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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Forecast for Tuesday: For Minnesota and Iowa—Fair; warmer; southeasterly winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

The Dakotas—Fair; warmer; high southerly winds.

Montana—Generally fair; southerly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	36	Qu'Appelle	42
Duluth	34	Minnedosa	36
Huron	40	Winnipeg	30
Bismarck	42		
Williston	48	Buffalo	24-42
Havre	62	Boston	46-66
Helena	60	Cheyenne	44-52
Edmonton	60	Chicago	26-30
Battleford	54	Cincinnati	44-50
Prince Albert	48	Montreal	14-52
Calgary	60	New Orleans	72-76
Medicine Hat	72	New York	46-66
Swift Current	54	Pittsburg	42-58

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.54; mean temperature, 31; relative humidity, 45; wind, northwest; weather, clear; maximum temperature, 39; minimum temperature, 23; daily range, 16; amount of rainfall in last tweny-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	14.0	—0.6
La Crosse	10	12.0	—0.2
Davenport	15	15.0	...
St. Louis	30	26.7	...

—Fall.

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

THE SAME LAW FOR ALL.

Back in the later sixties, when the nation was struggling with the problem of making good its depreciated notes, Hugh McCulloch, then secretary of the treasury, discussing the matter in the New York Nation, said that the solution would be much easier and the problem simplified if men could only realize that a nation is but an aggregation of individuals, ruled by the same laws, subject to the same penalties for their violation, and, in any situation, must pursue the same methods that any individual of good judgment would pursue under like circumstances in his own business. The complexities of the present financial condition and the remedies proposed indicate that McCulloch's conception of a nation and the limitations on its government has not yet gained general acceptance, but there is no question of state or national policy to which his rule does not apply. Could our people, and especially those charged with the administration of the affairs of the country, but fully sense the great truth that a nation is but a larger man, subject to the same laws and no more capable than any citizen of pursuing successfully a policy hostile to these laws, we would not be confronted with so many so-called problems.

But the nations feel the force of momentum as well as individuals. It, as well as they, when income exceeds outgo, use the surplus in gratifying desires repressed or new ones bred of capacity for gratification. The new rapidly becomes habitual; the former luxury gets soon to be the daily necessity. The increase of income has merely lifted higher the plane of living. Spending treads closely on the heel of increasing income. The individual feels no responsibility to any one for the wealth his efforts bring him; congress feels no sense of obligation to the people from whom the national income is taken so covertly that they are not aware of paying it. The spending habit becomes fixed in both. But neither can continue spending when income shrinks. The check comes sharply to the citizen, but, with rare exceptions,living is continued on the scale justified by the larger income. It is always easy to let out the slack, but always difficult to take it up. Family pride, social station join forces with habit to persuade the man that the shrinkage is but temporary, the storm is but a squall, and good times will come again. The appetite for appropriations grows by what it feeds on and congress finds the pressure undiminished, rather increased, if anything, when financial depression lessens revenue. So both men and nation continue their spread of canvass, each confident that the squall will soon pass.

But the law is inexorable. Even profligate Micawber learned and stated it. On man and nation it operates with equal certainty of results. Borrowing soon finds the limits of credit in either case. The nation, luckier than the individual, with larger resources, can stand the strain longer, but the ultimate result is the same. It can increase taxes on imports, but that increases cost and that lessens individual capacity to buy, and imports slacken as buying falls off, reacting in falling income. The end is the same with both men and nation. Both reach the point where a readjustment of expense to income is no longer deferrable. The study must be to lessen spending rather than to increase revenue. Individuals reached that point long ago. Congress, under the momentum acquired when the surplus was an annoyance, enlarges its appropriations and tries to enlarge revenue. It will find that it has reached the limit. The measure it proposes will shrink instead of swell the receipts. It has not yet learned that the nation it represents is no more exempt from natural law than is the humblest individual in the land. It must learn, as so many men have learned, the needed lesson in the fool's school.

WE ARE GAINERS.

Laying aside the moral aspects of the war begun between Greece and Turkey and the regret that right minds feel for the awful suffering that follows it, and looking only at the business and commercial side, the people of the United States will be gainers by the disturbance. This is a narrow and selfish view, but human affairs are conducted to so large an extent by narrow and selfish rules that they are not to be omitted from practical estimates of life. The money advantage to be reaped by this country from a European war depends upon the extent and continuance of hostilities. Were the great nations to be drawn into the vortex, it would have for us a very grave and permanent meaning. All of these are mighty food consumers, and some of them enormous food producers. Their demand would not be lessened, while their capacity to add to supply would be cut off in proportion to the number of men to be taken from the fields of agriculture and drafted into the army, and to the extent of the territory that might be laid waste or made impossible to cultivate during actual hostilities. In addition to this, thousands of hands must be set at work upon the manufacture of munitions of war, and these, too, are drawn from the general ranks of industry. War is immensely destructive of wealth, and for that reason, by limiting supply in one direction and creating demand for labor in another, its temporary benefits fall to the non-combatants.

