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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Forecast for Friday: For Minnesota: Generally fair, becoming cooler; northwesterly winds. For Wisconsin: Much cooler; conditions favorable for severe local storms in southern portions; southerly winds, becoming northerly. For North Dakota: Warmer in northern portions; northerly winds. For South Dakota: Fair; decidedly cooler in northeast portion; northerly winds. For Montana: Warmer; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, May 9, 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	70	Medicine Hat	52
Duluth	68	Swift Current	52
La Crosse	84	Q'Appelle	48
Huron	64	Minnedosa	52
Pierre	60	Winnipeg	46
Moorhead	60	Port Arthur	64
St. Vincent	54		
Bismarck	50	Boston	74-88
Wiliston	52	Buffalo	68-74
Havre	46	Chicago	86-90
Miles City	44	Cincinnati	84-86
Helena	40	Montreal	74-82
Battleford	52	New Orleans	69-80
Prince Albert	50	Pittsburg	80-86
Calgary	44		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.74; relative humidity, 74; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 85; minimum thermometer, 66; daily range, 19; thermometer, 76; wind, northwest; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .06.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change
St. Paul	14	2.1	0.1
La Crosse	10	4.3	0.3
Davenport	15	2.5	0.5
St. Louis	30	7.4	...

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Officer.

Why keep it secret where those Pingree potatoes are planted?

The senatorial chaos in Delaware does not affect the peach crop.

As a pyrotechnic display the Clarendon hotel fire was not a success.

China has finally done in the treaty matter what China always does—given in.

The Nicaraguan sock seems to have had money enough in it to have satisfied even the voracious John Bull.

Sugar is going up day by day, but it isn't in danger of getting so high that it will not be popular in toddy.

Secretary Thurber denies that Mr. Cleveland is writing a book. See here, Thurber, are you writing a book?

Chicago's chief of police has released 400 coppers. Perhaps Minneapolis could use them to advantage in taming her murderers.

That yarn that Queen Victoria would abdicate in favor of Edward VII. seems to have lacked the important indorsement of Queen Victoria.

The New York legislature has decreed that there shall be no Greater New York. This may be considered a Chicago victory.

If St. Paul's base ball talent is to be dragged in the mire, it is much more pleasing to have it dragged there by Kansas City than by Minneapolis.

Minneapolis walked around on the peak of percentages in base ball so long that she didn't care whether she had a census taken or not. But it's all over now.

A Chicago judge has gravely decided on many pages of finest foolscap that William H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," is a liar. The general public had already made up its mind to that.

"Bobbie" Burns has fallen into disrepute among these later day doctors of finance who would have us believe that the value is in the stamp and not in the coin. The man who a century ago could write that

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that,"

today would be called a "gold-bug" and a "minion of the money power."

Mr. Choate need hardly have assured the potent, grave and reverend justices of the supreme court that he had and hoped to have no relations with the political economists. His argument amply demonstrated his want of acquaintance with either political economists or political economy. His answer to Justice Harlan that a tax on incomes from bonds is one that would have to be apportioned among the states on the basis of representation is in point.

The name of that patriotic son of America who went over to Germany to show those backward people how to cook cornmeal and instruct them in the mysteries of the toothsome Johnnycake, so that a new enlargement of the demand for the silk-tasseled fruit of our prairies might result in an enlargement of the price per bushel, has unhappily escaped us. But whoever he was, he, or some other equally land-loving man, should hie himself to Germany and tell those queer people that our dried apples should be cokked before being eaten. The loud complaints we hear from there about the desiccated fruit of the apple tree is doubtless due to the aches and pains attending, or following, rather, the neglect of this needful preliminary.

ROBBING THE GRAVE.

The Tim Reardon "sink of iniquity" fight against the school board is on again with some of the old and some new characters and the play entirely recast. The moral of the play is the same, however; Gilbert must go. This time they have had a severe stroke of recollection. They have in some way remembered a law passed by a wayback legislature away back. It was one of those temporary aberrations of yielding to persistent cranks of which legislatures are sometimes guilty.

So long ago that no man's memory runneth to the contrary the legislature enacted that the youth of the state should be instructed in the awful effects of alcohol on the human system. The daily object lessons about them were deemed insufficient. A text book was required to be published containing the necessary information and also the unnnecessary misinformation. Applicants for license to teach were to be rejected unless they could tell all about the effect of intoxicants on the fibers of the body and the nerves and the corpuscles of the brain, both red and white. Incidentally, the text book publisher was to provide the book and a complaisant board was to fix the price the parents should pay for it.

