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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Forecast for Friday—For Minnesota: Fair; easterly winds.

For Wisconsin: Fair; warmer in extreme southeastern portion; westerly winds, becoming variable.

For North Dakota: Fair; easterly winds.

For South Dakota: Fair; warmer in southern portion; easterly winds.

For Montana: Showers in northern portion; fair in southern; cooler in eastern; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, June 13, 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	74	Medicine Hat	70
Duluth	70	Swift Current	74
La Crosse	72	Q'Appelle	64
Huron	78	Winnipeg	70
Pierre	80	Port Arthur	60
Moorhead	72		
St. Vincent	68	Boston	70-80
Bismarck	74	Buffalo	68-74
Williston	72	Cheyenne	68-78
Havre	74	Chicago	76-82
Miles City	80	Cincinnati	74-86
Helena	70	Montreal	68-78
Edmonton	52	New Orleans	80-86
Battleford	54	New York	68-76
Prince Albert	66	Pittsburg	76-84
Calgary	46		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.85; thermometer, 66; relative humidity, 62; wind, west; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 76; minimum thermometer, 55; daily range, 21; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

	Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change
St. Paul	14		4.1	0.0
La Crosse	10		5.1	0.0
Davenport	15		3.6	*0.2
St. Louis	30		10.2	*1.2

*Rise.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Forecast Official.

HIT THEM HARD.

The supreme court of Illinois has rendered a decision declaring the whisky trust an illegal combination in restraint of trade. This is a great victory for the people against monopoly, and we hope to see it followed up by war all along the line. There has never been any question that there is law enough in the country to put an end to the trust. The trouble has been to get men to execute the laws and courts to enforce them. There is no doctrine of the common law more firmly established in immemorial usage than that which forbids combinations in restraint of trade. The trust fits the definition to a nicety. The purpose of such combinations, as the Illinois court declares, is to stifle competition and to establish an absolute control of the market. When these ends are accomplished the consumer is at their mercy. This is clearly illegal and a vigorous application of the law will declare it so everywhere.

It is rather amusing that both the parties who are struggling for control of the defunct whisky trust profess to be overjoyed with the decision. The receiver and the reorganization committee say that it destroys all possibility of the old management regaining control. There must now, they think, be a sale and a reorganization such as they wish to bring about. The old managers of the trust say that it will break up the combination altogether, prevent any reorganization and compel the distribution of the properties in the trust among the original owners. These warring forces hate each other so badly that each is well satisfied to have the other knocked out, no matter what is to happen in the future. Under no circumstances ought this monopoly to be allowed to perpetuate itself. Nor will it, if energetic action is taken under the law. The example of the Illinois court should encourage similar action in other states against every such combination that shuts the consumer into a market under the control of a single combination of capital. Let the authorities everywhere get in a blow at the trusts; and the harder they are hit the louder will be the applause of the people.

PRACTICALLY A REBELLION.

The government of the dominion of Canada is in a fair way to have a little rebellion on its hands. The province of Manitoba stands by its policy on the separate school question. The central authorities have declared that its action is in conflict with the law of the confederation. The people of Manitoba have decided with great unanimity that they will not recede. Premier Greenway desires the legislature to say to the people at Ottawa that they cannot retract or obey the order of the federal government. If it wishes to enforce compliance, it must take measures to do so on its own responsibility. This amounts to a virtual defiance; and the position of the passive recalcitrant is much easier to maintain than that of the dominion authorities, who will be at a loss to know how to proceed in coercing a province that proposes only to regulate its own internal affairs in its own way.

There is a possible germ of great future trouble in this issue. The constitution of the Canadian federation is an anomalous sort of affair. The relation between the several provinces and the central government is not carefully defined by organic law and fixed by decisions of the courts as is that between a state of the Union and the government at Washington. That its indefiniteness has not produced misunderstanding and dispute in the past is due to the supremacy over all the local departments of the government of the English privy council. This tribunal of final appeal has been respected. The knowledge that it exists has been a great pacificator. But the feeling in Manitoba on the school question is intense. To the ambition for local autonomy there is added the fierce feeling of religious differences. We know what a firebrand the issue of separate schools for Protestants and Roman Catholics proves itself wherever it appears in our own better-ordered communities. If it is forced to the front in Canada, it is not unlikely to prove the last strain under which the allegiance of the people to a central authority, with which they are but remotely connected and whose power they do not altogether respect, will give way. If one of the United States were to take the attitude of Manitoba, it would be a declaration of rebellion, to be suppressed at all hazards. We fancy that if it is persisted in the Ottawa authorities will be at a loss to know how to deal with it.

