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Weather Forecast.

Washington, June 17.—Forecast—For Minnesota—Fair Thursday morning, probably Light showers and cooler in the afternoon; southeasterly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, warmer in eastern portion; increasing southeasterly winds.

North Dakota—Probably severe thunder storms in the afternoon; southeasterly gales.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, June 17, 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.
Swift Current	80	Pittsburg	74
Red Hat	84	New York	64
Salt Lake	74	New Orleans	80
Montreal	68	St. Paul	82
Helena	78	Duluth	74
Cincinnati	76	Huron	82
Chicago	68	Bismarck	74
Cheyenne	78	Williston	76
Buffalo	70	Havre	80
Boston	66	Helena	78
Philadelphia	78	Edmonton	48
Winnipeg	72	Battleford	68
Minnedosa	68	Pr Albert	66
Qu'Appelle	60		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.95; thermometer, 76; relative humidity, 70; wind, southeast; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 84; minimum thermometer, 67; daily range, 17 amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	7.6	—0.4
La Crosse	10	7.9	—0.0
Davenport	15	6.8	—0.2
St. Louis	30	17.5	—0.2

*Rise. —Fall.

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

THE MONEY PLANK.

The financial plank to be adopted by the Republican national convention is the center about which interest has gathered for weeks, growing to a climax as the day of decision arrived. It was felt that upon the utterances of the, convention on this subject would depend not only the record of the party, but its probable fortune at the coming election. Given a cheap money declaration for a straddle, and nothing could save for McKinley, with his bad financial record, the votes of the sound money Republicans, in the Eastern and Middle states. After protracted consideration and discussion the committee has agreed upon the following plank, which is said to be that submitted by Governor Merriam, of this state, after consultation with the McKinley leaders.

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency, or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and our money, whether gold or coin, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

There is a great deal of unnecessary verbiage in this, and a lot that is either actually false or intentionally misleading. These features we have commented upon elsewhere. The central fact, however, is the declaration of opposition to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world; and that, until such agreement is reached, the existing gold standard must be preserved. While the remainder is open to severe criticism, we will give our opponents the credit which they deserve, if this shall be adopted, for a straightforward and outspoken utterance on the essential point. Free coinage only by international agreement, and the maintenance of the gold standard until that agreement has been reached, is right as far as it goes. That it does not go far enough is, of course, clear to every student of finance. It leaves our mongrel currency just where it is. It does nothing with the greenbacks or the Sherman notes, and maintains the endless chain arrangement, with the necessity for the gold reserve. It leaves the government in the banking business, and places the gold supply of our treasury at the mercy of any country of Europe which chooses to make drafts upon it.

So nothing constructive in the way of financial reform can be claimed for the Republican platform. All that it does is to set up a bar to the free coinage demand, and to say that the currency of the United States must not be permitted to decline to the silver standard. That is a much greater achievement and a much better record than the Ohio candidate and the Ohio idea had allowed us to suppose possible. The concession has been forced from an unwilling syndicate of leaders by the earnest insistence of the sound money men of other states. To the limited extent that it reaches it is a pronounced victory for honest money, and leaves to the Democratic party the choice between declaring with equal firmness against silver monometallism and experiencing a lasting defeat.

FOUNDED ON FALSEHOOD.

Nothing that is to endure was ever yet built upon a lie. We wonder, therefore, on what principle our Republican friends at St. Louis have formulated a platform whose most conspicuous feature is its unstinted use of falsehood. It is quite possible even for a Republican convention to set forth its case as its members see, or pretend to see it, without twisting facts out of recognition. It is possible even to "arraign" and "to point with pride" without resigning the helm entirely to the malicious imagination. But the Republican party at St. Louis apparently find themselves so destitute of real issues of their own that they have loaded down their platform with a burden of denunciation, which lacks, from beginning to end, the saving salt of truth. A platform of this sort, read by right-thinking men, whatever their political views, is a weakness, as well as a disgrace.

Run over this platform and observe its unwavering allegiance to falsehood. It says that a Democratic administration has "piled up the public debt $262,000,000 in time of peace," when every sane Republican knows that no responsibility for bond issues required to buy gold for the redemption of greenbacks rests upon a Democratic administration. It says that this party has "pawned American credit to alien syndicates," which is a particularly paltry and sordid lie. It proceeds to enumerate different operations in which Democratic legislation, according to its view, has crippled industry and paralyzed trade. All of which tremendous consequences, we are to believe, has followed a reduction in tariff duties averaging, at the maximum, not over about 8 per cent. Proceeding to the affirmative side, it declares that protection "taxes foreign products," which is not only untrue, but ridiculous. It says that "it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods," which is absurd, unless the seller of these foreign goods wishes to make us a present of them. It says that protection "secures the American market for the American producers," whereas it appears that decreased imports under a lower tariff form a staple grievance of the Republicans.