The law was passed and went into operation. The books were published and the counties loaded with them. For a spell there was a spasm of observation, and then, as by common consent, the whole matter lapsed into what the president would term an innocuous desuetude. For years the poor dead thing has slumbered in its grave, unwept, unhonored and unsung. None was there so poor as to do it reverence. School generations have entered the primary and passed out of the eighth grades without being taught how alcohol would affect their interiors if they permitted it access. The books were all sold and paid for. And the old world wagged along just the same. About the same number used alcoholic drinks as ever and about the same number got along better without them, but none either took them or let them alone because a legislature had enacted this particular bit of legislative futilism.

It having been demonstrated that our schools were not "sinks of iniquity," and the instigators of that attack having retired to scrape the mud off themselves which they had besmirched themselves with in that affair, they now resurrect this dead, buried and decayed old law and rattle its bones about the ears of the school board, threatening them with its penalties if they don't at once do something or another about it. In fact, they talk about indictments or a mandamus or something awful of that kind because the board has forgotten that such a law was ever passed. And especially Supt. Gilbert must go because he also has committed the unpardonable sin of forgetting it. Anyway and anyhow the superintendent must go. That's all there is to it. Well, we are willing to venture a guess as to the outcome; the superintendent won't go this time. In fact, he deserves commendation for being so good a forgetter.

SILVER IN KENTUCKY.

Old ex-Gov. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, insists on retaining his Democracy unsmirched and refuses to follow men of the Luke Blackburn stripe off in their philandering with the strumpet of fiat money and protection to silver. A correspondent of the Courier-Journal visited him at his home in Glen Lily, where, in the two-story log house in which he was born, he found the grizzled veteran smoking his long-stemmed corn cob pipe, obdurate in his rock-ribbed Democracy.

As one who is a candidate for senator the correspondent suggested that his views on the currency and the relation of the Democracy to it were a matter of public interest.

"A general reply to your question," said Gen. Buckner, "would be to refer you to the ancient shibboleth of the Democratic party, to which, with rare exceptions, as in the greenback agitation, it has uniformly adhered: Local self-government, sound money and free trade—the latter subject only to the necessary wants of the government to collect revenue to defray its legitimate expenses.

"It would tax the imagination of Dante to depict the disasters that would follow the adoption of the 16-to-1 policy," said he. "It assumes what no government has, the power to create values by its simple decree. Our government can no more make sixteen ounces of silver worth an ounce of gold than a man can lift himself by his boot straps." The metals, he shows, were current in their uncoined form and used in exchanges by their weight, long before governments reduced them to shape and decreed their weight and fineness. Abraham weighed out to Ephron the silver he paid him for the burial lot of his wife, which counted 400 shekels, "current money with the merchant."

No glamour hides from the old Kentuckian the true and only coinage function of a government. Said he:

"The middlemen of that day used these metals and they circulated amongst the people long before governments intermeddled with them. When they did so it was but to recognize the already established value of the metal, by coining it into pieces of convenient size and by placing upon the coins a stamp certifying, in effect, that its weight and fineness corresponded with that which had already been accepted by the merchant and by the people."

Referring to the sixteen-to-oners and their visions of a new finance and new monetary laws, he said:

"Like most other Populistic theorics, this is not new. It was probably received by them as a legacy from the famous Kentishman, Jack Cade, who was an eminent Populist during the reign of the sixth Henry. Like those of the present day, he believed firmly in the potentiality of government to regulate all values, either by written statute or by word of mouth, greatly preferring the latter method, however, as he does not seem to have been anything of a scribe.

"'Burn all the records of the realm,' he exclaimed, as he entered London at the head of his rebel force; 'my mouth shall be the parliament of England. * * * There shall be, in England, seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink beer.' Unfortunately, the reign of this eminent Populist was cut short, the inexorable law of supply and demand resumed its tyrannical sway and regulated not only the price of bread and small beer, but even the number of bands on the three-hooped pot."

Met thus by logic, facts, reason and ridicule, we apprehend that Jack Falstaff Blackburn will gather about him from the yeomanry of ol' Kaintuck, when the rally is sounded, no more recruits that the redoubtable Jack did, and they will be the same motley crew.

FREE SILVER IN NINETY-SIX.

The New York Times has a lengthy article treating of the present conditions in both the leading parties and forecasting their effects in the national convention of each next year. It proceeds on what we think is the mistaken assumption that the present conditions will continue in their present or an increased force. This may be the case, though we think we can discover the signs of a reaction indicating that this monetary fever has run its course and is subsiding.

But, whichever is right, the presentation of the case is a very able one, and the reasoning seems to warrant the conclusion he draws, that, while the sixteen-to-oners will control the temporary organization and the platform committees, they will fail of the strength requisite to carry their planks through either convention. The methods of organizing national conventions render this possible, and the conditions render it probable. The national committee assumes the right to name the temporary chairman. A majority of these committeemen in each party are from states where the sixteen-to-oners predominate. Then each state delegation names its member of each committee. Counting the territories, there are fifty-one governmental autonomies represented. In the Republican convention, taking the state platforms of '94 as guides, there will be twenty-seven — with Michigan, twenty-eight—of the fifty-one for free silver. In the Democratic convention there will be thirty-three states and territories similarly affected.