THE OLD LESSON.

The return and surrender of W. W. Taylor, the South Dakota defaulter, adds one more case to the almost unbroken list of financial offenders who have found it more tolerable to return to the scene of their operations and surrender themselves to justice than to remain fugitives and wanderers on the face of the earth. No lesson from the pulpit and no study of the moral code is as forceful, as an example to young men, as the uniform fate of those who have chosen to betray their trusts. If a man were to take a list of those who have been guilty of defalcation in the last ten years in any part of the Union and follow down their subsequent history, he will be surprised to find how surely retribution has overtaken them. The embezzler who has had time to take ample precaution is able to elude the law and to find an asylum in a distant country before his offense is discovered. He thinks, naturally enough, that this is easier for him than a public confession and a submission to the just penalties of the law. It is not long before he discovers his mistake. The life which he chooses becomes presently more unendurable than the shameful routine of the prison cell. It is not only that he must remain forever an exile from home and friends, but that there hangs above his head every hour and minute of the night and day, the growing fear of certain apprehension.

Let any one read the tale of Taylor's wanderings and picture to himself the life of this hunted thing. Escaping to Florida, crossing over to Cuba, thence making his way to South America, passing from city to city and from country to country only to face in each spot a fear greater than he had left behind, terrified at a seaport by the coming of the vessel on which he arrived originally, fancying detection in every face that looked at him, he is glad after this little time to come back and suffer the worst rather than to prolong the existence of the hare with the hounds upon her track. This is the story of Taylor. It was the story of Weeks. It is the story of nine out of every ten men who flee from the consequences of a broken trust. It is not necessary to preach morality in the face of such facts; it is necessary only to ask the simple and practical question, Does it pay? Is there any possible gain in wrong-doing which can counterbalance such sufferings as these men had to endure?

The wonderful perfection of international police regulations in our day has left scarcely a city of refuge in any portion of the globe that a civilized man could consent to inhabit. The same concord of governments which less than a century ago stamped out piracy on the high seas, and made it possible for steamers to carry uncounted millions of gold across the ocean as safe as if it were locked in treasury vaults, has now been applied to the extermination of the pirate on land. Those crimes that are covered by the extradition treaties now in force between all civilized countries bring to bear upon offenders of this class the vast machinery of the executive and judicial departments of the world. Tens of thousands of agents are watching in every quarter of the globe for the escaping fugitive. He is no safer in British Guiana or in the Argentine or in Russia than he is on Broadway, with all the metropolitan police tracking him down. Human society has been organized thoroughly to detect and punish crime. It has, at least, made those offenses unpardonable which are serious enough to come within the operation of extradition treaties. Men will continue to be weak enough to yield to temptation; but they will be strengthened for resistance by the inevitableness of punishment, and they will presently cease to seek safety in flight. The certainty of human law in this particular is an enormous advance in civilization; and, by furnishing such examples as it has in the case of several recent notorious defaulters, it works powerfully in the interest of public and private morality.

A STRETCH OF PRIVILEGE.

We are sorry to be obliged to differ from a large number of representative newspaper men who constitute the international league of press clubs. At the session of this body at Philadelphia a resolution was adopted urging all members of the league to appoint committees to secure legislation enabling newspaper men to keep inviolate the confidential information communicated to them in the ordinary course of their duty. The whole tenor of the discussion on this resolution was to the effect that facts confided to a newspaper reporter constitute a privileged communication. It is proposed that the law should forbid compelling the recipient of such confidence to disclose it, just as clergymen, lawyers and physicians are not obliged to impart secrets that have come to their knowledge in the performance of their professional duties. While there is no doubt that such a regulation would constitute in many cases a protection against the persecution of outraged dishonor, driven to frenzy by hearing its shameful secrets bruited abroad, the stretch of privilege is too great, and the possibilities of abuse are too serious for it to meet with favor.