It is not necessary to follow detail by detail this mendacious assortment of political curiosities. It is worthy, perhaps, of a party that is founded upon false pretenses, and that finds its strength today in objurgation and in the fostering of hate. These falsehoods will do nobody any particular harm. Most people of ordinary intelligence are already panoplied against them by knowledge of the truth. They can only reflect discredit upon the men responsible for them. Surely a great political party has fallen very low when, instead of a manly declaration of its beliefs, whether right or wrong, and a decent criticism of the opposition, it placards itself with a list of useless assertions, every one of which bears upon its face the stamp of obvious and shameful untruth.

ANNOTATIONS ON THE PLANK.

The money plank prepared at St. Louis is a very good plank as the planks of conventions of that party go, but it needs annotating. It is not so much what it contains as what it omits. It drops into history, but leaves at the bottom a number of facts needed to a full understanding, not so much of the plank as of the sincerity of the convention approving it. It does not tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Item. "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money." Is this a new departure, the evidence of what they call in camp meeting, getting "a new heart?" If so, late as it is, a death-bed sort of repentance, it is encouraging. What casts suspicion on it is the intention to nominate a very unsound money man for the presidency. The reformation is not thorough when a man is nominated who, only two years ago, denounced the democrats for their hostility to silver in the two congresses they had controlled. Is it a statement of past condition? Then it would start a grin on the face of John Sherman himself were he in the privacy of his chamber with the lights turned out.

Item. "It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879." True. But in 1878 it had also enacted a law stopping the redemption of its former pledge to retire, as fast as possible, the greenbacks for whose issue it originally apologized as a necessitous measure of the war. In the same year it proved its fondness for sound money by passing the Allison silver-purchase act, the beginning of the financial morphine habit which, aided by the double dose of the Sherman act, soon brought the administration of that party to a point where it could maintain redemption only by heroic measures.

Item. "Since then every dollar has been as good as gold." Until 1890. To that year men received and paid out indiscriminately the various and variegated money Republican financial legislation had supplied the country with. But in that year what Andrew Carnegie called "the poison of bad financial legislation" began to work and people began to regard paper money not "as good as gold" and to so treat it. Discrimination began. It showed itself in the receipts at customs where gold, from being 85 to 90 per cent of receipts, dwindled gradually but surely until it disappeared entirely and remains away yet. Men paid out the money they were doubtful of and kept that they were sure of. Banks began to hoard gold and put out paper because they did not think it as good as gold. People began presenting paper to the treasury for redemption, to such an extent as to alarm Mr. Harrison and his secretary of the treasury, and to induce the latter to have plates made on which to print bonds to sell for gold. Since then there have been presented for redemption and redeemed in gold the entire volume of greenbacks and half that of the Sherman notes by people who did not believe they were as "good as gold." Since then the national debt has been increased $262,000,000 in the endeavor of this administration to keep the paper money of Republican parentage "as good as gold."

With these trifling exceptions the preamble to the plank is quite accurate, and, unaccustomed as we are to finding any measure of accuracy in their platforms, we congratulate the committee on this evidence, slight as it is, of reformation.

Is it surprising that so much error prevails among farmers in matters relating to money when a man like S. M. Owen tells the readers of Farm, Stock and Home that we have had a 23-year experience with the gold standard, a 23-year experience with silver partially or wholy deprived of its time-honored function of 'primary,' or ultimate-redemption' money, and it has been a most unfortunate, even a disasterous experience." Instead of a "23-year" experience with the gold standard, we have had a continuous 62-year one. Instead of a "23-year" experience with silver deprived "wholly or partially" of monetary functions, we have had an 18-year experience of a use of it as "primary," and "ultimate-redemption" money to an extent seventy times greater than the nation had from 1792 to 1873.

MORTON'S STRENGTH.

