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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON May 7.—Forecast for Saturday Minnesota: Fair; cooler; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

TEMPERATURES. St. Paul, Minn., 57; St. Louis, Mo., 55; Chicago, Ill., 55; New York, N. Y., 55; Philadelphia, Pa., 55; Baltimore, Md., 55; Washington, D. C., 55.

WORTHY OF ITS COMPANY. The amendment to the sundry civil bill, making imperative the revocation of President Cleveland's order setting aside forest reserves in certain Western states, is worthy of the company in which it finds itself.

WHICH ARE "THE" INDUSTRIES. It is not often that we have the pleasure of agreeing with our estimable contemporary, the New York Sun but in its characterization of the Dingley bill as "A Bill with an Honest Face," we admit a concord of opinion.

PEORIA, Ill., May 7.—The officers of the Wholesale Grocers' association of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin met here today to consider trade and transportation matters.

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ciently stirred to put an end to this abuse. The attempted suspension of the orders of Mr. Cleveland, which we trust may be in the last instance foiled by the action of the courts, serves to point the moral of the character of the sundry civil bill, and of the United States senate as it exists today.

THE DECAY OF OUR SHIPPING. That staunch old Maine protectionist whom some strange freak cast into the Democratic party and kept there until 1896, Arthur Sowell, succeeded in getting a declaration of policy from the Republican national convention and the nomination for the vice presidency without the policy at Chicago. Senator Elkins introduces a bill to redeem the St. Louis pledge, and that other St. Louis old protectionist, who has recently cast off his mask of Democracy, Mr. Dana, of the Sun, joins hands with Sowell and executes a two-step in exuberance of joy.

Mr. Elkins masses, in his speech in support of his bill, an array of statistics showing the growth and decline of our shipping, the rise and fall of the percentages of imports and exports carried in American ships, and, after the fashion of his school, takes those coincidences for causes and effects. The Sun parrots the statements and conclusions, bemans the decline and advocates the Elkinian remedy. In neither the speech nor the editorial is there anywhere to be found the real reason for the imposition of these duties nor that for their repeal. Nowhere is it said that at the time of its adoption it was a favorite device of foreign nations, especially England, dominated then as our country is now by her narrow-visioned Tory protectionists, to "encourage" their shipping, and that the additional duties imposed by this country were, in retaliation for this discrimination against our vessels. Nor is it anywhere told that it finally dawned upon all the parties to the fostering and retaliatory acts that each neutralized the other, and, when operative at all, worked injury only on the country making use of them.

Mutual agreements were arrived at by treaty and legislation abolishing them and placing commerce on an equal basis. The change in our shipping had its inception when the West began to be made more accessible and its wealth of land and opportunity offered greater inducements than did the sea. Speaker Reed, a few years ago, told the simple truth when, explaining the decline of vessel owning, he said that the American sailor found that he could earn two dollars on land sooner and easier than he could one on ship, and left that work to be done by others who were content with the lesser wage. Then came the War of the Rebellion to imperil our vessels and raise insurance against war risks to such a figure that competition with foreign freighters was impossible. Our vessels passed into foreign hands by the thousand. But that loss would have been quickly made good when hostilities ceased had not another policy come to put an obstacle in the way and had not a change in material for vessel construction happened.

First as a war measure to get revenue, and then deliberately as a permanent and increasing policy, the Republican party restored the protective policy of its ancestors, the Federalists and the Whigs. Simultaneously iron began to take the place of wood in vessel construction. The policy, with its tremendous rates on imports of iron, raising the price of the domestic product, increased the cost of iron, and later, of steel ships, to an extent that prevented their competing with those of other nations built of untaxed material. Cordage, canvas, machinery, everything that went into a ship, were made to cost more to protect their makers, while foolish navigation laws prohibited the purchase and domestic register of ships made abroad, in order to foster the ship-building industry destroyed by duties on ship material. Thus the vicious circle of interference rounded out. This it was and not the repeal of the discriminating duty that made the ocean tonnage of American bottoms fall from 2,491,874 in 1861 to \$23,333 in 1896.

