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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota—Generally fair and warmer, and variable winds.

Wisconsin: Generally fair; fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

The Dakotas—Generally fair; warmer; variable winds.

Montana—Generally fair; warmer; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, May 18, 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.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	60	Qu'Appelle	56
Duluth	54	Minnedosa	58
Huron	58	Winnipeg	50
Bismarck	60		
Williston	60	Buffalo	56—58
Havre	52	Boston	76—84
Helena	46	Cheyenne	50—52
Edmonton	58	Chicago	72—74
Battleford	58	Cincinnati	72—82
Prince Albert	56	Montreal	66—70
Calgary	44	New Orleans	78—84
Medicine Hat	54	New York	72—84
Swift Current	54	Pittsburg	74—78

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.94; thermometer, 55; relative humidity, 63; wind, northwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 62; minimum thermometer, 48; daily range, 14; 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	9.6	*0.4
La Crosse	10	9.5	*0.1
Davenport	15	9.4	....
St. Louis	30	14.2	....

*Rise.

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

OUR REPORTS FROM THE STATE.

So persistent has been the din of calamity raised by the Republican and Populist papers and their speakers, that the Globe determined to make a canvass of the state to ascertain from each county what the actual conditions were. The result we laid before our readers in yesterday's paper, and it is not at all the gloomy picture that has been, and is being painted in such somber colors that our correspondents draw of the conditions in their respective localities. With hardly an exception, each tells of business improving, buildings being erected, mills or shops being constructed, trade good, and every indication all around the state that there is in progress a complete recovery from the panic of 1893. One turns to these pictures, after reading the wails about the poor farmer, ruined by "the crime of '73," of merchants sitting idly in their stores, and of "smokeless chimneys," with an increased regard for the limitless capacity of men for unlimited lying when a fancied need of party calls for it.

Nothing now is in the way of a long career of prosperity, except the uncertainty that clouds the money question. That settled, as it will be, next November, there will be no impediment to a strong revival of industry. Not that there will be any return of booms, from them may heaven shield us, but there will be investments of money now timorously holding back. One thing is certain, the day of getting rich speedily is passed forever in this country. Ever since the financial and business disturbances caused by the war, by the rapid accumulations of wealth made possible by those conditions, the tendency has been towards a return to normal conditions, small profits, closer dealings, more attention to the small economies, such as prevailed before the war, and such as always prevail in normal conditions. Congresses and legislatures have but expressed the general reluctance to accept the inevitable in their efforts to create prosperity. Booms have been one feature of the Rebellion, and the panics that have come have been but the effect of the resistless movement. "The advance agent of prosperity" represents the still existent feeling, the refusal to accept the immutable.

When it is accepted that low values are normal values, that they are the result of causes no legislation and no monetary system can relieve against, that men must be contented with small gains, and adjust themselves to the conditions that cannot be changed, then the country will start again on a healthy basis, with a mild prosperity generally diffused, and the strong contrasts that the past thirty years have created of the few immensely rich and the many very poor will fade out in a general well being. But no "advance agent of prosperity," no chimera of "cheap money" will be able to do more than create again conditions out of which men must again crawl through suffering and disaster.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Minnesota farmers who are Democrats, and who are looking to free coinage of silver as a relief from low prices, may find, in a letter written by J. G. Johns, of Texas, to Senator Hill, something to think about. Mr. Johns says he is not a politician, only a cattle man, and refers to the books of the Kansas City stockyards for confirmation of his statements. He says:

Now we (Texans) are buying cattle in Mexico. Fourteen hundred cows bought in 1895 in Mexico at $9 per head; the silver was bought in Laredo at 51 cents on the dollar to pay for these same cattle. They were shipped to Houston, Tex., full fed on cottonseed, meal and hulls, and shipped to Kansas City, and netted $23.85—the food, labor, first cost and the freight from Mexico to Houston to come out, which left a net profit of $10 per head. The Mexican people buying these same cattle, or their equivalent, back, paying for profit, our feed bills, etc., then they pay us 100 cents on the dollar for all they buy. They are large buyers of meats, lard, wheat, etc., and pay us 100 cents on the dollar for everything they buy, while we pay them 51 cents on the dollar for what we buy of them.

In connection with this statement of fact, read this from Farm, Stock and Home, a paper that is doing what it can to Mexicanize this country:

Again, the Mexicans have been wiser than we in making no radical and disastrous change in their monetary system, and in their measure of values; the result of which is that they have had no panic, no business stagnation, but marvelous development instead; no shrinking values; no increase of national debt, but a decrease instead; in fact, Mexico is today one of the busiest and most prosperous nations on the globe, and millions of United States capital is going there for profitable investment that it is impossible to secure at home.

If our farmers want to give the purchasers of their surplus bought for export the chance to pay for it in 51-cent dollars, and want a money system that will oblige them to pay 100 per cent exchange premium on all imports, then they had better swallow the panacea prescribed by the economists of the school of Mr. Owen.

IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

It is not our funeral, so Democrats need not look solemn and sorrowful over the burial festivities in the Republican family in the Fifth district. On the contrary Democrats can take comfortable seats and laugh at their ease over the cat-garret exhibition the Republicans are making of themselves over the trifling question whether one Loren Fletcher or one Frank Davis shall misrepresent that district in the Fifty-fifth congress. After your Uncle Loren had done all he could for the railways by voting in committee to recommend for passage the Sherman bill, having for its purpose to neutralize the recent decision of the supreme court in the Brown case, and again cut the backbone out of the interstate commerce act, he felt that his attendance could be dispensed with while he came home to fix up his fences, which were being cut by Davis. This he could the more thriftily do, as he had voted with his fellow Republicans to reject the rule of the Fifty-third congress that deducted from a member's pay his wages for the time he was absent, unless his absence was caused by sickness. So Loren came home.

Davis is working at a disadvantage. He has only his mouth to work with, while Loren has his somewhat extensive orifice reinforced by the yawning presses of all the city papers. The little job presses have been enlisted on Davis' side, and circulars are flying about as thick as pigeons in springtime, or candidates' promises before election. But it is quite evident that Davis is disturbing Loren and his allies. Else the latter would not be devoting so much space to the arguments of Davis for the retirement of Minne's uncle, and his own installment in his boots. "What has Fletcher done for the poor man?" asks Davis. "What has he done?" shriek the press. "Hasn't he put his hands into the treasury and pulled out $300,000 to be spent in dam building, so that the Poor Man in Minneapolis can get a day's work?" And so we get the Minneapolitan idea of a congressman's work and duty. It is to get something from the common fisc for the poor man. The Poor Man is evidently the strong man at the polls in the city that is not the head of navigation. For him congresses are elected, governments exist and candidates contend. For him taxes are laid, and it was for his especial use that the Almighty constructed the falls of St. Anthony.

"Who cares for dam sites?" asks the eloquent Davis, in one of his fierce onslaughts on the "record" of Fletcher, the common uncle of the Poor Man of Minneapolis. "We care a great deal for dam sites," answers Loren and the press. "That $300,000" Fletcher grabbed "represents employment to a very large number of workingmen during this year and next, and a degree of substantial comfort" such as Davis' oratory can't give, says one of the editorial aides-de-camp of Gen. Fletcher. "We are practical people here in this Fourth (sic) congressional district," roars another editor, so disturbed by the Davis boom as to forget what congressional district he is in. "We know we have vast business interests that need looking after." Which puts the situation in another light. One paper magnifies the Poor Man, the other kneels at the feet of the Business Interests. Loren serves both as no other one can. He has solved the eternal mystery of serving two masters. Great is Loren.

But there is really no difference between these papers, the Times and Tribune. Behind the Poor Man and Substantial Comfort of the Times hide the Business Interests. Fletcher's grab represents "a degree of Substantial Comfort." A year or two of work on some dams for some poor men and then what? Substantial Comfort for the great Business Interests. That is what Washburnism and Fletcherism have been and stand for always. Big appropriations to build dams, and give a squad of poor fellows a chance to work hard at competitive wages, and then, forever after, water rents running gently but plentifully into the pockets of Substantial Comfort and Business Interests. Davis thinks that this is a sham, a fraud and a humbug. And so it is. But he will find that the Poor Men and the Business Interests of the Fifth—not the Fourth, if you please, Messieurs of the Tribune—want the sham and the fraud and the humbug, for they would not have any Substantial Comfort without them.

On the 15th the Globe had a dispatch from Cleveland, saying that Mr. McKinley came up from Canton, and, asked concerning a report that he came there to confer with a committee from the A. P. A., replied that "no conference has been arranged, and I have not been notified of the coming of any from Washington." On the other hand William Elroy Curtis, who was in Canton doing the sedate and dignified Jenkins, writes to the Chicago Record from Cleveland under date of the 17th, that "a special committee from the A. P. A. visited Canton the day before I arrived there and had a talk with him (McKinley). As usual, Maj. McKinley desired that his words should not be made public." The conference was mutually satisfactory. But Mr. Curtis' and Mr. McKinley's statements lack that sweet harmony that should attend the utterances of distinguished men, even as to simple facts.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Clara Schumann orchestra pleased another large audience at the Metropolitan opera house last night. The orchestra is rapidly growing into favor at each succeeding performance. An entire change of musical programme is given each evening, and the first matinee this week will be given Wednesday afternoon.

The Capital City Cycle club will attend the Metropolitan tonight in a body in their cycle costumes.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

Monday Was Not Blue by Any Means.

Division No. 3, daughters of Erin, entertained about 200 guests last evening at Central hall at a progressive euchre and cinch party, concluding with an enjoyable impromptu musicale and dance. Pleasing refreshments were served. At 11 o'clock the prizes were awarded the players. The lady's head prize was a beautiful piece of Japanese ware. The consolation prizes, of which there were four, were in the shape of tin butterflies.

The musicale was a feature of the programme much enjoyed by all the guests. Those who assisted were: Misses Anna and Catherine Collins, Millie Pottgeiser, and Messrs. Frank Hoffman and Frank Wood.

Then followed the dance, and the merry party did not go home until the early hours this morning. The arrangements committee, which contributed so largely to the success of the entertainment, was composed of Misses Emma Troy, Maggie Cummings, Nellie Hagerty, and Mesdames A. Pottgeiser, J. Mitchell, T. McDonald and P. Burns.

—

St. Paul people will be interested in the quiet wedding which took place yesterday at Menominee, Wis., when Andrew Cattanach, of this city, and Miss Helen Waterston, the second daughter of James Waterson, of Menominee, were married in the presence of a few intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents. The groom is secretary of the C. G. Lewis Coal company, and has been for some years treasurer of St. Andrew's society, of this city.

