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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—For Minnesota—Fair, warmer; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair, warmer; variable winds becoming southerly.

For the Dakotas—Fair, warmer; southerly winds.

For Montana—Fair, warmer; southerly winds.

To load up oxen with opium balls and drive them across the border is a new form of smuggling. What's the matter with making a plum pudding out of opium and diamonds and piling up the profits.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, May 20, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Ther.	Place.	Ther.
St. Paul	52	Medicine Hat	70
Duluth	40	Swift Current	62
La Crosse	54	Q'Appelle	56
Huron	56	Minnedosa	52
Pierre	60	Winnipeg	52
Moorhead	54	Port Arthur	44
St. Vincent	52		
Bismarck	56	Boston	60-68
Williston	56	Buffalo	40-47
Havre	66	Cheyenne	52-60
Miles City	62	Chicago	38-49
Helena	68	Cincinnati	54-54
Edmonton	70	Montreal	40-58
Battleford	64	New Orleans	70-82
Prince Albert	64	New York	56-64
Calgary	68	Pittsburg	46-56

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.27; relative humidity, 60; thermometer, 48; wind, northwest; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 58; minimum thermometer, 39; daily range, 19; amount of rainfall in the last twenty-four hours, trace.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change
St. Paul	14	1.5	—0.3
La Crosse	10	5.1	—0.2
Davenport	15	3.8	..
St. Louis	30	9.1	..

— Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Forecast Official.

THE END OF THE INCOME TAX.

Neither friend nor foe will mourn the fate of that small fraction of the income tax which was allowed to remain by the previous decision of the supreme court. What the court has been sitting on in this case was not the income tax principle, as it was advanced in congress, was not the law which the representatives of the people then enacted, but was an incongruous and limping thing, permitted to impose a tax on certain classes of incomes but forbidden to touch others, although those in receipt of the latter were in many cases the better able to pay. Except in its relation as a revenue-producer to the needs of the government, nobody has had any interest in the law since the court first emasculated it. Except for the embarrassment that it may cause to the treasury, nobody will regret its fate; since incomes from rents and municipal bonds were to be, in any event, excluded from its operation.

A universal income tax, justly assessed, honestly collected and honorably paid, would be, perhaps, an almost ideal form of taxation. The objections to it have sprung out of the difficulty of enforcing it; leaving the honorable to struggle in its meshes and the dishonorable to evade it. It must be said for our people, however, that the preliminary operations of our revenue collectors have shown a general disposition on the part of the people to bear their burdens fairly and cheerfully. But all discussion both as to the merits of an income tax in isolation and as to its practical success or failure is now rendered futile by the final finding of the highest court. According to its decree, though rendered by a bare majority, it is not competent for congress, under the constitution, to pass such a law. And after the ample time given to this deliberation, and the exhaustive efforts of the ablest counsel in the country, this decision may be expected to stand. Unless the constitution is changed, nothing but the great emergency of war will make an income tax possible.

The argument of the court is close, and is directed upon the single question as to whether an income tax is or is not to be classed with direct taxation. The first decision put taxes on the income from real estate within its category. The plain and obvious sense of the constitution, says the court, requires that no direct tax be levied under a refinement of definitions; and it adds that it is unable to distinguish between that which gives value to property and the property itself. It is now of the opinion, the scope of the inquiry having been widened, that capital in personalty falls under the same rule, as far as it yields an income to the possessor. The entire income tax is, therefore, vacated as unconstitutional and void; being construed as a direct tax, which, if levied, must be apportioned among the states according to population and representation in congress.

One issue is thus removed from politics and the way made clear for the future. We would not presume to criticise the highest tribunal of justice. The purpose of those who passed the income tax law was laudable. It was intended to fill a temporary deficiency in revenue, caused by failing trade. It was expected to raise the necessary funds from those who could best afford to contribute; not as an assessment on them for thrift or wealth, but as a payment by them to the state in proportion to the protection afforded to them, and the income received and enjoyed by them, under the protection of the state. The bitter contest waged over it, which traversed party lines and split up party policies, is now ended by a ruling from which no appeal can be taken. The former levy of an income tax, and its payment by the people under the sanction of the courts, gave every reason to suppose that congress would not exceed its powers in again taxing incomes. But that is now settled finally in the negative, and future legislation in relation to revenue will be governed accordingly. It is a relief to have this issue finally passed upon, and the taxing power of congress adequately defined; and as for the income tax itself, what was left of it by the court at the first hearing was not worth saving.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

One of the most interesting campaigns of the yar is that in Kentucky, between the advocates of silver monometallism, under the lead of Senator Blackburn, and the opponents of any kind of monometallism, who have put forward Secretary Carlisle as their leading champion. Mr. Carlisle made his opening speech last night at Covington, and it will be found at length in our news columns this morning. It is a calm and dispassionate review of the financial question, by a Democrat whose sympathies have never been against the largest use of silver as money consistent with national safety; and one who, from his present official position, is well qualified to speak of the probable effect of any radical change upon the finances of the nation, as well as upon the industries and welfare of the people.