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ed States not included in those "encouraged" are excluded from classification as "the" industries. It becomes interesting therefore to ascertain what, in the judgment of the Republican party, as announced by its representatives, are not "industries."

An enumeration of "the" industries is easier because shorter than one of the common, every-day industries. Running down the schedules of this bill we find that growing wool and weaving it and cotton, making iron and steel and the things made of them, making glass and pottery and silk, digging lead ore and borax, making lumber and things made of it, raising poultry for their eggs, and growing clover and teazles are, with a few other vocations, "the" industries of this country to be encouraged by opportunity to make additional profits from those engaged in the other industries.

"All else is only leather and prunella." It may be worth while to note some vocations whose members are not of the elect, and therefore not entitled to have their earnings augmented by levies on those of the others. There come first in number all those who grow wheat and oats, corn and cotton and raise beef and pork, raising and growing so much that the surplus must find sale in foreign markets where the price had determined the price of all produced.

Then there are those others who are working at carpentry, painting, blacksmithing, masonry and the vaster number who are classed as the unskilled, the industrialists of the nation. On the contrary, their profits are lessened by the encouragement given to those who make the things they use in their work and some of the things needed for the sustenance of themselves and families. They belong to what must be considered the discouraged classes. Then there come those who form the professions, especially England, dominated then as our country is now by her narrow-visioned Tory protectionists, to "encourage" their shipping, and that the additional duties imposed by this country were, in retaliation for this discrimination against our vessels. Nor is it anywhere told that it finally dawned upon all the parties to the fostering and retaliatory acts that each neutralized the other, and, when operative at all, worked injury only on the country making use of them.

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"starch." A severe blow was dealt the reform in a recent decision of the court of appeals of that state, in which one of the judges expressed the opinion that the constitutional provision should be liberally construed so as not to "offend the people," and thereby endanger the whole system. In striking and pleasantly surprising contrast to the New York efforts of Republicans to eviscerate the reform is the statement of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, who was expected to aid in its overthrow in that city, that he would strictly enforce the law, Washington dispatches inform us that Pension Commissioner Evans is slaughtering the chiefs of division in his bureau at a furious rate where the unfortunates happen to be Democrats, hoping to be able to select Republicans from the list of eligibles or by promotion of subordinates. The fight is now to hold what has been secured against assaults that would destroy the whole system, made by its hypocritical friends.

BEET SEED AND DINGLEYISM. Not all of that \$5,000 can be invested in beet seed, but more of it can be now than later. It is lucky for the state, as long as it is making this foolish expenditure, that it is the Gorman act and not the Dingley bill that cuts out a slice from the appropriation to pay the admission fee at the customs. When the McKinley rate was in force 20 per cent, or \$1,000 of the \$5,000 would have had to be set aside to pay the tariff, but now half that sum will suffice. Were the Dingley bill present law, \$2,000 would have to be deducted from the appropriation to pay the import tax of 40 per cent it levies on all seeds not specifically enumerated and rated, among which is sugar beet seed.

Another phase presents itself for consideration. Suppose that this purchase of seed is all sent out and planted and tested, and the fact again demonstrated that beets of sufficient sugar strength and purity can be grown here, and farmers agree to plant seed and furnish beets, and capital erects refineries next year, where will another supply of seed come from? All this will go into beets. To get seed from these beets they must be planted next spring and allowed to go to seed. But it is seed that will be wanted in the spring and not potential seed, and to wait for the beets to produce it involves a loss of another year. The appropriation is exhausted and no legislature in session to make another, and degeneracy has gone too far to permit any farmer making independent effort to supply himself with seed. It really looks as if, in the contingency supposed, Gov. Clough will have to call a special session of the legislature next winter to make an appropriation to buy beet seed.

Representative Abbott's bill to appropriate \$50,000 for an experimental sugar beet farm near Winago, Wis., was defeated. We had hoped to see this new industry receive some encouragement in this part of the state—Elmore, Wis.