—

The Minnesota branch of the Vassar Students' Aid society elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. C. E. Riggs; vice president, Miss Lindeke; secretary, Miss Stickney; treasurer, Miss A. M. Robbins; directors, Miss Ickler, Miss Grant, Miss Stevens and Miss Eddy. Since its organization the society has assisted one young woman of ambition to go through Vassar, its production of "A Russian Honeymoon" two years ago helping materially. It has a membership of twenty-one women, all residents of this city, with the exception of four, who reside in Minneapolis. They are Mrs. A. E. Boyesen, Mrs. R. Cavanaugh, Mrs. M. P. Conable, Miss K. Grant, Miss L. Grant, Mrs. S. E. Hall, Miss Ickler, Miss L. M. Ickler, Mrs. C. E. Riggs, Mrs. C. E. Rittenhouse, Miss E. Robbins, Miss A. M. Robbins, Miss M. F. Stevens, Miss Laura Post, Miss Stickney, Mrs. Wallace Winter, Miss Lindeke; from Minneapolis, Mrs. F. E. Barney, Mrs. A. L. Belknap, Mrs. A. M. Keith, Miss Eddy.

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Arrangements are progressing favorably for the May fete to be given Thursday night by the Macalester college band and orchestra. It is announced that refreshments will be served to bicycle parties from St. Paul and Minneapolis if notice is sent in advance to Arthur E. Clarke Jr. There has been added to the programme a pantomime, entitled "Genevra, or Mistletoe Bough," in three scenes, as follows:

First—"Ball Room."
Second—"Hiding of Bride."
Third—"Discovery."
Pantomime—
"Old and New Woman."

TABLEAUX.

a. "Trilby."
b. "Trilby Hypnotized."
"Ruth."
a. "Soldier's Farewell."
b. "Comrades."
c. "Wounded."
d. "Innocent Victims."
e. "Return."
"Pygmalion and Galatea."
"He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not."
a. "Miss Antique Seeks to Make an Impression."
b. "She Does."
"Elaine."
"Flirtation Walk."
a. "Proposal."
b. "Last Dance."
"After the Ball."
"How Happy Could I Be With Either."
"Reconciliation."

Music by the orchestra between the scenes.

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Ellsworth Circle No. 8, Ladies of the G. A. R., held its regular semi-monthly session last evening in its rooms, Central hall building. After initiating two new members, several comrades were admitted to the room, and the circle completed a short memorial service. The president, Mrs. Helen Irish, delivered an appropriate short address. Secretary Mrs. Otto Sander read letters to the circle pertinent to the occasion from National President Catherine E. Hurst, of Louisville, and Mrs. Carrie E. Fletcher, Minnesota department commander. There was also a short reading by Mrs. R. F. Eldredge.

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The ladies of Acker Relief Corp No. 7 gave a very enjoyable May dance in Central hall last evening. About thirty-five couples were present. Misses Lilly and Sophia Lightburn, Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Gordon were the reception committee, and Messrs. M. S. Mead, George W. Harding, E. P. Hopwood and James H. Birch were the managers who contributed so much to its entire social success.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McConville, of Arundel street, left Saturday evening for New York and the Niagara Falls for a six weeks' visit. They will return via the lakes.

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Mrs. W. F. Meyers has returned from Syracuse, N. Y.

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Charles Smith, of New York, spent the past week in the city.

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Mrs. John Spaulding, of Black River Falls, is the guest of Miss Anna Campbell, Osceola avenue.

—

John B. Cook and wife have returned from California, after spending the winter. They are located at the Ryan.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Osborn have taken up their summer residence at Minnetonka Beach.

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Mrs. Frederic I. Goodenow, of St. Louis, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Eustace, 748 Pine street.

—

Mrs. Staples (nee Mitchell) is in New York, and will arrive shortly in St. Paul.

—

Miss Frances Tarbox, of the Aberdeen, returned yesterday morning from New York.

—

Mrs. Wynne and daughter, of Liverpool, have taken apartments at the Aberdeen for the summer.

—

Gen. and Mrs. Brooke, of the Aberdeen, have returned from Washington.

—

Charles D. Barnett is visiting in California.

—

W. G. McVicar and family have gone to Princeton for the summer.

—

C. D. O'Brien and family, of Portland avenue, are occupying their cottage at White Bear lake.

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The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Dayton Avenue Church will meet Friday afternoon in the church parlors.

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The annual meeting of the Protestant orphan asylum will take place May 21 at the relief rooms.

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The young people of the Dayton Avenue church will give a social Friday evening in the church parlors.

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Saturday evening a May ball will be given at the hall corner Robie and Concord streets, West side, by the united German lodges of that district.

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There was a meeting of the Northern club, of Dayton's bluff, at the Van Buren school yesterday afternoon. A paper on "The Age of Transition" was read by a member of the Crocus Hill club.

VOX POPULI VARIES

WITH RESPECT TO THE SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE EIGHTH WARD.

TWO FACTIONS SHOW CAUSE

WHY THE CITY SHOULD DO EACH OF TWO WIDELY OPPOSITE THINGS.

ONE SIDE WANTS A NEW SCHOOL.

The Other Would Be Content With, and Insists on, an Addition to the Gorman.