Votes That Can be Counted on for Him.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The complex situation of last night in which the bitter feud between the New York factions was the principal factor, coupled with a desire to put Mr. Hanna and the McKinley managers on record, continued this morning without material changing, the halt being occasioned by the desire to get the presidential matter settled before launching into a vice-presidential fight. Mr. Platt was about early and had seen the leaders of the Indiana and Illinois delegations prior to 9 o'clock. He was pursuing his usual tactics of stating his position quietly to all the leaders of delegations whether they were favorable or unfavorable to his cause. There was, however, no disposition on his part to make any definite statement of Mr. Morton's candidacy other than to say courteously, "In the event of Mr. Morton's defeat on the presidential issue it is thought that Mr. Mortan would accept the second place," and would ask for support.

At the Ohio quarters up to 9:30 o'clock no definite answer has been given to Mr. Miller or Cornelius Bliss as to their proposition to secure aid in their fight against Mr. Morton and they were getting rather uneasy. The Morton people this morning figure their vote on vice-president position for Morton, as follows: New York 56, Connecticut 12, Delaware 6, Florida 8, Maryland 16, Massachusetts 30, Michigan 28, Minnesota 18, Nebraska16, New Hampshire 8, North Dakota 16, Ohio 24, Pennsylvania 64, Rhode Island 8, South Dakota 8, Tennessee 24, Texas 30, Indiana 16, Wisconsin 24, Missouri 11, Vermont 8, Utah 6, Mississippi 18. Total 445.

The ten states voting for the Teller amendment were as follows: California, Allen B. Lemmon; Colorado, H. M. Teller; Idaho, Fred T. Dubois; Montana, Charles Hartman; Nevada, A. C. Cleveland; North Carolina, M. L. Mott; Utah, F. B. Cannon; Wyoming, J. F. Fowler, also the members from Arizona and New Mexico.

After the vote on the Teller amendment, which was defeated by 10 yeas and 41 nays, the financial plank of the majority was taken up, and the discussion was resumed, the gold men having the floor. The silver members said that they felt that they were in the sad hours of a partisan dissolution, but that they would proceed courteously and as regularly as possible, and not formally leave the party till they had appealed to the court of last resort, the convention. They justified their course by saying the party had left them, and that they were not leaving the party. They said that Secretary Carlisle, representing the Cleveland administration, in his Nashville speech, was the first to come out for the single gold standard, and that the Republican party had come to the Democratic administration in its new departure. Messrs. Cannon and Dubois severely criticized the inconsistency of the indictment against President Cleveland while adopting the cardinal principle of the Cleveland administration.

The sub-committee then adopted the money plank reported by the majority by the vote of 40 to 11, Oklahoma voting with the silverites.

At 3:10 the full committee adopted the platform as a whole and decided to report it to the convention to-night. The silver members had retired for a conference and the platform was therefore adopted as a whole unanimously on a viva voce vote.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

New Plan Considered by the Committee on Rules.

St. Louis, June 17.—The sub-committee to consider the resolution, providing that some better method of selecting delegates than that now in pratice should be adopted by the convention, and also to take up the matter of the basis of representation in future national convention met to-night. It was decided to recommand to the general committee on rules the following resolutions:

Resolved that district representative in future national Republican convention shall be based upon the vote cast in each district for the Republican electorial ticket.

Provided that each district shall have at least one delegate and each state shall have four delegates-at-large. The ratio for the district representation in the convention of 1900 shall be one delegate for each 7,000 Republican votes polled this year for the party electorial ticket with an additional delegate for fraction exceeding a half thereof. In case any state is entitled to more than one member of congress has not been divided into congressional districts its representation shall be ascertained by dividing the electorial vote of the entire state by 7,000. Hereafter every national convention shall fix the ratio of representation for the exceeding convention."

BONDSMEN COMPROMISE.

Eau Claire Will Get Part of Greene's Shortage.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 17.—The city council and board of education have together agreed to accept $32,500 as the compromise with the bondsmen of ex-treasurer C. H. Greene and the amount will be paid in this week. The amount claimed was $42,000.

Minstrel Entertainment.

Union Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., gave a successful minstrel entertainment and ice cream social last evening at Central hall. C. H. Melby welcomed the audience in a happy little speech. Vocal and instrumental numbers were furnished by G. Anderson, Miss Eva Jackson, H. A. Tein, Normanna Quartette, Chas. Faulkner, Lena Beckman and the Capital City Mandolin club; C. J. Palmer and Mr. Ahlstrom recited, and those taking part in the minstrel programme were Messrs. Dowand, Ryan, Bisonett, Ward, Waters, Vervais, Costello, Mahony, Peterson and Dougherty. Following the entertainment ice cream and cake were served.

Princeton Gets It.

