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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Forecast for Thursday: Minnesota—Fair and warmer; southerly to westerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair and warmer; light southerly to westerly winds.

South Dakota—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; southerly to westerly winds.

North Dakota—Fair; southerly to westerly winds; warmer in northern portion.

Montana—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; westerly winds.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Jan. 6, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time. —Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	14	Qu'Appelle	20
Duluth	16	Minnedosa	10
Huron	16	Winnipeg	—2
Bismarck	24		
Williston	22	Boston	28-38
Havre	38	Cheyenne	34-44
Helena	44	Chicago	16-16
Edmonton	22	Cincinnati	20-24
Battleford	14	Montreal	10-28
Prince Albert	24	New Orleans	44-55
Calgary	42	New York	26-30
Medicine Hat	24	Pittsburg	29-26
Swift Current	22		

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.12; thermometer, 6; relative humidity, 86; Wind, east; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 15; minimum thermometer, —4; daily range, 19; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, 0.

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

WHY THURSTON IS TO LEAD.

The inexperienced reader of the news in his daily paper does not accept offhand every statement contained as absolute verity, particularly those relating to politics or politicians. He has learned to weigh them in the scale of probabilities, connecting them with known facts, and thus arriving at the degree of credibility to which, in his judgment, they are entitled. So when our readers of this kind read in the Globe that Senator Thurston was in Cleveland, was closeted with Mr. Hanna, whose guest for a day or two was also the president-elect, and that the two latter had "decided that the tariff bill of the administration should be drafted by a master hand," and that that hand "will be Senator Thurston's, in whose discretion, judgment and foresight Messrs. McKinley and Hanna both place implicit confidence," they will not swallow the narrative without lining it up with some other facts drawn from their memories that tend to corroborate it.

One of these will be the fact that, while the constitution lodges in the house of representatives the sole power to originate revenue bills, in practice of late years it is the senate that has made them, the house merely giving them an initiative. The last Mills' bill was sent to the senate and there completely remodelled and became in the next congress the McKinley bill. The Wilson bill was changed beyond recognition by the senate, and the house was held up by the five deserters and their Republican allies until it ratified it. This renders it probable that Mr. McKinley is looking to the senate rather than the house to formulate the bill that shall embody his ideas of prosperity by taxation. Then there is that other important circumstance that it is by no means probable that the Republicans will be in control of the senate independent of the assistance of those senators who revolted and flocked under the silver banner. There are some Democrats, of the Gorman stripe, who are protectionists and would find some plausible excuse for aiding in passing a stiff protectionist bill, but they would not suffice if the silver men stand pat.

Here is where we find something to sustain the Thurston leadership narrated in the Cleveland dispatch. Thurston, it is true, took a somewhat prominent part in the campaign advocating and defending the gold standard plank of his party, but it is probable that he only regarded it as "a good enough Morgan until after election," for until the convention spoke the senator was a very decided advocate of "doing something for silver," quite as much so as was the president-elect prior to the St. Louis convention. One recalls that as late as July, 1893, the senator wrote to Mr. Gunton, editor of the Social Economist, that "no matter what other governments may do, this country ought not to eliminate silver from use as a coin metal." In another letter the same month he said: "I am a profound believer in the use of both gold and silver as money. I advocated the restoration of free coinage before any who are now the self-elected champions of silver in Nebraska had ever opened their lips on the subject." Later, in 1894, the senator addressed a Republican convention in Nebraska in a speech that was hailed as "a ringing declaration of principles," in which he said: "Were I to frame a platform for the Republican party it would mean this: * * * American mints for American mines. The free coinage of the American product of silver and gold into honest money."

Here we have that which lends probability to the Cleveland news. The administration must have its tariff measure. Its danger point is the senate. The obstacle is the silver contingent. They must be placated. The bill must be in charge of one who has not antagonized them seriously. He should be "a friend to silver." He should be one who could negotiate on friendly terms the conditions on which the silver senators would allow the bill to pass; and who so fills this bill as the suave and astute senator from Nebraska, who "advocated the restoration of free coinage" before some later advocates had "opened their lips?" The Cleveland informant speaks by the card