There is a wide difference between the relation of lawyer and client, or physician and patient, and the relation of interviewer and interviewed. The former is wholly professional and private. Not only is there no intention that what is said should ever be repeated to any third party, but it is known that this cannot happen without the grossest violation of honor. The facts which are given to the representative of a newspaper, if he appears in his professional capacity, are given, unless some pledge to the contrary is exacted, with full knowledge that they will be spread abroad. How any communication, the substance of which is to be laid before hundreds of thousands of people, can be called privileged, it is not easy to understand. Probably the courts would refuse to sanction any such legislation if it could be procured. To ask for it, however, would be futile. One has but to imagine what might happen if a malicious newspaper were to publish a libel against an enemy, reiterate its statements as facts, and then refuse to disclose their origin, and retire behind the shield of privilege, to understand why no community is likely to listen to the proposition of the league of press clubs.

It is a proud boast and a true one of the profession of journalism, that public men who have most to do with newspaper representatives are readiest to trust them, and that their confidence is almost never betrayed. The instances in which an attempt is made to extract it from them by an investigating committee are exceedingly rare. The consequences would usually be exactly what they have been in the instance which is the cause of this whole discussion. The endeavor to compel a newspaper man to say where he obtained the facts which he published about the control of the sugar trust in legislation has simply reflected discredit on those responsible for it, and strengthened, rather than weakened, the accusations then made. Not the press, but the guilty parties are the real sufferers. Nor does this make it any more difficult, but rather easier, to get information in the future.

The press does not need this peculiar privilege, nor ought it to be granted to any one who makes publication of what is said to him. The demand for a general law of libel which is substantially and almost verbally identical with the law now in force in Minnesota, is a reasonable and right one. Such a law as this should be on the statute book of every state in the Union. But when it comes to the question of privilege, we believe that the most conscientious and fearless newspapers will be first to advise, "drop it."

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

We have read a great deal of stuff on the financial question which seemed to indicate the decay or the abdication of ordinary intelligence. But no such depth of drivel was ever reached before as was sounded by the speaker at the Memphis convention who held up to the worship of the multitude the widow's mite. Hear him: "What was the bullion value of the morsel of copper out of which it was made? Not one mill; not half a mill—less than this. The coinage reformer of our day would say that this was dishonest money—unsound. Why, then, did the celestial benediction rest upon a fraud so palpable? Nay, but this was a lawful coin, having a legal value. The law made it; and the blessing and the glory of the mite yet remain."

A man accustomed to deal with the processes of reason is as helpless before such rot as this as he is when addressed by the pitiful inmates of an asylum for the feeble-minded. There is no common tongue in which the two can hold converse. For if anybody can really think that there is sense in the words which we have quoted, then it is vain to talk to him at all. It is worth while to note, however, that this speaker did what nearly everybody on his side does, sooner or later; discards wholly the idea that it makes any difference of what substance money is made, and rests the case simply on the value-creating quality of the law. If this is true, it should put an end at once to the agitation for the free coinage of silver. For if the law makes the value, then it is a crime to use silver for such a purpose; since paper or discs of clay, or any other substance will be more economical, and no less valuable, when the law has uttered a few cabalistic words over them.

We published a short time ago a farcical argument in favor of the free coinage of copper, in which a contemporary in Dakota held up the free silver proposition to ridicule by applying sagely the reasons urged in support of it to the free coinage of the cheaper metal. What this writer said in joke, a senator of the United States says to an applauding audience under at least a pretense of sober earnest. For the widow's mite, he admits, was of copper. But the law gave it full value, and conferred upon it the "celestial benediction." This, then, tells not in favor of free silver, but of free copper. If the illustration has any point at all, it is to declare for the free, unlimited, and immediate coinage of copper. And these people call themselves "bimetallists" and "sound money" men!

THE "TARIFF FOR DEFICITS."

The New York Tribune flippantly says that the present tariff act is "a tariff for deficit only." The sneer becomes a truthful statement when applied to the act it superseded. The McKinley act expressed its purpose in its title, an act "to reduce revenue." It did it by raising taxation. How well the act answered its declared purpose and served to produce, among other effects, the present deficit is clearly and convincingly shown by a comparison of the annual receipts of customs under that act. It went into operation in October, 1890, and continued until August 28, 1894.

The following figures, taken from the treasury statement of receipts during the time it was in force, show the steady annual decrease. The receipts in 1890 under the act of 1883 were $229,668,585. The McKinley act went into effect in October that year and by June 30 of '91 it had reduced the revenues to $219,522,205. The following year, 1892, it had further carried out its declared purpose and reduced the revenues to $177,452,964. In 1893 the receipts, owing to the increase of imports made in anticipation of the coming change in the tariff, notably of sugar, raised the receipts to $203,355,017, but in 1894 they fell to $131,818,531. So well was the McKinley act devised to reduce revenue that in the four years of its operation it reduced revenues 43 per cent.

