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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 12. — Forecast for Wednesday: For Minnesota: Showers, followed by fair in southern portion; slightly warmer in southern and cooler in northern portions; winds shifting to westerly.

Wisconsin—Local rains; light and fresh southeasterly winds, becoming variable; warmer in northern portion.

South Dakota—Generally fair; northwesterly winds.

North Dakota—Local rains, followed by fair; cooler in eastern portion; northwesterly winds.

Montana—Generally fair; warmer in western portion; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, May 12, 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	58	Qu. Appelle	54
Duluth	44	Minnedosa	58
Huron	62	Winnipeg	72
Bismarck	56		
Williston	52	Buffalo	62-70
Havre	52	Boston	80-84
Helena	44	Cheyenne	78-84
Edmonton	50	Chicago	78-82
Battleford	46	Cincinnati	70-78
Prince Albert	46	Montreal	58-68
Calgary	42	New Orleans	74-80
Medicine Hat	42	New York	74-80
Swift Current	52	Pittsburg	70-80

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.72; thermometer, 69; relative humidity, 84; wind, southeast; weather, rainy; maximum thermometer, 80; minimum thermometer, 58; daily range, 22; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .88.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	8.4	—0.3
La Crosse	10	9.7	—0.3
Davenport	15	9.2	0.0
St. Louis	30	15.1	*0.1

— Fall. * Rise.

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

ANOTHER DEAD INFANT.

Another infant industry has come to grief. The paternalists in the Minnesota legislature looked on the poor inebriates and felt that here was a case for the paternal care of the great fatherly state. Years ago they had essayed his reform through the means and methods of the insane asylums, but the effort had proved futile. Whether it was because of the fallacy of treating the dipsomaniacs as insane persons and the natural protest they made on their release by going again to their cups, to demonstrate their sanity, or whether the recollection of their associations was so mortifying that nothing but strong drink could assuage their grief and humiliation, is immaterial in this discussion. We refer it to the board of correction and charities for investigation.

So the latest assemblage of paternalists sought out a new way. Unmindful of the silver sentiment in their party, they decided to try the gold cure. They clothed those guardians of the widows and the fatherless, the probate judges of the state, with power to examine alleged inebriates, and, if found to be fit subjects for hypodermic injections of the chloride, and they, their parents and wives, their sisters, cousins and aunts, assented the learned judge might commit them to such gold-cure establishment as the most potent, grave and reverend county fathers might designate. There seemed to be a dull sense in the minds, or what passed for the minds, of these legislators, that there was something not exactly square in taxing the whole people for the medical treatment of a few, and so they required the victim to give his note to the judge, conditioned to repay the cost when he got able and felt like it.

And now comes a ruthless court and hits this tender infant, hardly through with its first teething, a mortal blow that lays it out and fits it for speedy interment. It holds that the probate judge has no jurisdiction under that venerable and generally forgotten instrument, the constitution of the state, to examine into such cases, or commit them; or, in short, to have anything to do with them. They have jurisdiction over the estates of diseased persons and of persons under guardianship, but there is nothing about the case of the inebriate that requires guardianship. So the act goes by the board, the gold-cure establishments are out of business so far as the state is concerned, the poor victim of his own bad habits must pay his own way through the cure or go without it, and another piece of paternalism goes to join its kindred dead. While the Globe opposed the act because it was an improper use of the powers of a state, and thus is compelled to file a dissenting opinion, not to the conclusion reached by its colleagues, but to the reasoning by which the decision was reached, it is content that a just fate has overtaken this youngest of the paternal infants.

THE REAL MEANING OF IT.

It is not wholly because the German has what Lowell, in one of his letters written at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, called "a long historic memory," that gave rise to the double celebration in all Germany this year, first of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning of the emperor at Versailles, and now the signing of the treaty of peace that terminated that brief, but momentous struggle. Human nature would not be what it still is, in spite of nineteen centuries of Christianizing, if Germans did not recall in their celebrations the humiliations the first Napoleon laid on them, and find in the memory of the result of the latest struggle with their enemy of the centuries some sense of satisfaction for insults and wrongs received, while helpless to repel or resent them.

But there is that of vastly greater significance to the German in the celebrations of the year than the mere triumph over the oppressor of the second decade of the century, the restoration of territory despoiled and the final revenge of crowning, in the palace of the French emperor, the king of Prussia as the emperor of Germany. It was the final unification of the Germanic nations into one great, powerful people, the fruition of the dreams of statesmen, the removal forever of the cause of weakness and inferiority among European nations, that was the best fruit of that war, and it was this that gave to the German mind the significance of the celebrations of the year. The German empire succeeded to the kingdoms, the petty principalities and electorates, whose mutual jealousies and intense, egotistic individuality had divided forces that, united, might become a great force, but which, divided, invited only the contemptuous indifference of other nations. It is this that makes significant the celebration at Frankfort-on-the-Main, attesting as it does German satisfaction and pride in German unification.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMITTEE.