We see the effect of this already in the increase in wheat and other prices from the instant that war is declared. The unfavorable effect upon certain classes of securities is really due to one of the silly traditions of the stock market, rather than to reason. For there will always be a large amount of capital and that reasonably constant, waiting for investment. It is shut out now from Turkish bonds and from the securities of large classes of enterprises, not only in the territory of the parties to this war, but in that of those others who might possibly be drawn into it. This capital, hunting for the safest field, will seek the United States, and the reaction will bring an advance all along our list of stocks and bonds. The increased demand for food products and for other commodities, in case the struggle should be serious or long-continued, will make an appreciable difference to the American laborer.

We do not apprehend a general European war. The great powers, which have sacrificed everything that men and nations are wont to hold dear in order to keep the peace, are not likely to change their policies because Greece and Turkey are at each other's throats. They will look on until the moment for interference comes and stop the fight, probably, in time to prevent one party or the other from extermination. Therefore, the disturbance of the field of industry will not be as large or as prolonged as many people expect. To the extent to which it spreads, however, and while it lasts, it will give fresh impulse and new activity to American industry, and do much to advance the return of that prosperity for which we are all looking so anxiously and expectantly.

A BOMBARDMENT WITH BUTTER.

When it was objected, in the consideration of some bill to direct the commercial activities of the children of Uncle Sam in safe channels under the fond paternal guidance of their congressional guardians—when it was suggested, we should say, that if we shut imports out we would shut exports in and thus impair our markets abroad, the answer came crushingly back: "What do we care for abroad?" But we do, and while the senate is chewing Dingley's embodiment of indifference to "abroad," our new secretary of agriculture is denying the faith of his school by taking extraordinary measures to cultivate the taste of "abroad" for the butter made in our creameries. He finds that the abhorred and detested Englishman, pauperized as he is by his idiotic free trade, is the greatest butter eater in the world. The thirty-eight million of him ate up over 340,000,000 pounds last year, of which we supplied only a little over 11,000,000 pounds. Little, insignificant Denmark sent John Bull over 137,000,000 pounds last year, and even Australia, 17,000 miles away, sent more butter to England than we did.

"Tama Jim" is said to have found all this out in conversation with a Baltimore grain merchant, beside whom he sat at a banquet, and from whom he learned that our corn was going to Copenhagen to feed Danish cows to make the milk that makes the cream that gives the butter that goes across the North sea to butter the bread of English "paupers." This set him to finding out the other things we have set out above and dispelled one fond illusion that he had fondled out in Iowa for years, in common with sundry other followers of the plow. That was the notion that all this country wants is a home market, to get which is has been smartly taxing its people for over thirty years. So far from getting one, after all these years of heavy expenditure, that would take all the butter made here, it was being made faster than the mouths of the home market increased, and the surplus had to hunt the despised "abroad." Hunting for the reason why we sent so little butter for John Bull's delectation, the worthy secretary finds that it is because we send only our "poor stuff." This he proposes to correct by sending over samples of our good stuff, hoping to entice the English into taking more of it. But is this not a direct assault on those who have to patronize the home market butter? Will not that "poor stuff" have to be consumed somewhere? And if it is kept at home and our finest sent away, won't we home marketers have to eat it? And aren't we just as good as the English? In fact, aren't we better? Isn't our "poor stuff" good enough for them? We have been saved from the awful contamination of oleomargarine; are we to be swamped in our own grease? Can't some true blue protectionist stop this reckless secretary from both denying the economic faith of his party and exalting the foreigner?

And all the machinery of the government is to be put into operation to provide the fastidious Englishman with our gilt-edged, A 1 butter. Agents are to buy samples of our finest, put it up in enticing shape in rolls and jars and boxes; other agents are to export it, some hitherto unheard of agent in London is to receive it, submit it to butter dealers, let them sample it, taste it, smell it, compare it with that of the Danes and Netherlanders, and find out if it needs more or less salt, more or less "working." Then, if one effort does not convince, other boxes and rolls and jars of butter are to be bought and sent over until even John Bull cries peccavi and surrenders to "Tama Jim's" butter bombardment. Meanwhile, with less parade in the papers, but with more success, the St. Paul dairy board of trade will take its own way of finding markets for the product of our creameries in England, or any other place where the best butter ever made can find the market that wants just that kind. But, meantime, the paternal department of agriculture, with money to burn, will fire butter bombs at Johnny Bull.

AT THE THEATERS.