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The first and most obvious ground for criticism of Gov. Clough's message to the legislature is its great length. He has followed the bad example of the presidents of the United States in making it a general review of the interests of the whole state, instead of confining it to such matters as actually call for legislative action. In general it is a businesslike document, and those recommendations which look to economy will be accepted by the people with hearty approval. The financial condition of the state is satisfactory, and its resources are ample if not too sharply drawn upon by the appropriation bills. The suggestion that legislation be had concerning financial institutions, such as loan and building associations, is a good one. We miss any suitable recommendation of a proper system of civil service reform for the state. The fact that this reform has been realized in a few particular instances does not affect the desirability of it as a fixed and universal system to govern the entire public service. The building of good roads is commended to the legislature for encouragement, the public institutions of the state are reviewed at length, the provision of revenue for the capitol building is advised, and there is a vast volume of wholesome suggestions as to detail which need not be repeated here. From the proposition to offer a bounty for the production of beet sugar we desire to enter the most emphatic possible dissent. There is no reason why our people should be still further taxed in order to give an unearned bounty to those following one particular branch of agricultural industry rather than another. It is, however, consistent with the vicious paternalistic system of protection to which the Republican party everywhere is wedded. The message is a plain and careful business document, and will bear reading by all our citizens, whatever their politics, who are interested in the affairs of their state. They are at least to be congratulated that, in a time of many misfortunes, the various interests of Minnesota appear to be in a reasonably prosperous and flourishing condition.

UNOFFICIAL PLENIPOS.

Customarily those questions that bring us in touch with other nations are handled by the gentlemen whom the administration sends accredited to the various courts. But occasions arise when they are not equal to them. Their methods of procedure are so dilatory, each step is so entangled with the red tape of diplomacy, that the crisis has passed away before they have begun measures to meet it. The solemnity and dignity of their positions, however, acquire such a momentum that they keep on treating of the vanished incident until the formalities are all exhausted and it is diplomatically closed. Just now there are two questions more or less prominent in our foreign affairs about one of which our duly accredited representatives are doing nothing and about the other of which another is trying to do nothing. We refer, it is needless to say, to "international bimetallism" and the Cuban status. Possibly President Cleveland does not think that past experience warrants any further treatment in an official way of the former, and we have his assurance that he will take cognizance of the latter whenever he can find a government, and, possibly, before, if Spain does not behave herself.

But the temper of the American public chafes under these delays. If it cannot send or act through its official representatives abroad then it will provide unofficial ones. So we have Senator Wolcott deserting his important post in the senate in these expiring days of the session, and betaking himself to Europe to see if something cannot be done in the way of securing international bimetallism. He is not, though, entirely unofficial. He is a sort of advance agent of the incoming administration. He was recently at Canton and came back to give out the assurance that he had discussed with the president-elect that feature of the platform promising that the Republican administration would do something in an international way for silver, and that the distinguished gentleman was warmly in accord and ready to do anything which he, when president, as president, could do. The senator therefore goes abroad with what may be called anticipatory credentials to talk with the finance ministers about another monetary conference.

Then we have Representative and Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, betaking himself to Cuba to find out what our consul general and other representatives there have been unable to find, the situs and status of the Cuban government. He is going to ask Weyler to pass him through the lines so that he can search the mountain fastnesses for evidence that the Cuban government is something more than a barren ideality. If Weyler refuses the pass and safe escort, Senator-elect Money will—well, he is not quite clear what he will do. But we may expect that Call and Vest will find a formidable rival senate in the person of the senator from Mississippi for the palm of being the most ferocious, belligerent and dauntless friend of Cuba in the senate.

DESTROYING A PARK.

The ease and indifference with which most important public interests may be sacrificed is seen in the apparent approval by the council of a resolution which practically destroys both the beauty and the utility of Summit park and would probably vitiate the city's title to it altogether. It is now proposed to set aside a strip of ground twenty feet wide, bisecting the park, to be used for street railway purposes. This is a part of the project to change the Selby avenue cable to an electric line, and to carry it up Third street, instead of the present incline. A number of persons having objected to placing the line on even the short stretch of Summit avenue that lies between Selby and Dayton, an alternative proposition was put forward. This contemplates running the line up Nelson avenue to one of the cross streets that will carry it over to Selby. The problem then becomes how to cross from upper Third to Nelson.

To avoid the detour, and more particularly the occupation of another portion of Summit avenue, it is suggested to run the electric line straight across Summit park. No more outrageous piece of vandalism was ever put before a public body than this. For years the beauty-loving people of this city strove to create a public opinion that would enable them to secure for park purposes this beautiful little spot at the approach to St. Anthony hill. They were finally successful, and the city's money, aided by property holders who were benefitted, bought this and made it a park forever. Few outlays for such purposes have ever been better justified. Summit park is the exquisite little ante-room to our fine business section, and an attack upon it ought to be resisted as strenuously as a proposal to run electric cars the whole length of Summit avenue.

Instead of that, as a mere makeshift, as the easiest way out of a difficulty, as something which may benefit a few people and persuade the city railway company to make a change that it desires in the cheapest possible way, it is planned to absolutely destroy Summit park. Run your electric line across there and you have no park left. It is no longer a play ground for the children in the day or a beautiful promenade or resting spot at night, but is disfigured and made dangerous by the constant passing of the electric cars. We should not have imagined that such a suggestion could be made without a storm of indignant protest. We hope that this may break later in such terms that the council will not dare to go ahead with this outrageous scheme.