One hundred and fifty citizens, principally from the Eighth ward, appeared before Ald. Markham and Lindahl, in the council chamber last night, to express their sentiments as to the location of the school building to be erected in the Eighth ward this summer. Ald. Markham and Lindahl constitute two-thirds of the aldermanic committee on public buildings. Chairman Ulmer was absent.

When it is said that 150 citizens declared their sentiments, the assertion does not mean that 150 men gave oral expression to their views, for only eighteen of them addressed the committee, but the applause, laughter, hisses and groans of the interested listeners spoke louder than words. And there were some pretty loud words.

The committee came to order at 8 p. m., whereupon Ald. Lindahl unanimously elected his colleague from the Seventh ward, chairman. Ald. Markham, who is as accustomed to being unanimously elected as is his conferee from the First ward, accepted the honor without a blush. The committee then wheeled about in their aldermanic chairs and faced the aggregation of citizens, most of whom were packed together like sardines outside the railing, between the spectators' seats and the inner circle. Subsequently Ald. Wolf and Ald. Brady came in and fortified the committee by occupying the adjoining chairs. Dr. Abbott, president of the school board, and School Inspector Yoerg were also present. Ald. Markham announced that the floor was open to any citizen who wished to be heard. It was explained that the matter before the committee was a resolution authorizing the erection of an eight-room addition to the Gorman school, for which the sum of $15,000 has been placed in the tax estimate for 1896.

C. A. Janssen, the city's meat inspector, was the first to respond to the invitation. Mr. Janssen resides at 505 Como avenue, in the western portion of the Gorman school district. He wantetd an addition to the Gorman school and not a new school building. And this was the attitude of all the residents, west, northwest and southwest of the Gorman school, who were largely represented, whereas the delegation representing the residents of the thickly populated southeastern district clamored with equal vehemence for a separate school building to be erected on the proposed site at Albemarle and Wayzata streets.

Before Mr. Janssen finished speaking, the volume of the applause clearly demonstrated that the advocates of the addition or annex to the Gorman school largely outnumbered the champions of the separate school proposition.

Mr. Janssen stated that the petition for the addition, which was signed by 251 names, was circulated for two days only. Had more time been allowed, 600 signatures could have been secured. Mr. Janssen referred to the overcrowded condition of the Gorman school, which prevented many people from sending their children there. If the council could assure the people of ample schooling room, they would submit to any proposition. He opposed the erection of a school building on the site proposed on the ground that it was a marshy mudhole, unfit and unhealthy for school purposes.

A. Belcher, another Como avenue resident, also advocated an addition to the Gorman school. The citizens of the Eighth ward had been trying for three or four years to get this addition, and now the school board wanted to build a school house near Rice street down on the bottom in the marsh. (Laughter.) Mr. Belcher admitted that the proposed separate school would not relieve the Gorman school. The speaker, in conclusion, called attention to the superior advantages afforded by the site of the Gorman school.

John Vangaal, of Como avenue, also favored the addition. He characterized the proposed site at Albemarle and Wayzata streets as totally unsuitable for a school building. The proximity of saloons constituted another objection.

Patrick Geraghty, of Topping street, followed with a hot speech, in which he toasted the school board for what he declared to be discrimination on its part against the pupils of the Gorman school.

"As I understand it," said Mr. Geraghty, "the only reason of the school board for not building an addition is that the Gorman school has no sewerage, while there is a sewer in front of the proposed site. Now I ask, what is the school board going to do with the Gorman school? Aren't the children that go to the Gorman school entitled to sewerage as much as those at any other? Why discriminate against one class of children?"

Mr. Geraghty said there was not a site in the city better than that of the Gorman school. There was a sewer within two blocks of it, but if the school board did not propose to make a connection with this sewer, then they had better tear down the Gorman school, if they deemed it unfit. What the people wanted was an annex and sewerage, and the school board ought to give them what they wanted. (Applause.)

Andrew Savage, of Como avenue; J. T. Powers, of Topping street, and Jacob Koch, of Coleman street, all favored the building of an annex.

Samuel Booth, of Gaultier street, said that proper notice of the meeting held by those who wanted a separate school had not been given. Mr. Booth pointed out that the $15,000 had been appropriated for an annex, and that he wanted to see the money expended for the purpose for which it was appropriated. As for the objection of some of the kickers about the distance of the Gorman school from their homes, Mr. Booth argued that the distance was in no case more than a mile, and that the children were all the healthier for the exercise occasioned by walking some distance to and from school.

John Newton, of Gaultier street, said that the proposed site for the separate school building was unhealthy, and declared that he would rather send his children "to the Gorman school without a sewer than to the new school with a sewer."

Then the other side took its inning. Edward H. Devine, of Marion street, was first at the bat. Mr. Devine favored a new separate school building to be located at Albemarle and Wayzata streets. He had two reasons. One was that the proposed location was in the midst of a thickly populated district, and the other was that the people wanted it there. They had so declared at two meetings, where all had had ample opportunity to be heard. They were unanimously in favor of a separate school.

"And I am surprised," continued Mr. Devine, "at this late day to see this opposition."

Groans and derisive laughter from the other side greeted this remark.

Mr. Devine spoke of the saving that could be effected by dropping pupils and teachers from the Gorman school if the separate school were built where the largest number of taxpayers are located. The school should be built where the people lived. The time had come when the schools must follow the people, not the people the schools. (General applause.)

Ald. Markham at this point asked Mr. Devine what he thought of the proposed site for a separate school.