The sale of seats is now progressing for the coming engagement of the clever comedian, Nat C. Goodwin, who will appear at the Metropolitan next Thursday evening for an engagement of three nights and a Saturday matinee. Judging from the lively demand for tickets the theater will be crowded to the doors every night during this engagement. "An American Citizen," Mr. Goodwin's new play, will be the bill Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee. The press pronounces "An American Citizen" the strongest comedy the comedian has yet presented. It was writen by Madeline Lucette Ryley, who also wrote John Drew's greatest success, "Christopher Jr." It is an emotional comedy, in which the story is well and skillfully worked out. The staging of the play is said to excel all of Mr. Goodwin's former efforts. It is expected that the audiences will be the most fashionable of the season. Arrangements have been made for quite a number of theater parties. Saturday night Mr. Goodwin will present "The Rivals" for the first time in this city.

* * *

The ideal play of American home life, "Shore Acres," will be given a fine scenic production at the Metropolitan all of next week, the author, James A. Herne, appearing as Uncle Nat. No play presented in this country during the past decade has won such universal praise as "Shore Acres," and it promises to retain its hold upon the public for many years to come. The original Daly theater production is guaranteed on this occasion.

* * *

The summer vaudeville departure is destined to meet with splendid success at the Grand. The every-day matinee idea will undoubtedly prove an attraction. In spite of the fact of its not being very well known as yet, quite a large feminine audience was in attendance yesterday afternoon. The various specialties are going even better than they did on Sunday night, every act being favored with a strong encore.

* * *

Fair theater goers should naturally take an interest in one of the plays to be presented here this week, for the reason, if no other, that it was written by a woman and that it has been eminently successful. "An American Citizen," which Mr. Nat C. Goodwin is to give at the Metropolitan next Thursday, is from the pen of Madeline Lucette Ryley, who some years ago deserted the stage to write for it. She will be remembered by theater goers in this city as a great favorite in comic opera. Miss Ryley is also the author of "Christopher Jr.," the successful comedy which was produced by John Drew. But brilliant and clever as "Christopher Jr." certainly is, it has added not one-tenth as much to the fame of the authoress as has her latest work, "An American Citizen."

Going After Spawn.

Executive Agent Fullerton received a telegram from Archie Phillips, game warden at Tower, yesterday, stating that the fish were beginning to run up the river. Mr. Fullerton, Supt. W. H. Morgan, of the fish hatchery, and a crew of eight men will leave today for Tower to secure the annual supply of wall-eyed pike eggs for the state hatchery. Mr. Fullerton said they expected to secure fully 100,000,000 eggs this spring.

Presbyterian Ministers Dine.

The Presbyterian ministers of St. Paul enjoyed a social dinner last night at the Windsor. They met there at 6:30 p. m., and assembled in the ordinary, where the banquet was served.

HURRAH FOR GREECE.

Hurrah for Greece!
Inglorious peace
Could never tempt her to dishonor,
Nor th' powers' might
Could her affright,
When vengeance call'd upon her.

The cruel Turk
His bloody work
No longer may unchecked continue,
His victim's cry
Has found reply
In Grecian muscle, bone and sinew.

Whilst nations great
Long held debate
O'er deeds of blood that cried to heaven,
The Grecian brave
Came o'er the wave,
In numbers scarcely one to seven.

But with purpose strong,
To right a wrong—
Which ought to shame all Christian nations—
They come to fight
For human right,
And end these Turkish desecrations.

Hurrah for Greeks! then,
Those brave, manly men—
True sons of Thermopylae's brave band—
May freedom bless'd
Forever rest
And shine upon their native land.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

"Will you warrant these matches not to go out in a high wind?" asked the man who was going hunting.

"All of 'em but one," said the dealer.

"Huh! Which one of 'em is it?"

"The last one, of course."—Indianapolis Journal.

Miss Mobile—Well, Martha, how is your husband now?

Martha—Po'ly, miss, po'ly. He's got that exclamatory rheumatism.

Miss Mobile—You mean inflammatory rheumatism, Martha. "Exclamatory" is to cry out.

Martha (with solemn conviction)—That's it, mum, that's it! He don't do nothing but holler.—Northern Christian Advocate.

The new policeman on the block stepped up to the baby carriage and looked with great admiration at the cherub inside:

"So pretty and so quiet!" he said. "What a good little thing it is!"

"Yes, sir," replied the dignified domestic in charge of the baby. "And I'm going to push it along. Please stand aside."—Chicago Tribune.

Western Man (looking at a sailing craft)—What keeps the sail out straight?

New York Host—It is held taut by the gaff and the boom. That heavy piece of timber at the bottom is called the boom. When the wind is fair the boom swings out and stays there; but if the wind should suddenly change it might swing back with terrific force and knock everybody overboard.

Western Man—Ah! I see now why it is called a boom. We have booms in the West, you know.—New York Weekly.

Scene, police court. Magistrate, to prisoner at the bar—You can take your choice—$10 or six days.