NOT VERY LUCID.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal is somewhat unwise in attempting to discuss the subjects of trusts and how to deal with them at the same time that it maintains the orthodox Republican view of things. It announces that "it has been foreshadowed that the coming tariff act will contain a stringent clause against trusts which will keep them from abusing the sterling advantages of the protective system, and clip their claws sufficiently to prevent rapacity." This is very interesting information, only we wish it had been made a little more definite. Every trust in the country is looking with greedy and expectant eyes toward Washington for the imposition of another bounty to help it rob the consumer. As the protective tariff system is the creator of most of the trusts and monopolies that curse this country, so is it their most effective defender against the forces of free competition. The "sterling advantages" of the protective system are indeed "sterling" to every monopoly, and run full twenty shillings to the pound. But what we would like to know is how the friends of monopolies and trusts, who are directing the formation of a new tariff bill, are going to work to "clip the claws" of their allies; since, at the same time, the Journal, which informs us that this will be done, tells us a little further on that it cannot be and probably ought not to be. It says that "the day of small manufacturers is past, and large combinations of capital have become necessary to work the larger and more important results in the industrial world." It observes that combinations of capital to produce needed articles are perfectly legitimate so long as combination is not abused. Then it faces about neatly and says that, while these combinations cannot be prevented, the abuses that spring out of them should not be permitted.

The Journal will favor us greatly by stating briefly its idea of the beautiful clause in the forthcoming bill that is to do the claw clipping. Where will it draw the line? How will it define a trust as distinguished from a corporation? Since these large combinations of capital are, in its view, necessary to industrial progress, what shall be the test whether their operations are extortionate or not? Who shall say what is a just use and what an abuse of their great powers? Just how is this congress going to work to define a trust and to limit its strength for evil, when neither the Republican congress, which passed the existing anti-trust law, nor the Democratic administration that tried to enforce it, has found it worth the paper that it was written on? Neither is there the slightest helpfulness in the view of Prof. Adams, which the Journal quotes, that all excess of profits by any corporation above a reasonable percentage on actual cost of construction and maintenance should be taxed, practically, out of existence. Imagine such a statute on the books today. Who is to execute it? Some of these concerns are state, and some interstate in their character. Are they to be governed by local or by federal law? Who is to estimate the "cost of construction and maintenance" of the Standard Oil company, or the steel rail pool, or such concerns as the Diamond Match, which has recently gone to the wall? By whom are their legitimate profits to be calculated, and to whom is the taxing power to be entrusted?

This, in fact, is only state socialism a little disguised, the natural remedy suggesting itself to minds that have become hopelessly sodden with the idea of running to the state for everything. We do not believe that one line of new legislation in state or nation is necessary to the complete control of trusts in this country. They are amenable to the courts under the common law. The various circumstances of each combination can there be inquired into, as they cannot be brought uniformly within the terms of any single statute. All that is needed is a public sentiment strong enough and public officials brave enough to carry a general crusade against the trusts into the courts of the country. Let the fight be made there, and abuses would quickly find their remedy. As it is now, every secret servant of the trust joins with the rest in shouting lustily for a new law to control them, because he knows that the terms of no such law have as yet even been suggested, and that its enforcement would be ten times as doubtful as its passage. The control of the trusts, like a great many things in our public life, will be achieved just when the people are sufficiently in earnest to go about it in the right way and not before. Meantime, there is something wonderfully stimulating to one's sense of the ridiculous to hear the apologists of that system of organized robbery which is called protection talking about the result of deliberation among the friends and beneficiaries of protection as "clipping the claws" of the great combinations, whose interests would be considered first, and the increase of whose profits is the main purpose of the bill now incubating.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Too Much Johnson" will be seen at the Metropolitan opera house for the remainder of the week, including a popular-price Saturday matinee.

* * *

The operatic features of the performance of the Black Patti Troubadours at the Grand opera house affords the most pleasing treat of this description that the present season has afforded.

* * *

The Corinne Extravaganza company, headed by the peerless Corinne, will begin an engagement of four nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house next Sunday evening, presenting the operatic extravaganza, "Hendrick Hudson Jr."

* * *

"Eight Bells" will be presented at the Grand the coming week.

* * *

The remaining concerts of this season by the Seibert orchestra will take place at the Metropolitan opera house. This change was made with a due consideration of accomodating the many members of the legislature in this city during the winter. The Metropolitan being the best and most comfortable house in the city for such a large orchestra and audience. Manager Scott has acted very liberally in assisting the orchestra to make this change, and it now remains for the music-loving public to demonstrate their appreciation by equally liberal patronage.

ORDINANCE IS VOID.

Judge Kelly Stands by John Wilson's Test Case.