INDEPENDENT OF US.

One aspect, perhaps the most important, of the completion by the Canadian government of its canal at the "Soo," seems to have been lost sight of. It has been regarded as an important link in the great system of internal waterways to the seaboard, which Canada has completed at a cost and with an indefatigable energy that ought to shame us into emulation of her progressive spirit. And so it is. But it is more than that. It is a declaration of independence of the United States. And it puts into the hands of the Canadians a weapon which they will not hesitate to use to cut away the last shred of control that we have had over their part in lake transportation.

It ought not to have been forgotten that when, a few years ago, a dispute arose between us and our neighbors on the north, our control of the passage at the "Soo" was the sole means that we had of enforcing a just and fair treatment of our shipping by the Canadian canal authorities. Taxes that were arbitrary and unfair were imposed on vessels of the United States using the Welland canal. A pretense was made of treating vessels of both countries with impartiality. But as the canal tolls were remitted only in the case of vessels that discharged their cargoes at a Canadian port, it amounted to a discrimination against American traffic. An American ship which used the Welland canal was forced to proceed to a Canadian terminal market or else pay a practically prohibitory duty for the use of the privilege.

When Canada dallied and delayed and refused to remedy this injustice, the United States took matters into its own hands. It made similar regulations regarding the use of our canal at the "Soo;" and Canadian commerce on the upper lakes found itself at the same disadvantage as American commerce on the Welland. This retaliatory policy had the desired effect. Canada could not afford to be taxed at the "Soo," and her discrimination ceased. Now it is obvious that with the completion of this new work she has the game in her own hands once more. She has no need of our permission to obtain free access to every part of the northern waterway. She has her own system complete. And she has a satisfactory outlet to the lower lakes and the seaboard, which we have not. It is she that is now in a position to dictate terms to us.

It should surprise no one if the offensive duties on American shipping using Canadian canals forthwith reappear. We shall be greatly surprised if they do not. For the feeling of rivalry is as strong as ever, and there is the disgrace of a submission to be wiped out. If this happens we have no redress but an appeal to the offices of the British government. How ineffective that is sure to be we may see for ourselves by a glance at the unsuccessful negotiations to prevent Canadian poaching in Bering sea. As far as canals go, Canada is independent of us. But we are not independent of her; nor will be until we have followed her example and made our own highway to the ocean. It seems singular that the inevitable should not have impressed itself upon our representatives at Washington. They saw that, during a prior disagreement, absolutely our only advantage lay in our control of the "Soo." They saw this disappearing with every stroke of work on the new locks on Canadian soil. Yet they have raised no voice in favor of providing for our own protection. We are now at the mercy of Canada as far as an extensive shipping interest is concerned. Possibly this fact, and the harassing annoyances that are sure to grow out of it, may supply the necessary stimulus to the American spirit. Not the material proportions of the work, but the independence of Canada, and her ability to make reprisals, are the significant facts of the new state of affairs at the "Soo." The American congress cannot take up too quickly, or push to completion too expeditiously, a system of independent waterways suited to the largest vessels on the lakes, along our northern frontier and to tidewater on the Atlantic coast.

A TALK ON ELECTRICITY.

There is no subject to which the people are more ready to listen than the wonders and possibilities of electrical development. The electric current is the modern philosopher's stone, and there is no wizardry with which the public is not ready to credit it. The Sunday Globe will publish a letter from Frank G. Carpenter, giving an interesting interview with Mr. Brush, one of the great inventors of the age, whose genius has been devoted to the practical application of electricity to useful purposes. He tells of his struggles in the past, his successes, the present status of inventions for enlarging the usefulness of electrical energy, and the possible future triumphs in store for it. Nobody should fail to read the Globe's talk on electricity.

There was nothing at all invidious in the introduction by Assemblyman Parker of one of the Milwaukee aldermen, called on to respond to a toast, as "an alderman and a prophet." The misconception arose from the idem sonans of the two very distinct and different words.

When, at the luncheon given the Milwaukee aldermen, Toastmaster Parker, at the close of the feed and before the talkng, gave the toast, "The Pie an' Ears," he recognized and preserved the eternal unities.

Having declared in favor of base ball, St. Paul can this evening declare quite as emphatically in favor of steamship ball.

The breaking up of the Whisky trust is not expected to keep whisky from going down.

AT THE THEATERS.

