duties of the commission are to confer with the Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles, with a view to persuading them to relinquish the tribal system and accept their lands in severalty, so that they may sooner or later organize into a state of the Union.

Out of the Revenue Service.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—As a result of the examination held here last week for retirement of officers of the revenue cutter service, the following-named officers have been placed on the retired list:

Capts. T. W. Lay and M. L. McKeen; Chief Engineers W. C. Wheeler and J. M. Chase; Second Lieut. Samuel Howard and First Assistant Engineer James T. Kelliher; Second Lieut. John L. Davis, who was examined by the board, was not found disqualified, and was ordered to the Hamilton at Philadelphia for temporary duty.

Lands for the Railroads.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Smith has approved selection lists of railway lands as follows:

New Oorleans Pacific railway, 9,062 acres in Louisiana; Oregon & California railroad, 52,397 acres in Oregon; Northern Pacific railroad, 14,353 acres in Minnesota and 1,060,646 acres in Washington.

ANCIENT VALUATIONS.

Interesting Schedule of an Old-Timer's Personal Assets.

Stillwater Gazette.

From the ancestral book of the Masterman family, showing their genealogy back to the year 1613, we copy a few items from the appraisement of the goods, chattels and effects of one Samuel Dowse, made shortly subsequent to his decease.

The decedent formulated his will and testament — "in the name of God Amen," under date of Nov. 17, 1746, and the document is a fair specimen of the devout and solemn views held by the people then.

We have no means at hand for ascertaining the prices of labor at that remote date, but to correspond with the current value of merchandise of every kind, the wages of a common laborer should have rated at about five dollars a day.

Below are given some of the items in the schedule, with prices annexed:

Six leather chairs, new fashion	$120 00
Cloth cloak	250 00
Two pairs cotton gloves	5 00
One pair of boots	25 00
One clock	480 00
One desk	150 00
One looking glass	200 00
Four chairs	100 00
Chamber handirons, fire shovel and tongs and two pair hooks	50 00
Two feather beds, two bolsters and a pillow	230 00
One pair blankets	40 00
One calico quilt	15 00
About thirty pounds Castile soap and box	25 00
Three-quarter pound cocoa	4 00
One bedstead with sacking bottom	15 00
Bed bolster and two pillows	60 00
Old rug and blanket	15 00
An old pine table and old cotton counterpane	5 00
Three bed blankets	55 00
Two small do	15 00
An old bed quilt	15 00
Saddle with brass stirrups	60 00
Fifteen pewter dishes and cheese plate	105 00
Three copper teakettles	50 00
Two pairs flatirons	30 00
Watering pot	7 50
About ten cords of wood	200 00
A new still, head, worm, qt about 88 gallons, with iron appurtenances	10,000 00
Negro man Bankus	1,000 00
Negro girl Tuba	900 00
Negro girl Phillida	750 00
Old negro man Blackwell, about seventy years of age, no value	

Why wood should have been valued at $20 a cord, when the illimitable forests were all about them, unless labor was scarce, it is difficult to understand. Of course the ordinary articles for household purposes, clothing and all manufactured goods, were rated at enormous figures, as they were all imported from the mother country.

Even hay was imported at that time, as one item appearing on the list reads, "About three ton of English hay, $235." No wonder horses were valued at a high figure; the schedule shows "1 Old Cow & 1 Other Cow $115."

Evidently there were no abolitionists in those good old halcyon days, nor prohibitionists; and few doubters and men who claimed to know more than the wise men who formulated the confession of faith. We find nothing in the long list of any reference to the visible supply of rum, which is no sure evidence that this father in Israel was averse to its reasonable use for one's stomach sake and troubles of that sort, only he just happpened to be short. He had the paraphernalia for the manufacture of the critter, and it was evidently an up-to-date outfit, as it was valued at $10,000.

SAD HOME-COMING

Remains of Editor Scott Will Arrive in Chicago Today

IN A SPECIAL FUNERAL CAR

The Unostentatious Funeral Will Occur Thursday or Friday.