Judge Kelly, in a decision filed yesterday in the district court, holds that the ordinance making it unlawful for "a hackman, expressman or baggageman, or any person engaged in said lines of business," to permit his horse or team to stand for more than half an hour upon any asphalt paved street in St. Paul is void. The test case was instituted by John Wilson, a hackman who was arrested for violating the ordinance in question. Mr. Wilson was convicted and fined in the municipal court, and appealed to the district court, alleging that the ordinance was unconstitutional. In his decision, Judge Kelly says:

I have no difficulty in holding that ordinance number 1822 is void, because it attempts to an unlawful distinction between citizens or classes of citizens owning and using teams. I cannot imagine reasonable grounds why it is made unlawful for "a hackman, expressman or baggageman or any person engaged in said lines of business," to cause or permit his horse or team to stand for more than thirty minutes upon any asphalt paved street in St. Paul while awaiting custom, and yet remain unlawful for other persons, even those engaged in like business, as an omnibus owner, to occupy such pavements for hours together. A pair of "bob-tails" driven for pleasure, occupy as much space and do quite as much prancing and stamping on the pavement, as does honest "old Dobbin," who while dreaming of oats, dozes his life away in front of a hack or express wagon by the curbside.

The city council has the right to regulate this business, but the regulations should be reasonable and bear alike, at least, on all persons properly in the same class. This it does not.

WEYLER'S NEW EDICT.

Foreign Residents Included in the Scope of the Order.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Under date of today Captain General Weyler had issued an edict giving orders that within a period of eight days all owners of the estates, managers and tenants in the province of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas shall appear before the mayors of the nearest fortified town and present a police passport and document proving their ownership and the payment of their last taxes. These papers being found all in order, they will be allowed to return upon showing their certificates and documents to the troops which they pass on the way. Those who do not comply with the above requirements must concentrate in towns.

Foreigners engaged in cultivation or pursuing any industry under the conditions above required must prove their nationality, as well as show the number of employes under their control, and must guarantee all information as to their origin, and must show their police documents under the same terms as above required.

Considerable excitement developed at the meeting at the Spanish Casino tonight over a proposition to end a long dispatch to the Madrid government, giving assurances of support and expressing regret at the attacks made on Captain General Weyler by the Madrid press, and asking the government to let Gen. Weyler remain here, as his presence is necessary for the pacification of the island. The discussion over this proposition was hot, and it was only after considerable opposition that it was adopted.

TO GIVE WEYLER TIME.

Spanish Cabinet Council Postponed for His Benefit.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A Daily News dispatch from Paris explains that the Spanish government postponed the cabinet council on Friday to enable Capt. Gen. Weyler to send reassuring news, especially regarding the withdrawal of the press correspondents from Cuba, which will be one of the subjects of debate.

"It is believed that the Porto Rico reforms will be extended to Cuba," this dispatch adds, "directly Gen. Weyler officially advises the government that Western Cuba is pacified."

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

Hewitt—I have no race prejudices.
Jewitt—You would have race prejudices if you had lost as much money on horses as I have.—Exchange.

"Did Sardonix encourage you to offer your picture," asked the artist's friend.
"Yes; he intimated that it ought to be exhibited."
"What did he say?"
"He said it was a sight."—Washington Star.

First Boy (contemptuously)—Huh! Your mother takes in washin'.
Second Boy—O' course. You didn't suppose she'd leave it hangin' out at night.—New York Tribune.

William—I suppose the old Norse tower at Newport is the most interesting ruin there?
Madge—Oh, no, it isn't. You ought to be there in the summer and see a few of those dear old counts and barons!—Twinkles.

Parson—I wish the congregation would give me something besides slippers.
Children (together)—So do we.—Exchange.

WAS ONLY A FARCE

EFFORTS TO FIND EXCUSE FOR RECOMMENDING A LICENSE FOR EGGERT.

LAW IS PLAINLY AGAINST IT,

BUT THAT FACT ISN'T ENOUGH FOR THE COMMITTEE TO ACT UPON.

PLACE GIVEN A VERY BAD NAME.

Dr. Higbee Testifies That It Is the Center of a Sink Hole of Iniquity.

Before the present administration assumed the reins of the city government the present officials, from the mayor down, took occasion at every opportunity to howl about the manner in which the laws and ordinances relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors and the granting of licenses were enforced. As the records of their public speeches will show, they promised great reforms in this direction, and alluded to the fact that while the laws might be harsh in instances, they were on the book and should be enforced to the letter. Now it is altogether different, and if the public could have witnessed the farce which for two hours yesterday afternoon was enacted before the joint council committee on license, surprise and mortification would have been expressed.

