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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Forecast for Monday: Minnesota—Light rain, followed by fair weather; northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Rain, followed by clearing weather; winds shifting to northwesterly.

North Dakota—Local showers, followed by fair weather; northerly winds, becoming variable; slightly warmer.

South Dakota—Fair, clearing in eastern portion in the morning; slightly warmer; northerly winds.

Iowa—Showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather during the day; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer in western portion.

Montana—Generally fair; light, variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, April 4, 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	42	Battleford	44
Duluth	34		
Huron	34	Buffalo	48-60
Bismarck	36	Boston	42-58
Williston	36	Cheyenne	36-38
Havre	44	Chicago	52-62
Helena	42	Cincinnati	62-68
Medicine Hat	40	Montreal	44-56
Swift Current	32	New York	40-42
Qu'Appelle	34	New Orleans	80-84
Minnedosa	38	Pittsburg	52-52
Winnipeg	44		

DAILY MEANS.

Thermometer, 42; maximum thermometer, 44; minimum thermometer, 41; daily range, 3; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .16.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger line.	Height of water.	Change
St. Paul	14	17.4	*0.3
La Crosse	10	11.5	*0.4

—P. F. Lyons, Observer.

BEETS AND SUGAR IN GERMANY.

From a recent consular report we are able to give some interesting data relative to beet production and sugar making under the bounty system of Germany, compiled from imperial statistics and trade reports. They gain an additional interest from this cultivated epidemic of sugar beet cultivation in this state, nurtured, singularly, not by the farmers for whose benefit it is pretended to be, but, as usual in such cases, by those who would have the state contribute to the profits of their business. Little is said of the profits that will accrue to the capitalist who extracts sugar from the beets through the double bonusing of the federal tariff of 1.875 cents a pound and all the additional bounty the state legislature may be wheedled into voting him.

The average price of sugar in the campaign, as the sugar season is called, of 1895-6, was $2.68 a hundredweight of 110.23 pounds, and the entire product amounted to 1,589,592 long tons of 2,240 pounds each. The total area under cultivation was 930,749 acres, giving a gross return per acre of $92.95. The average expense of working the crop per acre was $46.23, while the average cost of extracting and converting at the factory was $23.88 an acre. This left a net profit per acre of $22.84. This includes neither interest on the capital in the plant or farm nor taxes, there laid on both beets and sugar to provide the money with which to pay the export bounty on sugar sold abroad. The yield of beets was 30.5 long tons per hectare of 2.471 acres, or 12.35 tons to the acre. Nearly one-half, 43.94 per cent, of the beets were grown by the factories, and 56.06 per cent were bought of farmers, indicating that the bounty business here would soon be largely absorbed by the owners of the factories, naturally desirous of making for themselves all there is in the business. The saccharine contents of the beets were 13.19 per cent, requiring 7.58 cwts. of beets to make 1 cwt. of sugar, and giving a sugar yield per acre of 1.74 tons. To provide the increased export bounty the home consumption tax on sugar was increased, in the latest law, from $2.14 per cwt. to $2.38, and the increase led to large withdrawals from bonded warehouses before the tax took effect, thus raising the apparent home consumption of sugar to 28.04 pounds against 23.59 pounds per head of population the previous year. We are now witnessing a similar movement in this country of imports to save the increase in the duties proposed by the Dingley act, showing that the desire to evade taxation and make profits is not exclusively American. The internal tax on sugar, after deducting the bounties paid exporters, yielded $24,680,838, or an average per capita tax of 47 cents, against 39 cents the previous year.

Unless we assume that the German is much less fond of sweets than are the people of England or of the United States, we find in the comparative consumption in these countries facts that make it doubtful whether this bounty business is the profitable and desirable policy it is painted by those who are urging the state and nation to embark in it. In England, where no import tax is put upon sugar, the average per capita consumption is 73 pounds, costing the consumer 3 cents a pound. In this country, owing to our stupid refusal to permit Germany, Austria and France to furnish us our sugar as cheaply as they are willing to, our consumption in 1895 was 62 pounds, costing about 4.8 cents a pound, or, at retail, from 6 to 7 cents a pound. The French or German, using about a third of what each person in this country uses, pays for it about double the price per pound and three times that which the Englishman pays. Is it worth our while to wade deeper into this bounty mire?

OUR BIG PROBLEM.