A FLOOD OF CONDOLENCES

The Bereaved Family Receive Telegrams of Sympathy From Noted People.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The unexpected and sudden death of James W. Scott from apoplexy, publisher of the Chicago Times-Herald and Evening Post, which occurred at the Holland house, this city, yesterday, was a great shock to his many friends in all parts of the country. From early morning countless telegrams and cablegrams kept arriving at the hotel for Mrs. Scott, who was stricken down by the shock of her husband's death. Mr. Baumann, the proprietor of the Holland, and Ambrose Butler, one of the proprietors of the Buffalo News, who was in town for the purpose of making some business arrangements here, looked after all the details necessary for the sad return journey to Chicago of Mrs. Scott and her little nieces. Among those who visited Mrs. Scott during the day to offer their condolences were Mrs. M. E. Stone and Mrs. Smith, of Chicago; Mrs. W. C. Bryant, of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Murphy, of Washington.

BODY EMBALMED.

The body of Mr. Scott was embalmed yesterday and placed in the casket shortly after noon today. The casket was of red cedar, covered with black and metal lined. It has silver handles and a silver plate bearing the name of the deceased in full, and the date of his birth and death. The box containing the casket was of chestnut. As Mr. Scott lay his face bore the peaceful expression that comes with deep sleep. It was hard for those of his friends who looked upon his face to realize that he had passed away forever.

Through the kindness of Chauncey M. Depew, a special car was provided for the funeral party. It was the Wagner palace car "Traveler," and was attached to the rear of the North Shore limited, which left this city at 4:30 p. m. The party which accompanied the remains to Chicago was composed of W. C. Bryant, of the Brooklyn Times; G. E. Randall, the business representative of the Times-Herald in New York; Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the Times-Herald.

Mrs. Scott was accompanied by her little niece, Miss Grace Hatch, and their maid. The casket containing the remains of Mr. Scott was removed from the Holland house at 4 o'clock and taken in a hearse to the Grand Central depot, where it was placed in the baggage compartment of the buffet car at the forward end of the train. On top and surrounding the box containing the coffin were

MANY FLORAL PIECES.

Among those were a handsome tribute from the American Newspaper Publishers' association of Easter lilies, and a wreath of violets and ivy from Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kelsey. The train, which left at 4:30, will arrive in Chicago on Tuesday evening, when arrangements for the funeral will be made.

The last moment J. A. Butler, who expected to go to Chicago with the party, was prevented by some important business.

A telegram was received here from C.W. Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic, this afternoon, directing a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, consisting of J. A. Butler, Herbert Gunnison and W. C. Bryant, to draft suitable resolutions on the dath of the ex-president of the American Newspaper Publishers' association.

EULOGIES FOR THE DEAD.

The Commercial Advertiser today says editorially. "In the sudden death of James W. Scott, the Western metropolis losses one of its most vigorous and distinguished journalists. In spite of the prestige and eminence enjoyed by the opposition newspapers, of which at least four were almost venerable in their long establishment, and still another was popular beyond what has ever been dreamed of in the West, Mr. Scott speedily brought the Herald to the front, and found himself, at the early age of forty-five, at least the second newspaper man in Chicago by position, if, indeed, he was not the first by achievement. Almost at the moment that he had succeeded in annexing to his own property his most famous rival of many vicissitudes, the Chicago Times, he fell victim to an unsuspected malady. Large as is the empty space he leaves in Western journalism, that which his decease will cause in the social circle will prove at least as great, for his personal popularity was unbounded."

J. J. Ambrose Butler this afternoon received a telegram from President Knapp, of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, appointing him, William Cullen Bryant, of the Brooklyn Times, and Herbert Gunnison, of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, a committee to draw up

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE,

and to take charge of the funeral arrangements in Chicago.

The Mail and Express says: "It is with profound regret that we hear of the death of James W. Scott, the able and genial publisher of the Chicago Times-Herald. Mr. Scott's death came as a great shock and surprise to his family and friends, inasmuch as its approach gave no premonition in his recent physical condition. The falling out of the active journalistic ranks of this enterprising and successful newspaper publisher and proprietor will be sincerely deplored by his numerous newspaper friends throughout the country."

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Evening Star today says:

"In the death of James W. Scott a distinct and serious loss has been sustained not alone by his immediate family and the city of his adoption, but by a wide circle of devoted friends in every portion of the Union, by the profession of journalism and the country at large. To a most charming personality were joined in an unusual degree far-seeing and liberal enterprise, an energetic public spirit, lofty conceptions of duty and broad patriotism."