The meeting was called to consider the application of Charles F. Eggert for a license to sell liquor at 484 Robert street for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1897. Present from the assembly as members of the license committee were Messrs. Daly, Reardon and Mabon, and from the board of aldermen Messrs. Bigelow and Donnahower. Assemblyman Craig was a silent spectator of the proceedings.

D. W. Doty, attorney for the Citizens' league, stated to the committee that he had received notice of the meeting in the morning, and for this reason he did not want the hearing to be a final one, as it might be that he could not get all his witnesses on such short notice. In addition to the objections presented at a previous meeting by the Citizens' league relative to the arrest and conviction of Eggert in the police court of keeping open his saloon after midnight on April 3, Mr. Doty had other objections to offer. One of these was that Eggert, after having paid a fine of $20, imposed by Judge Twohy, for the violation of the law, had his license revoked by the judge of the police court. In addition to this, Eggert, Mr. Doty said, had been openly violating the law since Dec. 31 by keeping his saloon open and selling liquor without having taken out a license.

The record from the municipal court presented by Mr. Doty showed that on April 9, 1896, County Attorney Butler, after Eggert had been convicted and fined for keeping open after hours, moved that the license issued to Eggert be revoked. This was opposed by the attorney for Eggert and the court allowed the lawyers to file arguments. Dec. 31 Judge Twohy filed a decision directing that the license issued to Eggert be revoked.

The objections raised by Mr. Doty were six in number.

First—That the application did not state the applicant was a resident of the city and over twenty-one years of age.

Second—That he was not a fit person to operate a saloon.

Third—That he had not deposited with the city treasury the $10 which was required under the law.

Fourth—That the applicant had violated the law by keeping open his saloon at various times after 12 o'clock midnight.

Fifth—That he had been convicted and fined in the police court for this offense on April 9 and paid a fine of $20 for the offense.

Sixth—That since Jan. 1 he had kept open his saloon and sold liquor without a license.

Mr. Doty wanted Mr. Eggert to be sworn as he desired to examine the applicant for the license. F. G. Brady and Ald. Bigelow hardly thought this was the proper way to proceed, as Eggert had no attorney present and might be taken advantage of in the examination. Mr. Doty suggested that Eggert seemed to have no lack of counsel even if he had no regularly employed attorney. Mr. Daly said the committee had no authority to pass on the question of what Mr. Eggert might, or not, admit, and in reply Mr. Doty said the committee had no authority in the matter at all, except to hear the evidence and report the same to the assembly, the supreme court having held that only the council could grant applications and licenses, and that the authority could not be delegated to any committee. Ald. Bigelow had a number of questions which he wanted Mr. Doty to answer but that gentleman informed the alderman that it was the assembly committee who were in session and that the members of the board of aldermen were not concerned with the proceedings. Assemblyman Daly took the same view of the matter and said he had called a joint committee simply to allow the aldermen to hear the evidence so that when the matter came before the board it would not have to be gone over again. Mr. Daly stated that so far as the objection made regarding Eggert having kept his saloon open since Jan. 1 without a license, the committee would pay no attention to it. The administration had taken the responsibility of doing this and there were some thirty saloons now open, none of which had a license.

Summed up and simmered down, the objections made to the granting of a license to Eggert were that he was not a fit person to conduct a saloon; that he had violated the law by keeping open after midnight, and had been fined in the police court for the offense committed on April 3, 1896.

Mr. Eggert was called and sworn by Ald. Bigelow, who announced that in addition to his other attainments he was also a notary public and entitled under the law to take the oaths of persons. In answer to questions put by Mr. Doty, Eggert said he was the applicant for a license at 484 Robert street. He owned the saloon and also the house adjoining on Robert street. He rented the building adjoining the saloon to a man for a boarding house. He did not know whether there were female boarders in the house or not.

At this juncture ex-Ald. F. G. Brady said it might be best for Mr. Eggert to have an attorney. Eggert had a consultation with Mr. Brady and several members of the committee, and it was decided that he could refuse to answer questions which might not appear proper. Mr. Doty said he wanted to show that the house adjoining the saloon was a house of questionable character, and as Eggert was the landlord of the place and conducted a saloon next door, he was not a fit person to have a license. The committee ruled such a proposition out of order, and as Eggert refused to answer as to the character of his tenants, Mr. Doty had the clerk of the meeting put his offer on the record. Mr. Eggert also refused to answer the question as to whether he was running a saloon since Jan. 1 without a license. He remembered the night of April 3 last and the fact that three men came to his place of business after midnight. There were several persons in the place, but he had closed the front door and was making a sandwich for one of the women when the party arrived. He sold no liquor to any one that night after midnight.