A telegram received at the state auditor's office yesterday announced that the Minnesota division of the Sons of Veterans in camp at Wells, had decided to hold the next encampment at Princeton, that town winning after a hard fight over LeSueur.

Lizzie Took Laudnum.

Lizzie Lynch, a young woman livng at 63 East Seventh street, made a desperate attempt to end her life at 1 o'cicck this morning. She obtained two ounces of laudanum and swallowed about half that quantity of the drug. Dr. Appleby was called and succeeded in saving the woman's life.

Do you want the news today? Get it in front of the Globe office from the bulletins of our special correspondents.

Mohammed's Tomb.

The most costly tomb in existence is that of which was erected to the memory of Mohammed. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations are worth £2,000,000.

SOCIAL SIDE OF LIFE.

Several More Happy June Brides—Personal Mention.

Not the least interesting incident in connection with the marriage of Dr. F. A. Renz was the presentation to him and his bride of a magnificent silver service by the Indians, a handful of kindred spirits who, after fully satisfying themselves as to his many good qualities, did duly elect him to be their chief for life, some two years ago. The Indians have been banded together in close union for a term of years, the conditions of eligibility being the most rigid, with the result that the roster contains the names of some of the most representative of the younger men in St. Paul. The annual gathering of tepees at Lake Johanna has come to be regarded as an event of more than usual moment, and the members sigh as they realize the necessity to choose from the band some worthy sucessor to Dr. Renz, as the Indians are all batchelors.

James B. Kelly and Mis Catharine O'Brien, both well-known in this city, were married yesterday morning by Rev. Father Shea at St. Mary's church in the presence of about 200 people. The bridal march from Lohengrin, was rendered by Miss Shaw. The bride was attended by Miss O'Brien, sister of the bride, who was escorted to the altar by her father. The bride was robed in white silk and carried bride's roses. The bridal party was met by the groom and best man, W. Reardon, who approached from the sacristy. The ushers were G. J. O'Brien and E. W. Gibbons.

The marriage of Miss Anna Campbell and Dr. Gustave Renz was celebrated yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell, Osceola avenue. The young couple were attended by Miss Grace Campbell, as maid-of-honor, and Otto Renz, as best man, and the flower girl, Marie Campbell. The bridal party entered the library at 4 o'clock, the bride on the arm of her father, preceded by the maid and flower girl. They were met by the bridegroom, the best man and the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. J. Lawler. The library where the ceremony was performed had been transformed into a bower of ferns, cut flowers and palms, screening the ceiling and walls, relieved by candle lights, softly shaded with globes of various colors. In the hall, screened with stately palms, the Twin City mandolin orchestra was stationed and gave a program of musical selections, Miss Sans Souci presided at the organ during the ceremony. The bridal gown was of heavy white satin demi-train, with pearl trimmings and duchesse lace.

The maid of honor wore pink dotted seviss over white silk, finished with pink ribbons. The flower girl wore a gown of white India linon.

An informal reception followed the ceremony.

Dr. and Mrs. Renz departed last evening for the northern part of the state. On their return they will be at home at 233 Smith avenue.

Mrs. Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Glover Perin, of Lincoln avenue.

Miss Mary Green, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. Shepley, of St. Albans street.

Mis Gertrude Lawrence, of New York, is the guest of Miss Virginia Bryant, of Winifred street.

Mrs. L. C. Anderson, of Greenwood avenue, left last evening for New York, and will sail June 20 on the steamer Palatia for Hamburg.

Mrs. Jas. E. Meginn and Miss Lottie K. Meginn, of Kansas City, are visiting Miss Winnie Meginn, of the Portland.

Miss Alice McCray and Miss Leigh Allison left last evening for New York. They will be joined there by Miss Hayward and Miss Hatch, and the party will leave for an European trip.

Mrs. G. W. Young, of Middleton, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. F. Day, of 466 Portland avenue.

Mrs. M. A. Bell, of Dayton avenue, has gone to Iowa to spend the summer.

Mrs. W. R. Mandigo left last evening for Chicago. From there she will go to her future home at Fargo.

Mrs. M. A. Spater and sister have gone east for the summer.

Mrs. Cheney, of Sioux City, is the guest of Miss Messer, of Mackubin.

Mrs. J. W. Andrews, of Mankato, is the guest of Mrs. J. F. Stout.

Mrs. W. F. Graves, of Summit avenue, will give a bicycle breakfast Friday morning at the Town and Country club. Miss Mavel of Chicago, will be the guest of honor.

Miss Kalman will entertain the Fudge club Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst.