Why not be candid and say that you had hoped to see \$15,000, yanked out of taxpayers' pockets by a law that makes confiscation of property not giving up the money demanded, dumped down in your part of the state for some one to grab? The "new industry" of spending public money for such purposes is one that should be strangled before it gets any larger.

Now, if the newspaper men could induce the corporations to tax the people to pay a bounty of one cent a copy for all newspapers, wouldn't we be in luck? Surely some for those out to be sane for the gander—Waseca Herald.

It is all well enough to call corporations ganders, and, possibly, the other term applies to some newspapers, those for instance that are squawking so loudly and flapping their wings so ecstatically about sugar beets and beet seed and beet sugar and bounties, and making farmers millionaires by planting beet seed, and all that sort of goose talk.

But can that feat be accomplished by Democratic senators if enough of them factiously obstruct the final action which is necessary to carry the bill to the president and save it from bankruptcy, and to restore life to business and prosperity to industry—New York Tribune.

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IS FOR CUBA LIBRE S. A. THOMPSON, THE VENEZUELAN EXPLORER LOATHES SPANISH AGGRESSORS.

MONUMENT FUND LECTURE PROVES HIGHLY ENTERTAINING, ALTHOUGH THE ATTENDANCE WAS QUITE SMALL.

TORRID AMERICA IS TREATED BY AN EXPLORER FROM THE ZENITH OF THE NORTHERN AND UN-SALTED SEA.

About 300 people gathered last night to hear a carefully prepared and ably delivered lecture on Venezuela by S. A. Thompson, of Duluth. It is to be regretted because the lecture was the second of the series of entertainments in aid of the monument fund. The lecture was illustrated by a magnificent set of pictures taken by Mr. Thompson and members of his party.

In the first place, Mr. Thompson would have the good pronounced as if spelled Vena-sway-lah, meaning Little Venice, a name given the country by Amerigo Vesputi in 1499, when he discovered a city built up on high poles in Lake Maracaibo resembling the only Venice. Much attention has been attracted to this land of perpetual summer through the intervention of the United States in the dispute over the boundary line, and the speaker touched quite exhaustively upon this. Very little was known of this country, he explained, and he gave, in interesting fashion, the result of his explorations in the summer of 1896, when, with a number of friends, he penetrated a portion of the Imataca mountains never before visited and discovered and visited one of the loveliest and most beautiful waterfalls in the world. He carried his audience up the wonderful mountain railway from La Guayra to Caracas, the capital, and displayed beautiful portraits of Bolivar, the "Washington" of South America, and Gen. Crespo, the president. A glimpse was given of the island of Trinidad, with its swarming population, whose habits, occupations, religious fetes, etc., were all accurately exhibited on the canvas.

The journey was then continued up the Orinoco river, with its whirlpools, alligators, electric eels, ferocious carib fish and other strange and hideous forms of life. The path of Sir Walter Raleigh and the Spanish adventurers, who sought so long and in vain for Manoa, the mythical city of gold, was followed as far as Bolivar, the chief city of the Orinoco valley. The wonderful mountain railway from La Guayra to Caracas, the capital, and displayed beautiful portraits of Bolivar, the "Washington" of South America, and Gen. Crespo, the president. A glimpse was given of the island of Trinidad, with its swarming population, whose habits, occupations, religious fetes, etc., were all accurately exhibited on the canvas.

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of Minnesota, will be elected president; M. E. Murray, of St. Paul, secretary; and J. V. Matthews, of Fergus Falls, treasurer.

NORMALS MAY NOT SHARE. Attorney General Says They Are Not School Districts.