"I think it is A No. 1," responded Mr. Devine, amid a shout of laughter from the annex advocates.

Fred Stanley, of Albemarle street, followed Mr. Devine with a speech in favor of a separate school. He denied that the proposed site was marshy and covered with water, and asserted as an argument against the annex proposition that the water closets at the Gorman school were a block away from the building.

"All we ask," concluded Mr. Stanley, "is a school for our children and we'll take them away from the Gorman school."

M. N. Habberstadt, of Woodbridge street, said that the people in his district simply wanted a school for their children. They didn't want to rob the advocates of the Gorman school annex. He doubted if a suitable annex to the Gorman school could be built for $15,000, as the Gorman school was an expensive building, having cost $36,000. As to sewerage, there was no permanent sewer within less than six blocks from the Gorman school, though there was a nine-inch main at Gaultier and Trout streets. Mr. Habberstadt then dragged Ald. Wolf into the discussion by declaring the alderman had favored the separate school at the start, but that he was now opposing the proposition.

Ald. Wolf jumped to his feet with the assertion that he had agreed to vote for a new school if a majority of the people wanted it, but they didn't, and he had accordingly worked for a $15,000 appropriation for an addition.

"Why didn't the opponents of the Gorman addition come down here when the tax budget was made up? I'll tell you how it was. Assemblyman Johnson had a hand in this. He wrote Devine about the $15,000 appropriation, and asked him if a new school or an addition was wanted. Johnson had tried to get the appropriation, but failed. I was not running for an office, but Johnson was, and was trying to make political capital out of this affair. (Applause.) I am satisfied that the majority of the people want an addition, and if the question were put to a vote it would be a 5 to 1 shot in favor of an addition."

D. L. Stanton, of Rice street, came forward at this stage and remarked: "I'll venture that six-tenths or eight-tenths of the people living west of the Gorman school send their children to the parochial schools."

Then Frederick L. McGhee, the colored attorney, who had waited for some time, arose and presented a lengthy argument in favor of an addition to the Gorman school. Mr. McGhee read a communication from the school board to the mayor recommending the erection of a separate school, and ridiculed the allusion therein to a mass meeting of citizens, at which there was a unanimous vote in favor of a separate school. Mr. McGhee said he was there, and that Chairman Devine, whom he characterized as "the elegant and affable chairman," refused to grant the opposition a hearing.

"You lie, that's a lie, you're a liar!" shouted Mr. Devine and the friends in his vicinity.

But McGhee proceeded without noticing the interruption. He argued that the separate school, if built, would afford only temporary relief to the Gorman school, as it would contain only a few grades, and in two or three years one-half of the children would have to go back to the Gorman school to complete the course of study. Mr. McGhee then commented upon the proposed site, which he described as a mudhole fifteen feet deep, frequented only by ducks and chickens. He contended that an addition to the Gorman school would effect a saving, as only one principal would be needed, very little more fuel and no increase in engineer and janitor service. In conclusion Mr. McGhee urged the committee to take the vote of those present, and he would gladly abide by the result.

Dr. Abbott, the president of the school board, was then granted the floor to explain and justify the action of the school board in recommending the building of a separate school.

Dr. Abbott said that when he first became a member of the school board he favored large schools, but his experience had taught him to believe in the greater efficacy and desirability of small schools. Dr. Abbott then explained how it happened that the school board visited the land owned by the city and selected the site at Albemarle and Wayzata streets as a suitable site.

"My idea," said Mr. Abbott, "is to leave the Gorman where it is—there are children enough to fill it—and build a small school on the property belonging to the city. Subsequently, if the conditions demand it, another small school building can be built. As to the location of these lots, they appear to me high enough and dry enough to build a school upon. As to a sewer in front of the Gorman school, the board has no authority to build a sewer, and until a new sewer is built, it seems to the board very unwise to build an eight-room addition. I wish to state that if the new school is built the Gorman school will not be deprived of any of its grades."

This closed the hearing and the people departed. The committee arrived at no decision last night, as the members expect to visit the proposed site today before deciding upon the report that will be submitted to the board of aldermen at its regular meeting tonight.

SCHWEITZER TOO WISE.

Will Not Allow Himself to Be Put in a Hole.

Capt. Schweitzer's declination of the office of chief of detectives, was the topic of general discussion in police and political circles yesterday. A close friend of Schweitzer's put the objections to such an arrangement in this form: "Capt. Schweitzer does just right in declining. As he says, he has never been trained to detective work; but suppose he accepted the position, under an inexperienced man as chief of police, he would be in a very bad fix. No matter how clever Mr. Goss may be, he cannot avoid nor prevent the demoralization which will result while police officers feel that their tenure of office is jeopardized. Disorder will be more prevalent, probably, during the next few months than in the past two years. That is always the case when radical changes are made in such a body as the peace officers of a large city. Who would be held responsible? The chief of detectives and his force, especially if, as in this case, he happened to be an old officer, while his superior is a novice in police work. Schweitzer knows this, and wisely prefers to retain his position as senior captain."

* * *

Day by day Mayor-Elect Doran's appointees, particularly on his personal staff, are being picked out. It seems to be practically settled now that Webster Wheelock, city hall reporter for the Pioneer Press, is to be private secretary to Mayor Doran, if he will accept it. The position will be congenial from the fact that Mr. Wheelock, though a young man, is making a systematic study of municipal government in its different phases.