It is true of the address of Secretary Carlisle, as it was of the debate between Mr. Harvey and Prof. Laughlin, that it contains nothing essentially new or striking; for the obvious reason that nothing new or striking remains to be said. The money problem is mainly one of facts. These facts have been made now the common property of the people; and only the power of the people to draw true instead of erroneous conclusions from them remains to be tested. The secretary first offers a valid defense of the administration against its critics, by showing conclusively that all the financial difficulties which have beset it were a heritage from its predecessor; which left an empty treasury and a revenue burdened with fixed charges beyond the power of the government to meet. Out of this condition, together with the business depression partly coincident with and partly consequent upon it, has grown the strength of the agitation for the financial change which has been proposed as a remedy.

It is shown that the act of 1873 was passed after mature and public deliberation; that it effected no change in our monetary condition, but only recognized a situation already existing; that it did not destroy the debt-paying property of the silver dollar, because no such coin was in circulation. Then came the act of 1878, uner which, together with the act of 1890, nearly fifty times as many dollars were coined as in the whole period from 1792 to 1878. From this Mr. Carlisle passes to advocacy of a convertible bimetallic currency, and the grounds of his opposition to free coinage by the United States alone at the ratio of 16 to 1.

This argument is that the first effect would be to drive out of use $625,000,000 of gold. The currency would be at first contracted, with probability of a general loss of confidence and disastrous panic. The result that he predicts is that every debtor would be called on to pay up promptly, while there would be less money with which to pay. For all the mints of the United States, if running at full capacity, could not fill the void caused by the withdrawal of gold in less than fifteen years. As the value of the silver dollar declined, being no longer redeemable in gold, its purchasing power would fall. So that the farmer and the mechanic would find their wages and profits reduced in substantially the same proportion. The position of Mr. Carlisle is that "when the laborer receives a dollar on account of his wages, he has a right to be assured that it will purchase as much in the market as any other man's dollar, or if he desires to lay it up for use in a time of need he has a right to be assured that it will be worth as much when he wants to spend it as it was on the day he earned it." The whole speech is earnest, serious, devoid of bombast, and directed to the sober intelligences of the plain men to whom he was speaking. It is a powerful argument, and will repay a careful reading by every thinking man.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

From time to time public attention is attracted to the increasing frequency of resort to the courts to accomplish, by an order for an injunction, some object that could not be reached directly. There has been great dispute and much feeling on this point, and an obvious danger to popular liberty through possible extension of the judicial power in this way to limits not contemplated in the formation of our government. The latest case throws the light of ridicule upon a serious subject.

The proprietor of a patent medicine got into difficulties with a person who had made use of his nostrum, and the latter determined to know what substance it was that had affected him so peculiarly. He therefore obtained an order from the nearest court, directing the medicine man to appear and disclose, under oath, the ingredients and method of preparing the specific. Now the medicine man had a wicked partner who supplied the cash necessary to manufacture the article, and he saw no prospect of getting his money back if the secret were revealed. He applied, thereupon, to another court, and obtained another order of injunction, forbidding the maker of the article to disclose its composition or anything about it. When one court directs a man under penalty of law to do a thing, and another court forbids him under similar penalty, the situation becomes awkward not only for the unfortunate individual who has got between these millstones, but for the system of jurisprudence which contradicts itself.

It is a good idea to have this possibility exhibited in a case which provokes laughter, in order that it may be made impossible before it arises in some instance involving more serious issues. If, for example, when a great strike or other public disturbance exists, it were possible to obtain injunctions that would nullify each other, the effect would be most serious. Respect for the law is a foundation stone of all government, but the law must be such as to make itself respected. The place of the injunction needs to be defined, and the use of it to be restricted plainly by law within reasonable limits. This cannot be done too quickly in view of the complications that might arise out of the present uncertainty at any time.