Dr. Higbee, after being sworn by Ald. Bigelow, said he had lived across the street from the saloon for the past sixteen years. He had never seen Eggert before to know him, and had never been in his saloon. He had seen many men and women going in and coming out of Eggert's saloon. He had also seen them go into the house next door, which Eggert said he owned. The women were reputed to be disreputable characters. The saloon had the reputation of being a harbor for disreputable women, and had obtained a bad name. He had been informed by the police officer on the beat that there were fourteen disreputable resorts right around there. The saloon, he said, was conducted the same on Sundays as on other days. Being cross-examined by ex-Ald. Brady the doctor stated the policeman had told him the names of a number of the women who lived in the neighborhood and frequented the saloon, but he did not remember the names. The same officer had also told him there were fourteen disreputable resorts in the same block as the saloon. He had seen women going into the saloon by the Ninth street door many times and had seen them accompanied by men come from the saloon and go into the house adjoining, which Eggert had testified he owned.

Dr. Walker, living at Ninth and Robert streets, sworn by Ald. Bigelow, testified that women living in the house adjoining the saloon on Robert street sat by the windows all day and beckoned to men who passed. It was a pretty good sign, he thought, that the women were not respectable when they did such things. He had spoken to Mr. Doty some days ago about the saloon, and said at the time that he hoped no license would be granted to the place this year. He had been requested to come to the meeting and testify, but it was against his wishes that he did so. Ladies visiting his house, he said, were afraid to go to the cars alone owing to the class of people who visited the saloon and stood about the corner.

Dr. Higbee, recalled, said he had seen women living in the house on Robert street beckon to men who were passing hundreds of times. Mr. Reardon asked the doctor if he did not know the neighborhood had been a bad one for forty years. The doctor said he had not, to which answer Mr. Reardon said he had been aware of the fact for a long time.

Rev. D. Morgan, being sworn by Ald. Bigelow, said he had visited the saloon the night of April 3, and had seen women in the place at 12:20 o'clock. He saw two men drinking what he thought was beer, and saw Eggert take money from the counter put there by one of the men who was drinking. He had made complaint in the police court, and Eggert had been arrested and fined $20 on April 9 last. He had frequently seen women beckon to men from the house owned by Eggert adjoining the saloon, and on one occasion had been stopped by a woman who came out of the house and invited him in.

Charles A. Cowgill, of 963 Burr street, who was with Morgan the night of April 3, corroborated the testimony of the Bethel preacher. Ex-Ald. Brady, after being sworn, said he had frequently been in Eggert's saloon, and it was a quiet and orderly place. Eggert, he said, was one of the best of the 300 saloonkeepers in the city. He had seen women in the saloon, but they bought cans of beer, and did not loiter about the place. Cross examined by Mr. Doty, Brady said he was an applicant for a license at the saloon formerly conducted by E. L. Murphy on Wabasha street. He did not know anything about the tenants of Eggert's house adjoining the saloon.

This concluded the evidence, and, as Mr. Reardon was in doubt as to whether, under the law, the council could give Eggert a license after having been convicted in the police court within the last year, an adjournment was taken until this afternoon. Mr. Eggert will, according to ex-Ald. Brady, be given a chance to make a statement in his own behalf.

COMBINATION TICKETS.

They Go on Sale Today for Coming Authors' Readings.

Combination tickets will be sold for the two evenings of readings to be given by six well-known authors at the People's church on two Saturday evenings, Jan. 16 and 30. The combination tickets include reserved seats for the two evenings and their sale will begin at Howard, Farwell & Co.'s this morning at 9 o'clock. Nearly every one interested in one evening of readings is interested in both, and the opportunity of securing the same seats for both evenings at the same time, will be embraced by many, especially as the seats sold on the combination plan are sold at a reduction.

Interest in the comnig readings is great throughout the city and they are expected to be the brilliant platform events of the season. On the first of the foregoing evenings John Kendrick Bangs, Edward W. Townsend, of "Chimmie Fadden" fame, and Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, the Southern writer, will read, and on the latter evening James Whitcomb Riley, Miss Lilian Bell and John Fox Jr. will be heard.

FORESTRY OF THE STATE.

That and Kindred Subjects to Be Discussed Next Week.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota State Forestry association will, as already told in the Globe, be held at the Capitol Thursday, Jan. 14, beginning at 12 o'clock. In fact, a succession of kindred meetings will be held next week at the Capitol, as follows: State Agricultural society, Tuesday, Jan. 12; Stock and Breeder's association, Wednesday, Jan. 13; Forestry association, Thursday, Jan. 14; Fibre meeting that evening; Good Roads, Friday, Jan. 15.

CRIPPLES NOT VAGRANTS.

Judge Orr Passes on a Point in the Law.