The result will be a majority report declaring for fiatism and a minority report for sound money in each convention. Then the question will go to the body of the convention for decision, and there the vote is taken by delegates and not by states, unless the unit rule is applied by state conventions. Here the estimates of the writer may be open to question. For instance, he puts Arkansas and Missouri, in the Republican convention, in the sound money column with Minnesota, while in each of these states there are congressional districts where the Republicans are as badly affected as are the Populists. But accepting his summary as approximately correct, it gives 584 votes in that convention for sound money and 322 for silver, while for candidate he thinks they will name a man who "will be regarded as a safe man to whom to intrust the maintenance of a sound-money policy."

In the Democratic convention the danger is greater, his estimate giving 473 votes for sound and 433 for soft money. He is, we think, too liberal in his concessions to the silverites. Georgia will hardly divide on ten for safe money and sixteen for sixteen-to-one silver, nor will Kentucky divide even, notwithstanding Luke Blackburn's blatant whoops. We expect rather to see that state range nearly solidly with the opponents of 50-cent dollars. In fact, we believe the strength of the movement in all the Southern states is overestimated, and that the division in the national convention will be nearly that of the Republicans. Due value is not given to the fact that the silver men have run up the black flag and declare for free and unlimited coinage at sixteen to one or nothing, while the majority of Democrats, believing that silver is yet a suitable money metal and should be fully utilized, want a dollar's worth of silver in the dollar. They are neither 50 per cent repudiationists nor are they 100 per cent silver protectionists.

But in one thing the writer is correct, and that is that sound money Democrats must bestir themselves. They must inaugurate and carry on from now until the delegates to their conventions are selected a campaign against the sixteen-to-oners. If that is the line they propose to fight it out on, they must be met boldly and uncompromisingly and fought at every point. If the issue is gold monometallism or silver monometallism, there should be no question where any Democrat should stand. If he is going to be a protectionist to the extent of protecting silver, he should plunge in all over and go over to the Republicans or the Populists, and cease bringing odium on his party. On that issue there should be neither asking nor giving of quarter.

SLIPPED UP AFTER ALL.

Senator White, of California, another of those Democrats who were for free trade everywhere outside of their state's products, is kicking himself and being kicked by his fellow-protectionists of that state who grow currants for the delectation of lovers of sauce and pastry. When the Wilson bill went to the senate it contained a provision for the imposition of a tax of 10 per cent on Zante currants, a currant grown under the sunny skies and on the classic grounds of Greece.

Senator White pricked up his ears when this item in the schedules was reached, and, remembering that currants grew in California also, stirred to recollection probably by reminders from the currant-growers of his state, he bestirred himself with that complaisant subcommittee of the finance committee to have the schedule changed so that Zante currants should be made to pay the same specific tax which Mr. McKinley's act laid on them. And it was done, and the senator salved his conscience for this mudbath in protection with the reflection of how popular he would be among the growers of currants in California.

But, and there are buts in tariffs as in some other things, Zante is only a small port in Greece, and the currants take their name from it because they are largely grown in its vicinity and are exported from it. So the growers of currants in other parts of Greece shipped their fruit from other ports, and, as there was no tax laid on "other" currants, they demanded their free entry. And the appraisers met and heard the proofs, and tasted the currants and compared them with those from Zante, and laid their wise heads together and decided that the law applied only to the currants grown at and shipped from Zante, and there was no duty on those grown elsewhere, even in the isles of Greece. And the treasury upholds them, and the California currant-growers are mad and they are cursing Senator White for his stupidity, and that unhappy gentleman is trying to figure out how much political capital his little trick of treachery to his party has brought him.

Called to Beertown.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—The Fifth Baptist church last evening unanimously called Rev. C. P. Moscrip, of Kansas City, to become its pastor. He will accept.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Metropolitan summer season will begin Sunday night, May 19, when the Alhambra Vaudevilles, a combination of the most refined and clever specialty performers to be found on the European and American stages will appear. When the names of the artists who have been engaged for the summer season are announced those who are familiar with the vaudeville world will readily understand that this summer's attraction will be the greatest theatrical undertaking ever made in St. Paul during the warm months. A feature of the coming season will be two performances every day in the week, at 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. The programme will be entirely changed each week.

* * *

There will be a matinee performance of "Captain Swift" by the Giffen & Neill stock company at the Grand tomorrow afternoon. The play has made a distinct hit, and presents the company to better advantage than anything heretofore offered. Mr. Neill is particularly effective in the title role. Miss Crossman, Kate Blancke, John B. Maher, Annie Blancke, Charles Kent and, in fact, all the favorites are admirably cast.