One of the census reports shows how little we know about the causes of crime. It is proved not to vary directly with illiteracy, for Louisiana has the same percentage of criminals as other sections with only one-eighth as many illiterates. Kansas, too, where there is less illiteracy than in almost any other state, stands high in criminal percentage. By the same relentless statistical process it is made to appear that crime does not depend principally upon intemperance or idleness or any of the other agencies which we know to be generally unfavorable to morality. This brings us back to the scientists' position, that crime is a disease. Perhaps when we have studied it as carefully as we have typhoid fever and cholera and diphtheria, we will get closer to its causes and its remedy. It is possible to imagine the future investigator permitting himself to be infected with the bacillus of theft or of murder, in order to demonstrate in his own person the curative effects of some anti-toxine that acts upon the moral system.

"Brad" Smalley left the collection of customs in Vermont to his subordinates and hurried down to Washington to help his friend and neighbor, Minister Haselton, out of the little difficulty that Admiral Meade had got him into by reporting him intoxicated down at Caracas. "Brad" offers his affidavit that he has known Seneca for twenty years, and that he never knew him in all that time to take anything stiffer than Vermont hard cider. It should not be difficult to convince the state department that Meade was just as intemperate in his report of the Caracas affair as he was in his opinion of the foreign policy of the department of state.

Some enterprising paper whose name, unfortunately, escapes us, has discovered that Crisp's "good Western man with a war record" is Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri. He is a Western man, and, on the whole, a good man, and he has a war record. This, however, was limited to two years' service as a representative and one year's service as a senator in the Confederate congress. Possibly this may be an acceptable war record to Mr. Crisp, but there are better ones.

Immigration to this country fell off during the hard times, and congress was glad to put the troublesome question of restriction behind it, on the assumption that you ought never to do anything until you are compelled to. Already the tide has begun to swell again. At the port of New York arrivals are now reported at the rate of something like 15,000 per week. The desirability of some more stringent regulation than now exists will have to be considered at an early day.

Kate Field writes from Washington that she cannot believe Secretary Herbert would allow Admiral Meade to be court-martialed for insubordination because she admires his work in superintending the construction of the model man-of-war that was on exhibition at the Chicago fair. After this display of logic, who will say that women ought not to be allowed to vote?

The militia of Brooklyn is liable to be called out at any minute. Postmaster Sullivan has ordered all Uncle Sam's employes under him to salute him. They have rebelled because they are employed by the government under civil service rules, and are unable to see that they owe Mr. Sullivan so much as a salute.

THE NEW GLOBE.

The St. Paul Daily Globe appeared under new management last Sunday. The event was celebrated by the issue of a splendid thirty-two-page edition, containing a great amount of special matter, and giving evidence of a very pronounced improvement of the editorial page. Although we do not agree with the Globe on the silver question, we have no doubt that the editorial department will be one of great merit, and distinguished by that fairness and comprehensive ability which adds immeasurable value to a newspaper. There is evidence from the outset that misleading statements, perversions of facts and unfair deductions will be entirely eliminated from the Globe. The manifest improvements under the new management cannot fail to add largely to the circulation of the paper.—Brainerd Weekly Journal.

* * *

The Daily Globe of St. Paul came out the 12th with an issue of thirty-two pages, calling itself the New Globe. It has recently changed hands and has Mr. Dawson, of the Minnesota bank, for manager and Mr. Pyle, late of the Pioneer Press, for editor-in-chief. The politics and policy of the paper are not changed farther than an expressed determination to give a more energetic service.—Renville Union.

* * *

Under its new management the St. Paul Globe shows wonderful improvement. Its editorials are full of vim and intelligence, and do away with all free trade and Populistic fallacies. We trust the New Globe will follow in the course it has mapped out for itself, thus securing greater patronage and greater success.—Sauk Rapids Free Press.

* * *

The St. Paul Globe, on Sunday last, made its first appearance under its new management, and it was in every way a fine specimen of modern journalism. Like all the Sunday papers it was four times as large as any one has any use for, but it was full of bright and fresh matter, and its editorial columns were of such a character as to challenge respect even of those who are opposed to it politically. Its special features showed rare enterprise and an appreciation of the character of matter which the people want. If the initial number of the New Globe is a fair indication of what the future of it will be, then St. Paul and the state of Minnesota has a Democratic organ worthy of it.—Sauk Center Herald.

* * *

The St. Paul Globe of Sunday last is a bristling thirty-two-page edition, representing renewed journalistic energies on the part of that old and reliable Democratic paper. It contains many interesting illustrated articles about the Saintly City and prosperous state of Minnesota, among them a brief synopsis of the life to date, of our chief executive, Gov. David M. Clough.—Ortonville Eenterprise.