Miss Bessie Proctor has returned from Chicago.

Miss Everett and Miss Lloyd are in Chicago for the summer months.

Miss Grace Metcalf will spend the summer at Four Lakes.

A. S. Talmadge gave a boat party Saturday down the river on the steamer Daisy.

Mrs. Brundage and daughter, Rachel, of Selby avenue, will leave shortly for the East.

James E. Stephenson of Chadron, O., is the guest of his son, H. N. Stephenson.

Miss H. M. Wing, directress of the Webster school kindergarten, will be married to William Vaughn on the 26th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. David Vail leave for Milnor, N. D., Monday, to attend the June celebration. Mrs. Vail will visit in Fargo before returning to St. Paul.

J. M. Egan and family, of Crocus Hill, will leave Saturday for their new home at Marquette, Mich.

Col. Albert Barnitz, U. S. A. (retired), and wife and daughter, are at the Albion. Their daughter, Mrs. Stocking, and Col. Stocking will be at the Aberdeen in a few days.

Miss M. Jobst is visiting in Chicago.

Mrs. C. G. Johnson, of Dayton avenue, has gone east to remain a few weeks.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Scarlet fever is reported at 1710 Hewitt avenue and diphtheria at 877 Clark street.

The St. Paul Theosophical society meets tonight at 8 p. m. at room 537 Endicott building.

The young people of Christ church held their annual picnic at White Bear Lake yesterday.

Albert Blair and Willie Nelson the boys who ran away from Chippewa Falls were turned over to the county jail officials yesterday to await the orders of their parents.

The case against J. H. Behrer charged with doing scavenger work without having obtained the necessary permit from the health office was continued in the police court yesterday for two days.

Judge Otis and a jury are still engaged in trying the case of the Madella Farmers' Elevator Co., against Austin M. Woodland. The case has been on for three days and involves payment for several cars of wheat shipped to defendant.

John Brown was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct. The arrest was made by Special officer Shelldrake, who was seated in Rice park when Brown not being aware that Shelldrake was an officer made an indecent proposition.

The New Prague Flouring Mill company, with a capital stock of $50,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The incorporators are Francis A. Bean, William L. Harvey and John Prochek, of New Pragu, Luther E. Weld, of Fairibaut; and George H. Tennant of Minneapols.

The letter carriers and post office attaches are making extensive preparations for their annual picnic which will be held this year June 30. The post office band will furnish music for the event. This band has determined to take an active part in the musical portion of the G. A. R., cermonies here in September.

The soldiers of Co. C. 3d U. S. Inf., at Ft. Snelling, gave a farewell hop Monday evening at the post hall. There was about sixty couples present. Sergeant Compton and Corporals Kridler and Byrne had the management of the entertainment. Light refreshments were served under the direction of Corporal Snook, and the music was rendered by the 3d infantry orchestra.

THE BUSY WORLD.

W. C. Potter of New York, is a guest at Hotel Metropolitan.

Hon. John J Booher of St. Cloud, was at the Windsor yesterday.

J. A. Brogan and H. C. Staples of Chicago, arrived yesterday and are at Hotel Metropolitan.

S. J. McDowell of Sparta, Wis., is visiting his son Harry McDowell, assisstant city ticket agent of the Milwaukee road.

Rev. H. D. Stauffer and family, of Spokane, stopped over at the Ryan yesterday long enough to buy tickets to Boston.

C. W. Morris, traveling passenger agent for the Big Four, with headquarters at Chicago, was a guest of the Milwaukee local agent yesterday.

Robert Keppler, who is on the road for the Nickle Plate road was in St. Paul yesterday. A score or more of local school teachers are going east next week, and Mr. Keppler wants the traffic.

Watch the Globe's bulletins. They will tell every five minutes what is going on at St. Louis.

SLOW IN CHANGING

CONSERVATISM RULES THE ACTION OF THE SLAVONIC ASSOCIATION.

AMENDMENTS ARE REJECTED.

PROPOSED GRADING ASSESSMENTS VOTED DOWN BY A BIG MAJORITY.

IN THE INTEREST OF BOHEMIA.

Joseph Rosicky Submits a Report of What Has Been Done Along That Line.

The excessive heat of yesterday and the conservatism of the Eastern delegates which led to vigorous opposition to the recommendation of the committee on constitutional revision regarding what was considered one most important change, that of grading the assessments according to the age of members, prevented the accomplishment of much importance by the convention of the Bohemian Slavonic Benevolent association.