The prevalence of disastrous floods in the lower Mississippi valley this year, as in all others, and the fact that season after season goes by without the slightest change for the better, or the least appearance of increased protection for the lives and property of the people of the low lands and the delta, constitute a powerful argument against the reason and efficacy of existing methods of river improvement. We have been going on now for a generation or so, spending many millions of money every year for the alleged purpose of controlling the Mississippi river and preventing these overflows, and so far there is no apparent benefit. For all that we can see every dollar of the vast amount that has been put out upon river improvement might as well have been thrown into the muddy current of the Father of Waters itself. The old idea was to build levees. Following the example of China, where the people have built these great dikes for centuries, until they have elevated the whole volume of the river and the very bed of it above the level of the surrounding country, with the result of making each successive flood very disastrous to life and property, the lower Mississippi people constructed dike after dike, with the idea that these were their only safeguards, and, when they were flooded out, replied only that the levees were not broad enough and high enough.

Then came the Mississippi river commission with a very scientific scheme. Its plan of rip-rapping the banks, of narrowing the channel, of building wing dams, and so forcing the stream to scour out a deep channel for itself to the sea, was a beautiful thing on paper. It answers very well for the upper regions of the river, and is all right as applied to smaller streams with a larger gradient. But year after year of flood and crevasse and the drowning out of thousands of farms told the story of its impotence to conquer this problem. So we go back again to the levee system, and the Mississippi commission itself spends money on levees, and the states of the lower river tax themselves poor to build their dikes high and thick and strong, and then the spring floods come down and the banks give way and millions of dollars of property are wiped out, as usual.

These events, continuing through decades and promising to continue through centuries, ought to suggest, it seems to us, to those interested the inadequacy of the methods which have thus far been applied. Possibly, the problem itself is too big for human solution. It is open to grave question whether the agents of man and the strength of man are adequate to the control of a natural force as mighty as the Mississippi river. With the gigantic current of water that it sends down in the flood season, passing between caving banks of soft mud; with nothing better than a quicksand for the foundation of such works as may be put in; and with a channel that is likely to shift its location several miles within twenty-four hours, the ablest engineering talent may well falter before the task presented to it. If, however, there is any logic in experience, it surely tells us that the method of confining this unconfinable volume of water in a fixed channel, whether by trying to make it bore down toward the center of the earth or by holding it within towering earthen walls, is a failure.

The same experience seems to indicate the natural way of dealing with our great problem. Is there a small stream in this country utilized for commercial purposes where anybody dreams of confining, at all seasons of the year, the immense force exerted by hydraulic pressure? Does not every little mill owner who builds a dam provide a sluice way? Would he think of trying to bottle up all the water that ever could come down? Does he not gauge the height that marks the safety line and then provide exits for a surplus? It looks to us so perfectly clear that, if there is to be any successful dealing with the problem of the lower Mississippi, of which we are by no means assured, it must be along these lines, that the wonder is it has received so little recognition.

The "outlet theory" has, indeed, had ardent advocates. But the outlet theory, as put forth by Capt. Cowden and his supporters, was advanced, not as an auxiliary to, but as a substitute for, the work of the Mississippi river commission. Now, it is clear that an outlet is as harmful to commerce during the season of low water as it may be helpful in high water. The reasonable idea is a combination of the two. No one can doubt that, if there were along the line of the lower Mississippi several immense sluice-ways opening into the main stream, but so controlled by gates that they could be closed at pleasure, and if these were all now open, so as to relieve the pressure and divert a part of the mighty volume to branch outlets, the pressure upon the levees would be lessened and the country saved from overflow. To keep all the water that there is in the Mississippi at a low stage within its banks, and to provide ways by which a portion of it can be carried off at a high stage through other exits, looks to a lay mind like a rational view of the problem upon which we have been at work so long, with only the mockery of annual destruction of life and property to reward us. Is not such a scheme at least worth trying?

NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T.

The backing and filling of the committee on ways and means, as their bill gets into the enfilading fire of outside criticism and internal conflicting interests, contributes largely to the gayety of the nation in these somewhat lugubrious days of financial convalescing. We alluded to the Massachusetts revolt against the wool tax, which excited the ire of the Western members, who want to retaliate with a tax on hides. Seven years ago the oscillations of Mr. McKinley's committee between a tax on hides and no tax was one of the amusing features of the delivery of that wonderful combination of selfishness and sickly sentimentalism. Hides were one day on the dutiable list, under the demands of the hide growers ostensibly, under that of the beef combine actually, and the next day, when the New England tanners and shoemakers had rallied to a fresh assault, they went back onto the free list. But, in spite of the impassioned Hepburn, of the broad plains of Iowa, hides, as fairly a subject of revenue as anything, will stay among the few things of daily use that any American citizen who wishes may buy when and where and of whom he will, at the lowest price that any one anywhere will make him.