* * *

The New Globe made its appearance last Sunday, and is an ideal newspaper in every sense of the term. The first paper was replete with interesting sketches of public men and public institutions, and its thirty-two pages of reading matter were eagerly devoured. The sketch of the Minnesota state prison, situated in this city, was exceptionally good and accurate.—Washington County Journal.

* * *

The Globe is edited with great ability, and the editorial columns are greatly improved.—Janesville Argus.

AT THE THEATERS.

A large audience greeted the Giffen and Neill company's performance of Bartley Campbell's sterling melodrama, "The Galley Slave," at the Grand last night. It seems a pity that it should have taken the public so long a period of time to discover the fact that the organization is one of such unusual merit and that larger houses have not been in evidence throughout the entire engagement. The present week is the last but one of the company's sojourn in this city, and those who have not witnessed the excellent performances already given should avail themselves of this, the last opportunity. On Saturday night the United Travelers' Association of America, which is at present in convention in this city, will attend the performance in a body. The party will be 300 strong. There will be the usual Wednesday matinee tomorrow.

* * *

The performance given by the Alhambra Vaudevilles last night at the Metropolitan was more satisfactory than on the opening night, when there were several of those unexpected hitches which always mark the initial performances of new organizations. The Alhambras gave an evenly-balanced and clever bill of specialties and they certainly ought to make the Metropolitan summer season a success. The first daily matinee, which was given yesterday, was well attended, the audience being composed mostly of ladies and children. There will be a matinee every day, except Sunday, besides the regular evening performances.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FAIR.

Secretary Randall Considers the Outlook Very Good.

Secretary E. W. Randall, of the State Agricultural society, does not think that the recent law prohibiting pool selling on the fair grounds will materially interfere with the racing there next September.

"Of course," said he, yesterday, "it may prevent running races. They always attract so much attention, but it will not have much effect on trotting or pacing races. We have arranged a fine programme for four days of the fair, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 10. There will be four races every day, with $7,500 in purses. I believe we will have no trouble in securing satisfactory entries.

"We are extending and improving the buildings at the grounds. We have added particularly to the accommodations for poultry. We shall have five premiums instead of three for horses. The premiums for cattle will be increased, and those for poultry will be more than doubled. Altogether, I think, the fair will have quite a boom this year."

DANCED IN LABOR HALL.

Trades and Labor Assembly Entertains Its Friends.

An excellent entertainment was given last night at Assembly halls (formerly Labor hall), 309 Wabasha street, under the auspices of the hall trustees of the trades and labor assembly. The entertainment celebrated most successfully the change of management by which the halls have been taken under the charge of a committee of the trades and labor assembly. A crowd of several hundred was present, and every seat was filled. Musical selections were acceptably rendered by Mrs. D. W. Lilly, Miss Enright, Prof. Zumbach, and Messrs. Robert Groh, W. Conradi, J. Mounts and A. McAdre. Intense enjoyment was afforded by the comic recitations of Messrs. Robert Groh, C. E. Johnson and A. Hooper. The entertainment terminated with a dance.

Rushed the Growler Too Freely.

Yesterday afternoon August Lang and Paul Schultz visited a house at the south end of the Wabasha street bridge, and began enjoying themselves by "rushing the growler." There were two women in the house, over whom the men commenced quarreling. Lang secured a club with which he tested the hardness of Schultz's head. The noise attracted the attention of Officers Griffo and Hurley, who arrested both men. Schultz put up a cash bail of $25 and was released. Lang spent the night in the Ducas street station. Both men will be interviewed by Judge Orr of the municipal court this morning.

Upon request of the chief of police, of Mankato, Officer McKinley, of the Ducas street station arrested an Arabian peddler, who is charged with larceny. The man's name is Michael Zimie. Yesterday Chief of Police Yates, of Mankato, took the prisoner to that town for trial.

Homeopathic Conventions.

The State Homeopathic association will conevne at 10 this morning, at the capitol, for a three days' session. Papers on today's programme are: "Hygienic Treatment of Phthisis," Joanna D. Crawford, M. D., Minneapolis; "The Metaphysics of Medicine," Thomas J. Gray, M. D., Minneapolis; "What Is a Homeopathic Prescription?" George E. Clark, M. D., Stillwater; "How Psychological Cures Are Made," D. H. Roberts, M. D., Owatonna; "Relation of Homeopathy to Other Therapeutic Methods," Harvey Dale, M. D., Oskosh, Wis.; "Is 'Similia Similibus' a Law of Cure?" W. H. Leonard, M. D., Minneapolis. Obstetrics will also be discussed.

CITY NOTATIONS.

The board of aldermen meets tonight.

The board of aldermen will meet tonight.

Mayor Smith is expected to return home today.

Plans for a three-story brick building to contain a public hall, flats and a

The state agricultural society has issued its premium list and programme of races for the fair at Hamline next September.

Fourth recital of the J. Warren Andrews series occurs tonight at Park Congregational church. A fine programme has been prepared.

Miss B. E. Haight, who has been in the nurses training school at the city hospital, graduated last evening. She will locate in the Albion as a professional nurse.

A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad at Portland, Or., lunched yesterday at the Commercial club with General Passenger Agent Fee and Assistants Craig and Austin.

Organization of the inter-state park commission was not perfected at the meeting held yesterday morning at the Merchants'. The commission will meet again this evening at Taylor's Falls, when Hon. John Zelch will be elected chairman and George Hazzard secretary.

C. N. Ludlow left last night for Chicago and the East in the interest of the N. A. S. E. official souvenir and programme of the fourteenth annual convention, which will be held in St. Paul about the first week of September this year.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Mayor Dulany, of Rice Lake, Arrested.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 20.—Another sensational arrest occured here tonight. James G. Dulany, mayor of Rice Lake, is charged with forging his father's name. Mr. Dulany Sr. is a well-known lumberman in Hannibal. James Dulany is one of the best-known young men in Northwestern Wisconsin. It is said he claims his father really did sign the check. His family are wealthy and members of many lumber companies.

WILL OPEN TODAY.

AT NOON THE YANKTON RESERVATION BECOMES THE SETTLERS' PRESERVE.

THRONGS ARE AWAITING.

BIG IRON LEASE IS CONSUMMATED ON THE MESABA RANGE.

FROST AND SNOW IN WISCONSIN.

Several Localities Visited Sunday Night and Considerable Damage to Crops Reported.

ARMOUR, S. D., May 20.—All arrangements have been completed for opening the Yankton reservation to settlement promptly at noon tomorrow. Today's trains added greatly to the throng now awaiting the opening. Tomorrow's trains are expected to bring a still greater number. The fact that only five days' notice was given by the president in his proclamation opening the lands will prevent intending settlers residing in Eastern states from arriving until all the best land is taken. All sorts of vehicles are being placed in readiness for the race tomorrow. The report reached here tonight that a large number of settlers are gathered on the Nebraska side of the river, who will cross in boats promptly at the time of opening, and secure the choice land in the southern portion of the reservation. Probably not less than seventy-five settlers are already on the reservation, and only troops can remove them and prevent others entering the land from remote points tonight and tomorrow.

FROST AND SNOW.

Several Localities in Wisconsin Suffer.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Reports of snow and frost are made today from a number of Wisconsin towns as follows:

Kenoska—The heavy frost has practically ruined the strawberry crop in this county. The loss will be heavy.

Brookfield — Frost penetrated the ground to a depth of three-eighths of an inch. Corn about half planted and some that had sprouted was injured.

Jefferson—The ground was covered with a heavy frost this morning, and early vegetation suffered.

Beloit—There was another freeze last night, and a slight fall of snow this morning.

Janesville—A hard frost visited Rock county, the thermometer going down to 29. Corn will all have to be replanted.

WINONA, Minn., May 20.—A slight frost visited this district again last night, doing some damage. The crops most injured are the strawberries, raaspberries, tomatoes and early corn. Grain was not much damaged.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., May 20.—The temperature here Saturday night was 30; Sunday night, 30. Gardens were badly damaged and crops injured.

BIG IRON LEASE.

R. L. Giffin, of Mountain Iron, Makes a Deal.

DULUTH, Minn., May 20.—Al Pumrarry and W. P. Murray, of New Orleans, have leased for thirty years to R. L. Giffin, of Mountain Iron, for $10,000, an iron exploration near Virginia. The minimum output is to be 50,000 tons and the royalty 20 cents. The lessee has the privilege of buying for $100,000 at the expiration of the lease. The Rockefeller people are said to be back of Giffin.

One Method of Smuggling.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., May 20.—A novel opium smuggling scheme, it has just been discovered, is being worked on the border north of here, whereby the United States government is losing big money in duties. Parties buy old oxen for $5 or $10, roll opium in led or tin foil balls, force these down the throats of the oxen and drive the loaded cattle across the line, valuing the oxen at next to nothing. They drive on till the oxen give out, when they cut their throats, extract the opium balls and ship them East as merchandise. Two old oxen alone are said to have carried over enough opium balls in this way to save the long-headed buyers $2,800 in duty. The balls are placed over the palate and are thus swallowed whole. When the paunch is afterwards cut open they come out perfectly sound. Two brothers have made $40,000 in this business in a short time lately.

Waters Threaten Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, S. D., May 20.—General Superintendent Sanborn, of the Northwestern Railway company, reached Frankfort by special train Friday for the purpose of ascertaining the probable damage to their property by the artesian well which threatens the destruction of the town. The hotel twenty rods from the well has been vacated, and it is said a crowbar stuck in the ground 200 feet from the lake formed by the well disappeared and could not be recovered. The people will probably be compelled to move their buildings from the townsite, and it cannot be ascertained what the railroad officials have determined to do, but they will no doubt be compelled to move the railway track.

New City Growing.

EVELYTH, Minn., May 20.—At this place things are very brisk, now that both railroads have reached here, and in another three months it will be a big village. Here are three great Bessemer mines, and there will be a good demand for their product. The Adams, owned largely by the Consolidated, is putting in six-ton skips, and will be shipping in a month. It employs 150 men. The Fayal has more elaborate machinery than any other new mine and has twice as much ore in sight as when bought. It has a two-skip shaft 140 feet deep and employs 150 men, who will run out 400 tons a day. The St. Clair is not yet in operation.

Found Wife Dead and Buried.

GRAND FORKS, May 20.—John Pohl, whose wife met her death last Monday morning by being gored by a vicious bull, and was buried Thursday afternoon, returned home late Friday evening after being absent one week with a team, having driven over 100 miles into Rosson Lake county, where he located some land, and upon his rehurn expected to sell the animal and move out there with his wife and settle. He had not the slightest knowledge of what had occurred during his absence until seen by a neighbor approaching the deserted house, who went out and told him what had transpired during his absence.

Plenty of Chance for Land.

YANKTON, S. D., May 20.—The anticipated rush of settlers to occupy the land of the Yankton reservation which will be open to settlement tomorrow will not materialize. The president delayed his proclamation so long that those who came early in the spring sought locations elsewhere. Land officials do not expect to receive more than 100 filings during the next ninety days, and these will be mostly from veteran soldiers who are accorded special privileges.

COME FROM THE A. R. U.

Engineers From St. Cloud in St. Paul to Confer With Officials.

Special to the Globe.

LOBLAND, May 20.—W. H. Ford, of Grand Forks, and A. E. Buser, of Lobland, two of the discharged Great Northern engineers, went to St. Paul this morning. They will wait on the Great Northern officials, it is understood, but the A. R. U. men do not admit this and decline to state the object of the visit. The two are accompanied by Ben McLain, an engineer, and there is little doubt but that the three are a committee from the A. R. U.

Mystery in a Drowning Case.

Special to the Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., May 20.—John Zwiffelhoffer, a farmer lad, twenty years of age, was drowned yesterday in Duncan creek in a very mysterious manner. John and a companion were fishing, and breaking his hook on a weed, John sent his companion home for a new one. When he returned, which was in eight or ten minutes, he found John with his face and breast in the water and the rest of his body on the land, dead.

South Dakota Congregationalists.

YANKTON, S. D., May 20.—The General Association of the Congregational Churches of South Dakota will meet for the twenty-fifth annual session at Yankton Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. Three hundred ministers will probably in attendance. This will be an important session, as it marks the close of a quarter of a century of the association's existence.

Mankato Will Vote on Bonds.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., May 20.—The city council Saturday night voted to have a special election July 9, for the purpose of deciding regarding the issue of $10,000 bonds for the establishment of an electric light plant. They also purchased a Kelly steam road roller, to cost $3,100.

Benedict's Case Continued.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., May 20.—On argument of attorneys, the cases against Benedict and McCoy were continued to the November term of court. Bonds were given for their appearance at that term.

Burlington Station at Redwing.

REDWING, Minn., May 20.—Since the completion of the bridge across the river, it is believed here that the Burlington road will extend its line to the island opposite the city and there build a station. In this way it will not be necessary for them to bridge the river.

Central Minnesota Congregationalists.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 20.—Active preparations are being made for holding the annual meeting of the central conference of Congregational churches in this city Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 27 to 29, inclusive. The district embraces the counties of Stearns, Benton, Pope, Douglas, Todd, Morrison, Sherburne and Mille Lacs.