The delegates assembled at C. S. P. S. hall promptly at 9 o'clock and immediately following the call to order took up the report of the revision committee which recommended a change in the present system of assessment. Under the old arrangement every member of the association was assessed equaly, irrespective of age. The committee recommended that this system be done away with and that a clause be inserted in the constitution grading the rate of assessment according to the age of members upon joining the association. All of the Western delegates were ardent in support of the recommendation on the grounds that the ranks of the order could be rapidly filled with young men who under the old clause could not be reached, as other benevolent organizations offered a more equitable system of assessment. The Eastern representatives were, however, strongly opposed to the proposed change and engaged in a most animated discussion in support of their position, namely that the order had flourished for forty-five years under the old clause and that its stability would be impaired by adopting the recommendation of the committee.

Finally when the question went before the convention on a vote the recommendation of the committee was rejected by 43 to 8.

Considerable time was also spent in discussing a motion to authorize in the constitution the raising of a reserve fund out of which to keep up the assessments of old or disabled members so that their insurance policies should not be allowed to lapse. The vote on the question stood 36 to 16 in favor of leaving the establishment of such a fund to the grand lodges of the different states.

The custom of the association of paying the full amount of a members' insurance policy upon a physician's certificate of total disability from accident or sickness was also recommended changed by the revision committee and after some discussion was so ordered that in the future a member will receive a certain proportion of his insurance for disability, the amount to be decided upon by the supreme lodge, the remainder of the policy not to be paid until death.

The entire afternoon session was occupied by the convention in listening to a report of the Bohemian National committee, made by the chairman of that body, Joseph Rosicky, of Omaha, Neb. The committee was appointed at the last convention of the association, five years ago, for the purpose of furthering the interest of Bohemia among the people of the United States. It was instructed at the time of its appointment to establish a newspaper to be printed in the English language, to have published an English history of Bohemia, to maintain an agent in New York city to care for Bohemian emigrants to secure the services of a correspondent in Bohemia whose duty it was to have been to keep the telegraphic reports sent out from the native land free from mis-statements by informing the Associated Press correspondents of the true political situation. This, the chairman of the committee reported had all been done according to instruction, but for a few years only as the resources of the committee had given out, thus necessitating a cessation of its labors. At the conclusion of the reading of the report which occupied two hours, it was referred to a special committee with instructions to report to to-day's session of the convention.

HALF AND HALF.

Supreme Court Reverses Two and Affirms Two Judgments.

The following decisions were handed down yesterday by the Supreme court:

John F. Baars, Jr., Respondent, vs. George Hyland, Appellant.

Under a contract by the terms of which a real estate broker was to recive a commission for his services if he found a purchaser.

Held, he has not found a purchaser within the meaning of the contract until he has produced such purchaser to his principal, the owner.

The broker did not have the exclusive right to sell; after he had found a purchaser ready and willing to buy on the owner's terms, but before he had notified the owner thereof, the owner found another purchaser and closed a sale with him.

Held, the owner was not liable to the broker for a commission.

Order reversed. Canty—J.

Peter Restad, Respondent, vs. Halfdan Engemoen, Appellant.

In determining whether a sale is executed or executory, the rule is applied that where anything remains to be done to the chattels for the purpose of ascertaining the price, as by weighing at a certain time in the future and feeding in the meantime, these things shall (in the absence of circumstances sufficiently indicating a contrary intention), be held to be a condition precedent to the vesting of title in the purchaser, though the particular chattels are ascertained.

Judgment reversed and a new trial granted. Canty—J.

Merchants & Mechanics Savings Bank of Janesville, Respondent, vs. W. D. Cross et al., Appellants.

1. The note in suit was endorsed without recourse and transferred for value before maturity; the defendant makers claiming that they had a defense to the note, offered to prove that at the time the indorsee purchased it, one of the makers was insolvent, which such indorsee then knew, and to prove by expert evidence that it is not in the usual course of business to purchase a note under such circumstances.

Held, such expert evidence was not competent.

2. Rule applied that under Sec. 5751, G. S. 1894, when the name and style of the payee (Reid Bros.) is written on the back of a promissory note, the possession of the note is prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine.

3. The plaintiff was permitted in the first instance to prove that it is an innocent purchaser for value before maturity of the note in suit; the defendant makers, without offering or intending to offer proof to rebut the same, merely offered to prove facts which would constitute a defense to the note in the hands of the original payee.

Held, the trial court was justified in refusing the evidence so offered.

Order affirmed. Canty—J.

Josiah Wolf et al., Appellants, vs. William McKinley et al., Respondents.

Held, the lien on the property of the judgment debtor, acquired by the commencement of supplemental proceedings against him, was dissolved by the making by him within ten days thereafter of an assignment for the benefit of his creditors under the insolvency law, even though the complaint of the judgment creditor was on file for more than twenty days before the entry of judgment.

Order affirmed. Canty—J.

SAID TO BE "CON" MEN.

A Trio Arrested by Detestive Werrick Yesterday.

Detective Werrick celebrated his appointment to the force yesterday by corraling three alleged confidence men. John C. Clark one of the trio was arrested about 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the detective and two hours later the two other members of the party were taken in custody at Smith park. Hank Hamilton and James Carter were the names given by the last two arrested and they are well known to the police authorities. Hamilton goes by the name of Moore and Chief Schweitzer is authority for the statement that both Hamilton and Carter are the men who turned William Simpson with the lock trick a few days ago. Carter when searched at the station had in his possession a gold watch and a solid gold K. of P. button. There is no name or in scription on the button or watch, but the police are confident that the property does not belong to Carter. The watch is a hunting case, movement number 3956831, case number 1463120, and will be held by the police for identification. Simpson who lost $10 by the lock trick is not at present in the city, so there is no postive way of connecting any of the trio with it. They will be charged with vagrancy.

HOW THE BANKS STAND.

Periodical Statement as Reported to Examiner Kenyon.

Bank Examiner Kenyon yesterday made public an abstract of the reports made by the banks of the state on the recent call of the national bank examiner showing the condition of their business at the close of May:

	State banks.	National banks.	Totals in banks.
Resources—			
Loans and discounts	$24,[illegible]	$38,[illegible]	$62,[illegible]
Overdrafts	182,352.43	116,504.17	279,026.60
United States bonds on hand	3,600.00	2,739,240.36	2,743,240.36
Other stocks and bonds	856,015.45	1,667,592.96	2,523,608.31
Due from other banks	4,116,277.62	7,676,913.54	11,793,191.16
Banking house furniture and fixtures	1,368,703.00	1,824,066.98	3,192,769.98
Other real estate	1,032,399.37	845,375.33	1,877,774.70
Expenses paid	246,806.73		246,806.73
Checks and cash items	450,298.12	1,108,316.47	1,558,614.59
Exchanges for clearing house	2,765,123.33	6,187,001.96	8,952,125.29
Other resources	82,394.49		82,394.49
Total resources	$35,472,291.50	$60,640,883.68	$96,113,175.18
Liabilities—			
Capital stock paid in	$ 8,067,000.00	$14,850,000.00	$22,917,000.00
Surplus fund	1,028,956.98	2,256,190.00	3,285,146.98
Undivided profits	1,308,028.68	2,084,310.64	3,452,339.67
Other undivided profits		55,616,[illegible]	55,616,[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	22,780.04	348,372.60	371,152.64
Due to other banks	1,934,066.44	8,411,426.36	10,345,492.80
Bills payable	178,912.12	253,325.86	432,237.98
Bills rediscounted	41,758.86	80,984.14	122,743.00
Other liabilities	73,082.88	1,731,562.50	1,804,645.38
Circulation		2,500.26	2,500.26
Total liabilities	$35,472,291.50	$60,640,883.68	$96,113,175.18

ALFRED E. BOWE SELECTED

For Second Assistant Corporation Attorney Howard's Place.

Second Assistant Corporation Attorney Robertson Howard resigned his official position yesterday, and Corporation Attorney Darragh appointed Alfred E. Bowe to the office. Mr. Howard's resignation was the result of a misunderstanding between himself and Mr. Darragh. His successor, Mr. Bowe, is a well-known attorney who has practised law in St. Paul for several years. A year ago last fall he was one of the Populist candidates for district judge.

DISRICT COURT.

Before the judges:

64,565—R. H. Moore, as receiver of the Merchants bank of Lake City, vs. M. A. Baldwin; on trial; Kelly J.

64,541—J. C. Nelson vs. City of St. Paul; continued; Willis J.

65,137—Woolson Spice Co. vs. Christian Schneider; judgment for plaintiff by stipulation; Willis J.

65,567—Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. Minneapolis Sanitation Co.; settled and dismissed; Willis J.

65,711—George Mitchelson vs. M., St. P. & Sault Ste Marie Ry.; on trial; Willis J.