Prisoner (still in a foggy condition—I'll—hic—have the—hic—money, sir.—Tit-Bits.

WANTS A SETTLEMENT.

Park Board Has Something Coming From Street Railway.

The board of park commissioners, at a meeting last night, adopted a resolution reading as follows:

Resolved, That the St. Paul City Railway company be notified that there is now past due and payable to the board of park commissioners the sum of $2,500 for the privileges under the contract entered into with the board, and that the St. Paul City railway be instructed and notified to forthwith pay such amount, and upon failure to do so, proceedings be instituted to enforce such contract.

Vice President Aberle said that a contract was entered into between the board and the railway company by the terms of which the board was to receive $1,000 for the first year, $1,500 for the second year, and $2,000 for the third year, the board to allow the company certain privileges. No part of the money had been paid, and as it was desirous that a settlement be had, Mr. Aberle stated that the company had an offset of about $1,000 for work performed, but there was still a balance in favor of the board.

A resolution was passed naming the following policemen at a salary of $50 per month and requesting the mayor to duly appoint them special policemen: Charles Tunberg, E. A. La Dow, John Vogtle, Daniel O'Connor, W. S. McIntire and John Grabosky. The custodians at the several parks were also appointed, the lucky individuals being Fred Joesting, William Tynan, John Genois and Charles J. Sheig. The custodians are to be paid $45 per month and are to serve as also are the park policemen for an indefinite period.

ST. PAUL MUST HAVE IT.

Conductors in Earnest About the Convention for '99.

Chief of Police Goss, Hugh Malloy, A. J. Manley and George Hunsacker, as representatives of St. Paul Division No. 40, Brotherhood of Railway conductors, met with the members of the Commercial club yesterday noon, to further consider a plan for securing the grand divisional biennial convention of railroad conductors for St. Paul in 1899. The proposed plan met with the hearty approval of the Commercial club, and means of carrying it out were generally discussed. The first steps, which are of immediate importance, if the convention is to be brought to St. Paul, will be to have 2,000 handsome pamphlets gotten out to be taken to California in May, when this year's convention meets. It is proposed to have the pamphlets, a work of art containing hotel and railroad rates, pleasure resorts and prominent business houses. Chief Goss and J. D. Condit, who will attend the May convention, will constitute a committee to urge the claims of St. Paul. The conductors have held conventions in nearly every other section of the country, and it is thought that the chances for St. Paul in '99 are good. The board of directors of the Commercial club, will take the matter under consideration at a special meeting today.

IS THE LAW WITH DORAN?

Concert Hall Proprietors May Appeal to the Courts.

The action taken by Mayor Doran in relation to the concert saloon question appears to have stirred up both those in favor of and those opposed to the stand taken. Committees from the Citizens league called on the mayor yesterday and complimented him on the stand taken in ordering the keepers of these resorts to not allow women to take part in performances on the stage. The orders directing that there shall be no Sunday concerts was also considered a step in the right direction. Seen yesterday the mayor said he felt that his policy as to the concert saloons would be popular. As to his acting in the matter without giving notice his honor said that had he given any intimation as to what he intended doing the city hall would have been overrun by those interested on both sides, and a hearing would only have delayed a final decision.

The attorneys for the keepers of these concert halls talk of taking the matter into the courts on the ground that the mayor has no right under the charter or ordinances to issue any such orders. It is claimed that if there are objectionable resorts they should be proceeded against under the law, but that neither the council, the police nor the mayor has the right to issue any such orders.

TO INSPECT SUMMIT AVENUE.

Board of Public Works Will Look at the Paving.

The board of public works yesterday awarded the following contracts:

Gust Johnson, construction of a sewer on Jackson street from Grove to Thirteenth streets, contract price $299.50. J. E. O'Brien offered to do the work for $300, but as Johnson was the lower by fifty cents, the contract went to him.

P. H. Thornton was awarded the contract for a sewer on Dawson street between Forest and Cypress, his bid being $525. J. E. O'Brien was also the next lowest bidder on this contract, being $10 higher than Thornton.

The bids for a sewer on Summit avenue from Oxford to Griggs street were not opened, the property owners making objections. The hearing was continued to Thursday afternoon. The estimate of the city engineer as to the cost of the sewer was $1,800.

The board will inspect the paving on Summit avenue from Selby avenue to Dale street tomorrow morning, commencing their walk of inspection at 10 o'clock. The property owners claim that the Warren-Scharff company is required under its contract to turn the pavement over to the board in as good condition as it was when laid ten years ago. The board of public works are, however, to be the judges as to the condition of the pavement, and after hearing the property owners decided to make a careful inspection.

WHERE AN ERROR CREPT IN.

Martin Lumber Company Owes Bank of Minnesota Nothing.