* * *

The Grand will be given over to vaudeville next week. Sunday night Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, surrounded by a clever company of Lilliputians, will present a programme of comedy and specialties. The cast includes Count and Baron Magri, petite Anne Nelson and other talented midgets.

* * *

"The Mystic Light of Bala" was the one exploit of Hindoo magicians which Prof. Heinrich Hensoldt, the great German scientist, found the most puzzling in his esoteric researches. It was reserved for Kellar, who has spent fifteen years in India, to fathom and to duplicate it, and now the theatergoers of this city have an opportunity to see it at the Metropolitan next Sunday night; and not only this, but many other astounding magical marvels not paralleled elsewhere. In "Karmos," Mrs. Kellar defies scientific discovery.

STIRRING STORIES

Told of Brave Deeds in the War of the Crimea.

Sir Evelyn Wood, in the Fortnightly, contines his papers on the Crimea, 1854 and 1894. He deals this month with Balaclava and Inkerman. The chief interest of his paper is in the stories he tells of individual heroism and of endurance. We extract a few, chiefly relating to the charges of the heavy and light brigades at Balaklava:

Lient. Sir William Gordon, who greatly distinguished himself in personal combats in Central India in 1858, is still an active man, although the doctors said on Oct. 25 he was 'their only patient with his head off,' so terribly had he been hacked by a crowd of Russians into which he penetrated. He used to make little of his escape, but we learned that after being knocked out of the saddle he lay on his horse's neck, trying to keep the blood from his eyes. Eventually, without sword or pistol, he turned back, and, unable to regain his stirrups, although a perfect horseman, rode at a walk up the valley.

"He found between himself and our heavy brigade a regiment of Russian cavalry facing up the valley. He was now joined by two or three men, and he made for the squadron interval. The Russiaus, hearing him approach, looked back, and by closing outward to bar his passage left sufficient opening in the squadron, through which Gordon passed at a canter. He was followed and summoned to surrender, and, refusing, would have been cut down had not his pursuer been shot. We know that a cornet, rich in worldly possessions, whose horse had been killed down in the valley near the guns, kept his head, and, extricating the saddle, carried it back into camp on his head.

Here is the story of Sir William Hewitt's disobedience to orders at Inkerman: "When the Russians were observed emerging from the Careenage ravine and approaching the battery, a message was sent to Mr. Hewitt to spike his gun and retire. This order was delivered at a critical moment. Hewitt had been firing and keeping back some of the enemy who attempted to approach on the ridge in his right front, but now one or more companies which had ascended the Careenage ravine out of the sight of the battery were advancing by, and had got within 200 yards of the right flank of the battery.

"The gun could not be trained to reach them as the embrasure confined its 'field' of fire, but Hewitt was quick of resource, and after one more round, as the gun was being reloaded, he gave the word, 'Four handspikes muzzle to the right,' and trained the gun so that its muzzle rested against the earthen flank wall of his battery. Turning to the messenger who was repeating the order, he shouted, 'Retire! Retire be——! Fire!' and a mass of earth, stones and gabions was driven by the projectile and sixteen pounds of powder in the faces of the victory shouting Russians, who, struck by this wide spreading extemporized shell, fell back discomfited. Our infantry pursued them, being led on most gallantly by one officer, the only man just then in red, the others wearing great coats."

FASTEST IN THE WORLD.

Tom Johnson's New Electric Railway Between Cleveland and Lorain.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—An electric railway will be built at once between the Tom L. Johnson steel plant at Lorain and this city. Mr. Johnson claims that it will be the fastest electric railway in the world, and will cover the distance of twenty-five miles in a little more than a half-hour.

NINETY IN THE SHADE

Exceeded Nearly Everywhere in Northwest Yesterday.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 9.—The temperature today was 92, the hottest on record for the first ten days of May.

BARABOO, Wis., May 9.—The thermometer registered 95 in the shade here today, the hottest ever known before in May.

DES MOINES, Io., May 9.—The mercury today stood 94 in the shade, one of the hottest days on record for May. Crops are making prodigious progress.

MARSHALLTOWN, Io., May 9.—The heat of the past week is unprecedented in the history of Central Iowa at this time of the year. Unofficial thermometers registered 95 in the shade at 5 p. m. today. The growth of crops is marvelous.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 9.—The mercury rose to 95½ in the shade this afternoon, the hottest ever known in May. Chinch bugs are reported to be doing bad work in the oat fields of Dewitt county.

THE MEDICINE MEN.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF THEIR NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

DR. WHEATON ON SURGERY.