Doesn't Affect the Microphone.

MADISON, Wis., May 20.—The officers of the Standard Telephone and Electric company, which controls the French Milde patent in the United States, say the recent decision of the court of appeals in reference to the Berlin patent in no way affects the microphone owned and used by them.

Burned Hotel and Store.

Special to the Globe.

BUFFALO, Minn., May 20.—Fire broke out in the large stone building owned by Austin Knights, destroying it together with the Windsor hotel. Loss on Knights' building and contents, $2,000; on hotel and contents, $2,500, both partly insured. Cause unknown.

Shattucks Suffer Defeat.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., May 20.—The State University nine played the Shattuck nine here this afternoon. Score 8 to 13, in favor of the former. There was good playing on each side.

Held for Cattle Stealing.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., May 20.—Burning Prairie, an Indian policeman from Fort Thompson, was today bound over on a charge of cattle stealing.

Hail at Mankato.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., May 20.—Hail as large as peas fell here this afternoon. No damage to growing crops is reported.

Loggers Busy.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, May 20.—The river is now filled with logs at this place and the drive in progress is being rushed along. It is expected that the rear of the drive will reach here this week.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Alexander Chisholm, of Stearns county, was in St. Paul yesterday on business.

Registered yesterday at the Commercial club were: H. A. Tuttle, Minneapolis; Edgar Allen, Omaha.

At the Merchants'—J. B. Sutphin, E. D. Middaugh, Duluth; A. A. Johnson, West Superior; P. Suring, Mat J. Russell, Dubuque; W. H. Lennan, Henderson; H. J. Peck, Shakopee; A. C. Stevenson, Rochester; Walter Fitch, James G. Martin, Ashland, Wis.; H. H. Habson, Philadelphia.

At the Clarendon—W. R. Kellogg, Jamestown; E. J. Moore, Fargo; C. C. Staight, Milwaukee; James B. Wright, Duluth; A. Carrier, Wabasha; John McCabe, Northfield.

At the Aberdeen—Mr. and Mrs. F. Jacobie, Miss F. Jacobie, Miss E. Jacobie, Miss A. Jacobie, F. Jacobie Jr., New York; James M. Hill and wife, Fort Smith, Ark.; O.L. Miles, Van Buren, Ark.; E. D. Kenna, St. Louis, Mo.

At the Sherman—John Willis Brainerd, Minn.; W. S. Smith, Seattle, Wash.; J. N. McNeely, Willmar, Minn.; G. W. Walker, Heron Lake, Minn.; H. Chubb and wife, Michigan City, Ind.; Miss Irene Blaisdell, Michigan City, Ind.; Miss L. Curtis, Troy, N. Y.; A. K. Axtell, Butte, Mont.

At the Windsor—M. R. Currie, M. Danoran, Theodore Rudolfson, West Superior; F. S. Todd, Rochester, N. Y.; A. B. McDowell, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Fredine Iltis, Chaska; J. B. Squires, Farmington; G. W. Hoster and wife, St. Louis; George W. Thomas, Mankato; E. G. Comstock, C. W. Mott, Milwaukee.

At the Ryan—Jacob Trieber, wife and child, Helena, Ark.; J. S. Snow, Syracuse, N. Y.; George W. Sanborn and wife, Astoria, Ore.; E. L. Prescott, Duluth; C. W. Hamer and wife, Duluth; H. D. Warner, New Britain, Ct.; W. Brummel Whesler, Chicago; C. C. Bostwick, J. B. Whitley, New York; F. L. Toleman, Boston.

This Is "Triumphant Democracy."

Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Carnegie's raise of ten per cent in the wages of his mill hands will put that esteemed philanthropist in a better light before the public than any number of benefactions for libraries and music halls. Those are magnificent endowments and are better than charities, but to enable a man to live is a better. The raise also seems to shut off farther consideration of the injury that a reduction of the tariff was going to work among the people of this land.

Striking and Instructive.

Pittsburg Post.

The striking economic fact of the day is that wages in the great protected industries which were reduced under the high McKinley tariff are advancing under the reduced Wilson tariff. The illustration of this fact afforded by the Carnegie mills is remarkably interesting and instructive.

Another Chance for Frye.

Helena Independent.

It has been arranged that an international commission shall meet in Washington in October to decide all claims arising out of Bering sea seizures. Here's another chance for Senator Frye to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war."

THEY LIKE IT.

The Editor of the Faribault Democrat Pays His Compliments to the New Globe.