Speaker Reed said, in the Fifty-first congress, that he was thankful that congress was no longer a deliberative body. The meaning attached to his remark was probably broader than the one in the speaker's mind. Under the plea of deliberation, members in both parties, when an advantage was to be gained by it, had talked against time, "filibustered," under the traditional right of discussion. It is charitable to suppose that it was the prevention of this, by the adoption of closure, that the speaker had in mind. But, however that may be, it has become an established fact that the government of the United States, so far as its legislative branch is concerned, has swung away from its early and theoretical form, and, instead of being a government by congress, has become a government by the committees of congress. Where party discipline is acknowledged the report and recommendation of a committee to whom any matter is referred are conclusive, the action of the house or senate being merely a perfunctory ratification.

This is a development caused by the pressure of multifarious business, and it has its advantages as well as its serious disadvantages. We have in the present congress two illustrations of the latter feature. The senate committee on rivers and harbors reported back the house bill with amendments, among which was one to appropriate $3,000,000 for the construction of a harbor at Santa Monica, a Pacific coast terminus of Mr. C. P. Huntington's railroad. Senator White developed the remarkable fact, in his speech opposing it, that neither of the senators from that state nor the district representative had been consulted in regard to it. It was a novel thing to have a committee recommend an appropriation, about which the local representatives had not been consulted, and to which they were opposed. Not only that, but the several reports of the officers of the engineer corps had been adverse, and the only favorable report of any engineer was that of one in the employ of Mr. Huntington. In the face of the reports of the official experts, in spite of the evidence that a harbor there was impracticable, except at an enormous cost, in the face of the desire for a harbor at another point, Mr. Huntington had sufficient influence with the committee to secure an amendment adding $3,000,000 to the river and harbor bill, for a harbor at the coast terminal of his railroad. Had it not been for the opposition of Senator White, it is probable that this pure steal would have gone through the senate unquestioned, because it was the decision of the proper committee. As it is, it is expected that Mr. Huntington's power in the senate and house is sufficient to "jam" the appropriation through.

Another illustration comes from the house. The decision of the supreme court in the Brown case, affirming the validity of the act obliging railway officers to testify where the former right of refusal on the ground of self-incrimination exempted them, has given a strength to the interstate commerce act it never had. It has made it something more than a delusion. It has caused a marked change in the attitude of traffic managers towards that act, from one of contemptuous indifference to one of awed respect. None of them cares to commit acts that may land him in prison. There came from the committee of the house on interstate commerce a favorable report on a bill which proposes to amend the interstate commerce act by relieving the officers of a railway company convicted of its violation from punishment by imprisonment, and substituting a fine, in the original bill, of $5,000, in the report of $15,000, on the corporation. This would nullify the act, because any railway could afford to pay the fine and disobey the law. The usual custom of this committee to send such measures to the interstate commission and ask its judgment was omitted in this case, and the discovery by Chairman Morrison that the bill had reached the calendar was accidental. Its effect would be to nullify the interstate commerce act, and yet so potent is the influence of railways in this congress that it could secure from a committee a favorable report on a bill having that for its object. It will be interesting to see if the railway influence is sufficient to "jam" this bill through, in spite of the exposure made of its purposes. These two cases illustrate some of the dangers and disadvantages of a government by committee.

OF WHAT WAS IT NOT THE CAUSE?

The poor Gorman tariff will, before this campaign is over, have been charged with all the crimes in the decalogue. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record has discovered that "the present revolution in Cuba is largely, if not wholly, due to the repeal of the reciprocity treaty," and he reinforces the charge with an array of sugar imports and prices, and brings up, as a sort of reserve, the prediction made by Jose Ignacio Rodriguez, a Washington physician, in the summer of 1894, that "a revolution in Cuba would follow the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements." Under reciprocity, the correspondent says, times were flourishing in Cuba, "the people were prosperous, contented and spent their money freely. Sugar brought excellent prices and imported goods were comparatively cheap." This tribute to the beneficence of freeing trade from some of its restrictions comes with odd grace from one whose party found cause for joy in the distress among the Austrian pearl-button working people, the Welsh tin-plate makers and the Bradford woolen workers when the McKinley act restricted their markets in this country, but we accept gladly this testimonial to free trade from one of the ultra protectionists.

As "McKinley, protection, prosperity and reciprocity" will be the slogan of the Republicans in this campaign, it may be worth while to deal with the facts with which this McKinleyite romances. "The sugar trust compelled the planters to pay the duty of 40 per cent imposed on sugar by the Wilson-Gorman act. The export price of raw sugar, which was $2.70 a hundredweight before the reciprocity arrangement was repealed, dropped immediately to $1.70." Our imports also fell off. "In 1892 we imported $66,140,335 of sugar from Cuba; in 1893, $66,049,000; in 1894, $67,418,000, and in 1895, when the duty was reimposed, the total dropped to $40,100,000." This fall in prices produced the discontent that finally broke forth in revolution.