Dion Boucicault wrote plays that did not require subsequent dramatization. Prolific genius that he was, he wrote for the player as well as the people. He never buried his actors under endless speeches explanatory of dark motives. He penned language that they could talk, language that bears the semblance of human conversation.

"London Assurance," which the stock company brought forward at the Grand opera house last night, is Boucicault's ablest effort from a literary standpoint. What the play lacks in action it atones for in brilliancy of diction and delineation of character. The production of this play by a company of mediocre artists would have revealed only the inefficiency of the players. The Giffen and Neill company interpreted the genius of Boucicault and demonstrated the rare quality of the artists composing this admirable organization. It was not only one of the most entertaining performances yet contributed by this company and therefore intrinsically valuable to all lovers of the histrionic art, but it was of especial interest in that it exhibited one member of the company to exceptional advantage. While Charles Kent has deserved the approbation of the public for the work he has heretofore done during the sojourn of the stock company in this city, he excelled himself last evening in his exquisitely shaded portrayal of Sir Harcourt Courtley. It was a piece of "character acting," as the professional people term it—though all actors should be character actors—superior to any witnessed in this city for many months. The actor was completely absorbed by the character. Mr. Kent must be congratulated for the intelligent conception and fine taste that marked his assumption of an exacting role—one that many a less accomplished actor would have damned with a rude burlesque.

Henrietta Crosman—no one can deny that she was Lady Gay Spanker for three hours. Again did this delightfully spontaneous artist vivify a famous character. The actresses who can merge themselves into the personality of Lady Gay Spanker are few indeed. Miss Crosman fulfilled the ideal. Her portrayal was irresistible. It vibrated with life. It bubbled over with the effervescence of uncontrollable gayety and spirits.

John B. Maher contributed a most amusing characterization of Spanker. Mr. Neill was thoroughly pleasing in the role of Dazzle, and Herschel Mayall, a recent acquisition to the company, proved satisfactory in the character of Charles Courtly, alias Mr. Hamilton. Charles Dade and Frederick Perry handled minor roles well. The character of Grace Harkaway did not make serious demands upon Kate Blancke, who is, beyond question, a most promising actress.

* * *

The only matinee of the present bill of the Alhambra Vaudevilles at the Metropolitan will occur Saturday afternoon, when every lady in attendance will be presented with a Trilby heart souvenir. This week's programme of the Alhambras is especially attractive to the ladies and children. The cycle specialty of the great Wilmots is a whole show in itself, the club act of Alburtus and Bartram is as pretty a performance as ever graced a stage, and there is plenty of fun, furnished by Horwitz and Bowers, Jo Hardman, McMahan and King and Logan, Hanley and Logan. The last performances of the present bill will take place Saturday afternoon and night, there being an entire change for Sunday night.

CREW OF THE DEFENDER.

Admirable Work in a Cruise on the Colina.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The fleet of the New York Yacht club sailed their fifth annual regatta today in a breeze of wind that brought with it fog and drifting rain. The work of the Defender's crew, which were aboard the Colina, was watched with keen interest by the yachtsmen and elicited warm praise. The sails of the big sloop-sticker were handled in a way that augurs well for the success of the Defender if a well-drilled crew counts for anything. The winners in the several classes were the schooners Emerald and Elsemarie, sloops Queen Mab, Uvira and Wasp. The Romona had a walk-over, and the Colina did not figure as a competitor.

WEDDED MISS WANAMAKER.

Barclay H. Warburton, of Philadelphia, Makes Himself Happy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Miss Wanamaker, daughter of Hon. John Wanamaker, ex-postmaster general, was married this afternoon to Barclay H. Warburton, of this city. The ceremony took place at 4:30, at Lyndhurst, the home of the bride's parents, at Chelton Hills. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only the immediate friends of the families being present.

TURNED 'EM DOWN

UNITED CHURCH DELEGATES INDULGE IN VERY WARM DEBATE.

THE MINORITY HUMILIATED.

BY AN OVERWHELMING VOTE OFTEDAL AND SVERDRUP ARE BARRED.

DEFENDED BY REV. GJERTSEN,

And Oftedal Pleads in Person, but the Offense Could Not Be Forgiven.

To judge by the calm prevailing among the delegates and ministers before the opening session of the conference of the United Norwegian Lutheran church yesterday, the impending schism is not looked upon as fatal to the future of the church. Indeed, the general impression is that it might be salutary to follow up the suggestion of President Hoyme that the fourteen recalcitrant congregations be suspended until they either withdraw from or prove their loyalty to the United church.