St. Paul Physcian Makes Leading Address of the Day—Routine Work.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—The third day's session of the American Medical association was opened with the report of the judicial council in regard to the protests which had been filed with the association by the alleged county medical society of Pennsylvania and the Cleveland physicians, in reference to the Cleveland Medical society and the St. Louis Medical society. The report of the council recommends that the several protests be referred to the respective state societies of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri for adjudication, with the right of appeal to the American Medical association after such adjudication, and that any money paid by members of these societies should be refunded to them. The report was adopted. The report of the board of trustees was read by Dr. E. E. Montgomery, of Philadelphia. It showed that the total receipts of the association were $36,245 90 and the expenditures $30,884.82. The total receipts of the journal of the association, published in Chicago, were $16,572.54 and the expenditures $29,344.57, showing that the Journal had cost the association $12,772.43. Hereafter no advertisement of any medicine will be inserted in the Journal which is not accompanied for publication with the advertisement by the chemist's formula of its preparation. This portion of the report was received with applause. At the conclusion of the reading of the report Dr. Silas Cohen took the platform and in a strong speech carried the immediate approval of the report.

The address of the day was made by Dr. C. A. Wheaton, of Minnesota, on surgery. He handled the subject in a manner to show that he was fully up with all the recent discoveries in surgical science, and he discussed in a broad and liberal spirit the great advances which have recently been made in surgical operations. An amendment to the code to allow of surgical instruments and appliances being patented was indefinitely postponed. The association agreed with Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, that it was the duty of every member to give up all he had and all he knew to his brethren in the alleviation of human suffering and the benefit of humanity. A proposition to establish a permanent national home, submitted by Dr. I. N. Love, of St. Louis, was referred to the general business committee. All the several sections were again in session today, and before one section Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago; Dr. F. W. Grosvenor, of Chicago; Dr. Charles H. Shepard, of Brooklyn, and Dr. John Norris, of Baltimore, members of the American Medical Temperance association, read papers on the use and abuse of alcoholic stimulants.

A fete champetre for delegates and their ladies was given this afternoon by the officers of the Shepard asylum, located a short distance out of town. Tonight there are the usual special and general festivities.

TEN PER CENT INCREASE.

National Tube Works Sets a Good Example to Other Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—The action of the National Tube Works of McKeesport, in granting their 4,000 employes an increase of 10 per cent in wages is regarded as very significant in manufacturing circles here. The National Tube works is the largest pipe mill in the world, and as a result of the increase in wages a material advance in the price of pipe is expected soon. Employes of iron and steel mills generally believe that the action of the National works will have the effect of an example to other manufacturers in granting increased wages.

Milwaukee Tanners' Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—A number of the striking tanners visited the vicinity of the tanners of Trostel & Sons this morning and tried to induce the men employed there to leave work. About thirty of the men walked out, but within an hour returned. At the plant of the Becker Leather company a demand was made for an increase of wages, but they finally agreed to wait until the true condition of the leather market was known, when they were assured they would receive the benefit of another increase in price.

Miners Accept a Reduction.

POMEROY, O., May 9.—The miners' strike in this district is practically ended. The miners at several mines have concluded to stand the reduction of ¼ cent per bushel and have gone to work at the one and three-fourths cent rate. It is believed that all the mines will resume next week. On the strength of the prospective immediate resumption three large contracts for coal were made today. By reason of poor work last year the miners are not in a financial condition to maintain a prolonged struggle.

Coatmakers Returning to Work.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—The 3,000 coat-makers who last week struck for more wages and better hours are gradually returning to work and the strike probably will be called off. The contractors agreed to the strikers' demands and the wholesalers are advancing prices paid to the former from 10 to 30 per cent.

Molders on Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—All the union molders in this city struck today. They demand a rigid scale of wages of $2.25 to $2.50 per day. They now receive from $2 to $2.40. A recognition of the union is also demanded. The owners of the ten plants involved will, they say, grant neither demand.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Board of Bishops Holds Its Annual Meeting.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 9.—The board of bishops of the United Brethren Church of the United States and Canada held its annual meeting in this city today and arranged work for the coming year. The church had a prosperous year, and now has 225,000 members. Rev. W. M. Weekly, of Freeport, Ill., was elected corresponding secretary, with headquarters at Dayton, O. The board is now building new churches in the states of Washington, Oregon and California.

Gov. Morton Signs Police Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—Gov. Morton has signed the bi-partisan police bill for New York city. This bill provides for a police commission of four members, two of whom shall be Republicans and two Democrats.

Mrs. Robert Stevenson Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Among the passengers on the Mariposa from Samoa were Mrs. Robert Stevenson, her son, Lloyd, and her friend and companion, Mrs. L. Strong. The novelist's widow will spend some time at her former home in Oakland and will alternate her future residence between that city and Apia, Samoa. In an interview Mrs. Stevenson stated that her husband had left her in good circumstances. His unpublished letters and writings represent a small fortune in themselves.

NO EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

Important Ruling Bearing Upon Secret Societies.