In the list published by the Globe, Sunday, giving the larger debtors of the Bank of Minnesota, an injustice was done the Martin Lumber company. Through an error it appeared that the "Martin Lumber company" was indebted to the bank in the sum of $9,500. This is not the case, it being the Marine Lumber company which owes the bank this amount. A second mention of the Marine company got in correct, but in the schedule giving the list of debtors the error occurred.

Philip Reilly, the president of the John Martin Lumber company, said yesterday:

"Our company has never had any dealings with the Bank of Minnesota, and has never been indebted to it. In view of the fact that several people called my attention to the error that appeared in the schedules of the bank, as published in your paper, I simply desire to have the mistake corrected, as in times like these, a firm cannot afford to allow any erroneous impresssions of this character to prevail."

The statement also showed that Robert A. Smith was indebted to the bank in the sum of $50,520. The amount is correct according to the schedule of the receivers, but the same also shows that since the suspension of the bank Mr. Smith has paid the receivers $35,000, which fact was not made apparent in the publication of Sunday.

MONETARY COMMISSION.

Chamber of Commerce Favors Steps for Its Appointment.

W. B. Dean, who has recently returned from Washington, was very much in evidence at the meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday morning. Mr. Dean, who was one of the committee appointed at the Indianapolis monetary convention in the interest of a bill authorizing the president to name a monetary commission to consider and report a safer and better system of national finance than the one which now prevails as a policy of the country. The following resolution offered by Mr. Dean was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

The chamber of commerce of the city of St. Paul most respectfully but earnestly direct the attention of your honorable body to the unsatisfactory condition of the currency and banking laws of the United States, and, in consequence, to the ever present danger of financial disturbance and distress to all the business interests of the nation.

The last election unmistakably expressed the anxious desire of the people of the United States for a rectification of the currency and banking laws, and to that end we believe that such reform must be in well digested and deliberate legislation, which may best be provided for by authorizing the president to appoint a commission as proposed by the Indianapolis monetary convention. Therefore, we have the honor to request that you favor the granting of such authority to the president during the present extra session.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the commercial bodies of the country as well as to the Minnesota delegation at Washington.

A resolution presented by H. Holbert, prohibiting the use of sidewalks east of Lexington avenue to bicycle riders, failed to pass.

SUGAR BEET BULLETIN.

The Experiment Station Has Just Issued One.

A beet bulletin has just been issued from the experiment station at St. Anthony Park, in response to the increased demand for information on the sugar beet, coming from all parts of the Northwest. The bulletin will be sent to all the leading newspapers of the state.

Prof. Henry Snyder, in the first half of the bulletin, describes the work of the station in sugar beet raising since 1888, showing continuous work since that date, from three to five acres of beets having been planted per year, with a distribution of seeds to all parts of the state. There have been analyses every year, also, and during these years 1,079 samples of beets have been analyzed at the station, showing an average of 14.04 per cent of sugar and a purity coefficient of 80.54.

Beets raised in Minnesota and sent to a leading Nebraska factory showed an analyzation at the factory 14.9 per cent sugar, the average of seventy-three samples. They were pronounced by the factory manager "most excellent in every respect, both as to size and quality."

Prof. Snyder shows that a large part of Minnesota has the ideal temperature for beet-raising. There is a beet sugar zone 200 miles wide, extending in an irregular course across the United States. The center of this zone is the isotherm line indicating 70 degrees for the three growing months of June, July and August. The line enters the state a little below St. Paul and leaves it near the southwest corner of the state. For 100 miles on either side of the line beets may be profitably grown. He describes in detail the best soil and the ideal temperature. The soils of this state, he says, do not at present require any manuring for sugar beets. A soil that has been under cultivation to grain crops is in better condition for sugar beets than new prairie soil. Prof. Snyder gives this emphatic statement: "For beet-growing purposes the state has as good soil as could be desired."

The importance of the beet pulp left after the sweet is extracted, for feeding purposes is also shown.

The second half of the bulletin is taken up by Prof. Hays, agriculturist of the station, in consideration of the cultivation of the sugar beet in the state. Prof. Hays gives some practical suggestions.

WIND MADE HIM SCORCH.

Thomas Schmeltz's Excuse for Fast Riding Went.

Robert K. Fuller and Frank Smith, arrested by Officer Hervin for scorching down the St. Peter street hill Sunday afternoon, pleaded guilty to fast riding before Judge Twohy in the municipal court yesterday and were fined $5 each.

Thomas Schmeltz was charged with the same offense but pleaded not guilty, demanded a trial and was discharged. Schmeltz claimed that the high wind of Sunday had caught him at the top of the hill and made the control of his wheel impossible. Officer Hervin testified that Schmeltz had slowed up when arrested, but claimed he had exceeded the rate of speed allowed when coming down the grade.

STOLE THE WHEEL.

Nicholas Weber Admits Having Taken Miss Rice's Bicycle.

