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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Forecast:

Minnesota—Fair in southeastern; local showers in northwestern portion; continued warm southerly winds in southern portion Saturday; cooler Sunday.

Wisconsin—Fair; light to fresh southerly winds; cooler in extreme northern portion.

The Dakotas—Partly cloudy weather, but conditions favorable for local thunder storms Saturday afternoon or night; probably cooler Saturday night; variable winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Montana—Local showers and partly cloudy weather; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, May 8, 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	82	Qu'Appelle	66
Duluth	84	Minnedosa	64
Huron	80	Winnipeg	64
Bismarck	78		
Williston	68	Buffalo	78—82
Havre	58	Boston	56—60
Helena	42	Cheyenne	68—70
Edmonton	56	Chicago	82—86
Battleford	58	Cincinnati	84—88
Prince Albert	60	Montreal	64—72
Calgary	44	New Orleans	74—86
Medicine Hat	60	New York	60—62
Swift Current	60	Pittsburg	80—84

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.95; thermometer, 76; relative humidity, 56; wind, south; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 87; minimum thermometer, 66; daily range, 21; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	9.1	—0.2
La Crosse	10	10.2	0.0
Davenport	15	9.8	—0.2
St. Louis	30	14.2	*0.2

*Rise. —Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. P. F. Lyons, Observer.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

McKinley will be nominated. Suppose that the convention declares against free coinage and for the gold standard. Suppose McKinley is elected. How much nearer are we to a definite settlement of the currency question? What assurance will there be in this victory of the Republicans that they will be able to maintain gold redemptions? They are committed to retaining the greenbacks. As long as the policy of printing money on paper is tolerated there will be a demand for printing money on silver. The causes of bond issues will remain active. The revenues will again decrease under McKinleyism. Distrust will continue to draw gold out of the treasury with greenbacks and treasury notes. There is a limit to borrowing. The alternative is silver redemptions and a slump to a silver basis.

Suppose that happens and suit is brought to recover on gold contracts. A decision of the federal supreme court indicates how courts will distinguish and refine. A Mississippi corporation, organized in 1872, when the country was on a paper basis, was empowered "to borrow money," and issue its obligations. It did so. Its bonds acknowledged the corporation "to be indebted to the bearer in $1,000 gold coin of the United States of America, which sum" the corporation, in the usual phrase, bound itself to pay. The supreme court of Mississippi held the bonds invalid because, when made, gold coin was not money, but a commodity bought and sold at varying prices in the market, and because the power "to borrow money" was not a power to borrow a commodity. The federal supreme court reverses this, holding that the corporation had power to borrow gold, but also holding that it did not obligate itself to pay gold in and by the terms of its bond. That is an acknowledgment that it was indebted for gold was not a specific promise to pay gold. No doubt the bond makers and takers so understood the contract, but the court construes the contract as it reads on its face, and there is no direct promise to pay gold.

While the time is not here yet when there will be money made in paying gold contracts in depreciated silver and paper, we are drifting to it as certainly as the current of the Mississippi carries drift wood to the gulf, and neither McKinley nor McKinleyism will stop it. It may accelerate it in spite of the declaration of the platform. When that time comes we shall find men trying to evade the terms of their contracts because money is to be made by it. We will have the roar of the cheap money men against the Shylocks who want their gold, legislatures will legislate for relief, and judges will bend to the gale and strain all the technicalities of their profession to release the debtors. It will be merely past experience repeating itself. The only possible prevention of this debauch of repudiation is the adoption of a sane financial policy, the retirement of all government issues of credit money and the remission of credit money issues to private enterprise. And this we cannot hope for from the Republicans.

A MELANCHOLY SIGHT.

Of all the men who have engaged in the game of politics for the great prize of the presidency, none comes out of it with so little honor or profit as Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York. Gov. Morton has a long and honorable record in public life. He has been trusted by his party and by the people. He was elected as governor of his state by the tidal wave which swept over it in response to the evil machinations that placed Maynard on the bench as a reward for political dishonesty. He had it within his power to make a great record. It was perfectly understood, by the people of his state and by his party, that Mr. Platt was in charge of the Republican machine, and that whoever sat in the governor's chair must obey him or fight. It was believed that Gov. Morton was of such stuff that he would not bow down to this miserable boss, but would appeal to the people against him. Mr. Platt, however, like all other bosses, achieves his success mostly by a consummate knowledge of human nature and great skill in playing upon its weaknesses. He knew that there lurked in Mr. Morton an ambition to be nominated for the presidency. He fostered it, and has used it to the degradation of a man who, outside of politics, is a thoroughly high-minded and honorable gentleman.