Then the millers had their inning. They discovered, to their alarm, that a tax of 50 per cent ad valorem—the committee having temporarily laid aside their contempt for ad valorem taxes—on their bolting cloths. Bolt cloth is not made in this country, never has been and never will be, perhaps, anyway not as long as it can be made abroad as cheaply, comparatively, as it now is. It is made of silk in Switzerland, costs from $1.50 to $4 a yard, and mills use from several hundred to several thousand yards of it. To add from 75 cents to $2 to the cost of each yard of their bolting cloth merely for revenue purposes, was quite too much for the patroitism of the millers, who had been before the committee to express their willingness that their fellow citizens might be allowed to have some things they used cheapened, asses' skins, for instance, if the committee would authorize the president to swap reductions in our rates on ginger ale and chickle for reductions in their rates on our flour, which demonstrates that our millers are quite as self-sacrificing and philanthropic as are the New England shoemakers. So the committee heard from the millers, and the committee veered round, turning, like one of the old double-enders of the navy, in its own length, and changed the 50 per cent duty into a 5 per cent one. The incident has the real value of showing the committee's idea of a revenue and a protective tariff. When they thought they were protecting some bolt cloth maker the duty was 50 per cent, when it is merely a matter of revenue the duty is 5 per cent.

Then, there is the tax on scientific instruments that went onto the dutiable list at 25 per cent and off again after the professors had been heard from. And Education sighed with relief at its narrow escape. But Mr. Dingley's committee could not make an unconditional surrender to these doctrinaires of the closet. They must be permitted to retire with their sidearms, at least. So they stipulated that scientific instruments, the like of which are not made in this country, may be free of tax. Now, excepting certain glass implements of the laboratory, which have to stand an intense heat during scientific experimentation, and the secret of whose making our makers have not discovered, there is hardly a scientific instrument that is not made in this country. On all such the tax of 25 per cent will fall, while the glassware will have to pay, as a rule, the 60 per cent on that ware, because it is free only when imported by some educational institution, and not for sale again. Few laboratories can afford to import directly, and the dealers in such instruments will have to pay the tax that averages 60 per cent. Singularly, no maker of scientific instruments in this country asked the committee for protection, one of them, and a Chicago man at that, declaring, with some heat, that not only had his firm not asked it, but that they would regard such a tax "as an infamous provision of which we could never approve." Really it looks as if the Dingley bill were an instance of avatism, and the old "tariff of abominations" of 1828 is being reincarnated.

IGNORANT AND MALICIOUS.

Whitelaw Reid, the responsible head of the New York Tribune, "founded by Horace Greeley" and alleged to have been "foundered" by his successor, is down in Phoenix, Arizona, dodging catarrh and asthma, and his young men are running the old craft recklessly by rule of two, roast the Democrats and praise the Republicans. It can only be ignorance or partisan malice that will account for the very remarkable assertion of the Tribune that the order of Postmaster General Gary, allowing fourth-class postmasters to remain undisturbed for a term of four years, is "a new departure." "One of the first acts of the McKinley administration," says this unveracious paper, "bearing upon the civil service, although briefly recorded in an obscure news item, is really one of the most important and significant ever taken." It then refers to the action of the preceding administration in extending the civil list, but "the only considerable class left out were the fourth-class postmasters." These were left to the spoilsman. Mr. Cleveland did not venture to attempt to restrain his successor from making these offices spoils of victory. "But his successor is a truer reformer than was the Consecrated One." "The first order of the new postmaster general retains postmasters now in office, whether Democrats or Republicans, in good faith until the end of the four years' term for which they were appointed." And it calls this order "a striking new departure."

This is a mixed case of malice and ignorance. The ignorance shows in the concluding assertion about the retention of these postmasters "until the end of the four years' term for which they were appointed." No fourth-class postmaster ever was or is now appointed for a term of four or any number of years. He is a tenant at will, removable at any time at the pleasure of the postmaster general, or, rather, of his fourth assistant. Its malice is shown in the assertion that this is a "new" departure, and that Mr. Cleveland did not venture to restrain his successor in removals of these officers. It would be too charitable to attribute to ignorance such a statement. We question if there is in any community in all the United States a man who did not know, very early in 1893, that his Republican fourth-class postmaster was to be permitted to hold his office for four years, not because of any law authorizing or requiring it, nor because he was appointed for such a term, but simply because President Cleveland and Postmaster General Bissell would refuse to remove him until he had served four years. If it is permitted to departed editors to know what their papers are saying, we can imagine the explosion of wrathful disgust by Horace Greeley at this display of malice and ignorance in the paper he founded.

CHASING THE WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

The lower house of the Wisconsin legislature passed, under suspension of the rules, a bill imposing a license of $500 on dealers in cigarettes, and prohibiting, under penalty of a heavy fine, sales of them to minors. This improves on the provisions of our act of 1895 that punished with a fine of $50, or thirty days in jail, any one who should sell, give or furnish to any pupil cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form. And we apprehend that the Wisconsin statute will prove exactly as effective as our own has, or has any of the other acts in other states to prevent boys from imitating their elders. There has been, we believe, no case of conviction under our law, of, if there has, it has not deterred boys from getting and smoking the weed in any form they prefer.