Judge Orr passed upon a point of law yesterday relating to whom the charge of vagrancy may be made by the police. Edward Mead, of Minneapolis, was charged with being a vagrant by Officer Tom Galvin, but the court held that as Mead was a cripple, having but one arm, the law under which he was arrested could not be applied to his case. Only able bodied men, the court stated, could be convicted of vagrancy. A cripple might have no occupation or home, but in a specific case like the one on trial, the presumption was that it was the result of misfortune rather than of self-choice. Mead was accordingly discharged.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Frank Masterson's Body Found at the Foot of the Stairs.

Frank P. Masterson, thirty-two years old, living at 188 Custer street, was found dead at the foot of the stairway leading to his apartments at 10 o'clock last evening. Masterson, when last seen, was under the influence of liquor, and it is supposed he fell over the railing from the second story of the building, a distance of ten feet. Coroner Nelson was notified, and after making an investigation decided an inquest not necessary. Masterson has been employed as a waiter in Wyman's restaurant on Wabasha street. His wife was sent to the insane asylum at Rochester about a year ago. The family of the deceased consists of two small children.

SHE WANTS $1,000.

Fannie Wheadon's Suit Against Warren H. Mead.

Fannie A. Wheadon has sued Warren H. Mead to recover the sum of $1,000 which the plaintiff alleges she entrusted to the defendant to invest for her. The complaint further alleges that the defendant loaned the money to C. G. Lewis and wife, taking as security therefor a mortgage on property not, in fact, owned by Mr. Lewis, but by Philip Reilly, but conveyed by Reilly and Mead to Mrs. Lewis until the loan could be made and then reconveyed, the money remaining in the hands of the defendant.

INVENTOR FROM BUTTE.

Karl H. Klose in St. Paul En Route East.

Karl A. Klose, of Butte, Mont., spent yesterday in St. Paul, a guest of the Ryan hotel. Mr. Klose is an inventor of Butte, and is at present on his way East to perfect arrangements for several recent patents which he has invented. He was entertained last night as the guest of St. Paul National Association of Stationary Engineers. Mr. Klose is the inventor of the Klose wrench, which is bound to take the place of the monkey wrench. Mr. Klose is also a member of the St. Paul Wrench company, with headquarters in this city, and he will return here in a few weeks to give attention to several patents from this point. He is also a prominent member of No. 1, of Butte National Association of Stationary Engineers.

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs W. R. Langford Introduced at a Social Gathering.

Mrs. A. G. Langford, of Laurel avenue, gave an "at home" yesterday from 2 to 4 and from 8 to 10 to introduce Mrs. W. R. Langford (nee Sargent). The rooms were decorated with American Beauties, white and pink carnations and white hyacinths. Mrs. William Spencer poured tea in the library. Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Bend served the coffee and frappe in the dining room. Those assisting Mrs. Langford were Mesdames C. J. A. Morris, Victor Robinson, William Robertson, N. P. Langford and Charles L. Spencer, and the Misses Stephenson, Miss Horn, Miss Taylor and Misses Timberlake.

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The mid-winter meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the board of missions will be held in St. Paul's church, St. Paul, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 p. m. Addresses will be made by Bishop Gilbert, Rev. John Wright, D. D., Rev. D. W. Rhodes and others.

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Dr. Martel, Mrs. Robitaille, Mrs. Grenier and several others are to give an operette the last of the month for the benefit of St. Lukes church.

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The Manhattan Pleasure club will give its first annual ball this evening at the A. O. U. W. hall, 918 Rice street.

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Mrs. Albert L. Roth held the first of a series of post-nuptial receptions yesterday. Cards are out for Wednesdays in January.

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The German American club will give a progressive euchre party at Oxford hall next Tuesday evening. After the awarding of the prizes dancing will be indulged in.

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The senior class of the High school will give a dramatic entertainment the latter part of the month for the benefit of the gymnasium fund. Miss Adah Hawkins is the stage manager and director of the affair. The play is "Our Mutual Friend," and promises to be a success. The cast is composed of Messrs. George Whitney, John Foster, George Thomas and A. Jewett and Misses Margaret Muir Snell, Edna Gooch, F. Wagoner. The rehearsals are already in progress.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Du Fresne, of Ashland avenue, will give a progressive euchre party Friday evening for the benefit of St. Lukes church.

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The Evening Star Social club was organized Tuesday night by residents of Lafayette avenue and vicinity, and will meet fortnightly during the winter. Prizes were won by Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Poole. The membership includes Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mynagh, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Armond, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, Misses M. J. Cook, Annie Kelly, Minnie Kelly and B. W. Cook.