Rev. H. Roalkvam opened the forenoon session by reading a part of the sermon on the mount and leading in prayer.

Rev. T. H. Dahl.

The committee on credentials reported that 200 additional delegates were entitled to vote at the meeting and that half a dozen ministers and professors had announced their arrival since yesterday.

A majority of those present had noticed that the names of Professors Oftedal and Sverdrup, the delegates from Trinity church, Minneapolis, had not been announced with the names of the rest of the delegates. This looked rather suspicious, and when the chair announced the election of the most important of all committees, viz.; that on credentials, was in order, both Oftedal and Sverdrup sprung to their feet and raised

A FLURRY OF EXCITEMENT

by declaring that they were entitled to vote and that they proposed to do so. Prof. Oftedal even called the committee on credentials "impudent" because it had not reported him as a delegate.

The chair wanted to know some more about this "impudence," and Oftedal repeated the charge, which he afterwards retracted as overhasty, however.

The ruling of the chair to the effect that those who had not been reported by the committee on credentials be denied the privilege of voting was sustained by a five-sixth majority.

Prof. Sverdrup still protested, on the ground that the election might be null and void under this ruling. But the chair told both him and R. B. Birkeland, of Minneapolis, that it was highly questionable whether either of them was entitled to the privilege of the floor.

Rev. O. Guldbrandsen, the chairman of the committee on credentials, announced that some twelve or fifteen credentials were in the hands of the committee because the committee had not been able to dispose of them.

About a score of speakers expressed themselves on this highly ticklish question, and several motions went down before the house.

Perfect peace was finally established by the adoption of a motion made by Rev. R. Anderson, of La Crosse, providing that all elections be postponed until the committee on credentials has reported on all the credentials which already were in the hands of the committee.

Prof. M. O. Boeckman, the president of the United Church seminary, reported that the work carried on at the seminary during the past year had been highly satisfactory. The total enrollment was 115, the number of theological students being an even fifty. The following young men were graduated from the theological department last spring:

J. T. Bursett, J. T. Fjelde, C. For thun, H. E. Gizki, O. C. Myhre, J. S. Norgaard, E. T. Silnes, L. M. Skunes.

Rev. Gerhard Rasmussen, of Minneapolis, read the report of the committee on missions, because his father, Rev. P. A. Rasmussen, of Lisbon, Ill., the chairman of the committee, could not attend the meeting on account of sickness. About thirty-five preachers had received aid from the committee during the year. The receipts for the home mission had been far below the expenses, and the deficit for the past two years is about $5,000. Rev. N. J. Ellestad had informed the committee that there are 50,000 Norwegians in the extreme Northwestern states and territories, and that the Pacific coast was in great need of missionary work. There are at least 20,000 Norwegians in that part of the country which the United church has not yet reached.

The work in the island of Madagascar had been badly demoralized during the year because two of the missionaries which for years have served the United church had withdrawn from service. The "minority" is back of these missionaries, and their course has created any amount of bad feeling. The committee propose that the United church henceforth confine its work to a certain territory on the southeast coast of Madagascar, and that the stations Mangasoa and St. Augustine, which have been held by the United church, be surrendered to the mission society of Norway. The finances of the Madagascar mission are in fine shape. The expenses for the year were $17,215.61, and the balance on hand May 1st was $3,693.

Rev. A. Wold, of Christine, N. D., opened the afternoon session by reading Isaiah lxi. and leading in prayer. Then a

GREAT SENSATION

was on tap. The committee on credentials reported the names of eight delegates favorably. Then there was a hitch. The committee moved that,

Whereas, Prof. S. Oftedal, who had handed in his credentials as a delegate from the Trinity Church of Minneapolis, had refused to transfer the Augsburg property to the United church, as agreed; had taken possession of the Augsburg Publishing house "by main force" on June 17, 1893, thereby forcing the United church to recover said property by means of an expensive law suit; and had not made amends to the United church for these acts; and

Whereas, Prof. G. Sverdrup is serving as chairman of an organization which is known as "The friends of Augsburg," and which is antagonizing the work carried on by the United church; therefore be it

Resolved, That they be not indorsed as delegates to this meeting.

There was no lack of speakers on this sensational subject.

Rev. H. C. Helsem, of Strom, Wis., denounced Sverdrup and Oftedal in pithy language. "Their actions are a shame and a disgrace and a source of sorrow to the children of God," he said.

Rev. Gjertsen, the pastor of the Trinity church, was the only speaker that defended Oftedal and Sverdrup point blank. He held that the meeting was bound to accept the delegates elected by his church. His church was the only authority which could judge as to the qualifications of its representatives. He finally read a series of resolutions adopted the night before by his church, the general drift of the resolutions being that the church was ready and even eager to sustain the delegates.

The document was written in English and had a smattering of legality about it which made it sound rather threatening. The speaker wound up his effort by accusing the United church of being uncharitable in its manner of treating a church which had been convicted of no crime whatever.

HOT DENUNCIATION.

Rev. T. H. Dahl, of Stoughton, Wis., was in favor of excluding Oftedal and Sverdrup in order to preserve "Christian order" in the church. "They have despised our church," he said, "and their work tends to subvert it."

Rev. N. E. Boe, of Silver Lake, Io., would not have objected to "decent" delegates from the Trinity church, and he thought the bulk of it might even be made to see its mistakes and mend. But nothing could be done with such men as Gjertsen, Oftedal and Sverdrup.

Rev. A. Wold denounced their work as characteristic, not of liberty, but of anarchy.

Rev. N. C. Brun, of Badger, Io., thought the Trinity church knew that it could perpetrate no greater insult against the United church than to elect the men in question as delegates. He also made light of the legal smattering of the resolutions read by Rev. Gjertsen. They seemed to indicate serious trouble by-and-by. He closed by pointing out the peculiar position of the two men. For a series of years they had filled the most important positions in their church, viz.: Those of theological professors—and now they were too low to serve as lay delegates from a local congregation.

Rev. R. O. Eidahl, of New Hope, Wis., lodged a vigorous protest against the manner in which the "minority" had been using property and spending money which by right belonged to the churches. "When outsiders see how we church people behave," he said, "they will despise us and ridicule religion."

OFTEDAL PLEADS IN VAIN.

Prof. Oftedal quite unexpectedly was admitted to the floor. He wanted to know whether that meeting would condemn him and Sverdrup before they had a chance to plead in their own behalf. "We demand to be heard before this meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow forenoon," he exclaimed, "and I hope some one will be fair enough to make a motion to that effect."

The motion of the committee on credentials was finally passed by a vote that fairly made the building ring, scarcely a score of votes being cast in the negative. Thus did the United church make history. Thus were two men who have educated our one hundred able and successful preachers, ignominiously hurled in the dust.

The next in order was the election of a committee on nominations; but the result cannot be given as the tellers were unable to report yesterday.

The election of vice president resulted in the re-election of Rev. T. H. Dahl, of Stoughton, Wis.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

Iver Larsen, of Decorah, Io., the chairman of the board of trustees of the United church, read a part of the annual report of the board. The work at Canton College, S. D., had been highly satisfactory in every respect, though the college department was discontinued last fall. Jakob Thorgrinsen and wife had donated $1,000 to the children's home at Beloit, Io. The board had not succeeded in recovering $680 which, by mistake, had been sent to Augsburg seminary instead of to the United church.

Prof. O. Lokensgaard, the president of the normal school at Madison, Minn., reported the attendance for the past year had been: Fall term, 45; winter term, 70, and spring term 37. A large number of students are teaching, but the wages are very low. The accounts of the school show a deficit of $1,200.

Hon. Lars Swenson, of Minneapolis, was unanimously re-elected treasurer of the United church.

Prof. A. Tuve, the principal of Canton College, S. D., reported that the attendance for the fall, winter and spring terms was 45, 81 and 47, respectively. The total enrollment for the year was fifty-seven boys and forty girls. The students had taken much interest in the religious exercises, and a parochial school teachers' class of twenty-five had been a decided success. Prof. Tuve did not see why such classes could not be started at all the schools controlled by members of the United church. The receipts for the year were $3,034, the expenditures $2,869.62, leaving a balance of $164.38.

Rev. T. Eggen preached last night.

There will be a prayer meeting in the basement of the church from 8 to 9 this morning.

The morning session will be opened at 9 o'clock as usual.