Nicholas Weber, the youth brought back to St. Paul from Hastings with a bicycle supposed to have been stolen here, was arraigned in the police court yesterday on the charge of larceny. The wheel was identified by Miss Edna Rice as having been stolen from her last Friday, and when confronted by this evidence Weber admitted his guilt. On account of his age an effort will be made to allow him to plead guilty to petty larceny. With this end in view the case was continued until today. Weber is seventeen years of age and the son of respectable parents residing at Hampton, Minn.

FENDER SAVES ANOTHER LIFE.

William L. Priebe Escapes Falling Under a Car.

William L. Priebe narrowly escaped serious injury and possibly death at Tenth and St. Peter streets yesterday morning, by being run down on a bicycle by a street car. Fortunately Mr. Priebe fell from his wheel to the fender of the car, and instead of going under the wheels was carried some feet in a dangerous position. When lifted from the fender, it was feared Mr. Priebe had been badly hurt, as he was cut about the face and his clothes torn. He was taken to his home, 286 Fuller street, where he was attended by Dr. E. H. Whitcomb, who found him suffering from a severe shaking up, but not seriously injured. The bicycle was badly damaged.

MAIL TRAIN DELAYED.

Washout Down the Line Causes Some Delays.

Owing to the washout caused by the high waves on Lake Pepin, Saturday and Sunday, both the Burlington and Milwaukee trains from Chicago yesterday were considerably delayed. They were both obliged to make the run to St. Paul over the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Milwaukee, as the divisions via Lake Pepin were undergoing repairs. The fast mail did not reach the city till 7 o'clock p. m.

Court Calls Today.

Jury—Judges Willis, Bunn; 27, 65, 74, 92, 107, 144.

Court—Judges Kelly, Otis; 9, 10, 14, 58, 48, 83.

Chambers—Judges Otis, Kelly.

Criminal Court—Judge Kelly; State of Minnesota vs. John Mason.

Probate Court—Judge Willrich; no cases set.

Licensed to Live Together.

William Henry, a man sixty-five years old, and a young woman twenty years of age, were before Judge Twohy yesterday on the allegation that they were living together without the sanction of either church or state. Their arrest was made by the Ducas street police Saturday night upon complaint of neighbors, whose suspicions were aroused by the difference in the ages of the couple. Both people, however, informed Judge Twohy that they had been married since July last, and had until recently lived in Minneapolis. Judge Twohy dismissed the charge against the couple.

Future Champions.

Two nines from the Jefferson school played a game of ball yesterday with the following result:

Miss Witt's Room..0 0 0 0 13 2 4 1 0—20
Miss Maguire's R'm.2 1 0 0 5 1 0 0 0— 9

Batteries, Miss McGuire's room, W. Conroy and W. Chase, and Dougherty and Sullivan; Miss Witt's room, Art Conway and Earl Mayer.

BREAK AT NATCHEZ

LEVEE CRUMBLED AWAY WHILE IT WAS BEING RAISED AND STRENGTHENED.

ITS EFFECT DISCOUNTED.

PEOPLE AND LIVE STOCK HAD BEEN MOVED TO PLACES OF SAFETY.

ADDS LARGELY TO DESTITUTION.

At New Orleans All Is Well and No Serious Trouble Is Now Apprehended.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 20 (Midnight).—Maj. J. H. Willard, United States engineer, has just received a dispatch from the master of the steamer Florence, ordered last night to Coons Landing, La., to rescue flood sufferers, asking him to send him all skiffs obtainable by first steamer, as people are drowning and cannot be reached except by skiffs. Coons' Landing is about thirty-five miles from this city and is being flooded by Biggs crevasse. A dispatch arrived at midnight from Ashwood, La., saying the water is rushing rapidly into the swamps of Tensas parish, which are inaccessible by steamer and this dispatch arouses many apprehensions. Skiffs cannot be sent tonight.