This merits the label, "important if true." If free trade brings prosperity and imposition of taxes rebellion, it should be generally known. If, as is intimated, the foreigner can be made to pay our taxes, that, too, should be known and utilized to the fullest. If Gorman's sugar trust combination is responsible for the lives slaughtered and property destroyed in Cuba, that, too, should be known to everybody. If none of this is true, then it is important, in the interests of truth and good government, that the hide of this early campaign yarn be stripped off and hung on the fence. Were Cuba the sole producer of the sugar we consume, the story would have a basis in probability. But Germany and France have converted themselves from sugar importing to sugar exporting countries. Since 1892 our imports of raw beet sugar from those countries has doubled. Last year's crop in Germany exceeded largely that of any previous year, and her exports were enormous, giving the world the cheapest sugar it had ever had. In June the price of beet sugar under No. 16 was 1.6 cents a pound. The very increase in Cuban sugar, stimulated by reciprocity, aided the fall. In August, 1893, cane sugar was 3.4 cents and beet sugar 3.6. In August, 1894, when the reciprocal treaties were repealed, cane was 2.4 and beet 2.5 cents. Cane fell month by month to 1.7 cents in January, 1895, beet following to 1.8, and 1.6 in June. By February, 1896, cane had recovered to 2.3 and beet to 2.2 cents a pound. Thus it will be seen that it is the bounty policies of Germany and France, by which vast quantities of sugar were thrown on the markets, that reduced the price; and those countries, not the Gorman act, must bear the awful burden of the Cuban rebellion, if it must be borne by any country but Cuba and Spain. The drop in price is proportional to that in our imports, the fall from 3.4 in 1893 to 1.9 in 1895, answering closely to the decrease in sugar imports, from a value of $67,000,000 in the former to $40,000,000 in the latter. This versatile correspondent will have to try his hand on some other topic.

Whether one can get shaved on Sunday or not depends on "where he is at." If he is in Minnesota, a state law, generally respected and not yet tested, would make him carry his stubble over until Monday. In New York it would depend more especially where in the state he was. If in the city of New York or in Saratoga, he might take his Sunday morning shave at his ease, but if he were over in Brooklyn or in Albany he could find no barber willing to incur the penalties of a law whose absurd discrimination a court of appeals had decided to be within the province of the police powers of the state. For a while no Missourian could get a Sunday shave, but the supreme court of that state released him from that thraldom, and now the supreme court of Illinois holds a similar law in that state an unconstitutional abridgement of the inalienable and inherent rights of the citizen to shave and get shaved when he will.

Will Mr. Rockefeller please take note of the fact that Mr. Carnegie is building a freight railway from Lake Erie to Pittsburg to carry the ore from Mr. Rockefeller's Minnesota mines to his mills, a distance of 135 miles, at a cost not to exceed 65 cents a ton? Will the king of the Messaba range then please reflect on the fact that he is charging 80 cents a ton for hauling ore from the mines on the range to the lake, down hill, where trains run almost by gravity. It may then occur to him that there is no reason why he should charge more than 50 cents a ton if Carnegie can haul the same ore on his line a half greater distance for one-sixth less. And should these reflections and that conclusion fail to get lodgment in Mr. Rockefeller's mind, might not another Minnesota legislature give him a sharp reminder?

Bunner, the editor, follows Keppler, the caricaturist, to an untimely grave, and the jovial, cheery face of Puck is, for the second time, at hardly a year's interval, clouded with grief. For months Bunner has been making a brave but unavailing fight against consumption, and but recently came home from California to die. If Keppler's genius made Puck something more than a provoker of laughter, Bunner's talent for incisive writing supplemented Keppler's work, and both made the paper a positive force for better government and better conditions of life in the nation. If Keppler caught with unerring instinct the salient points of any situation for his cartoons, Bunner no less ably presented them in his editorials. A quaint, felicitous, rather homely style, not lacking in incisiveness, gave to his editorials an attractiveness that shared with Keppler's pencil the reader's attention. It is a distinct loss to the country, the death of Henry C. Bunner at so early an age.

While Loren Fletcher is at home telling his old soldier constituents how proud he is to be able to look every one of them in the face because he has left no stone unturned to do something good for them in congress, he might take a spare moment to explain how he, as a member of the house committee on interstate commerce, voted for the favorable report of the Sherman bill to take the life out of the interstate commerce act by relieving the offending officers from imprisonment. If he is too busy he might get his hundred-dollar-a-month-all-the-year clerk to draft an explanation.

Altgeld is careless in his statements. He replied to Mr. Eckels' statement that a free silver plank will lose us New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, that "an election was held there not long ago involving a gold platform, and when the fight was over we had not enough left to bury our dead." No gold platform was involved in any of these elections, and the governor knows it. In New York and Maryland boss rule, and in New Jersey corrupt rule were involved, and the dead were righteously slain. It was the same rule the governor seems to be trying to force on Illinois Democrats. The result will be identical.