The state of Washington, some years ago, under the impact of these rainbow chasers, prohibited the sale of cigarettes, with the sole result that any one wishing to smoke them had only to buy of the tobacconist the tobacco and paper separately and roll his own cigarettes. It did not lessen the smoking and only succeeded in teaching the boys how to make cigarettes. Should the Wisconsin phase of the eternal pursuit of this elusive Will-o'-the-Wisp pass the senate, no more ready-made cigarettes will be sold there, for no one could afford to pay the license; but not fewer cigarettes will be smoked, probably more, but they will be home-made. All such legislation takes no note of boy nature, or of the immense influence on it of the example of men. There is no boy with any spirit who will not make extra exertions to indulge himself in any pastime, whose evils he cannot understand, if it be forbidden to him. In the days when good, pious parents looked on cards as implements of his Satanic majesty, their boys covertly played them in the haymows or garrets, and played the more persistently because they were eating forbidden fruit. We have no doubt that, had old Mother Eve been enjoined to eat of the fruit of that tree, instead of being ordered not to, she would never have cared to see how it tasted, and all the tremendous trail of direful consequences to her descendants would have been avoided.

It may be, or it may not be, that our remote ancestors were monkeys; but whether the ingeniously sustained conjecture is correct or not, we possess their imitativeness in scarcely diminished force. Boys' ambition to be manlike leads them to imitate men's habits, and no man who can ever recall his first cigar fails to recall with it the swelling pride with which he puffed from his mouth the evidence, conclusive to him, that he was getting to be a man very fast. The resulting experience, also, will have hardly become obsolete in his memory. Even before the ordinary boy dares attack the pipe or cigar he dallies with the rattan and puffs the acrid smoke with gusto, or fills a pipe with dried mullein leaves and plays man. Just as long as grown men smoke tobacco and find apparent or real enjoyment in it, just so long will ambitious "kids" imitate them, unless home training persuades them out of it. Surely neither state, nor home prohibition, nor fines on dealers will serve to prevent the willful youngsters from having their way. Wisconsin will add but one more to her already large stock of dead-letter laws, should this bill pass.

Did They Pay the Duty?

At the dinner which he gave to the cabinet last week the president brought out a box of cigars that were fully eight inches long and an inch and a half in diameter, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record. Several of the guests who are tough old smokers, like Mr. Gage and Mr. Bliss, Mr. Hanna and Col. Herrick, of Cleveland, undertook to smoke them, and say that their flavor was very fine, the finest they had ever tasted in a cigar, but one would last a whole evening, and they did not have time to smoke more than half way up before they were called to rejoin the ladies. These cigars were received last week by the president from a manufacturer in Havana, and were a part of an invoice made to order for the emperor of Austria, who likes his cigars long, fat and strong, and pays $20 for a box containing only ten cigars, or $2 a cigar. The tobacco is of the finest quality to be obtained in Cuba. The cigars are made with unusual care, and there is just as much tobacco in ten of them as in a box containing 100 ordinary-sized cigars. The president received these through a friend who happened to have been visiting in Cuba, and was asked by the manufacturer to bring them to him.

TO UNCLE SAM.

(Written for the Globe.)

I think it's mighty selfish
In ye, Uncle Sam—I do—
T' ignor' th' claims o' Cuby,
As 't 'pears ye mean ter do;
An' I think w'en ye was fightin'
Fer yer freedom long ago
Ye'd ha' thunk it very slightin'
Ef ye'd been treated so.

An' thet's jes' why I think it's mean—
Now 't yer gre't an' grand—
To never 'tempt t' intervene;
Ner lend a helpin' hand;
T' neighbors in the self-same fix
Who're fightin' jes' th' same
Ez ye fit—'long in '76,
To break th' tyrant's chain.

W'en ragged, hungry, col' an' wet—
Yer troops complain'd—'twas then
Thet gen'rous France sent Lafayette,
With money, stores 'nd men;
An' hed th' Frenchman—loyal, brave—
Refused t' lend a helpin' hand,
Ye might hev stay'd a tyrant's slave—
An' this a darken'd land.

'Nd thet's a reason, 'pears ter me,
W'y, now 't yer gre't an' grand,
Ye'd ought'er hev th' decency
T' lend a helpin' hand
Ter Gomez's brave followers,
Who're fightin' manfully
Against a tyrant's myrmidons,
The'r lov'd isle fer t' free.

The' ast ye not fer men er arms;
No golden aid the' seek—
Sweet liberty fer them hez charms—
The' simply want ye, Unc'l Sam, t' speak.
Speak! an' yer magic voice'll sound
Acrost th' land; beyond th' wave;
Speak! an' frum th' Spanish hound
Our little sister, Cuby, save.