Later: A dispatch from the Valley route operator at Hays, Miss., referring to the foregoing, says the calamity at Coons Landing is due to a break in the levee there, and that another has occurred opposite Rodney. No details have been received. Boats cannot be sent before morning.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 19.—The first break on the Concordia parish front occurred when the Glasscock levee gave way. This levee is about eighteen miles below Natchez and is near the lower end of the parish. It is an old levee and has received no attention since 1891. There was a large force of men at work on it Sunday, raising and strengthening it. They were working their way to the lower end of it when suddenly the laborers saw the muddy water begin to bubble up at the lower end, and in less time than it takes to tell it the seething water tore a great hole through it. After the break started it was impossible to stop it, and work on the embankment was at once stopped. The water rushed through at a great rate and began spreading out in the low lands adjacent. The catastrophe was not unexpected, and its disastrous effects were in a measure discounted, all the stock and other perishable property having been previously removed. The water from this break will inundate the lower part of the parish of Mooreville down to Brabston, covering a number of fine plantations, but it was expected that most of this section would go under anyhow from the overflow that will take place in Black river from the Biggs crevasse below Delta. It will entail a vast amount of suffering on the poor of the neighborhood, and relief will have to be extended to them. This levee was twelve feet in height, and when the crevasse occurred the water on the front was between ten and twelve feet high against it and four feet on the back, while the fall of the water running through it is from six to seven feet. The break is near the old Bougere crevasse, through which the river has been running, and the waters of the two will mingle. Capt. Derby, the United States engineer in charge of this district, and Assistant Engineer Hardy went down to the break today, carrying fifty men with them for the purpose of trying to "tie" the ends of the break. Tonight the crevasse is reported to be from 800 to 1,000 feet wide and still caving.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 19.—The river has attained the nineteen-foot stage. There are now several hundred additional laborers engaged in strengthening the embankments, and all necessary vigilance is being exercised by the local authorities. At the Carrollton section of the parish levees the greatest activity prevails. Considerable inconvienience continues in the handling of merchandise to boats and depots, but all is being done that is possible to meet the emergency strain. The levees in Plaquemine parish are reported as standing the pressure excellently. On the right bank of the river, the levees are patrolled night and day, and fascine work is being executed all along the line. The levees are also being raised. All of the railroads entering the city are all assisting in the work of protection. It can be reiterated that though for a time the local situation was certainly productive of apprehension, there is really nothing critical about the condition. The levees during the past few weeks have stood a fearful strain, something in itself that is an admirable testimony as to their stability, and with the extra precautions now being taken there is little foundation for an impression that a break will occur. Public sentiment clearly approves of the actions of the officials in charge of the levees in this city.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19.—Another break in the levee on the Louisiana side is reported from a point twenty miles below Natchez, Miss. The details at this writing are meagre and the extent of the break cannot be learned. The situation at Biggs, where the water is rushing through the crevasse in torrents, is growing worse. Madison parish is fast becoming inundated and the water will extend to other parishes, destroying thousands of acres of newly planted crops. Vicksburg, Natchez and other river points are crowded with refugees and everything possible is being done to alleviate the suffering of the poorer classes. Calls for aid have been sent out from sections of the overflowed Mississippi delta, and while the waters are slowly receding, the suffering and destitution increase. The situation throughout the delta tonight is about the same as on yesterday. It was a beautiful day in the flood stricken section, and the planters hope that the waters will be carried away in time to make a good crop. At Memphis the river is slowly falling and at Cairo a decided fall is reported.

STARTLING FLOOD FIGURES.

Official Reports Show Great Devastation Along the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The war department officials are regarding the outlook in the lower Mississippi valley with the greatest anxiety, fearing that the levee system there will prove unable to withstand the terrible strain. A telegram came to Secretary Alger this morning from the officer he has watching at New Orleans, as follows:

According to the latest reports, the levees are intact hence to the Red river landing, but the river continues very slowly rising. Reports of destitution below the organized levee districts on the left bank above Port St. Phillip have reached me. If desired that I personally investigate and report it is suggested that I be instructed to visit that section. It will take two days by the regular boat.

Capt. Martin, of the quartermaster general's department, has just returned to Washington and is preparing his report to the secretary of war. He was sent out to inspect the conditions in that section of the country lying along the Mississippi river from Vicksburg to Greenville, and his report gives some startling figures as to the extent of the devastation worked by the waters. He says that there was under water last Wednesday a strip of land on the east bank of the river with Vicksburg at its apex, with a base of twenty miles and sixty miles wide, containing 1,050 square miles. This is all cotton country.

The population is estimated at from 90,000 to 100,000, about one-sixth of the people being whites. Capt. Martin says that not more than 20 per cent of this country is above water, made up for the most part of little tracts along Deer creek, Sunflower river and railroad embankments. Most of the negroes have stuck by their cabins, having anywhere from one to two weeks' supplies by them. The people themselves are doing all in their power and Capt. Martin cited instances of great liberality on the part of the whites. Capt. Martin thought the chances of making a crop this year, though generally regarded as gloomy at Vicksburg, really were not so bad, and had certainly been very much improved by the breaking of the levee at Biggs delta. Though this was a terrible misfortune to the dwellers below, the crevasse probably would lower the waters in the upper reaches of the river very speedily.

Michigan Dam Breaks.

PINCKNEY, Mich., April 19.—The mill dam broke today, carrying away eight bridges, including two large ones in this village. Fences, trees and buildings along the stream were carried away. Some $40,000 damage to bridges, mill property, etc., was done in the village alone.

NINTH EASTER BALL.

St. Paul Lodge, K. P., Enjoys the Event.