Montana Republicans are not exactly Populists; they are lunatics. They denounce "as unstatesmanlike the action of certain Republicans in congress in rushing to the aid of the Democratic administration." Let us understand these fellows. They would have preferred to see the country go into bankruptcy rather than have their product, silver, sent to the rear. This is statesmanship!

Had the honest-money Democrats of Chicago and Illinois made the fight last year that they are now making they would not find the Altgeld-Hinrichsen faction installed in command of the entire state and local organizations. But there is no use in crying for milk that is spilt, and the only thing to do is to make the stoutest fight possible now.

Gov. Altgeld objects to Mr. Eckels, also a citizen of Illinois, having or expressing any opinion on Illinois politics or methods, as far as the Democrats are concerned. He calls it "dictation by the federal administration." He fails to see that his own activity is equally open to the charge of being dictation by the state administration.

The New York Mail and Express calls the money planks of Michigan, Indiana and California "the blended voices," all harmoniously pleading for protection. With Indiana for gold, California for silver and Michigan beating the tom-toms to divert attention, "blended voices" is putting the situation very felicitously.

The Green Bay road is sold for $1,000,000, all it is worth. Now wait and see how much water the reorganization committee will dilute that cost with.

AT THE THEATERS.

James O'Neill gave the patrons of the Metropolitan opera house last night a taste of his quality as an interpreter of a classic and heroic role in the legitimate drama. Mr. O'Neill appeared as Virginius in Sheridan Knowle's noble tragedy. The role has so recently been enacted on the same stage by Frederick Warde, that comparison between the two impersonations is inevitable. The Virginius of Mr. O'Neill is a handsome picture of generous and lofty manhood. The portrayal is essentially refined and poetic, lacking somewhat in ruggedness, yet not deficient in virility and intensity. Mr. O'Neill invested the role with fine dignity and noble bearing. His acting, was ever true and earnest, and particularly artistic and effective, in the mad scenes of the last act. The actor's simulation of the frenzied father, distraught by overwhelming grief and unsupportable agony, was a noteworthy histrionic achievement. Mr. O'Neill does not deliver the blank verse so trippingly on the tongue nor bestow upon it the numerous inflections and shades of emphasis noted in the reading of Mr. Warde and other actors who play none but legitimate roles, though it is not to be understood that Mr. O'Neill makes the verse halt or reads incorrectly.

The closing scene of the tragedy is enacted by Mr. O'Neill at the forum, instead of in the dungeon where Virginius strangles Appius Claudius. The change adds greatly to the final picture.

The company rendered adequate support. William H. Pascoe presented a manly and vigorous Icilius, and Hallett Thompson was satisfactory in the role of Appius Claudius. The Virginia of Miss Florence Rockwell was a refined and sympathetic characterization.

* * *

The attraction at the Metropolitan opera house for the last half of the week, commencing tomorrow night, is Clara Schumann's Ladies' orchestra, one of the finest musical organizations in this country, and a decided novelty, owing to the fact that it is composed entirely of members of the fair sex. These ladies are all musicians of talent and ability, and the popular programme they present is said to be most entertaining.

The Sun Jollies Our Tim.

New York Sun.

There was a time when everybody said: "Who would not be Tim Byrnes?" Tim Byrnes, of Minnesota; Tim Byrnes, one of the glories of Minneapolis, the sergeant-at-arms of the St. Louis convention, Tim Byrnes. The millions who are looking for tickets showered upon Hon. Timothy Byrnes adjectives thicker than adjectives grow even in Populist platforms. He was bold Tim Byrnes, and handsome Tim Byrnes, and sturdy Tim Byrnes, and genial Tim Byrnes, popular Tim Byrnes; in short, all decorative and flattering handles were appended to his name. He is just as bold, sturdy, handsome, genial, popular, and so on, as ever; but probably he will not be later. The subcommittee of the Republican national committee has directed that applications for seats to be distributed to distinguished guests should be made to Mr. Byrnes. Now, there are probably at least 20,000,000 persons who consider themselves entitled to be distinguished guests and to occupy distinguished seats in the convention. If Hon. Timothy Byrnes succeeds in being as popular and as handsome during the convention as he is now, Hon. Timothy Byrnes will be an uncommonly lucky man.

Have Got the "Entering Wedge" In.

Chicago Tribune.

Congress has recognized the crying needs of the river men in Chicago, and the appropriation of $700,000 for improving the harbor will prove an entering wedge which will make other appropriations come more easily. Comparatively it is a small favor, but it should go a long way in making a start on the improvements on which millions of dollars in commerce depend. The Chicago River Improvement association has done yeoman service in keeping the necessity for this appropriation before congress, and it promises not to abate its energy now that a partial success has been achieved.