An opinion of interest to the citizens of Winona, St. Cloud, Mankato, Moorhead and other cities of the state, was rendered by Attorney General Childs yesterday, being as to whether the normal departments of these schools are entitled to share in the public schools in the distribution of the state moneys. The attorney general says: It seems from your statement of facts that the model departments referred to are made up of children of both sexes, between the ages of five and twenty years, usually residing in the localities immediately adjacent to the respective state normal schools. They are designed as a means to afford the normal students the opportunities for actual practice in teaching, managing and controlling pupils, under the supervision and criticism of experts, to the end that said students may become familiar with the best methods of school instruction and government. Children attending such schools are charged a tuition fee for the instruction imparted and are not accorded a vote of the apportionment of the state in the apportionment of the state moneys to the respective counties of the state.

In view of the resolution and your statement of facts, you submit the following questions: First—Are the children enrolled in those model departments entitled to share in the apportionment of the current school fund? Second—Would they be entitled to share in said apportionment in case the tuition were abolished? In distributing the moneys of the state among the various counties thereof in aid of the public schools, the attorney general is desirous to encourage the education of children in the common schools. When distributing to the several counties, the moneys thereof are required to make apportionments of such moneys among the several school districts in the county in which schools have been taught five months within a year by qualified teachers, which apportionment shall be made upon the number of scholars lawfully enrolled in each school, and entitled to apportionment of the school fund by the county superintendent of schools, and the county auditor shall transmit to the clerk of each district a copy of the apportionment said district, and such money shall be used only in payment of teachers' wages, including the cost of their books.

A normal school is not, in my judgment, a school district within the contemplation of the statute. It is a school which is supported in otherwise provided for by annual appropriations from the state treasury, nor is the attendance by the children of the county at such schools either expressly or impliedly contemplated by the statute. However much such attendance may conduce to the efficiency of training schools, it results from a custom which has grown up in connection with such schools, and rests in no respect upon the positive terms of the statute. So far as the principle involved is concerned, it matters not whether children of the county attend such schools, or whether tuition fees are admitted for them.

Both questions should therefore be answered in the negative, and you are advised accordingly.

NO RELIEF YET. State Insane Hospitals Are Still Badly Crowded.

The population of the state insane hospitals is nearly 3,100, according to the monthly population report issued by Secretary Harris, of the state board of corrections and charities yesterday, which is as follows:

April 30, 1896, 1,877; May 1, 1,878; June 1, 1,879; July 1, 1,880; August 1, 1,881; September 1, 1,882; October 1, 1,883; November 1, 1,884; December 1, 1,885; January 1, 1,886; February 1, 1,887; March 1, 1,888; April 1, 1,889; May 1, 1,890; June 1, 1,891; July 1, 1,892; August 1, 1,893; September 1, 1,894; October 1, 1,895; November 1, 1,896; December 1, 1,897; January 1, 1,898; February 1, 1,899; March 1, 1,900; April 1, 1,901; May 1, 1,902; June 1, 1,903; July 1, 1,904; August 1, 1,905; September 1, 1,906; October 1, 1,907; November 1, 1,908; December 1, 1,909; January 1, 1,910; February 1, 1,911; March 1, 1,912; April 1, 1,913; May 1, 1,914; June 1, 1,915; July 1, 1,916; August 1, 1,917; September 1, 1,918; October 1, 1,919; November 1, 1,920; December 1, 1,921; January 1, 1,922; February 1, 1,923; March 1, 1,924; April 1, 1,925; May 1, 1,926; June 1, 1,927; July 1, 1,928; August 1, 1,929; September 1, 1,930; October 1, 1,931; November 1, 1,932; December 1, 1,933; January 1, 1,934; February 1, 1,935; March 1, 1,936; April 1, 1,937; May 1, 1,938; June 1, 1,939; July 1, 1,940; August 1, 1,941; September 1, 1,942; October 1, 1,943; November 1, 1,944; December 1, 1,945; January 1, 1,946; February 1, 1,947; March 1, 1,948; April 1, 1,949; May 1, 1,950; June 1, 1,951; July 1, 1,952; August 1, 1,953; September 1, 1,954; October 1, 1,955; November 1, 1,956; December 1, 1,957; January 1, 1,958; February 1, 1,959; March 1, 1,960; April 1, 1,961; May 1, 1,962; June 1, 1,963; July 1, 1,964; August 1, 1,965; September 1, 1,966; October 1, 1,967; November 1, 1,968; December 1, 1,969; January 1, 1,970; February 1, 1,971; March 1, 1,972; April 1, 1,973; May 1, 1,974; June 1, 1,975; July 1, 1,976; August 1, 1,977; September 1, 1,978; October 1, 1,979; November 1, 1,980; December 1, 1,981; January 1, 1,982; February 1, 1,983; March 1, 1,984; April 1, 1,985; May 1, 1,986; June 1, 1,987; July 1, 1,988; August 1, 1,989; September 1, 1,990; October 1, 1,991; November 1, 1,992; December 1, 1,993; January 1, 1,994; February 1, 1,995; March 1, 1,996; April 1, 1,997; May 1, 1,998; June 1, 1,999; July 1, 2,000; August 1, 2,001; September 1, 2,002; October 1, 2,003; November 1, 2,004; December 1, 2,005; January 1, 2,006; February 1, 2,007; March 1, 2,008; April 1, 2,009; May 1, 2,010; June 1, 2,011; July 1, 2,012; August 1, 2,013; September 1, 2,014; October 1, 2,015; November 1, 2,016; December 1, 2,017; January 1, 2,018; February 1, 2,019; March 1, 2,020; April 1, 2,021; May 1, 2,022; June 1, 2,023; July 1, 2,024; August 1, 2,025; September 1, 2,026; October 1, 2,027; November 1, 2,028; December 1, 2,029; January 1, 2,030; February 1, 2,031; March 1, 2,032; April 1, 2,033; May 1, 2,034; June 1, 2,035; July 1, 2,036; August 1, 2,037; September 1, 2,038; October 1, 2,039; November 1, 2,040; December 1, 2,041; January 1, 2,042; February 1, 2,043; March 1, 2,044; April 1, 2,045; May 1, 2,046; June 1, 2,047; July 1, 2,048; August 1, 2,049; September 1, 2,050; October 1, 2,051; November 1, 2,052; December 1, 2,053; January 1, 2,054; February 1, 2,055; March 1, 2,056; April 1, 2,057; May 1, 2,058; June 1, 2,059; July 1, 2,060; August 1, 2,061; September 1, 2,062; October 1, 2,063; November 1, 2,064; December 1, 2,065; January 1, 2,066; February 1, 2,067; March 1, 2,068; April 1, 2,069; May 1, 2,070; June 1, 2,071; July 1, 2,072; August 1, 2,073; September 1, 2,074; October 1, 2,075; November 1, 2,076; December 1, 2,077; January 1, 2,078; February 1, 2,079; March 1, 2,080; April 1, 2,081; May 1, 2,082; June 1, 2,083; July 1, 2,084; August 1, 2,085; September 1, 2,086; October 1, 2,087; November 1, 2,088; December 1, 2,089; January 1, 2,090; February 1, 2,091; March 1, 2,092; April 1, 2,093; May 1, 2,094; June 1, 2,095; July 1, 2,096; August 1, 2,097; September 1, 2,098; October 1, 2,099; November 1, 2,100; December 1, 2,101; January 1, 2,102; February 1, 2,103; March 1, 2,104; April 1, 2,105; May 1, 2,106; June 1, 2,107; July 1, 2,108; August 1, 2,109; September 1, 2,110; October 1, 2,111; November 1, 2,112; December 1, 2,113; January 1, 2,114; February 1, 2,115; March 1, 2,116; April 1, 2,117; May 1, 2,118; June 1, 2,119; July 1, 2,120; August 1, 2,121; September 1, 2,122; October 1, 2,123; November 1, 2,124; December 1, 2,125; January 1, 2,126; February 1, 2,127; March 1, 2,128; April 1, 2,129; May 1, 2,130; June 1, 2,131; July 1, 2,132; August 1, 2,133; September 1, 2,134; October 1, 2,135; November 1, 2,136; December 1