* * *

Friends of Capt. Ed S. Bean talk in this strain of Mr. Doran's refusal to appoint him chief of police: "The only reason Capt. Bean had for wanting the appointment was to put into force his own ideas of discipline. He would have devoted a great deal of time to improving the discipline of the force in many respects, especially as to personal appearance and conduct while on duty. Mr. Goss has had no experience in that line, and it is doubtful if he can avoid serious blunders, when it is considered that he succeeds so experienced and able a man as John Clark."

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The Ramsey County Cullen Democratic league of colored men met last night and indorsed John Wagener for postmaster of St. Paul.

* * *

The selection of M. N. Goss for chief of police is about as unpopular a one as could be made. So far as those who know Mr. Goss is concerned it seems to take all right. But comparatively few people seem to know him. Then there was a general desire on the part not only of the German-Americans but of many people who have known him for years to see popular Phil Schweitzer selected for the place. It was hoped yesterday that Mr. Doran would yet change his mind. But he gave no evidence of a change, although Senator Pottgieser and a delegation of Eighth ward Germans called upon him, presumably on this subject. The little conference with Sheriff Chapel had settled it. At that time it was all fixed up. Goss for chief left Chapel and Irish. The sheriff is to run again this fall and in two years to help lay the wires so that Capt. Irish will get it. It is some time to look ahead. But one year in the sheriff's office with its fees is more desirable than four years chief of police, and Deputy Sheriff Irish decided it was better to wait and take chances instead of getting an appointment which, in all human probability, would be full of hard work and criticism and end in two years.

FAREWELL TO COOLEY.

Tribute Paid to Him by Minneopa Lodge, Royal Arcanum.

A farewell reception was tendered last evening by Minneopa lodge, Royal Arcanum, to Maj. W. W. Cooley, regent of the lodge and vice regent for Minnesota, who leaves this week for New York. The tribute was as generous as it was spontaneous, and spoke more plainly than the words uttered the respect which Maj. Cooley has commanded among those with whom he has been thrown in closest contact. He has during his stay in St. Paul been one of the most popular and efficient members of the order, and the demonstration of last evening was ample proof of the appreciation which his merits have won.

The lodge rooms in Bowlby hall were crowded last evening, and after a brief session, which was attended by delegations from all the councils of the city and by many from away, including a delegation from Sioux City, the rooms were thrown open and the general public admitted. M. H. Albion, on behalf of the council, presented Maj. Cooley with a handsomed jeweled emblem of the order in a graceful address, and it was received with a few words of sympathetic and genuine appreciation. On motion of Mr. Trask, H. H. White was named to succeed Mr. Cooley as regent of Minneopa council.

The presentation was followed by an entertaining, even if informal, programme, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Maj. Cooley presided, and under his guidance there was no flagging in interest or enthusiasm. A feature of the programme was an original march rendered by Prof. Henry Dellafield, entitled, "The Major's March to Success." It is dedicated to Maj. Cooley, and the manuscript was presented to him.

Following the reception at the lodge rooms, which was one of the largest in point of attendance ever held there, an informal banquet followed, shared by Maj. Cooley and some of his more intimate friends

Maj. Cooley will leave for New York Wednesday or Thursday to take up his work in his new and larger field..

TWO WOMEN IN PRISON.

Minneapolis Women Accused of Shoplifting.

Two alleged professional shoplifters were arrested at the Golden Rule department store by Special Detective J. W. Bullock, yesterday afternoon. The women, who gave the names of Mrs. Jones and Mrs. H. Stone, are residents of Minneapolis, and when arrested had a number of supposed stolen articles in their possession.

Nothing was "lifted" at the Golden Rule, but Detective Bullock, who formerly was employed as a "sleuth" at S. E. Olson's, in Minneapolis, recognized the women and placed them under arrest on suspicion. They were turned over to a female assistant, who, in searching them, found pinned under Mrs. Stone's skirts three pieces of dress goods, each containing ten yards of material, and several suits of ladies' underwear, of a total value of about $15. Each of the articles bore a tag containing the name of Schuneman & Evans, and were later identified at the police station as goods which had been stolen from that store. Upon Mrs. Jones was found five pairs of sleeve buttons, a baby's dress and bonnet and a leather belt. The belt had the mark of Mannheimer Bros. upon it, and the remaining articles contained the names of Field, Schlick & Co.

Mrs. Stone is a married woman and lives with her husband in East Minneapolis, while Mrs. Jones, who is a widow, conducts a dress making establishment in the same part of the city.

Both women took their arrest in the most unconcerned manner and had nothing to say when locked up at the central police station on the charge of shop-lifting.

A few moments before he arrested them Detective Bullock "spotted" a woman acting in a suspicious manner, and after watching her a short time, detected her picking the pocket of a Mrs. Erickson. The woman claimed to be a Mrs. Williams, of Hastings, when arrested, but upon the return of the pocketbook, which was found in her possession, was allowed her liberty.

Last Saturday Detective Bullock arrested five different women for stealing shoes at the Golden Rule. In each case the women paid for the stolen property found in their possession and were permitted to go free.

DEAF STUDENTS BESEECH

The Managers of the Faribault School for Consideration.

The committee appointed by the Minneapolis and St. Paul Associations of the Deaf have completed their work of drafting an address to the board of managers of the state school for the deaf at Faribault.

The address is a long one and is prefaced by a statement to the effect that it must not be considered a criticism on the board.