But It Is the Fact.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

"It is known," says the Louisville Courier-Journal, "that the reciprocity of Blaine was bitterly opposed by McKinley." This is not the general opinion. It has always been supposed that Mr. McKinley, though he did not originate the reciprocity part of the tariff of 1890, understood its advantages as soon as they were pointed out to him.

EVENING OF MUSIC

MISS EUNICE CLARKE-DRAKE INTRODUCED TO A ST. PAUL AUDIENCE.

MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION.

AN ARTISTIC CONCERT GIVEN AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CUPID HAS ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

Several St. Paul Couples Bow to His Behests—Events of the Social World.

A concert given at Conover Music hall last evening, under the direction of Mons. Onet, of this city, served to introduce to the St. Paul public Miss Eunice Clark Drake, a vocalist of Chicago. Miss Drake is a tall young woman with an attractive stage presence, and an unusually clear and resonant soprano voice, of liquid quality, and good compass. Miss Drake, it is understood, received vocal instruction from Mons. Onet when the latter resided in Memphis. Two numbers were allotted to Miss Drake on the programme, but she received double encores on each, to which she responded. Her first effort was Donizetti's "Bellraggio." The delicate and difficult cadenzas in this composition require considerable culture, practice and confidence before the voice can execute them without sacrificing the distinctness of the tones. Miss Drake evidently lacked confidence, for some of her tones were indistinct, if not untrue, and the melody was rendered a trifle uncertain. But the sustained passages Miss Drake sang with a fullness and richness of tone quite satisfying. In response to an encore, Miss Drake sang a ballad—a child's song—with charming expression. Her third offering in response to the continuing applause was a quaint negro song, to which Miss Drake imparted a characteristic flavor without giving it too broad an interpretation. The final number given by Miss Drake was "Pace, Pace, Mio Dio," from Verdi's opera, "La Forza Del Destio," which she sang with commendable grace and sympathy.

Mons. Onet contributed several tenor solos, among them being Schubert's "Trockne Blumen," "Der Neugierige" and "Ungeduld," and Tosti's "Penso" and "Canzonetta Veneziana."

Martin C. Blumenthal gave three 'cello solos—Golterman's "Notturno," and Popper's "Warum" and "Maskenball Scene." Mandolin solos were contributed by Gino Lopez Perera. Miss Catherine Collins, the accompanist, added much to the enjoyment of the concert, so dainty and musicianly is her work.

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An artistic concert was given at Central Presbyterian church last evening before a small audience. The overture number by William A. Wheaton was well rendered, and was followed by a number and a pleasing encore by the Normandie Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar club.

Mrs S. V. Harris sang with much effect "Parla," a selection well suited to her dramatic soprano voice. She responded to an encore.

The Apollo quartette gave a number of selections. Its voices are peculiarly harmonious and blend well.

Miss C. Myrtle Burnett, a handsome young woman with a mist striking stage presence, sang "The Soul's Awakening" in a rich young contralto voice of great freshness and dramatic power. She was accompanied by the organ and piano. She responded to an encore.

A. P. Quesnel, who has a pure tenor voice of high range, saong tw selections from Verdi.

Harry Carlton Judson read "Capt. Mallinger," and was encored.

William K. Braden gave a pleasing banjo solo. The accompanists were Louise Braden and William A. Wheaton.

—

A parlor musicale will be given at the residence of Judge Hascal Brill, 471 Laurel avenue, Friday evening, for the benefit of the Young People's Missionary Society of the First M. E. Church. The following programme will be rendered:

Piano Solo .... Miss Annie Wilson
Baritone Solo .... C. H. Bigelow Jr.
Soprano Solo .... Miss Grace Morehouse
(With Violin Obligato by Mr. Von Goetzian.)
Reading .... Miss Emma Elithorpe
Contralto Solo .... Miss Burdette
Violin Solo .... Mr. Von Goetzian
(Accompanied by Miss Wilson.)
Reading .... Miss Elma Elithorpe
Piano Solo .... Miss Annie Wilson
Contralto Solo .... Miss Burdette
(Mrs. C. H. Bigelow Jr., accompanist.)

—

Miss Alice I. Stout and Hermann J. Mannhart were married last evening at the home of Mrs S. S. Stout, 177 Pleasant avenue, by Rev. J. F. Stout. G. E. Werden gave the bride away. The maid of honor was Miss Van O. Blenis, and the best man was William Guthunz. The bridesmaids were Miss Brigham and Miss Saunder. The ushers were George Beal and G. C. Bookstaver. Mr. and Mrs. Mannhart have gone to Denver, where they will reside.

—

Miss Louise Le Clair, of 542 Robert street, was tendered a surprise last evening by a party of friends.

—

The young people of the People's church gave a social at the church last evening.

—

Dr. Edmund Russell and Miss Lou Wallace were married yesterday morning in St. Joseph's church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Rev. Father Harrison officiated. After the ceremony the young couple, accompanied by the immediate families of each, repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McGuire, of 392 Fuller street, where a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Russell left last evening for the East.