GUTHRIE, Okla. Ter., May 9.—Judge Dale today in the district court here refused the petition of the supreme lodge brought to compel the Oklahoma lodge to cease using the name, pass words, rituals and paraphernalia of the parent order. Judge Dale holds that there can be no exclusive right in a non-corporation to rituals and formulas used for charitable or religious purposes. He holds that the A. O. U. W. was not organized for trade or business; that its nature is that of a religious or charitable institution organized for the benefits that co-operative charity might be to the members, and that it depends entirely upon the voluntary cohesion of the membership. The Oklahoma grand lodge was originally organized as an off-shoot of the supreme lodge and was attached to the Texas jurisdiction. Assessments were so high the Oklahoma department seceded and organized a jurisdiction of its own. When it sent representatives to the supreme lodge they were refused recognition. The case was appealed. It has great importance as bearing on the secession of part of this order in Iowa and of the German element of the Knights of Pythias.

SOLDIERS POR COOKS.

Some of the Makeshifts Resorted to During the Crimean War.

Fortnightly Review.

In those Crimean days our soldiers had no knowledge of cooking, being in this respect far behind the French and Turks. But even had our men been perfect cooks, they would have had little opportunity of exercising their skill. Camp kettles were issued at Kalamita bay, when the troops landed, in the proportion of one to five men. Now, the kettle would cook fresh but not salt meat for five men, as more water is required to extract the brine from salt meat than the kettle could hold, and, moreover, this number (five) represented nothing then, nor does it now, in our regimental systems.

Most of the kettles had been dropped at the Alma, or in the subsequent march, and the soldiers were reduced for all cooking purposes to the mess tin which each man carried on his back. These were inadequate. The lid, perhaps, was most prized, for when the body is wet and cold there is a craving for a hot drink, and it took less time and fuel to roast the green coffee berries in the lid than to boil the salt meat in the body of the tin. It had not occurred to any one in the department then responsible for our commissiat that to make a mug of coffee out of green berries, roasting and grinding apparatus was essential, and till January, when some roasted coffee was landed, our men might be daily seen pounding with stones or round shot the berries in a fragment of exploded shell.

FRUIT DAMAGED.

Wind Storm Sweeps Over Northern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—A wind storm, beginning at midnight, swept over the northern part of the state, doing considerable damage in the fruit sections. At Sacramento the maximum velocity was forty-eight miles an hour. Shade trees and signs were blown down, windows broken and the contents of show windows blown about the streets. Many pears and plums were blown off the trees. Peaches suffered, especially throughout Placer county, but the damage has everywhere been great to cherries. Little damage to grain is reported.

Traffic is suspended on the railroad between Sacramento and Davidsville. A vast sea of water overflows the Tule lands. When the wind was at its highest, water washed over the tracks, doing considerable damage. For some distance the track is submerged. A similar state of affairs exists on the railroad in the Feather River district between Knights Landing and Chanler station.

ANTI-G. A. R. VETS.

Slur Cast Upon Their Loyalty by the Iowa Commander.

CLINTON, Io., May 9.—At the Iowa state G. A. R. encampment here, Commander Newman, in his annual address, caused a sensation by his denunciation of the soldiers who have never joined the organization. He said: "We reached our zenith some three years ago, as predicted at the time, and cannot hope to receive much new material. I am not in favor of making an effort to recruit from those never having been members of the Grand Army of the Republic. While there are patriotic citizens who would impoverish themselves, if thereby they could be entitled to the honor of membership, and those who are entitled do not deem it of sufficient value to avail themselves of it, I am not disposed to place much value upon the effort to induce them to join. I am almost in doubt as to the value of the service they rendered, for it does seem to me, they could not desert us now, had they ever been truly and fraternally loyal."

DOCTOR WINS A CORPSE.

Convicted Murderer Puts Up His Body Against a Hundred Dollars.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—Dr. Rucker, coroner of Pocatello, Idaho, arrived today. He is seeking possession of a body won in a game f cards. His antagonist is Dr. Ceuno, the Italian consul. Cueblo Perri committed suicide just before the day set for his execution for the murder of a man named McNamara. One day Perri offered to wager his corpse against $100 that he could defeat Dr. Rucker at cards. If he should win the doctor should send the money to Perri's mother in Southern Italy. In case he should lose, the doctor should have his body to dissect. They played, and Dr. Rucker won, and Perri signed a paper ordering that his body should forever remain in the possession of Dr. Rucker. Dr. Ceuno will make every effort to gain possession of what is left of the Italian and bury the bones according to the rites of the Church of Rome.

Iron Ore on Docks.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—Figures gathered from the ore dealers of Cleveland show that on May 1 the total amount of iron ore on the Lake Erie docks was 2,642,980 tons, about the same as a year ago. During the winter the amount consumed by the furnaces was 2,191,267 tons, the best record yet made.