The first request made in the address is that Prof. J. L. Smith be retained as principal of the school under Supt. Tate, with the same duties and salary as under Prof. Noyes. The second is that no reductions be made in the salaries of the teachers. The third request is that, if it is necessary to reduce the number of teachers, Prof. Connor be dropped in place of Prof. Beadell.

The other requests are, in substance, as follows:

Fourth—That as far as possible teachers shall be residents of Minnesota.

Fifth—That one-half the teachers shall be deaf and the other half hearing.

Sixth—Improvement and enlargement of the manual or industrial training department.

Seventh—The brighter scholars should be encouraged to enter the state university, especially the agricultural college.

Eighth—We ask that the next legislature should pass a bill taking the school for the deaf away from the control of the board of corrections and charities. The deaf are neither paupers nor criminals.

Ninth—We object to the school being classified as a part of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. We desire the legislature to amend existing laws so as to put the school on the same footing with other educational institutions.

Tenth—We are opposed to the appointment of teachers who have not fully mastered the sign language, and we desire legislation that will effect this laudable end.

The address is signed by A. R. Spear, chairman; James H. O'Leary, Albert Ekberg, Minneapolis; Anton Schroeder, Fred Brant and Katie Gosher, St. Paul.

WILL MEET AT OLIVET.

Anoka Congregational Conference at Merriam Park Today.

The Anoka conference of Congregational churches will begin its annual session today at Olivet church, Merriam Park. Rev. C. M. G. Harwood will lead devotional services, after which Rev. Watson B. Millard, the moderator, will deliver the usual address.

In the afternoon there will be written reports from the churches, followed by devotional service, led by Rev. T. Henry Lewis.

Conference on evangelistic services and methods in ordinary church work, opened by Rev. G. D. Black and Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D. D.

Following praise service in the evening, "The Church in the World" will be discussed by Rev. D. N. Beach, Rev. H. H. Hart and Rev. James McAllister.

For tomorrow the programme will be:
Devotional service ....Rev. S. G. Arnett
Business and free parliament.
Business meeting of Anoka conference auxiliary Minnesota Branch W. B. M. I.
Business meeting of Anoka conference auxiliary of W. H. M. U.
Children's Work..............Mrs. E. A. Fay
Work of the C. C. B. S...Miss L. J. Comings
Here and There ....Miss Catharine Plant
Solo ....Mrs. S. V. S. Fisher
The Minnesota Frontier—
Rev. J. C. Huntington
The Mountain Girl ....Mrs. W. H. Holbrook
Devotional and Praise Service—
Rev. H. N. Pringle
Business.
Recent discussions concerning the person of Christ.
Paper by Rev. S. W. Dickinson, followed by discussion.
Our Scandinavian Work.Rev. S. V. S. Fisher
Praise service.
The Church for the World—
(a) Our Representatives in Foreign Lands; snap talks, Mrs. L. E. Jepson, Mrs. Dr. Chapman and others.
(b) Do Missions Pay?
(c) Missionary address, Rev. D. M. B. Thom, D. D., Mardin, Turkey.

RESOLUTIONS ON CURRENCY

Submitted to the Chamber by Col. Clough.

At the meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday, the secretary read a telegram from the Trades League of Philadelphia, requesting the chamber of commerce to have the Minnesota senators and congressmen work to defeat house bill 2967, now pending, which was intended to abrogate the penal clause of the interstate commerce act. The matter was referred to the committee on transportation after Col. Clough had expressed the opinion that the interstate commerce act didn't amount to much, and after Mr. Morrow had moved that the request be made as desired by the Philadelphia people.

When the special order was called, Col. Clough took occasion to present, for the chamber's consideration, the following:

Whereas, A sound currency is indispensable to business prosperity; and,

Whereas, Quality more than quantity determines the soundness of a currency; and,

Whereas, In a sound currency every piece of paper and every coin forming part of it must have equal purchasing power with every other of like denomination; and,

Whereas, The purchasing power is determined not so much by statutes as by the opinions of those engaged in commerce; and,

Whereas, The commercial opinion which ultimately fixes the values of the coins of any country is not confined to that of any country itself, but includes that of all other trading countries of the world; and,

Whereas, In all the markets of foreign countries where our people mostly buy and sell the purchasing power of American silver dollars has fallen greatly below that of American gold coin; and,

Whereas, This disparity in the value abroad of American coins of the same denomination and of the same legal tender power at home has much injured the credit of our people and enterprise everywhere; and,

Whereas, This country, acting alone, is unable to materially increase the purchasing power of its silver in those foreign countries with which our trade in merchandise and securities is mainly transacted; and,

Whereas, It is clearly for the interests of our country at large, and of our city in particular, that the market price of silver be materially and permanently advanced, and that a substantial equality in the purchasing power of our gold and silver coin in the leading commercial and financial markets of the world be speedily re-established; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of this chamber, these most desirable ends can only be brought about by the co-operation of all the prominent commercial and financial peoples of Europe and America;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this chamber, our national government should use all seemly persistence in urging and accomplishing such co-operation.

Resolved further, That, in the opinion of this chamber, until such co-operation shall have been secured, any change in our existing coinage laws would be dangerous and unwise.

On motion they were referred to the mercantile committee. A number of clippings from Montana newspapers, on the question of boycotting St. Paul merchants for their pro-gold views, and all other papers and resolutions relating in any way to the currency question, were also referred to the same committee.