—XXX.

AT THE THEATERS.

"The Showman's Daughter," a melodrama, which received its first production on any stage at the Grand last night, ought to prove a profitable investment for Manager Litt. As melodramas go, this is unquestionably a good one. It is full of action. The dialogue is for the most part pertinent and never offensively silly and absurd. The action is rapid, and the drama so well constructed that the interest never flags. The improbabilities are plentiful, and the impossibilities almost as numerous, but a melodrama without these adjuncts would not be a melodrama.

While "The Showman's Daughter" is essentially a melodrama, it is by no means a conventional affair. The story, indeed, is a creditable departure from the beaten track. The author, whose name was unaccountably omitted from the programme, has displayed excellent judgment in sacrificing talk for action. There are no long speeches, no sermons, no soliloquies. Every line spoken accompanies or explains an action.

The dramatic intensity of the play can be greatly increased by a change in the manner of removing the villain, the Mexican cutthroat, from this mundane sphere. This is the final scene of the drama, and in its present form is too abrupt and not at all satisfying. Instead of allowing the scoundrel to die an accidental and painless death as the result of a collision with a shaft of lightning, dramatic justice demands that he should meet his death at the hands of the brother of the girl whom he betrayed and murdered. A death struggle between the Mexican and the Colorado miner on the deck of the old boat in the midst of an electrical storm would prove far more effective than the present climax, which bewilders the audience. When the curtain fell on this scene last night some of the people did not realize that the performance was over.

The company acquitted itself most creditably. The honors belong to Thomas A. Wise and Marion Elmore. Mr. Wise impersonated a circus clown and succeeded in creating a most interesting and lovable character. Mr. Wise is an artist. Marion Elmore, in the role of the English servant girl, was "the life of the show." Her vivacity and spontaneity contributed largely to the enjoyment of the performance.

C. F. Gotthold was entirely adequate in the role of the wronged husband, Harry Thorne, and Frank Losee impersonated the murderous Mexican effectively. Geo. W. Deyo found a most congenial role in the character of Joe Sprague, and John Price made a very acceptable Tom Moore.

The drama was well mounted, the final scene, representing the North river, with the city of New York in the distance, being especially fine.

* * *

The orchestra at the Grand, under the leadership of Conductor Schilling, played selections from "Half a King" and other popular light operas last night that were appreciated by the audience.

* * *

Margaret Mather and a powerful supporting company will begin an engagement of three nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house this evening, presenting her scenic revival of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline." Miss Mather will play Imogen, a part made famous by Mrs. Siddons, Miss Faucit, Adelaide Neilson, Ellen Terry and Modjeska. E. J. Henry will play Iachimo. The others in Miss Mather's support are Albert Bruning, William Redmond, William Courtleigh, H. A Weaver, who played Belisarius with Neilson, and will play it again with Miss Mather; J. H. Kolker, Walter Stewart, William McVay, Lynn Pratt, D. L. Farnham, H. Devere, J. L. Wallack, T. T. Whitling, George S. Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Miss Florence Wallack, the only granddaughter of Lester Wallack; Miss Katherine Heath, Miss Marian McEnery, Miss Nidys Rhea and Miss Hattie Sarony.

* * *

Considerable interest has been manifested in the concert by the Danz Symphony orchestra, which will occur at the Metropolitan opera house Monday evening, April 12. The recent concerts of this organization in St. Paul have demonstrated to our local music lovers that the Danz Symphony orchestra compares favorably with the best Eastern organizations, and they look forward to an evening of rare enjoyment with Mr. Danz and his talented musicians Monday evening. A carefully selected programme has been arranged for this occasion.

MONTANA LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Breezy Legislators of the West Are a Class Unto Themselves.

It was a Montana legislator who, when some corrections in spelling and grammar in his bill were called to his attention by the committee, said: "Why, you fellows have mucilated it!" says the Boyerman Chronicle.

It was the same statesman who said, in addressing a committee of which he was a member: "The muddy slough of politics was the boulder upon which the law was split in twain and fell in a thousand pieces from the pedro of justice. Let us, then, gear up our lions, that we can go forth with a clear head."

Upon addressing the chair, this same orator delivered himself as follows: "I feel that for a plain man like myse'f to address a body composed of so many law attorneys as this is, is indeed casting pearls before swine; or, in other words, to make my meaning plainer, the honor that I feel at the present time overcomes me as Goliath was overcome, when, like David, I come before you armed with only the—the—or, as the Good Book says, let us not ride a hobby in this legislature, lest it turn upon us as did Balaam's ass, and in a loud voice proclaim, 'I am he.'"