Big Alabama Firm Fails.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 9.—In the United States court today a receiver was appointed for the Alabama Iron and Steel company, of Brierfield, Ala., one of the largest concerns in the South, on the ground that interest on $500,000 worth of bonds, issued Nov. 9, 1889, has been defaulted.

Shorter.

Detroit Tribune.

She shook her head sadly.

"My past is a sealed book," she answered with a sigh.

"Say, rather," he implored, "say rather a sealed brochure."

Tears of gratitude sprang to her eyes.

AT THE DANCE

Famous Parson Peter Cartwright Won His Bride.

Chicago Tribune.

McKendree college, at Lebanon, has been presented with an interesting relic in the shape of a pair of saddle bags, in which the famous itinerant preacher, Peter Cartwright, carried his Bible and hymn book in his horseback travels in Southern Illinois. Parson Cartwright was a well-known character in early days, and his pulpit eloquence is still recalled by the people who lived in Southern Illinois fifty years ago. His eloquence swayed multitudes of people at the old-time camp meetings in Egypt. When thoroughly aroused by interruption and abuse the parson became a veritable giant in strength. He would spring upon the bully like a tiger and give him a thrashing that was never forgotten. After the bully was whipped the pugilistic preacher would suddenly change into a ministering angel of mercy and dress the wounds of his victim. He would then offer up a devout prayer for the salvation of the man's soul, and if he did not make a convert, which he usually did, he effectually disposed of a disturber.

A romantic story of Peter Cartwright is related in connection with his early days as a preacher. When a boy in his teens one night he stopped at a country house in Southern Illinois for the night. The comfortable, old-fashioned farmhouse was prepared for a country dance. By the time young Cartwright had eaten his supper the largest room had been cleared for dancing.

The pretty black-eyed daughter of the host walked straight up to the young stranger and asked him to lead in the dance. The remarkable beauty and winning manners of the farmer's daughter for the moment mystified the youthful parson, and he allowed himself to be led to the center of the room. Before the "set" was complete, however, the parson had time to collect himself.

When the musicians commenced to tune their fiddles the parson dropped upon his knees and commenced to pray. There was mirth at first, but before he closed there were tears in the eyes of those who had at first felt inclined to laugh. The result was that the proposed dance was turned into a revival meeting, and many of those present professed religion then and there. The farmer's pretty daughter, who chose the parson for her partner in the dance that night, afterwards consented to be his partner in the journey of life.

ARTISTIC

Texture of Cobwebs, Color of Ebony on a White Neck.

Boston Herald.

It is very rarely that one sees a woman's hair of the absolutely inky blue of Hamlet's cloak, but when one does be certain the dusky chevelure is a great beauty. In these days of uncertain drabs and grays and browns and the "tinted" blonde a fine head of black hair is very conspicuous, particularly when its possessor happens to be a handsome girl, with fresh, clear skin and the blue eyes which always "go" with just such black hair. Such a type is seldom seen, but it is pure Irish, and no greater beauty than this real Celtic beauty can be found among all the Saxon, Latin and Oriental races. It has so much character, it is so pure in strain, that the mixed blood beside it seems insipid and far from thoroughbred.

Not long since I chanced to sit behind a girl at the theater whose coiffure was more interesting from an artistic point of view than what was going on behind the footlights. It was the texture of cobwebs, the dense color of ebony, without the least luster, and it was coiled in a heavy mass above a very white neck. The eyes were blue, and the straight, delicate brows as dark as the hair. This coloring, naturally anything but showy, had the effect to pale the Titian red locks of a fair lady in the same row, and from its rarity rendered the possessor an object of much speculation, not to say admiration, to several observers. It is singular how quickly a "novelty" is caught on to, whether the novelty is a pretty girl or a new style of gown, but evidently the present generation are wide awake and know a fine thing when they see it.

Seared by the Camera.

Philadelphia Record.

A prominent Philadelphian who has just returned from a trip to Jamaica brings home the following laughable story: The photographer of the party induced a group of native girls to pose for him. After arranging them to his satisfaction, he prevailed upon one of the other girls to take a peep through the camera. What she saw quite astonished her, and she lost no time in imparting to the posers the fact that she had seen them all standing on their heads. The effect was ludicrous. When the photograph was taken it revealed each maiden frantically clutching her skirts about her knees, while a look of great distress appeared upon each black countenance.

Pocket Parcel Carrier.

A parcel carrier for the pocket is being used in England. It is a little article that can be carried in the pocket when not in use, and is always at hand when wanted. It is nickel-plated, contains lengths of nickel-plated steel chain twenty-four inches long, and will allow a weight of twenty pounds. It can be used for books, parcels, umbrellas, etc., and is said to be specially patronized by shoppers and school children.

Dickens' Paper.

All the Year Round, Charles Dickens' paper, after an existence of thirty-six years, has come to an end and is swallowed up by Household Words, which was started in 1850 and incorporated with All the Year Round for many years.