The members of St. Paul Lodge No. 43, Knights of Pythias, gave the ninth annual Easter lodge ball at Paul Martin's hall on the West side last evening, and enjoyed one of the most successful social gatherings in the history of the organization. As an annual institution of St. Paul lodge, the Easter ball has become so popular in Pythian circles that nearly every invitation of the large number sent out was accepted. So large was the attendance that many passed a portion of the evening in the gallery in preference to the more vigorous diversion of the dancers. A string orchestra furnished a select programme until midnight, when the guests were bidden to a bountiful supper prepared by the members of the Rathbone Sisters' lodge. Toasts and short speeches marked the progress of the supper, when dancing was resumed until the early morning hours.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The state council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, will hold its semi-annual session at Central hall today.

Rev. Addison K. Moore, pastor of the First Christian church, has tendered his resignation. The reason given for the action of the pastor is want of financial support.

Lieut. McCoy, inspector of the national guard, left yesterday for Duluth to begin the inspection of the four companies at that point. He will return to St. Paul in time to inspect Battery A on Friday.

John Brennan, the eldest son of Lawrence Brennan, yesterday died at the home of his father from consumption. He was 27 years of age at the time of his death. The funeral will likely be held Wednesday from St. Mary's church.

A reception by the manufacturers and manufacturing members of the Commercial club to the ladies of St. Paul and vicinity will be tendered at the Commercial club rooms Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock.

A chemical analysis of the stomach of Mrs. Louise Jaeger, who died suddenly at her home, 644 Jackson street, on the 10th, failed to reveal any poison. The autopsy also failed to reveal any reason for the death, except that the heart was unusually small for an adult.

J. W. Cornish, of the firm of Cornish, Curtis & Greene, received word yesterday of the death of D. W. Curtis, the president of the firm, which occurred yesterday at Fort Atkinson, Wis. Mr. Curtis was 60 years of age. He had been identified with dairy interests in the Northwest almost a lifetime, and was secretary of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association.

This morning and evening a new line schedule will be placed in operation on the Hamline and St. Anthony lines. The train service will be made twenty minutes, in place of half-hour, as at present.

THE BUSY WORLD.

H. W. Clark, of Winona, is at the Windsor.

W. S. Daggett, of Fargo, is at the Clarendon.

G. H. Wyman, of Anoka, is at the Clarendon.

C. H. Colyer, of Wheaton, is at the Clarendon.

John Gordon, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Ryan.

John A. Lovely, of Albert Lea, is at the Ryan.

Edward A. Tipton, of Anaconda, is at the Ryan.

Arthur A. Bentley, of Fargo, is at the Merchants'.

J. G. Whitacre, of Spokane, is at the Merchants'.

E. A. Mackay, of Seattle, is at the Merchants'.

A. M. Crane and wife, Chicago, are at the Aberdeen.

H. N. Winship, of Owatonna, is a guest at the Ryan.

Mrs. Fitch Gilbert, Eau Claire, is at the Metropolitan.

James R. Bennett Jr., of St. Cloud, is at the Merchants'.

H. B. Jewell, of Wabasha, is a guest at the Windsor.

O. H. Simmonds, of Duluth, is a guest at the Windsor.

J. H. Taylor, wife and sister, of Bismarck, are at the Windsor.

William G. Downing, of Great Falls, Mont., is at the Ryan.

C. C. Smith and wife, and Mrs. Parker, Dubuque, are at the Metropolitan.

M. L. Eppstein, G. Burganer and G. Meyer, Denison, Tex., registered at the Aberdeen yesterday.

LAPSED INTO DOGGEREL.

The Training Committee Turns in Some Alleged Poetry.

The following unique committee report in verse was submitted and read to the house the last thing before adjournment last night, shortly before the clock pointed to 12:

The training school committee to whom was referred
House file nine ought one, by Hicks, together have conferred.
They find the bill provides a change from the existing rule
For sending wayward boys and girls to the state training school.
Believing that the change would be a great deal for the worse,
The said committee recommend that the official hearse
Of Undertaker Reeves be called, because they deem it best
The bill be laid with Donnelly's, McDonald's and the rest
With Reeves' output mining tax that met a mournful fate,
The Douglas bill that fought and bled, but didn't cut the rate,
With Staples' vagrant library bill, now mourned by foe and friend,
That strayed upon the "bike" path to a sad and sudden end
With Hicks' marriage license bill that perished long ago,
And Foss' flowers that bloomed too soon, and died beneath the snow,
And the committee recommends that Michael Dowling be
Instructed to procure a slab, inscribed properly,
And place it o'er the common tomb, where all these measures sleep
Inscribed on it this epitaph, that all who read may weep:
"Here lie a thousand would-be laws that gasped awhile for breath,
"Though many died for want of friends, the most were talked to death.
"Here lies said house file, nine ought one, its death will be condoned,
"And this the recommend it has 'indefinitely postponed.'"