64,844—In re. guardianship of Abbie Thompson, a minor; appeal of Wm. Thompson; on trial; Brill J.

Today's call:

Jury cases—71, 81, 98, 99, 112.

Court cases—49, 99, 120, 126.

New cases:

65,755—The Northwestern Fuel Co. vs. The Trustees of Macalester College; action to foreclose a mortgage secured by notes for $2,018.

Ore is Panning Out Well.

Sterling Smith, of Duluth, general manager of the Southall Mining company, operating the Southall iron mine on the Vermillion range, was in St. Paul yesterday conferring with president Southall and other St. Paul parties interested in the property. Mr. Smith, who has spent the past few months actually on the ground, is enthusiastic at the outlook, and says that the ore which has been discovered in large quantities, is of the highest grade, assaying something like 68½ iron and .022 phosphorus. A force of men is at work developing the property, and a diamond drill will soon be put in place to more rapidly prosecute the work. Mr. Smith left yesterday afternoon for the head of the lakes.

Regulars Start for Camp.

The Third United States infantry started from Fort Snelling yesterday for camp at Lake City. The wagon trains left the fort at 7 o'clock moving toward Hastings.

The troops themselves started at 10 o'clock under command of Col. Page, headed by a bicycle corps of seven soldiers detailed for cycle service. These cyclers will scout and carry messages between the main body and the wagon train.

It is expected that Hastings will be reached to-day, the idea being to make about nine miles a day and Lake City will be reached by Monday.

High School Corps.

The boys of the Central High school who desire to join the G. A. R., Information corps, which is being organized among the High school boys of the city, for the purpose of acting as uniformed escorts, furnishing information, etc., during encampment week, are expected to call as early as possible at the committee headquarters, 520 Endicott building, and leave their names and addresses on the company roll. Those who have obtained lists of names since the close of school are expected to leave them at the above address.

Fire on the Bluff.

Fire which started from a gasoline stove explosion gutted the building at the corner of Earl and Hastings avenue yesterday afternoon. The structure which was a frame one was owned and occupied by George Kellermann and used as a butcher shop.

Found on the Tracks.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening the police were notified that a man was lying in an unconscious condition on the Milwaukee tracks near the Omaha freight house. The central patrol wagon was sent to the scene and the fellow taken to the city hospital. It is supposed the man fell from the bluff on Second street to the track but as he was considerably under the influence of liquor the fall did not seriously injure him. At the hospital he gave the name of John Ryan and said he came from Chicago.

CASH WAS GONE, TOO

CHARLES ALLEN, WITH THE HACKET HARDWARE COMPANY, DISAPPEARS.

$280 GOES AT THE SAME TIME

SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CHECKS TAKEN AND RECOVERED IN HIS ROOM.

GIVEN A CHANCE TO REFORM.

But Allen's Experience in Stillwater it is Claimed Had Not the Desired Effect.

Among the cases which were brought to the attention of the grand jury yesterday was that of Charles Allen alias Charles Harrison, who will probably be indicted for grand larceny.

Chief of Detectives Schweitzer, who is something of a philosopher, has always argued that there would be a great many more thieves than there are if everyone had the opportunity to steal. His theory is believed to have proven correct at least in the case of Allen, who a few days ago, is said to have grabbed $280 in cash from the drawer of the C. W. Hackett Hardware company and then disappeared.

Allen was engaged in the office of the Hackett Hardware company on East Fourth street as a clerk. He was admitted to the office of the company in August, 1895, at the request of a number of philanthropic citizens who took a great interest in the young man's welfare. At the time, the well-meaning citizens secured Allen the position it was understood that he had fallen by the wayside, as it were, but had announced his intentions of reforming and making a man of himself. It did not occur to the firm which employed him to enquire as to just how hard a fall he had taken before entering their office or perhaps he would not have been hired. He was engaged, however, and given a reasonable salary. So well did he do his work and so exemplary were his habits that two months ago he was promoted and his salary raised. In order that he might not be tempted to go wrong or have the chance to do so he was employed in that particular branch of the office work which did not require that he should handle any money.

One evening about ten days ago Allen had occasion to remain later than usual in the office. There was no one around except the cashier and Allen and as the gentleman who has charge of the receipts had to leave the office for a few minutes he did not close the door of the vault. Had he been aware of the previous record of the quiet and gentlemanly clerk the chances are he would have closed the safe door. He did not, however, and on returning to the office shortly afterward noticed that Allen had gone home. Concluding his work the cashier closed the vault door and went away. In the morning it was