To the Editor of the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., May 13.—I have just read the editorial of the initial number of the New Globe and am refreshed. From a similar perusal I believe every Minnesota Democrat will be encouraged to renewed effort. The policy outlined is correct in every particular, and upon the foundation you have laid I believe you can erect the grandest of newspaper edifices, one that will be a tower of strength to the Democracy not only of Minnesota but the entire Northwest. What we need is a beacon light set upon the rock to guide us out of the turbulent sea that has so nearly overwhelmed us. The Democracy must not and cannot yield to the fallacies that at present are so alluring, but which mean future ruin, not only to party, but, if adopted, to our common country. For temporary success, even if that were assured, we could not afford to give up the struggle for sound money, economic government and permanent prosperity, which honesty of purpose and endeavor only can secure. I congratulate the Globe and feel more hopeful since it appeared. May you attain the prosperity and influence you so richly merit. Yours very truly,

A. E. HAVEN.

Possibly Not.

Chicago Tribune.

The St. Paul Globe suggests Altgeld and Pingree as a presidential ticket. In some particulars this is a slight improvement on Coxey and Browne, but it wouldn't run any better.

Meade Is Retired.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The president has retired Admiral Meade, on his own application, and in doing so has administered a severe rebuke to him.

THE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to *all* others in leavening strength. *(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dep't, p. 599.)*

ENTERTAINING TALKERS ON MONEY.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin.

W. H. Harvey ("Coin").

Mannheimer Bros.

In adding another fresh shipment of Silks to the great $36,000 sale of last week we merely give another stroke of the hammer to the heated iron—a business stroke.

12½c —ALL PURE SILK— *Ready this morning at 9 o'clock—2,000 yards of Pongee Silk; the regular 30c value; by the yard this morning,* **12½c.**

49c *YARD—Ready at 9:30 a. m.—3,500 yards newest designs in Printed Glace Effects and late ideas of Illuminated Pekin Satin Stripe Gauffre Silks, 24-inch, for Silk Waists and Gowns. Worth here and selling East at* **$1.25 and $1 a yard.**

59c *YARD—Now Ready—20 pieces 24-inch extra heavy double warp* **BLACK SILK.** *Good for Dresses, good for Waists, good for Linings.*

48c, 68c, 88c. *New Taffeta Faconnes and Late Dresden and Damasse Broches; worth $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.*

55c *YARD—Now Ready — 25 pieces BLACK BROCADED INDIA SILKS, Seeded Effects, Brocaded Dot and Stripe Effects. Strong, Bright, Lustrous Silks. Good Width. Worth* **85 cents.**

69c *YARD. Value up to $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50. Best Quality of BLACK and COLORED TAFFETA PLISSE. The great New York Fad for Waists, Separate Skirts and Combinations. Over Fifty Colors to Choose from.*

Colored **Dress Goods.**

3,000 yards pure silk and wool Dress Goods, in splendid styles of Tailor Checks, at..... Yard. **25c**
This quality is sold everywhere at 50 cents.

Storm Serges in Navy and Black; the durable and wiry sort, per yard..... Usual price, 50c. **23c**

Also on sale Navy and Black Storm Serge, 46 inches wide, best quality in America, for..... Yard. **50c**

Best Imported Challies, styles Spring 1895, dark and light colorings; worth 50 and 60 cents..... Yard. **25c**
No old carried-over styles.

Neptune Cheviot Serges in Black and Navy; the usual $1 quality, **63c;** *the usual $1.25 quality,* **78c.** *There are several lower grades, but we don't keep them.*

Specials--Lace Dept.

For one week only, all our Arabesque, Arabian, Renaissance and Venise Lace Collars and Yokes at greatly reduced prices:

50 Venise Collars, white and ecru, worth up to $1.75. Sale price **98c**

12 Arabesque Collars (ecru only), worth $4. Sale price **$2.19**

12 Arabesque Collars (ecru only), worth $5. Sale price. **$2.75**

All higher grades at corresponding low prices.

Baby Carriage Parasol Covers at half-price.

25 Nottingham Curtains, the 60c quality. Sale price..... **25c**

25 Point d'Esprit Covers, ruffled, worth $1.50. Sale price..... **98c**

25 Blonde Net Covers, ruffled with lace edge, worth $2. Sale price..... **$1.19**

All other kinds at greatly reduced prices during this sale.

Black Dress Goods.

22c Yard,
Black Pure Mohair; worth 40c.

$1.00
*Black Mohair Sicillienne, the correct fabric for