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

IVES IMPEACHMENT CASE.

Continued From First Page.

derelict was ushered in by the sergeant he was greeted with applause and cheers and an impromptu verse, a parody on some popular melody. Meanwhile the members were getting tired of the long delay, and the scenes familiar to the last night of the session began to be enacted. The air was full of flying paper missiles, waste baskets and other debris, and in the confusion some inspired idiot turned off the light, leaving the house for a moment in complete darkness. About a dozen josh resolutions of more or less humor and with more or less visible point to them were sent up and read in a funereal monotone by the chief clerk and the house was kept in reasonably good humor during the operation of the call. Shortly after midnight the sergeant-at-arms reported that there were still eight absentees, but it being apparent that no more could be secured proceedings under the call were demanded on the previous question.

The previous question was the motion of Mr. Gibbs that the house adopt the resolution presented by the minority of the committee dismissing the impeachment proceedings, and upon this motion the result was settled in favor of Judge Ives, by a vote of 80 to 17, the vote being as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Ahlstrom,	Grondahl,	Nieman,
Anderson,	Hartshorn,	O'Reilly,
Bickford,	Henricks,	Parker,
Blagik,	Hoeffkin,	Post,
Boobar,	Holman,	Rice,
Boxrud,	Jacobson,	Sampson,
Brainerd,	Johnson, E.,	Schroeder,
Brevig,	Johnson, E. C.	Schurmeier,
Burke,	Jones, J. D.,	Scofield,
Cant,	Jones, J. N.,	Sederberg,
Chisholm,	Juliar,	Shell,
Christenson,	Kelly, A. B.,	Sivright,
Craig,	Kelly, P. H.,	Smith, J. M.,
Dare,	Kendall,	Soule,
Damp,	Knuteson,	Staples,
De Laittre,	Leach,	Strang,
Dingman,	Lee,	Sutton,
Downs,	Lockwood,	Swanson,
Dressel,	Mansfield,	Tallman,
Ferris,	Mathieson,	Taylor,
Finney,	Meilicke,	Torson,
Foreman,	Mallette,	Vigen,
Foss,	Mickelson,	Warner,
French,	Moore,	Wooldridge,
Furlong,	McGrath,	Wright,
Geissler,	McInnis,	Zier,
Gibbs,	Nash,	Mr. Speaker,
Gores,	Nelson,	

Those voting in the negative were: Messrs.—

Barta,	Guttersen,	Reeves,
Cross,	Littleton,	Lobbins,
Dahl,	Lovejoy,	Smith, E. E.,
Feig,	Mullin,	Underleak,
Gerlach,	McKenney,	Underwood,
Gunn,	Olds,	

Mr. Johns, who was paired with P. H. Kelly, was excused from voting, though he announced that if he voted it would be for impeachment.

At 12:20 the house adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

RESIGNED IN VAIN.

Sad Fate of an Over-Sanguine County Commissioner.

Up in Redwood county the sheriff resigned recently. When his fellow citizens had recovered from the shock, several decided to enter the race for appointment. A county commissioner resigned to become eligible, and the result is thus told by the Belview Independent:

Commissioner Ed A. Pease, of Delhi, had his lightning rod up; and upon the twenty-sixth ballot having been reached he was promised votes sufficient to elect him to the place if he would resign his place as commissioner, which he did. But they didn't split the wood.

Lo and behold! political promises are not made to be fulfilled. As a result Mr. Pease failed to get the coveted prize, which is much to be regretted, as he would have made a model sheriff. It required seventy-two ballots to decide the question, and upon that ballot at 11 o'clock p. m. Tuesday night C. W. Mead had a majority of the votes cast, and was declared elected.

Especially Field's Salary.

Courier Journal.

The principles upon which the validity of the income tax rest have been settled by a current of decisions extending over more than a century. To reverse them now on account of the pressure of men who wish others to pay their share of federal expenses would be well calculated to make courts and judges less respected.

Speak Up, William.

Boston Herald.

But why is McKinley so coy concerning the currency? Can it be that he thinks the people are going to neglect that burning question of the hour to go back to threshing the old straw of the tariff? There is too much of Bourbonism here.

THE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to *all* others in leavening strength.

(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dep't, p. 599.)