Excessive Health

Detroit Tribune.

"She's the picture of health."

"More than that. She is the art poster of health."

ANTI-KISSING.

Medical Authority Backs Detroit's Peculiar Club.

(Detroit Special to Chicago Tribune.)

Further inquiry into the report of the anti-kissing club in this city shows that none of the active promoters are willing to have their identity disclosed until the time for permanent and public organization arrives. It is learned the movement really had its inception in the refusal of one lady at a small social gathering to kiss little baby Bessie of the host's family because the child had an ulcerated throat. The mother was offended at her guest's action and pointedly said so. A spirited discussion took place in the party.

"I never heard of such nonsense," said the mother. "People have been kissing each other since the world began, and I cannot see how a young woman like you can hope to reform the world." Replied the non-kissing guest: "I have simply reformed myself. I kiss my own children very little, and I never kiss my husband on the lips. Outside my home I never kiss any one, nor allow even my relatives to kiss me if I can help it. I can see nothing whatever in kissing; no advantages, while there are scores of disadvantages."

On the suggestion of a young man present the anti-kissing idea was finally decided upon. It yas also arranged that every person favoring the movement should wear a small disk of red ribbon or a red button on the coat lapel or the dress, as the case may be. Any one may adopt the badge, and if it appears to the promoters after a time that the movement is likely to be successful, a meeting will be arranged and preliminaries gone into for active missionary work.

The movement has received very hearty support from many of the leading physicians of the city. Almost to a man they pronounce against the kissing habit. Dr. E. L. Shurley, one of the best known throat and lung specialists in the West, says: "The sooner people are educated against kissing the better for the community at large. Frequently in my practive I have been called to attend patients suffering from the most revolting skin and blood diseases, resulting from kissing. Eczema and other chronic skin troubles, cold sores, as they are commonly called, diphtheria, thrush, diseases of the tonsils and even tuberculosis have frequently produced corresponding diseases in some one the sick person has kissed.

Dr. John E. Clark says Americans can learn a valuable lesson from the Japanese, for that people by law prohibit kissing. "Most people," he continued, "are ignorant of the fact that the lips are peculiarly sensitive. They are covered with a mucous membrane peculiarly susceptible to the active germs of disease. It will be a step in the progress of the nation when people stop kissing." Dr. E. W. Jenks, of the local board of health, suggests a law be made forbidding kissing during the present epidemic of diphtheria. Dr. E. L. Younghusband calls attention to the ridiculous habit some women have of kissing dogs, cats and other animals. He says the tongues, mouths and noses of such pets are frequently covered with the eggs of the tapeworm, and through the lips of the kisser are carried into their systems.

MAILBAG LOCKS.

A Tell-Tale Mechanism Which Makes Successful Thefts Almost Impossible.

New York World.

The locks on the mail pouches are so constructed that it is impossible to open one without its betraying the secret. There is a little dial on the lock, and every time the lock is opened the figures on the dial move up one. Suppose, for instance, that the register shows 1,147 at the point of departure, and that when the pouch is delivered at the point of destination the lock is opened, the register will then show 1,148. This increase of one is made for each trip of the pouch, and eventually the number reached is 9,999, which, in an average bag, requires thirty-three years to reach. The bag is then taken apart and the numbers are reset.

These locks were first introduced in 1881, and a mail clerk made a bold attempt to rob a bag in transit soon after their introduction. He took a small turning lathe in the mail car with him to aid in the scheme. After unlocking the bag he rifled the contents and connected the lathe to the lock. His idea was to twist the numbers around until they were the same as before the lock was touched. He set the lathe humming and soon reeled off the numbers up to 9,999, when, to his consternation, the register remained at that figure and refused to move any more. The lock must be taken apart before it will start No. 1 again, but he did not know this. The trick was, of course, discovered and the guilty clerk punished. Since then the locks have never been tampered with.

A Democratic-Republican Party.

Chicago Herald.

President Cleveland, although a strict adherent to Democratic ideas of tariff, recognizes in the money question of the hour an issue above the Democracy and above Republicanism. He doubtless foresees that the day may be at hand when, upon this question, there shall not be Democrats and Republicans, but honest money men and a party seeking, through misleadership and ignorance, to impose upon the country a kind of imaginary money whose circulation will precipitate evils compared with which the depreciated paper of the old wild-cat banks will be mild.

The Trib's Silly Again.

Our correspondent is mistaken in assuming or supposing that the Tribune "uncompromisingly urges the single gold standard." The Tribune is an advocate of true bimetallism—the only possible bimetallism—the maintenance of both and silver money on a parity with each other, as it is maintained under our existing financial system.

Express Company Dividend.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The American Express company has declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable July 1.

To the Rescue.

Detroit Tribune.

"How did the living pictures go out West?"

"Not very well. More than a dozen men rose in the audience and covered them with revolvers."