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A quiet wedding occurred Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Miller, on St. Peter street, the contracting parties being their only daughter, Estelle, and George Clark Johnston, of Winnipeg, Man. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin and point lace, and carried a bouquet of bride roses and maiden hair fern. Two little twin girls, Jennie and Julia Thuet, daintily gowned in white swiss and carrying pink carnations, were the attendants. The house was prettily decorated in palms and cut flowers. The officiating clergyman was Dr. Robert Forbes, of chaplain of the senate. Only a few of the relatives and friends were present, among them Hon. B. F. Hartshorn, of Staples, and J. Johnston, of Mankato. After a wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Johnston left for Chicago, and will visit New Orleans and other Southern points before returning to their home in Winnipeg.

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The Capital City Cycle club will give a 12 o'clock social hop at Oxford hall, Tenth and St. Peter stretes, this evening. A series of like entertainments during the season have proven very successful, and as the demand for invitations has been large, it is expected that the dance of this evening will equal in enjoyment its appreciated predecessors. Dancing will commence at 8:30 and the music will be furnished by the Twin City Mandolin and Guitar club. Supper will be served during the evening.

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Mrs. Brandt, of the Buckingham, gave the first of a series of concerts and dances last Monday evening. Miss Stella Parong was the principal soloist. The next dance will be Monday, Jan. 10.

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The Laurel club's sleighride party, postponed from New Year's night, will be given Friday evening. Start from the club on Grand avenue will be made at 7:30 sharp.

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The Capital City Cycle club will give its fifth 12 o'clock dancing party this evening at Oxford hall.

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The Young Men's Cinch club met last night with Frank Knauft, of lower town.

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The annual meeting of the St. Paul Society for the Prevention of Cruelty will be held at the office, 141 East Ninth street, Feb. 19, at 3 p. m. Reports of the year's work will be submited and the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

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The B. P. O. E. 59, expect to give a ladies' social at their hall in the Lowry arcade in the near future.

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The Colonnade Dancing club will give the second dance Friday, Jan. 15.

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Miss Maude Espy, of Summit avenue, will visit Miss Halloran in Minneapolis the latter part of this week.

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Mrs. Luddington, of the Colonnade, who has been very ill, is reported to be rapidly recovering.

Mrs. Buckman and Miss Stella Parong, of the Buckingham, will leave for Chicago on the 15th.

Augustus Clapp, of Portland avenue, left Monday for Yale college.

Blanch Clough, of Summit avenue, leaves next week for Farmington, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry are stopping at the Buckingham.

Mrs. E. E. Cooley, who has been the guest of Mrs. Norton, of Portland avenue, has returned to her home in Decorah, Io.

Mrs. C. B. Yale leaves Sunday night for Chicago to stay an indefinite length of time.

Mrs. George Archer and little daughter, of the Marlborough, will leave shortly for the South. They will remain all winter in Mobile.

George Archer, of the Marlborough, will live at the Ryan hotel while his wife and daughter are South.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Smith, of the Colonnade, left Tuesday evening for Austin, Minn.

Mrs. C. H. Bigelow, of College avenue, will leave for Florida this month.

CLARK DECLINES TO COME.

Will Not Accept the Insurance Compact Office Now.

H. W. Clark has declined the offer of the St. Paul board of fire underwriters to return to St. Paul and take charge of the local compact office. Mr. Clark is at present the general agent of a Pennsylvania fire insurance company, with headquarters at Winona. The unsettled state of isurance affairs, so far as legislation is concerned, is reported to be the reason why he declined the place at this time. Mr. Clark held the position before when he proved himself a diplomat and a man of backbone, both of which qualities, it is claimed, recent experience has shown, are needed to successfully handle the office. It is probable that no change will take place in the office now until after the legislature adjourns.

KING GIVEN NINETY DAYS.

Deemed a Fraudulent Charitable Agent.

Joseph King, the young man arrested by Relief Agent Hutchins on the charge of receiving money under false pretenses by representing himself an agent of the newsboys' home, was sentenced to the workhouse by Judge Orr yesterday for ninety days. King pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, but refused to give any account of himself or his authority for passing himself off as a charitable agent. B. W. Phillips, an employe of Noyes Brothers & Cutler, testified that he had given King 25 cents, and, in lieu of an explanation by the accused, the court imposed sentence. Mr. Hutchins has not as yet located the persons whose names were in the book carried by King, and is of the opinion that they are residents of other cities where the young man has operated.

District Court Routine.

The following business was done in the courts yesterday:

New Cases—

66,958—Elbridge Stone Sr. vs. Christian Erickson et al.; action to foreclose mortgage for $1,300.

Orders and Decisions—

3,321—State of Minnesota, ex rel. John Wilson, relator, vs. Thomas McMahon, bailiff, etc., respondent; order discharging relator from custody.

Before the Judges—

Daniel Klausen, by guardian, vs. St. Paul City Railway Company, and Joseph Klausen, by guardian, vs. St. Paul City Railway Company; on trial. Willis, J.

P. M. Clark vs. City of St. Paul; verdict for defendant. Brill, J.