—

Miss Hanah Hawkins and Isaac Hynes were married yesterday afternoon at St. Joheph's church by Rev. Father Harrison. Miss Mary Hynes was maid of honor, and Michael Hawkins acted as best man. A wedding supper was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McDonald, 457 Rice street, and a reception was held from 8 to 11 o'clock in the evening at Twin City hall. Mr. and Mrs. Hynes have gone for a short trip, and will be at home in June at 912 Park avenue.

—

Miss Lucy Lux and Thomas Wilkinson were married yesterday afternoon at the home of Father Benno, of the Church of the Assumption. The bride was attended by Miss Lizzie Lux and the groom by John Wilkinson. A supper was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lux, 160 Lafond street, and a small reception was held in the evening.

—

Miss Daisy Blakely entertained the Fudge club at progressive euchre last evening at her home on Summit avenue.

—

The women of Bates Avenue M. E. church give a lawn fete tomorrow night.

—

The Toussaint l'Ouverture Literary Society of St. Peter Claver's Church met last evening. The programme was given by W. H. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Banks, Miss Alice Chambers.

—

Invitations will soon be issued in St. Paul to a musicale at the home of Mrs. Kenyon, of Harmon place, Minneapolis, to be given May 28, by the women of the Sheltering Arms orphan asylum.

—

Miss Nan Foley, of 723 Selby avenue, and Witt Corcoran, of the Dispatch, will be married the last of the month.

—

Mr. and Mrs. N. Jungeblut sail for Germany May 26.

—

Mr. and Mrs. Eisse Laudweer sail for Europe May 30.

—

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of First M. E. Church met yesterday with Mrs. John Gross at her home on Kent and Iglehart streets. The subject for the afternoon was "Condition of Women in Africa," Mrs. B. S. Cowan having charge of the programme. A very interesting meeting was held and refreshments were served at its close.

—

Miss Winter, of Summit avenue, sails for Europe in three weeks, accompanied by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller.

—

Plymouth Church Missionary society met yesterday with Mrs. Josling, 376 St. Albans street.

—

The People's Church Sewing circle met yesterday at the home of Mrs. A. M. Bracketts, 837 Marshall avenue.

—

The Northwestern Nurses' association meets tonight at the home of Mrs. Lienau, 225 Prescott street.

—

The women of St. James' Episcopal church give a supper this evening at the church for the benefit of the choir.

—

The Schubert club holds its annual meeting today at Conover hall. A humorous programme will be given. Only active members will be admitted.

—

The Thursday club has accepted an invitation to hold its last meeting of the season at the summer home of Miss Fairchild, a beautiful farm on a lovely lake. As the paper of the afternoon prepared by Miss Mary Clark is entitled "An Afternoon with Thoreau and Nature," it seems peculiarly appropriate to have it read at this delightful country seat, named Thoreau after America's most original writer. The club is to meet at House of Hope at 2 o'clock, where carriages will be in waiting to convey the young ladies who do not "wheel" or who shrink from a five-mile spin on a country road.

—

The informal hop given by Company E, N. G. S. M., at the Armory last evening, was, despite the inclement weather, a decidedly successful affair. Participation in the festivities was strictly by invitation, and the company of 200 couples present enjoyed a most entertaining evening. Company E has earned a reputation for the manner in which its dances are conducted, which was wholly sustained last evening. The arrangements were perfect, and the members of the company made it their especial concern that each guest enjoyed himself to the full extent of the occasion. Many visitors were present in the gallery who were not inclined to dance, but were amply compensated for their indisposition by the gay scene of the uniformed militiamen and prettily gowned ladies tripping the light fantastic to the music the Westminister orchestra. Last evening's entertainment is the first of a renewed series of informal hops which Company E has inaugurated for the summer.

POLITICAL PICKINGS.

It will be Secretary William R. Merriam, of the interior, and not Secretary C. K. Davis, of the department of state, when McKinley goes into the White house. The next president is making no advance promises, but he has the faculty of knowing his friends.—Winona Republican.

* * *

In its issue of May 1, the Rock County Herald devotes much of its editorial space to the discussion of those qualities in Gov. Clough, which should prevent his nomination by the Republicans for the governorship of this state. The reasons given are in the main the same we expressed a month or more ago. Gov. Clough is not loved in Isanti county, and though memories are short in politics the voters of this section have not forgotten the means by which he attained his present position.—Isanti Press.

* * *

Even the Minneapolis Times admits that Gov. Clough now leads throughout the state, and that the actions of the Washburn people, so heartily commended by the Times, have only resulted in developing strength for the governor. The people rule, and they will not see a capable man turned down to please a few politicians.—Heron Lake News.