REV. T. H. DAHL,

of Stoughton, Wis., the vice president of the United church, has just passed the half-century mark. He entered upon his work as a minister of the gospel by penetrating "the big woods" of Minnesota, in the sixties, and preaching to the pioneers of Kandiyohi, Meeker, Pope and Douglas counties in this state. For years he was the only Norwegian minister residing west of "the big woods," and his privations in those days now seem well nigh incredible. A reliable authority says: "For two years Rev. Dahl lived with his family in a small log cabin, consisting of one room, which served for all purposes." Since 1881 he has served a charge at Stoughton, Wis., where his parishioners are tenderly attached to him. He is an exceptionally affable and kind-hearted gentleman, and his preaching is peculiarly soothing. As to his standing in the church, may be mentioned that he served the old conference as secretary from 1875 to 1881, and as president from the latter date to 1886; last year was elected vice president of the United church, and yesterday was re-elected, lacking only a few votes of a two-thirds majority.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Have Taken Possession of Red Rock in Force.

A large proportion of the delegates from the different societies of the state were present when the state convention of Christian Endeavorers was called to order yesterday at Red Rock. Much of the day was given up to preliminary work, appointment of committees, reports, etc. Many more degates are expected in today, and the business of the convention will be taken up in earnest.

HAYES WILL FIGHT.

Claims the Shooting of McLean Was Accidental.

Bartholomew Hayes, who shot his stepson Wednesday night, was brought up for his preliminary examination before Judge Twohy yesterday morning. He was charged with assault with a dangerous weapon. Awaiting the result of the stepson's injuries, the case was postponed until Monday morning. Hayes will fight the case on the ground that the shooting was accidental.

Michael McLean, the stepson, was reported by his physician, Dr. Robillard, to be resting easily yesterday. His wound continues in a healthy condition, and there is every reason to anticipate his recovery.

ADAMS MAY GO FREE.

Evidence Not Conclusive Enough for Quick Judgment.

John Adams, who was accused by F. A. Marti of abstracting $20 from the till of the latter's saloon, 434 Minnesota street, Monday morning, was before the police court yesterday. Adams' trial lasted until late in the afternoon. It was proven that he had been in Marti's employ five days before the robbery; that there were footprints similar to his in the cellar of the saloon; that there were cobwebs in the cellar, and that there were cobwebs on his feet. But cobwebs make a fragile chain, even in the way of evidence. Judge Twohy withheld his decision until this morning. The judge said, in effect, that Adams seemed to present guilty feet but an innocent face.

Drowning Still a Mystery.

No further trace has been obtained of the old man whose death by drowning in the river near the fish hatchery was reported in yesterday's Globe. Search was made by officers from the Margaret street station, but they found nothing in the shape of additional clues.

Mind Wanders Again.

Shortly after midnight this morning Officer Davis arrested John Picha while the latter was walking along Seventh, near Jackson street. The latter's actions indicated that he was again insane. He has been but recently released from the Rochester asylum. He is an old resident of this city, and formerly kept a tailor shop on West Third street. He resides at 400 West Seventh street.

CABLE CAR IN THE AIR.

Grip Broke and Three Were Crushed Nearly to Death.

CHICAGO, June 13.—By the breaking of a grip on a Milwaukee avenue cable car this evening over a dozen persons were injured, three of them seriously. Those most dangerously injured were:

Thomas N. McKibbon, police officer.

Mrs. George Weiant.

Adrian Weiant, eight months old, son of Mrs. George Weiant.

The car had stopped to receive some passengers, and when the gripman tried to start it the lever refused to work. He tried again, and the lever worked too well, for the front end of the car rose up in the air, throwing some passengers into the street and piling those on the inside in a confused heap. Nearly all the people on the car were hurt in some manner, but only the three named are in danger of death.

JAP TORPEDO BOAT.

Two Americans and Two Englishmen in Her Crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—A private letter received from a seaman of the cruiser Charleston reports the foundering at sea, on the morning of May 16, of torpedo boat No. 16, of the Japanese navy, off Panghui Island, in the Pescadores. All the vessel's crew excepting one man were drowned. Among the lost were two English and two American seamen. The latter's names are reported to be Alfred Lawson, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and James B. Ransom, a Californian.

MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

Consul General Allen Thomas Secures Promotion.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The president has made the following appointments:

Allen Thomas, consul general, to be United States minister at Venezuela.

Emory Best, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant commissioner of the general land office.

Sorrilla Gone.

BURGOS, Spain, June 13.—Senor Manuel Ruiz Sorrilla, the noted Republican leader, is dead.

Your Wife

Objects to your using tobacco, because she fears it may be injurious to you. But

MAIL POUCH
TOBACCO
PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING.
NICOTINE, the active principle, NEUTRALIZED
ANTI-NERVOUS; ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.