The following new members were reported for the past month:

A. J. Powers, C. A. Cummack, M. E. Clapp, J. W. Lusk, McN. V. Seymour, E. H. Murphy, A. A. White, W. T. Kirke, P. J. Henner, W. A. Hardenburgh, G. W. Koeler, D. A. Monfort, F. W. M. Cutcheon, A. B. Driscoll, W. H. Konantz, John Caulfield, Charles E. Chapel, W. R. Merriam, H. D. West, Peter Seims, O. O. Searle, J. J. McLaughlin, J. E. McWilliams, W. H. Yardley, W. S. Flynt, E. M. Allen, R. R. Dorr, E. S. Durment, C. A. Johnston, A. B. Ovitt, J. E. Stryker, T. L. Wann, C. G. Hartin, O. H. Arosin, M. D. Flower.

Messrs. Clough, Castle and Sanborn were on motion named as new additions to the committee on membership and nominations, and, after instructing this committee to prepare a list of 120 candidates for the directorate, of which sixty will be chosen at the next annual meeting, adjournment was taken.

BIDS FOR PAVING OAKLAND.

Two Firms Do Close Bidding for the Work.

The board of public works opened bids yesterday afternoon for paving Oakland avenue with asphalt from curb to curb. The bids, three in number, were as follows:

The Warren-Scharf Asphalt Company—For paving with Trinidad asphalt the city's share of the street, $27,683.94; for paving the street railway company's portion, $16,052.90; total, $43,736.84.

Hennessy & Cox—For paving with Benmudez asphalt the city's portion of the street, $27,791; the street railway company's portion, $16,170.28; total, $43,961.28.

Assyrian Asphalt Company—For paving with Utah asphalt the city's portion, $28,683.78; the street railway company's portion, $16,568.75; total, $45,257.53.

Ordinarily the board would have at once recommended the award of the contract to the Warren-Scharf company, whose total bid is $225 lower than that of Hennessy & Cox, but action was deferred, owing to the irregular form of the certified check for $5,000 accompanying the Warren-Scharf bid. The charter requires that all certified checks accompanying bids on public improvements shall be made payable to the clerk of the board of public works, whereas the check in question is made payable to the "board of public works."

Assistant Corporation Attorney Phillips, who was present, expressed the verbal opinion that the check was irregular, but the board laid the matter over until 10 a. m. today, when the assistant corporation attorney will submit a written opinion upon the matter.

The lowest bid is high in comparison with the more recent bids on asphalt paving. The bid of $27,683.94 for paving that portion of the street outside the street railway company's tracks represents a cost of $2.47 a square yard, while the same firm's bid of $16,052.90 for paving the street railway company's portion represents a cost of $2.56 a square yard.

The board awarded the contract for enlarging the sewer on Oakland avenue from Floral to Grand avenue to P. H. Thornton, whose bid of $1,399 was the lowest of three submitted.

MORE PAVING TO COME.

Orders for Several Streets Recommended to Pass.

The assembly committee on streets disposed of considerable business yesterday afternoon with remarkable expedition for that body. The committee first passed upon the preliminary orders for paving East Fifth, Minnesota, Robert, Cedar, Broadway, Eighth and Chestnut streets. The orders for paving Cedar street and Broadway from Third to Eighth street, Eighth street from Jackson to Wabasha street, and Chestnut street from Third street to the Mississippi river, were recommended to pass. The committee decided to make an adverse report on the preliminary order for paving Minnesota street from Third to Eighth, it being the judgment of the committee that the pavement on this street is in fair condition.

The committee disagreed over the preliminary order from the board of aldermen for paving Fifth street from Wabasha to Broadway with brick. After a brief discussion, the committee, by a vote of three to two, recommended the order to pass. Messrs. Reardon, Robb and Van Slyke voted for the order, and Messrs. Arosin and Lewis against it, as it is well known that a majority of the property owners on East Fifth street favor asphalt. Mr. Reardon said that he would change his vote in the assembly, if it appeared that a majority of the property owners wanted asphalt.

Ald. Ehrmanntraut's ordinance, allowing hotel runners to ply their vocation on Sibley street between East Fourth street and the river, and on Third street between Sibley street and Broadway, was recommended not to pass.

The ordinance granting the Diamond Jo steamboat line a further lease of twenty years of the ground now occupied by the upper warehouse on the levee, was laid over until such future time as the representatives of the line can be heard. The sentiment of the committee seemed to be against granting more than a ten-year lease.

The ordinance granting the Minnesota Transfer company permission to lay a side track across Cleveland avenue at its intersection with Wabash avenue, was referred to the corporation attorney to ascertain if the ordinance in its present form deprives the city of any rights.

Ald. Lindahl's ordinance forbidding the establishment or enlargement of any cemetery within the city limits without first obtaining the permission of the common council, was recommended to be laid over.

The ordinance directing the chief of police to enforce the provisions of the bicycle ordinance, was not considered, inasmuch as the mayor has already given similar instructions to the police department.

Fraker on Trial.

RICHMOND, Mo., May 18.—The trial of Dr. George W. Fraker, of Excelsior Springs, for defrauding insurance companies out of $54,000, was begun in the circuit court of Ray county this afternoon. There are five indictments, all alleging the same offense. About 100 witnesses from various sections of the country are in attendance.

DEFECTIVE PAGE