"Ah! I see," said the good man who was arguing with a legislator regarding the initiative and referendum. "You cannot bisect or dissect the woof of carping misanthropy from the web of immedicable pessimism. You are a Polemic—"

"You're a liar!" interrupted the legislator; "I'm a Populist."

Some of the legislators are being criticised for leaving their families at home. We see nothing wrong in this. Some one must stay at home to milk the cow with the brindle tail, split the kindling, shovel snow, feed the chickens and carry slop to the pigs. Who can do this better than the good housewife? Hired help is at all times erratic, and more especially during the dancing season. Because a man is forced to go to the legislature to manage the affairs of state, play nigger billiards, eat hotel grub and give the ranch the high sign, is it required that the wife be wrested from the farm? No; a thousaand times no.

FOUND A FRIEND.

Willing to Do a Sisterly Kindness, but Would Go No Further.

A Michigan lawyer whose success has been an established fact for years tells one incident in his life from which he dates the beginning of his prosperity, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I had gone from a farm up in New Hampshire to Boston. In worldly matters I was deplorably ignorant, but in book lore I must have been something of a phenomenon, for so much that I had read was literature such as occupied the thoughts of the scholar a century or so ago. I had said farewell to the folks at home and positively assured them that when I came back I would be a lawyer.

"I had my whole campaign mapped out and you can infer I was a novice from my line of procedure: In my mind the mayor of a great city exercised a sort of patriarchal sovereignty. From what I had read in my old books he was the father of his people. So I went to the mayor of Boston; not to his office, but to his house, in the evening and without invitation. He was the central figure in some sort of a social function, and I was practically paralyzed when ushered into his august presence. The fine ladies about him put the finishing touches on my timidity. As I look back I can recall that I would speak first, then think and finally suffer indescribable horrors. I was in a state of irresponsible extinction. But it was one of those same fine ladies that came to my rescue. With a tact that would have won her fame as a cross-examiner, she drew me out, was delighted with the quaint knowledge that I possessed, interested the mayor in spite of himself, and he actually put me into his office where I was self-sustaining from the start.

"When admitted to the bar I found an opening to come West, and have always been satisfied that it was the mayor who found it for me. I tried to induce that fine young lady to come with me, but she was just as tactful in refusing my proposal as she had been in helping me to a start. I think it is her fault that I'm a lawyer, and I know it is her fault that I'm a bachelor."

Need Is Apparent.

By the way that Minnesota people are wrangling over their new insane asylum, it is very evident that the institution is sadly needed.—La Crosse Press.

NELSON TO OPPOSE

BANKRUPTCY BILL THE FIRST TO COME UP THIS WEEK IN THE SENATE.

SLOW WORK ON TARIFF.

SENATE COMMITTEE HOLDING DAILY SESSIONS TO CONSIDER DINGLEY BILL.

HOUSE HAS NOTHING TO DO.

Adourning From Time to Time Awaiting the Action of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The bankruptcy bill will be given first place in the senate programme this week, but it will give way to the appropriation bills after Tuesday, if the committee on appropriations reports them, as is expected, and urges their consideration.

Senator Lindsay will open the debate on the bankruptcy bill, in its favor, and it is presumed that Senator Nelson will follow in opposition.

The appropriation bills will excite more or less debate when taken up, but they are scheduled to pass with comparatively few changes. There has been an effort on the part of some members of the house to impress the senate with the importance of passing these bills, as sent over from the house, without any change whatever. This suggestion is resented, especially by the appropriation committee, which is determined to make some changes, if only for the purpose of demonstrating the senate's independence of the house. A few modifications, however, are absolutely necessary. It appears that there is an error of $100,000 in the calculation of totals in the sundry civil bill, and that one appropriation for a public building is duplicated. The committee also will restore the provision for opening the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in the Indian bill, but will allow only one claim of gilsonite to each individual, and not two, as has been heretofore reported.

The Uncompahgre matter and the question of revoking President Cleveland's order for the creation of forest reservations in the West will occasion debate. The committee probably will make no recommendation in this matter, though there is a possibility that it may be transferred from the sundry civil to the general deficiency bill. The senators from the states affected will make an effort on the floor of the senate to have the provision in regard to this matter restored as it originally passed the senate.

The outlook is that the week will not be a busy one, and that the daily sessions will be short. Many senators will be absent. The finance committee will press forward its investigation of the Dingley tariff bill, and the various parties will continue their efforts to reach an understanding on the organization of the senate committees. Some attention may be given to the arbitration treaty in executive session, but there will not be any effort to get a vote upon it during the week. Senator Elkins will speak Monday on the bill for discriminative duties on goods carried in American vessels.

HOUSE IS IDLE.