* * *

There is the usual brave talk in Republican newspapers in this state about the Clough machine in attempting to override the will of the people in securing his nomination for governor, but after Clough has been nominated the whole lot will be as meek as Moses, and they will shout themselves hoarse for Clough. The truth is the Republican voters have no will of their own. The machine has been presenting candidates and compelling them to vote for them for forty years in Minnesota. Indeed, without the machine there would not be a Republican party. That party is the most complete piece of machinery ever worked.—New Ulm News.

* * *

Moses Clapp was not taken into the combination in Hennepin county. The fact of the matter is that next to Gov. Clough, Mr. Clapp has probably more friends in Hennepin county than any of the candidates.—Wadena County Pioneer.

* * *

Gen. Clapp has shown his astuteness as a politician in entering no combinations with any of the other candidates for governor. The people will treat any candidate with due respect who is making a straight, manly canvass for himself; but when it comes down to swopping something they have not got or could not get except by resorting to filibustering, they will be treated with contempt by the electors, who have a right to know whether they are voting for one candidate or a whole syndicate.—Kanabec County Times.

* * *

Notwithstanding the fact that ex-Mayor Eustis, of Minneapolis, is one of the most popular men in the state, his chances of securing the support of the Hennepin county delegation for governor are not of the brightest. The wary Dave Clough is slowly and surely fastening the coils around the executive chair for another term. That he will be nominated and elected there is little doubt. But the election of such a man will do irreparable damage to the cause of Republicanism in this state.—Glencoe Enterprise.

* * *

William E. Lee seems to have become a very convenient sort of hitching post for William Henry Eustis' gubernatorial boom, and more particularly that part of it which is supposed to be located in Hennepin county. This suddenly conceived affection of Eustis for Lee is a singular instance of political bedfellowship with strangers, and only bears out the old adage.—Royalton Banner.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Merriam is in favor of Clough's re-election for the reason that the latter cannot possibly stand in his (Merriam's) way in the senatorial contest in 1899. Merriam has already had more from the Republican party than he was entitled to, and his ambitions to succeed Senator Davis will be knocked into a cocked hat long before the latter's term expires.—Glencoe Register.

* * *

Anent the rumor that ex-Gov. Hubbard, who by the way was instructed for McKinley, and two delegates from the Sixth district were going to support C. K. Davis for president at the St. Louis convention from the start, it is now stated that Mr. Hubbard and the rest of them will do nothing of the kind, but will carry out their instructions like honorable men.—St. Peter Free Press.

A Reminiscence of Jenny Lind.

Edward V. Eccles, the veteran Philadelphia muscian, who died last week at his home in that city, was fond of telling this anecdote of his youth: "It was about the beginning of the war," he invariably began. "I was then a clerk in a large music publishing house on Chestnut street. One day a well-dressed, quiet little woman entered the store and asked me to show her some music of a classical nature. We struck up quite a conversation, in the course of which I asked her if she had heard the great Jenny Lind, who was then the talk of the town. She laughed and said: 'Oh! yes, I have heard her. Have you?' I told her that I hadn't had that pleasure, and that I had very little prospect of hearing her, the price of admission was so high. She laughed again, and then she handed me a song she had picked out, and asked me to play the accompaniment for her while she tried it. She sang so beautifully that I played like one in a dream. When she had finished she thanked me, and, with a rare smile, she said: 'You cannot say now that you have never heard Jenny Lind.' She thanked me again, and left me dumfounded."

Truly a Remarkable Power.

Westminster Gazette.

The British Ornithologists' club, which consists of the leading naturalists of the day, at their monthly dinner, had on view a very fine collection of the eggs of the cuckoo, together with the "clutches," or eggs, of the foster birds. About 960 eggs were exhibited. It should be stated that no known egg varies so much as the cuckoo's, for that bird apparently has the mysterious power of assimilating her egg to that of the dupe chosen—from a pale blue to the hedge sparrow's case, to the richly spotted tribe of the finch and warbler.

Law as a Luxury.

Two farmers of Sharpsburg, Ky., bought $20 worth of law apiece last week in trying to settle in court a disputed det of 20 cents. Then they took the matter out of court and compromised.

LIKE THE LOST PINS

BEER KEGS AND BARRELS DISAPPEAR, NOBODY KNOWS JUST WHERE.

BREWERS WORRY ABOUT IT.

IN FACT, A NUMBER OF MALT MEN TALK OVER THEIR LOSS,

AND PERHAPS SOMETHING ELSE,

But Gus G. Pabst Said Not, Last Night—Some of Those Present.

Yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon and until 10:45 last evening all the brewers of St. Paul and Minneapolis and several outside malt magnates, like Gus G. Pabst and H. G. Krehmer, of Milwaukee; "Tony" Heeb, of the Dubuque (Io.) Malting company, and two representatives from Duluth, were in session at the Ryan. What were they doing? Ask the brewers. They'll tell you all about it—nit.

When approached between sessions they were about as communicative as a score of Missouri river clams. They looked wise, but eschewed confidential "jollies" and steered for the Ryan bar. And all they said then was "same here."

However, the Globe did get to Gus Pabst last night for a few moments, and he gave out what he claimed was the only business of the session—the only reason for the veil of mystery hanging like a dark pall over the deliberations of the apostles of Gambrinus.

"The brewers simply got together to consider the matter of lost packages—quarters and halves, you know—all made out of the finest lumber and costing from $1.50 apiece up. That's what we met for, and—"

"Say, that matter is not to be spread on, Pabst, you know that," interrupted a little malster, with a nose like a campaign torch. Wise Mr. Pabst did not acknowledge the interruption, but he changed his tune.

"You see, the loss to us brewers in the matter of these packages amounts in the Northwest to—let me see—oh, about $200,-000 a year. Saloonkeepers and railroad agents get careless and do not return them, and the result is that all the breweries have to maintain cooper shops and manufacture thousands of these new casks per year. We are trying to devise some means whereby we may be able to stop this loss. It means a saving to us of all this money. That is positively all we have met to consider."

It is reasonable, however, to question the genial Milwaukeean's statement in this respect. It is not reasonable to suppose that the little rolypoly malster with the campaign torch would attach so much importance to such a small matter as devising means to recover lost casks.

City License Inspector Jessrang was in consultation with the brewers in the afternoon, and it is surmised by many that they are considering matters in connection with the probable attitude of the new city administration toward the saloons.

Again, it is surmised that the meeting of the brewers has some connection with the recently expressed determination of the State Retail Liquor Dealers' association and St. Paul liquor dealers to organize for the next state campaign. However, this is purely surmise, and it will not do to seriously question Mr. Pabst's statements without some positive information to the contrary—it wouldn't be gentlemanly.

IN THE VATICAN.

The Appearance of the Aged Pope While Conducting Mass.

London Standard.

For most of the crowd in the famous chapel, the center of interest was, no doubt, the person of Leo XIII., who made his entry with all the pomp and display of traditional usage, borne aloft, the great fans on either side, preceded by dignitaries of the papal household, and attended by members of the Noble and Swiss guards—an imposing spectacle, of which it is hard to believe that the Galilean fisherman had prescience.

Although the features of his holiness and those of Mr. Gladstone have little resemblance, the illustrious veterans are like each other in two respects. Both are pallid, and in both the eyes are especially keen and brilliant. Save for the life that shone in his eyes, and the movement of the hand in blessing, Leo XIII.'s bearers might have seemed to carry a dead pope. But there could be no mistaking the vitality of glances that obviously took in the whole scene, and, it was easy to assume, every person present. The mass proceeded in the usual way, the voice of the aged pontiff, though feeble, being distinctly heard, and the papal choir, grouped in front of a high missal, doing their part with the earnestness and feeling I have remarked upon as conspicuous in the Roman services.

With regard to the quality of the choir, it may be said that musical ears, accustomed to the accurate intonation of English cathedral singers, could not approve without reserve. To put the matter plainly, the choir was sometimes distinctly out of tune, and the criticisms leveled against their music in past years are still, to some extent, applicable. I am told, however, that the papal singers appear at their best in the holy week music of Bai and Allegri, particularly the "Miserere" of the master last named, for the special effects of which they continue famous. Accepting the statement, it is needless to say how much I regret that actual experience of its truth was quite out of the question. But while the intonation of the choir in singing the mass might have been improved, some of the work was exceedingly fine. The leading soprano—possibly he of the Giulia chapel, the principal tenor and the first bass displayed exceptional powers, and, as it may be assumed that the traditional rendering of the older church composers was strictly observed, the performance generally had the highest interest for every musical visitor. At the close of the mass the pontifical procession retraced its steps, and the congregation was free to depart. There was an unseemly scramble for overcoats on the way out.

'Rah for McKinley and Prosperity.

New York Evening Post.

The enthusiasm for McKinley is due to the belief by the masses that he will usher in the millennium at noon on the 4th of March, 1897, and their indignation when they shall find how they have been deceived is something that is dreaded by many a Republican who does not dare to resist the tide.

All Gentlemen Warriors.

Recent events have again agitated the old question in England of forming a regiment of gentlemen who have been disappointed in their efforts to secure commissions in the regular army.

This band would be a calvary regiment, and composed of young men who have been accustomed to the saddle from their youth.

The horses would be the finest that could be procured, and the gentle blood of the men would, it is expected, warm to combat as did that of their ancestral sires.

His Ambition.

Pedestrian—You ought to be ashamed to be begging—you big fat lubber! the idea of your being in need; why, you look as fat as a stall-fed ox!

Obese Mendicant—Yes, an' dats jest what is ruinin' my business. I'm tryin' to git a start now, to take a course o' treatment in an anti-fat institute.

Sixty-Seven Years a Teacher.

Daniel Gordon, of Knox, Me., has been teaching school for sixty-seven years, and is still in harness and working hard.

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