In order to obtain the votes of the delegation from New York at the national convention, Gov. Morton has yielded to Platt such place and patronage as he demanded. Platt, in return, has been able only to hold him up to national ridicule. Nothing is better settled now than that Mr. McKinley will be nominated at St. Louis. That portion of the New York delegation which votes for Gov. Morton will do so not because he has the ghost of a chance of success, but because they are acting under orders from Platt, whose scheme for trading and selling is washed high upon the beach as a bit of useless wreckage left behind by the McKinley wave. All that Gov. Morton has done, therefore, is to advertise to the world his connection with Platt and his subservience to orders, at the same time that he has sacrificed the good opinion of the people of New York for that worthless prominence. Of all the political misfortunes through the development of this national campaign, none is more mournful than the experience of Levi P. Morton. If politicians generally were susceptible to lessons from experience, this ought to be a most impressive one.

THE "APOSTLE'S" CREED.

Uncle Sam ought to charge enough for the privilege of coming into his markets to yield him enough to pay all the expenses of the government, with a handsome surplus each year to apply to the extinguishment of the national debt.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Republican platforms acclaim McKinley the "great apostle of protection." His creed is simple. It has but one article. It is: The foreigner pays the tax. The Times-Herald is one of the high priests of this gospel. Its function is to elucidate, asseverate and prevaricate. It is the official commentator of this gospel of the "great apostle." Rather it is one of them. There are others. The above is its exegesis. He pays a license fee proportioned to the quantity or the value of what he brings here that our people want, for the privilege of coming within our boundaries. He would not bring his goods here if we did not want them badly enough to buy them, and we condescendingly slap a tax on him for accommodating us. So that when the great apostle tells us that the foreigner pays the tax he means only that we make him smart for the favor he does us of bringing us the things we want. That is, when he brings them. When we, or some of us, go after them, well, that is another matter.

We note that the Times-Herald does not mince matters. It follows its nose to the limit of the logic of its premise. No sham pretense is about it of making the foreigner pay enough for this privilege to equalize the difference here and abroad in the cost of making the things brought here. The commentator plumps straight for the whole thing. When McKinley said, in his laconic way, the foreigner pays the tax, irreverent free traders shouted: Go up, bald head; why not make them pay all our taxes? When Republican congresses are raising a billion dollars biennially in taxes, what monstrous folly it is to make the foreigner pay a paltry hundred or two millions of it. This taunt the Times-Herald bravely meets and accepts.

"Uncle Sam ought to charge enough for the privilege of coming into his markets to yield him enough to pay all the expenses of his government, with a handsome surplus each year to apply to the extinguishment of the national debt." There you have it, you caviling free traders. You thought to drive McKinley into a hole with your taunt, and his disciple sees your bluff and raises you out of your brogans. Of course, the foreigner should not only pay the tax laid on his goods brought here, not only should he pay enough to pay all the expenses of the government, as you asked, but he should pay enough more to wipe out our national debt in time. This is the great apostle's creed as authoritatively expounded by the disciple who ran to rescue his master when, a few years ago, he fell among thieves and was sorely bruised in purse.

What a precious set of chumps these Democrats are who prate about charging the foreigners who want to trade with us just enough to supply a part of the revenue after the utmost economy of administration. And what a lot of dolts are those free traders who would let him off scot free. And what glorious opportunities have congresses and parliaments missed heretofore through their ignorance of this apostle's creed, as fully elucidated by his disciple. Will not the economic millennium come now that the nations are all told that they need not pay their own expenses, and that they can make the foreigners pay, not only them, but their debts as well? Or, should he be elected, will McKinley make a sort of Monroe doctrine out of his creed, and forbid other nations to trench on his American system? And if he does not, what is to prevent their adopting it and making our people, their foreigners, pay their taxes and their debts? Is this a rule that works but one way? But the subject expands beyond our limits. It is big with possibilities, whose mere enumeration we have no space for. McKinley is the great apostle, and Kohlsaat is his prophet.

THE "LAND OF FIRE" AND WOOL.

The lad, who, forty years or so ago, plodded through his geography lessons, got a brief description of the southern extremity of South America that was not enticing or inviting to his inherited disposition to roam the world. Tierra del Fuego presented no attractions as a summer resort, however comfortable the "land of fire" might be in winter, while the curt account of the fierce tribe of savages who inhabited the land left the impression that it was a good country to keep away from. And yet, if that lad became a farmer and bemoaned the loss of a protective tariff on the wool he sheared from his flocks, it would surprise him to learn that the land of fire had become his formidable competitor and was producing wool at a cost that he could not afford to meet.

The director of a French company that is engaged in sheep farming in Patagonia reports that the profit last year on their 100,000 sheep was three francs a head on wool sales alone, while the increase had been 90 per cent. The clip averaged seven pounds a head. One man cares for 2,500 sheep, but the wages paid are not given. The total cost of operating the ranch is $40,000, and the last shearing, for all the low prices, produced $100,000. He says that a man who, with a good equipment and 1,000 sheep, could not, after ten years, make a yearly revenue of $20,000 "would be but a poor business man." Our farmer will have to look to something beside tariffs for the cause of cheap wool.

THAT TERRIBLE MORTON.

Oh, that terrible Morton! Is there in all this wide world and among all the fertile minds of men no resource, no remedy, no way of getting rid of that horrid man? Can't he be impeached? Ask the lawyers if he can't be mandamused or something. He is the raisin in the cider, the burr under the saddle, the enfant terrible, the "ubiquitous flea," a tack in a chair; everything that is irritating, lacerating, exasperating. He is as obstinate as a mule and as persistent as a mosquito. He is worse than Bowler. Cleveland is an angel of grace and light beside him.

What's the matter now? Matter enough and to spare. Just climb the dome of the capitol, where the flag waves that David Dudley Field used to get up mornings to worship, and cast your eye over the nation's broad expanse. Look at the farmers everywhere standing with hands in pockets, their gardens all dug and raked, every eye in all their heads turned towards Washington, a look of eager expectancy on every face, waiting with despair gnawing at their heart strings, for those garden seeds to come. A famine of garden sass stares them blankly in the face. What will they and their innocent, helpless dependents do for onions and turnip and squash and beets and eggplant and peas and corn if those seeds never come? Where will be the toothsome pumpkin pie? The fructifying rains have come, and the generative sun beams warmly down on Mother Earth, and everything is ready for the seeds that come not.

And why come they not? It is all the fault of that descendant of the Goths and the Vandals, that awful Secretary Morton, who went and dumped the whole countless millions of packages of seeds into the postoffice at one dump and choked it up. The wheels go round, but no seeds dribble through the hopper. He has caused a congestion. He has deranged the digestive apparatus of the postoffice department. He has given it an overdose of seeds.

And his malice does not stop at that. The man actually lies awake nights to concoct schemes for making poor, overworked, patriotic congressmen miserable. He does not go to church on Sundays, so he can have time to study up more downright deviltry. After he had plugged the postoffice up so tight that not a single package of seed could get through it, he wouldn't let those congressmen, bound to thwart him and have their constituents' gardens blossom with sass, who had gone out into the highways and byways and bought seeds at their own expense, out of their meager salaries, he wouldn't let them send their seeds through the mails free under their franks. Actually and truly, he did that. He just bluntly told them if they wanted to buy seeds for their friends they would have to pay the postage on them. Isn't it just perfectly awful?

THE GERMANS AND FREE SILVER.

"How many papers printed in the German language in this country advocate the free coinage of silver?" was asked of a German-American citizen of this city, who is an unusually well informed man. "One small paper in an obscure town in Indiana is the solitary instance of a German editor deserting the traditional tenacity of the Germanic race for sound money," was his answer. No observer of the movements of political currents during the last six years has failed to note the decided movement among Republican Germans to the Democratic party. The phlegmatic Teuton does not move easily and is tenacious of his political convictions. Having formed them, he does not yield easily to arguments against them. Chairman Anderson, who so ably guided the Democracy of Wisconsin to its present admirable organization, confessed that the difficulty he met with in that state prior to the Republican folly of the Bennett law was to get German Republicans to attend discussions of Democratic policies. They had their own opinions, and were content with them. It was the Bennett law there and the similar law in Illinois that broke the crust of this indifference. Listening to Democratic discussions of that law, they discovered that it was identical with the paternalism that produced tariff acts for protection. It was this that set the current in motion that carried so many German Republicans into the Democratic party in '92.

The movement is now in the opposite direction, and it is solely because of the Teutonic dread of cheap money, its sturdy belief in sound money. It is the sentiment expressed a century ago when Patrick Henry was eloquently pleading the right and power of the state to make paper take the place of the noble metals in money use. "Money is money, und paper is paper, Mr. Henry," was the comment of a German who had listened to the orator. So today, when a lot of mistaken Democrats are trying to commit their party to the proposition that a decree of congress can make 50 cents' worth of silver a dollar in value, the same Teutonic common sense rejects it, refuses utterly to entertain it or discuss it, and is refusing alliance with any party that advocates it. Without question, should the Chicago convention declare for free coinage at 16 to 1, the party will lose the German vote. It will lose not only those whom it won by its position on the tariff, but it will lose those who have acted with it for years from a belief in Democratic principles. It was that vote that gave Democrats the victory in Wisconsin and Illinois, that elected Mr. Cleveland in 1892, that can give the party the victory or the defeat this year, and it is a vote that will admit of no fooling on the money question. Of that Democratic politicians may rest assured.

France protects on the opposite theory from our apostle and his disciples. While we clap on taxes to protect our poor workmen against the pauper labor of England, France does identically the same thing to protect her poor workmen against the high wages of England. It seems to matter little about the logic, so long as the end is reached, and the majority are duped into sustaining the nice plan of making some people rich by taxing all the rest. But the report of a British consul at Havre indicates that the policy there has produced the same effect as here, and "there is," he says, "a great disposition among all classes engaged in agriculture to leave the country for the towns." Wages on the farms in the heart of the country are 25 cents a day for men, and 15 cents a day for women, with board and lodging, except in harvest time, when the wages are doubled. No wonder they fly to the towns.

The Milwaukee street car strike has some simple elements. The old company "capitalized" roads, costing less than $3,000,000, at $10,000,000. Unable to earn dividends on this mass of water, the mortgage was foreclosed, and a reorganization company bid the property in at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. They immediately capitalized the plant at $8,000,000. They paid their men 19 cents an hour. The men asked for an increase of one cent an hour. It was refused. Hence the strike. The men wanted too much water in their wages, and the water already in the "capitalization" could not stand it. Incidentally the company successfully resisted an effort to tax their property on a valuation of about $2,000,000. It seems to be about the same old story.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat, having said that "the Republicans control both houses of congress," the Milwaukee Sentinel, with another lapse of memory, says: "This is a mistake. The Republicans are less numerous in the senate than the combination of Democrats and Populists." As the only combination made was between the Republicans and Populists, it is not a mistake to say that the Republicans control. For instance, take the finance committee of the senate.

The Milwaukee Sentinel treats jocularly the statement that the Illinois Republican nominee for governor, Tanner, can't spell correctly. This has not been considered a serious fault in Wisconsin since the election of a man to the United States senate who, when mayor of an interior city, spelled the title of his office "mare."

Gen. Weyler's own figures indicate that he is getting the worst of it in Cuba. Only 1,190 Cubans have been killed, while 4,892 Spaniards have lost their lives in battle. At this rate, the Cubans could hold out several years.

Timothy Reardon and the Pioneer Press have two years in which to have it out with each other. The rest of the community will gleefully watch their thrusts and parries.

It should be understood that the name Mark was given to Mr. Hanna, of Cleveland, before any slang significance was attached, and also that his other name is not Easy.

In view of the Spanish official figures showing that thousands of men have been killed in Cuba, any official expression that a state of war exists seems unnecessary.

The gist of the explanation of Joseph Chamberlain seems to be that there were only heads on the Jameson raid penny, and that England did not guess tails.

Milwaukee finds it difficult to get wildly excited over the street car strike. If it were the brewery men who were out it would be different.

Two of Mr. Croker's runners were unplaced in England again yesterday. Mr. Croker should have confined himself to Tigers and let horses alone.

All the photographs of Gen. Alger show the old man smiling. This is probably to indicate that a politician can smile when he feels saddest.

The Cleveland conference is another conspicuous example of "the woman in the case."

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

Mason—Did you meet your wife late in life, Colonel?

Colonel—Well—er—not quite as late as I could have wished—Exchange.

Salvationist—Are you willing to fight for the Lord?

Monroe—Not if there is any chance of arbitration.—Exchange.

He—A bore like a microbe? I give it up.

She—Because it takes a long time to freeze him out, but you can easily make it too hot for him.—Life.

"Have you seen that new woman barber just around the corner?"

"Do you mean to tell me that the new woman has begun to shave?"—Indianapolis Journal.

He—I'm afraid the coming woman will swear.

She—Oh, no; she intends to run things so well there won't be anything to swear at.—Chicago Record.

"This weather is very trying for everybody," said the physician.

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton; I don't see how my wife is going to bear under it. When the sun doesn't shine it gives her the blues, and when it does she says it's fading the carpet."—Washington Star.

"Father, what is a luxury?" asked little Johnnie the other night, as he wrapped himself around the parlor stove. "A luxury? Why, it's something we don't really need, you know—a thing we can do without." "Well, then," replied the logical youth, "what a luxury a mosquito net must be in winter."—Harlem Life.

HAMLINE NOT IN IT

ASPIRING SUBURB IS DEFEATED AT THE COUNTY W. C. T. U. ELECTION.

MRS. WEBBER IS DEFEATED,

MRS. M. A. WARNER, OF DAYTON'S BLUFF, BEING THE VICTORIOUS CANDIDATE.

THEN MRS. ROOT, OF HAMLINE,

Declines to Serve as the Superintendent of the Work for Social Purity.

Hamline union was turned down at yesterday's election of county officers at the county convention of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. M. A. Warner, the city's candidate for county president, was elected to succeed Mrs. D. R. Mandigo, who leaves shortly for North Dakota. There has been more or less trouble brewing in the W. C. T. U. ranks of late, the feeling being that Hamline union has rather expected to monopolize honors, and the local unions determined among themselves to secure the county offices, if possible, and so they did. The women were busy as bees all day yesterday, and all kinds of electioneering were in progress. The fight was a close one, the ballots each time being almost equal. But the city unions came out ahead, and Mrs. M. A. Warner, of Dayton's Bluff union, was elected president against Mrs. C. L. Webber, of the Hamline union. The other officers were as follows: Mrs. Phillips, vice president; Mrs. U. G. Moore, secretary, and Mrs. Spindler, treasurer.

County superintendents were elected as follows: Mothers' meetings, Mrs. W. A. Crawford, of Hamline; Sabbath observance and gospel temperance work, Mrs. W. W. Nichols; lumberman's work, Mrs. E. L. Hemingway, of St. Anthony Park union; prison work, Mrs. Patten, Dayton's Bluff union; Sunday school work, Mrs. C. W. Leonard; Demorest contest, Mrs. E. L. Farnsworth; Mrs. S. V. Root was elected as county superintendent of social purity, but refused the office, and appointed Mrs. C. L. Webber in her stead.

At the morning's session Mrs. K. E. Webster led the prayer service. Mrs. V. G. Moore gave the report from the Lady Somerset union, which has held twelve regular meetings during the year. Mrs. C. D. Pierce, superintendent of instruction, reported an entire willingness on the part of the school authorities to do all in their power to aid the temperance cause. Much literature has been sent to lumber camps, and thirty-six bouquets were presented on prison day. Somerset union has twenty-eight members, thirteen being new ones.

Miss Ella Masterson reported for Como Avenue union, which has had some difficulties to encounter, owing to illness.

White Bear union was represented by Mrs. Richardson, and has also had many obstacles to overcome, though its members are plucky and have been doing much good work.

Mrs. Hamilton represented Dayton's Bluff union, which organized in '95, with four active members, and has grown to a membership of twenty-two active and six honorary members.

At noon a basket lunch was enjoyed, and in the afternoon Miss F. Dodd reported for the Frances Harper colored union, which has gone into the work recently, and already has a good-sized membership.

Mrs. P. L. Uttley spoke on social purity and of the good the coming to St. Paul of Mrs. Charlton Edholm would do. Mrs. Moore read the secretary's report, which was encouraging.

The treasurer's report, given by Mrs. E. R. Spindler, showed $21.32 in the treasury.

The model union meeting was conducted by Dayton's Bluff union, and was a good illustration of a well conducted meeting.

Mrs. Mandigo, the retiring president, made a farewell address, speaking of the work in a general way.

A. R. Moore gave greetings from the C. E. city union; Miss Elden McKnight gave greetings from the Epworth league city union; greetings from the Sacred Thirst society were given by Miss Mary E. Cramsey, and from Good Templars by Eunice Quick. Mrs. C. S. Soule gave an interesting talk on department work, and Mrs. George Hazzard read a paper on "Narcotics." Mrs. McNeal, president of Hennepin county, presented the announcement to do away with the district work, which is being pursued by many of the members, who consider it unnecessary.

The committee on resolutions recommended the wearing of the yellow ribbon (woman suffrage) with the white. Rev. G. F. Wells, Hamline, gave greetings from the Prohibition party, which he said had lost by standing by the W. C. T. U. along woman suffrage lines. Mrs. S. V. Root gave a report on plan of work and said that they had not had it all their own way in the election, but Hamline would stand by the new president. She spoke of the lack of attendance at the county meetings, and said that many considered they had no right to attend without an invitation. She said it was not only each member's privilege, but her duty to attend. Her remarks caused something of a stir, but as the meeting adjourned immediately, there was no time for a discussion.

LITCHFIELD SUITS DROPPED.

They Will Probably Be Commenced Again Later.

An order from Judge Nelson to the clerk of the United States court, Minneapolis, was forwarded yesterday dismissing the suit of the United States of America vs. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company and a host of smaller subdefendants. This action was brought up some months ago. It involves the right to a certain three-quarter section of land originally taken possession of by the old St. Paul & Pacific railway, since changed to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company. This land, which embraces nearly the whole of the town site of Litchfield, Minn., was taken under pre-emption laws, by the railroad company; the government claimed the right of ownership, hence the original action. The telegram received from the attorney general May 1 simply stated that the action was to be dismissed, as stated, without prejudice or costs of the petitioner, and United States District Attorney Stringer made the motion, which Judge Nelson granted. It is understood the proceedings will be recommenced, but the present occupants of the property will not be made parties to the action.

CONTESTS WERE CLOSE

In the Women's Whist Tourney Play Last Night.

Mrs. Schoonmaker and Mrs. Countryman were the winners of the high-score badges in the play at the Whist club last night, the second of the ladies' tournament. The scores were as follows:

North and South—	
Mrs. Schoonmaker and Mrs. Buford	150
Mrs. Fillebrown and Mr. F.	141
Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. A.	143
Mrs. Palmer and Mr. P.	147
Mrs. Sperry and Mr. S.	144
Mrs. Shwirch and Mr. Vogel	139
Mrs. Smith and Mr. S.	149
Mrs. Willis and Mr. W.	131
Total	1,144
Average, 143.	
East and West—	
Mrs. Straight and Mr. S.	173
Miss Ward and Mr. W.	171
Mrs. Carman and Mr. Wright	157
Mrs. Countryman and Mr. C.	179
Mrs. Shandrew and Mr. Metcalf	166
Mrs. Larkin and Mr. Whellams	169
Mrs. McConnell and Mr. McC.	161
Miss Sargent and Mr. S.	176
Total	1,352
Average, 169.	

Hackmen Are at Outs.

Frank Padalford, a hack driver, was locked up at the central police station last night on the charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Thomas Rosa. Rosa is also a hack driver, and claims that Padalford and a man named DuBord maliciously damaged his hack Thursday evening. He alleges that, when he ordered the men from his rig for creating a disturbance, they showed their displeasure by tearing the upholstering from the seats and breaking the door from its hinges.

FIXED FOR LIFE.

Assistant Postmaster O'Brien Under Civil Service.

The recent extension of the civil service rules, to embrace all employes of the postoffices of the country, brings two of the St. Paul people within the fold. These are Patrick O'Brien, assistant postmaster, and Miss Leone Rich, the postmaster's stenographer. Mr. O'Brien has held his present position for eighteen years and would probably be allowed to hold it as long as he wished anyway. The new order of things, however, gives him a guarantee on the position which, Capt. Castle says, he has earned by his accuracy and honesty. Miss Rich, though a most competent stenographer, might have lost her position under a change in the postmastership, but this ruling also secures her the place as long as she desires to hold it.

Other branches of the government's business are also brought under the ruling.

Mr. Vars, the assistant collector of internal revenue, was asked how the order would affect the office in St. Paul, and replied that at present the stenographer and the stamp clerk inside the office, and the stampers and gaugers outside the office were serving under civil service regulations, and the new order would bring in the deputy collectors, of whom there is a large number. The cashier will not be included within the order, since he is supposed to be the confidential man of the collector, who would naturally wish to appoint him.

Mr. Storey, the assistant collector of customs, was also seen and said that the St. Paul office had for a couple of years been conducted under the rules of the civil service by virtue of the order, which provided that all officers which employed twenty persons or more should be so conducted. The new order, Mr. Storey said, required the offices employing five or more persons should also come under the rules of the service and he thought that this would apply to the district of North and South Dakota, of Montana, and Duluth.

HAD A NICE DRIVE.

Frolicsome "Newsies" Find Their Way to the Lock-Up.

Samuel Snell, Eurnie Snell, Robert Brown and Harry Fine, three newsboys, disposed of their stock of papers at 7 o'clock last evening and decided they would enjoy a drive about the city after their hard day's labor. There was not money enough in the crowd to hire a hack, and, after discussing the situation, the boys concluded a light spring wagon, standing at the corner of Fifth and Wabasha streets, would suit their purpose just as well. The quartette piled into the wagon, whipped up the horse and vanished up Fifth street.

A few minutes later William Keefe, the owner of the horse and wagon, came out of the Odd Fellows' block, and, missing his rig, reported its loss to the police. Shortly before 11 o'clock Sergeant Pothen arrested the four young Jehus at Seven corners, on the charge of disorderly conduct. The youngsters were somewhat disconcerted over the termination of their drive, but declared at the central police station that they had enjoyed themselves immensely. Two of the boys are but eight years old, while the others have trod this vale of sorrow for twelve years.

JOHN SVENSON'S FOOT.

Jury Is Endeavoring to Determine Its Cash Value.

In Judge Kelly's court the case of John Svenson against the Great Western Railway is on trial. Plaintiff asks damages in the sum of $25,131.25 for the loss of his left foot and other injuries sustained. Svenson is a mason who, while working on stone work at the Robert street bridge, was knocked down and run over by a locomotive. D. W. Lawler is trying the case for the road, and it is being stubbornly contested. Late in the afternoon a knotty law point was raised, and, as the court desired to hear argument on it, the jury was excused until Monday morning.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

W. J. Dixon, of New York, registered yesterday at Hotel Metropolitan.

C. S. Hemingway, of Holyoke, Mass., is stopping at Hotel Metropolitan.

The swimming pool at the bath boat, foot of Sibley street, has been opened for the season.

Only one marriage license was issued yesterday, to John W. Johnson and Christina Erickson.

Victor J. Welch, of Minneapolis, was yesterday admitted to practice in the circuit court of appeals.

Mrs. E. M. Lewis, of 702 Conway street, has been appointed manager of the club house of the White Bear Yacht club at Dellwood for the season of 1896.

"Our Club and Its Aspirations" and the "Fan Drill" will be repeated at Christ Church Guild hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the reduced price of 25 cents.

The Omaha shopmen have arranged for their summer picnic to occur July 18. The committee in charge is made up of J. W. Brisby, James Lynch, D. F. Eastine, W. G. Thorpe, D. H. Holder and J. P. Utz. N. W. Smith is the prize director.

The Lincoln club will have a blow-out this evening in honor of the victory at the election on Tuesday. Stein's brass band has been secured, and speakers will voice their sentiments with respect to the victory.

Acker Post No. 21, G. A. R., will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting tonight at its hall, Central block, West Sixth and Seventh streets. Matters of importance in connection with the Memorial day celebration will be considered.

The Binders' Union No. 51 and the Bindery Girls' Union No. 2, of Minneapolis, will visit St. Paul this evening to participate in an entertainment to be given by the St. Paul unions. They will come over in chartered cars, which will leave the West hotel at 7:30.

The fire department was called to the Buckingham shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a small blaze in the apartments of Theodore Bunker, on the sixth floor. The fire, which was set by children playing with matches, was extinguished with a trifling loss.

The Johnson Specialty company, with a capital stock of $50,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The members are James T. McCuaig, Clara B. Martin and Norton M. Cross, all of Minneapolis.

AT THE THEATERS.

James O'Neill and company will begin a four-night engagement in this city tomorrow evening. It will be the last dramatic attraction of the season. The theater-goers of this city will have another opportunity to witness the picturesque "Monte Cristo." In addition to Sheridan Knowle's sublime tragedy, "Virginius," interest will be attracted to Mr. O'Neill's latest success, "The Courier of Lyons," which will be seen for the first time during this engagement. The repertoire will be presented in the following order: Sunday and Wednesday, "Monte Cristo;" Monday, "The Courier of Lyons," and Tuesday, "Virginius."

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J. C. Lewis and company will close a short engagement at the Grand with two performances today in "Si Plunkard." The comedy has pleased the patrons of Mr. Litt's popular playhouse and there are many novel and attractive features introduced during the action of the play.

* * *

Hoyt's company, in "A Texas Steer," will give their last two performances at the Metropolitan opera house today. The matinee this afternoon will be played at popular prices.

Dreaming of Home.

Judge.

Uncle Josh (as he is lifted from the railroad wreck)—W-w-whar am I?

Rescuer—You are about forty miles from Hohokus. Your train went through a drawbridge.

Uncle Josh (with a sigh of relief)—Thank th' Lord! I've been dreamin' thet I wuz to home an' Betsy hed one uv her tantrums.

Question of Sex.

New York World.

Teacher—Now, here is an example in mental arithmetic. How old would a person be today who was born in 1868?

Tommy—Please, mum, was it a man or a woman?

WILL UTILIZE BOYS

HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO HELP THE G. A. R. BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

FOUR HUNDRED WILL BE USED.

CHAIRMAN HORR CONFERS WITH PROFS. SMITH AND WERTBRECHT ABOUT IT.

PLANS FOR STREET DECORATIONS.

Something That Will Be Unique and Gorgeous in the Line of Artistic Trimming.

Chairman C. W. Horr, of the G. A. R. accommodations committee, of which the bureau of information is a subdepartment, yesterday afternoon held a conference with Prof. George Weitbrecht, of the manual training school, and Prof. A. J. Smith, of the central high school, and as a result it was definitely decided to utilize about 400 of the scholars in assisting the bureau of information to care for and direct the immense encampment crowds which will be here in September. All that is required now to perfect the plan is the consent of the boys and their parents, and the matter will be laid before them the first of the week by the teachers. It is proposed to station the boys at all points of interest and conspicuous places about the city, and, as they know the city thoroughly, they will be of great service in directing strangers.

Chairman Horr next week will also request Prof. S. A. Farnsworth, of the Cleveland school, and Prof. J. C. Bryant, of Humboldt school, to allow the boys from their departments to serve in this information bureau corps. Within the next three weeks the boys who are to serve will be selected and furnished with a neat cap of original design, made especially for them.

Chairman W. G. Strickland, of the committee on decorations, has a decidedly novel and artistic scheme of beautifying St. Paul's streets during the great encampment week. And, better still, he has put his plan on paper, in a large colored chalk drawing, so that the beauty and artistic effect of it can be better realized.

The idea is to have two twenty-six-foot columns, surmounted by rows of incandescent lamps, at every street intersection on the line of parade, beginning at the union depot and continuing up Sibley to Sixth street; thence along Sixth to the vicinity of Rice park. Between these handsome columns at the corners will be placed smaller columns along the streets, and suspended between and from them will be streamers of red, white and blue bunting and colored incandescent lamps, forming one continuous chain for the entire distance. In the daytime it will be pleasing and at times ablaze with thousands of lights it will be simply magnificent. Other details of this scheme of decoration have not yet been completed, but Chairman Strickland will submit the design to the members of the executive committee at the meeting this evening. There is little doubt but what it will be approved. The question of cost will also be discussed. It is the decoration committee's idea that at least half of the cost should be borne by the business men along the streets thus decorated. If Mr. Strickland's plan goes through, nothing will be wanting to make St. Paul, when encampment time comes, the "best dressed" city in the history of national encampments of the G. A. R. The thirtieth encampment will set the pace for all coming ones in the matter of elaborate and artistic decorations.

At the meeting of the executive board of the finance committee, held Thursday evening, D. D. Sperry was appointed chairman of the committee to look after the subscriptions from the book, stationery and news dealers of the city, and M. F. Kennedy was appointed to perform a like service with the sporting goods and bicycle dealers. There are now forty-two subchairmen collecting the subscriptions from the various business interests of the city. The collections are being made rapidly and with satisfactory promptness.

Chairman Horr of the accommodations committee, says that the crowds that will come to St. Paul will be the largest in the history of the G. A. R. He has requests already in to provide for over 3,000 people from Massachusetts, Buffalo, N. Y.; Denver, Col.; San Francisco, Cal., and Baltimore, Md., will also send thousands of visitors. They will come to push the claims of their respective towns for the next encampment, and are already laying wires to capture the plum.

In the opinion of Chairman Horr it will beat all previous encampments in point of attendance, and he is slightly nervous over the suggestion that visitors may have difficulty in securing accommodations. He does not admit this, of course, but he does give it out that every bit of room in the city can be utilized and he asks all citizens to throw open their doors to guests. The ladies' committee on accommodations has not been idle, and within the past two weeks has secured in private residences accommodations for over 4,000 guests.

The amusements committee, of which Maj. John Espey is chairman, will probably make a report to the executive committee tonight. The members have a number of good things in mind in the way of amusements, but they invite suggestions from all citizens for street celebrations and displays of every character. Any citizen may earn distinction in this way, and no doubt some valuable suggestions will be made if the citizens take the time to give the matter a little thought. The amusements committee would like to hear from all citizens along the lines suggested.

The plan to secure some of the New Orleans mardi gras floats has not by any means been abandoned by Maj. Espey. The New Orleans floats, complete, cost $20,000, but a dozen can be secured for $4,000. The matter will be discussed this evening.

Secretary Pinney yesterday was sending out "last calls" to about two hundred of those committeemen who had not acknowledged their appointment and signified a willingness to serve. If they do not now indicate a willingness to help the work along they will be dropped and other committeemen substituted.

New Song in Town.

A new popular song has struck St. Paul and has just made its appearance in the music stores, so the public will have a rest from "Paradise Alley" and "Sidewalks of New York" at last. "I Don't Kiss Boys" is the caption under which the new article displays itself, and it has been made popular by the soubrette and concert singer of the stage, who are using it in large numbers. The music is by Frank Danz Jr.'s discovery. John T. Hall, and Oscar F. G. Day, of the Minneapolis Tribune, furnished the words. So if you hear a strange air whistled on the streets, you may be sure that it is the new "popular," and you might as well make up your mind to grin and bear it, until a new one drives it out.

Normal School Matters.

L. C. Lord, superintendent of the Moorhead