The house, in pursuance of the waiting policy mapped out by the leaders, adjourned yesterday until Wednesday, and on that day will immediately adjourn again for three days, the constitutional limit of adjournment without the consent of the senate. Many of the members have gone home, subject to call in the event they should be needed. In case the president should decide to ask congress for special legislation for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers, as is anticipated he may, the proceedings on Wednesday may be more interesting. Any legislation which may be proposed in the present situation would be blocked by a single objection, and while it is not likely that there would be captious opposition to a bill which would appeal so directly to the sympathy of congress, an objection might be made. This would necessitate a special order from the committee on rules for its consideration and all the attendant complications.

TARIFF INTERESTS FOREIGNERS.

They Intimate That Retaliation Will Follow.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The foreign embassies and legations in Washington are watching the progress of the tariff bill with great care, as it materially affects all commercial nations. Reports are being forwarded to the various foreign offices, and these in turn are being made public abroad for the information of concerns shipping to the United States. Naturally, the feeling among the diplomats is not favorable to the measure, as it will restrict many of the lines of foreign trade with this country. Among the representatives of the larger countries the expression is general that there will be a large decrease in imports and that this in turn will be followed by an increase of duties against American goods. The representatives of nations which are most concerned with reciprocity do not regard the reciprocity features of the present bill with favor.

Without exception, however, members of the diplomatic corps are refraining from exerting any influence toward keeping down the duties.

NO AMBASSADOR FOR TURKEY.

Disappointment for ex-Secretary John W. Foster.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The state department has received notice from the Turkish government that it finds it inconvenient to raise the grade of its mission in Washington to that of an embassy, on account of the increased expense which would thereby be incurred. This decision of the Turkish government will prevent the president, under the existing law, from nominating ex-Secretary John W. Foster as ambassador to Constantinople, as it is understood was his desire.

Let the Dancers Pay.

The legislature is now asked to appropriate a sum to reimburse Messrs. Day and Dunn to the amount expended by them in their recent fight for a senatorial seat. If the legislature allows itself to be gulled into passing such an appropriation bill it need not be surprised to find itself with several such contests on its hands two years hence. By all means let the dancer pay the fiddler.—Glencoe Register.

Result of Wrangling.

Unless the Minnesota delegation get together and come to an understanding the chances are that the North Star will fail to secure a single first-class foreign or department appointment. As the wrangling continues the best appointive plums are going elsewhere. Get together, gentlemen, and secure at least a portion of the state's due.—Jasper Journal.

THE SCIENCE OF DRINK.

Boston Committee Studying It From a Neutral Standpoint.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—Many references have been made in newspapers during the last three years to a committee of fifty for the investigation of the drink problem, but the public, for the most part, have a very vague notion about this mysterious body; and the people most concerned with temperance reform are wondering what relation the new organization proposes to hold to their work. The committee is not a new agent in temperance agitation, does not propose to take any direct part in reform, being simply an organization in the interest of research. Its work is conducted by four subcommittees on different aspects of the problem, physiological, legislative, ethical and economic. Nothing of the same nature has been attempted in this country before. "It is not expected," said Charles Dudley Warner, "that any organization, or any national power, can suddenly or radically change the habits of the world. But wise and practical efforts can mitigate almost any evil under the sun, can produce a public opinion that operates in the right direction. The first requisite i nany social problem is to throw light upon it, and this is the humble office of the committee of fifty."

LATEST KANSAS SCHEME.

Congress Will Be Asked to Put a Tax on Large Fortunes.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 4.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Percy Danfort has succeeded in interesting most of the leading Democratic-Populist statesmen of Kansas in an organization, the object of which is to operate a bureau of information concerning his scheme to tax inordinate wealth and ultimately to secure an amendment to the federal constitution giving congress the power to levy such a tax. The names of those who belong to the association follow: Frank Doster, chief justice of the supreme court; S. H. Allen, associate justice of the supreme court; David Overmeyer, Democratic leader; J. M. Leedy, governor; William Strycker, superintendent of public instruction; A. M. Harvey, lieutenant governor; William Campbell, railroad commissioner; John Martin, ex-United States senator; L. C. Boyle, attorney general; D. H. Heffelbow, state treasurer; W. E. Bush, secretary of state; W. P. Dillard, commissioner; J. D. Botkin, congressman-elect; Jerry Simpson, congressman-elect; W. A. Peffer, ex-United States senator. The organization is now working on a plan to arouse public interest all over the country on this subject. The Kansas legislature took up the question at its recent session, and adopted a resolution asking congress to submit a proposition to amend the federal constitution providing for a tax on inordinate wealth to a vote of the people. The legislatures of all other states will be asked to adopt similar resolutions. The promoters of the idea do not expect to accomplish the object sought immediately, but believe that by proper management the people might get a chance at such a proposition in 1900.

The correspondence throughout various sections of the country is already enormous. The promoters of this scheme look for local organizations to spring up throughout the nation and make a national organization that will sweep the country as the Farmers' Alliance did the West a few years ago.

HUNDREDS SAW THE DEED.

Dubuque Doctor Commits Suicide Sensationally in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Dr. J. H. Walton, thirty years old, a well-known physician of Dubuque, Io., committed suicide in Lincoln park this afternoon by cutting his throat with a razor. The act was done before the eyes of hundreds of wheelmen and pedestrians who were enjoying themselves along the lake shore drive, and while the doctor was walking with one of his most intimate friends, Dr. S. S. Lindsay, also of Dubuque. The two doctors had reached a point on the drive directly opposite the foot of Fullerton avenue, when Dr. Walton, with the expression of an insane man on his face, suddenly ran a short distance ahead, drew a razor and severed his windpipe. When Dr. Lindsay reached his friend's side, he was dying. A large crowd of sightseers gathered around the prostrate form. All that was possible was done in an effort to stop the flow of blood, but Dr. Walton died in a few minutes. The police were notified, and the body was removed to an undertaking establishment. Dr. Walton was unmarried and had lived in Dubuque for some time. He was popular and is said to have enjoyed a large practice.

Dr. Lindsay said that he is positive that Dr. Walton was temporarily insane when he killed himself. The latter had recently suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever, during which other complications set in. Last week he suffered a mild relapse, and the object of his visit to Chicago was to consult a specialist.

LIKE RIP VAN WINKLE.

He Returned to Pass His Days 1 Sleepy Hollow.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A second Rip Van Winkle turned up in Sleepy Hollow yesterday. This Rip the second was Jacob Minnerly, a grandson of a man of the same name who fought under Washington. Fifty-two years ago he left his home in what is now known as Sleepy Hollow. He never returned until yesterday, when he appeared in the office of the town clerk at Tarrytown, inquiring as to the road which led to Sleepy Hollow. His appearance caused the town clerk to seek to learn something about him. During the discussion that followed Minnerly said:

"I was born in a little log house on the Countant farm. I left my home to see the world, for I was of a roving turn, and this beautiful place had no charms for me. I have followed fortune many years and in many climes, but the fickle jade eluded me. For five years I have had a longing to see this old place. I was then in China, and there read Washington Irving's 'Rip Van Winkle.' From that book I learned that they now call my old home Sleepy Hollow, and, gentlemen, I have walked thousands of miles to see it again before I die. I am another 'Rip Van Winkle,' but I fear that there is no counterpart of Jacob Minnerly to take my place."

The old man was crying. He established his identity and was driven to the home of some Minnerlys. There he sat surrounded by great nieces and nephews, as their children tlod him of old friends killed in the Civil war, of more who found a peaceful end and sleep in Sleepy Hollow. Of all his schoolboy friends but two remain.

Reorganization Refused.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—A Washington special says: Comptroller Eckels has refused to permit the proposed reorganization of the defunct Missouri National Bank of Kansas City. The bank failed last fall, owing a million-and-a-half dollars. Those favoring reorganization had secured the signatures of 1,947 creditors representing $901,550 of the banks liabilities, while 638 creditors, representing $347,400 had refused to give their consent.

Brought 1,090 Immigrants.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The steamship Fuerst Bismarck which arrived from the Mediterranean ports today brought nearly one thousand Italian immigrants.

The Iowa Reaches Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—The battleship Iowa, after a run of little less than twenty-four hours from New York, dropped anchor outside of Boston Light at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The run, although uneventful, was nevertheless very satisfactory to her builders, Cramps & Company of Philadelphia.

Sailor Ramsay Released.

LIMA, Peru, April 4.—Ramsay, the American sailor, who was arrested in the early part of the year at Callao, on the charge of disorderly conduct, confined and subsequently sentenced to a year's imprisonment without legal trial, was released on Saturday night, by order of the superior court of appeals.

Origin of the Cravat.

The cravat was once the name of a great military nation, the Croats, or Cravates, of the Balkans. It was their fashion to wrap large shawls or pieces of cloth around their necks and shoulders. About the middle of the reign of Louis XIV. he uniformed several regiments in the Croat fashion, with huge shawls about their necks. The fashion took, and the shawl diminished in size to the slight strip of cloth we still have with us.

Left Ear the Best.

It has been ascertained by experiments that a number of persons who use the telephone habitually hear better with the left ear than with the right. The common practice of the telephone companies is to place the receiver, so that it will be applied to the left ear. In order to educate the right ear to the same point of efficiency it is recommended that the receiver be held in the right hand half the time.

As to Eyelashes.

Cutting the eyelashes to make them grow may be successful, but in most cases it is not. The practice should be discouraged, as in some cases eyelashes which have been cut have never grown out fully. Besides, even when they do they are frequently like bristles and rough and therefore unsightly.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE