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### TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota—Fair; warmer; northerly winds, becoming southerly.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy and occasional showers in eastern portion; warmer; northerly winds, becoming southerly.

The Dakotas—Generally fair; warmer in eastern portions; southerly winds.

Montana—Showers; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington May 20, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

| Place. | Tem. | Place. | Tem. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 54 | Qu'Appelle | 68 |
| Duluth | 44 | Minnedosa | 58 |
| Huron | 60 | Winnipeg | 58 |
| Bismarck | 58 | | |
| Williston | 70 | Boston | 60-72 |
| Havre | 86 | Cheyenne | 56-62 |
| Helena | 76 | Chicago | 46-80 |
| Edmonton | 84 | Cincinnati | 74-72 |
| Battleford | 76 | Montreal | 50-52 |
| Calgary | 44 | New Orleans | 78-84 |
| Medicine Hat | 70 | New York | 60-66 |
| Swift Current | 78 | Pittsburg | 76-80 |

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.96; thermometer, 58; relative humidity, 74; wind, north; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 61; minimum thermometer, 54; daily range, 7; amount of rainfall in last 24 hours, .04.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

| Gauge Reading. | Danger Line. | Height of Water. | Change. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 14 | 6.4 | 0 |
| La Crosse | 10 | 6.4 | 0 |
| Davenport | 15 | 6.0 | —.7 |
| St. Louis | 30 | 17.5 | —.7 |

—Fall.

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

### MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

The Minneapolis Tribune, in common with many other straight Republican organs, lays to its soul the flattering unction that the division between the two wings of the Democratic party is irremediable, and says:

> The best thing that the gold Democrats can do is to come into the Republican party. With the passage of the Dingley bill the tariff question will be shelved for several years. The great issue will be the currency question, and on that the men who believe in the maintenance of the gold standard will be compelled to pull together if they would defeat the renewed effort that will be made to slump our finances to the silver standard.

The gold Democrats are not at this moment discussing their future plans or considering their future action with any considerable anxiety. They will be found in the future, as they have been in the past, wherever their consciences lead them, doing the best that they know for country first, and party afterward. The only thing, however, which it has been made impossible for them to do is to follow the advice offered by the Tribune. Those of them who were in deep and deadly earnest voted last year for Gen. Palmer. A great many of them, who were earnest also, but too badly scared to be consistent, made the tremendous mistake of voting for Mr. McKinley. That one lapse to Republicanism has, we feel convinced, cured them for all time to come. There is hardly a man who refused to support the Chicago ticket a year ago who does not resolve today that on no condition and under no circumstances will he ever give aid and comfort to the Republican cause. The blandishments of the Tribune have been discounted by some intensely practical experience.

It says that the great issue of the future will be the currency question, and that men who have right views on that subject must pull together. The great issue in 1896 was the currency question. And, after men tried to pull together on that, the reply of the successful Republican party was not merely a tariff bill that is an outrage and an abomination, but such a slap in the face with regard to sound currency as Mr. Bryan himself could scarcely have administered. The plain fact is, as far as currency reform is concerned, there is not a particle more to be expected or hoped from the Republicans than from the Popocrats. Take the action of the party on the tariff question itself. The tariff bill had to be shoved through the senate. The Republicans had not enough votes to pass it. They were obliged to make an alliance with somebody, and they had their choice between the sound money Democrats and the free silver Republicans. Did they hesitate for one instant? By making any reasonable concession it is probable that enough votes could have been secured in the senate from the Democrats, who, we regret to say, are also afflicted with protection ideas, to pass the bill with ease. The Republican managers preferred to make their concession to free silver men. They gave them their way on the senate committees, they let them name the representatives to the international monetary conference, and Mr. Hanna busied himself in securing the return of enough cheap money senators to give his party the necessary vote. We see where the Republicans go when they want help. It is a suggestion of beautiful simplicity that now the sound money Democrats could find a congenial home in the ranks of that party.

Let the Republicans make no mistake. They have lost for good and all, not merely the hope of assistance from sound money Democrats, but their respect as well. A Democrat who does not believe in free silver will not resign his convictions hereafter, because, being founded upon natural facts and laws, he can no more reverse them than he can make himself believe that the sun moves around the earth. But, wherever the circumstances of the case require that his influence shall be cast with one or the other of two organizations, each holding views hostile to his own, he will refuse utterly to have part or parcel in the Republican party. It has outraged every conviction of his upon the tariff question, it has betrayed the voters of this country by refusing financial reform, and it has sought openly and eagerly for alliances among the free silver men. Let it look to them for help in the future.

### TEMPERING THE WIND.

Elverton R. Chapman is a broker, doing business in the city of Washington. His customary place of business is in a fine suite of offices in one of the business blocks, for which he pays a rental commensurate with its elegance. At present his business office is a 9x12 cell in the city jail, adjoining another cell of the same size, which he uses as a reception, dining and sleeping room, for all of which he pays no rental, the city providing it free. Nominally, Mr. Chapman is in jail; practically, he is legitimately engaged as a broker preserving the confidential relation existing between himself and his clients, in this case supposed to have been one or more of the senators engaged in buying or selling Sugar trust stock in 1894, as the prices rose or fell under intimations of how they would vote on the sugar schedule. Such a rumpus was raised by folk with old-fashioned ideas of honesty that the senate felt obliged to have an inquiry into the matter, and Chapman, with some others, summoned as witnesses, refused to answer questions put to them; he holding that his relations to his customers were confidential, like those of a doctor or lawyer or husband and wife. He was brought to trial for his contumacy, convicted, sentenced to pay $100 fine and go to jail for thirty days, and the decision sustained by the supreme court. Hence the temporary transfer of Mr. Chapman's place of doing business.

But, in a country where all men are supposed to be equal before the law, where crime is a crime regardless of distinctions of persons, where there is thought to be a democratic level of punishment for criminals that has favors or special privileges for none who have incurred the law's penalties, the account of the reception and treatment of Mr. Chapman by the authorities of the Washington jail is inconsistent with prevalent ideals. Evidently those officials look upon Mr. Chapman as a tender lamb, shorn by the harsh law, to whose delicate and refined nature the rough winds of untoward circumstance should be considerately tempered. A veracious correspondent tells how Chapman only fears the effects on his health of the confinement; how his doctor advises him to take a quinine pill night and morning to ward off malaria; how the "sturdy, handsome, well-built man" presented himself at the jail in a "suit of brown tweed, surmounted by a Fedora hat, which sat squarely upon a splendidly proportioned head," underneath which "his complexion shone with a ruddy glow of health," and how he surprised the custodians with a greeting "as cheery and good-natured as could be wished for," noted, probably, because of its exception to the usual greetings they receive.

We are then told that arrangements have been made to have his meals sent him from the Arlington hotel, and how, because of the necessity of his keeping up his brokerage business, one cell has been assigned him for use as an office. His sleeping cell is furnished with a Persian rug, a three-quarter brass bedstead, a chiffonier with a mirror above it, a washstand and one chair, while the other cell is rigged out with a desk, rug, lamp, two chairs, a lounging chair and a refrigerator to provide cool water. It is reassuring to learn, as indicating Mr. Chapman's partial consideration for the prejudices of the ignorant and old-fashioned, that he refused tapestry hangings to hide the bare walls of his cells, and curtains to blink the suggestiveness of the cell doors, because "he did not wish to disguise the character of his apartments any more than was absolutely required." We have the further apparently needless assurance, after what has gone before, that "every means will be exerted to make Mr. Chapman's stay as pleasant as possible, and he will have his own waiter to look after his creature comforts, such as marketing, bed linen, crockery and silverware." It thus becomes apparent that, if any one is disposed to violate the laws of the United States, he should be careful, if he care for the refinements of confinement, to select a law to break that hedges about the dignity of the senate with penalties, for, in that case, he will be treated with "senatorial courtesy."

### HEDGING AGAIN.

Since the election and the quick subsidence of the little wave of business activity that followed it, our Republican contemporaries have been hedging against their stout talk of the campaign that all that was needed to restore confidence and prosperity and a lot of other good things was the election of McKinley. Their exultant shout of "we told you so" in the two weeks following Nov. 6 soon turned into a wail, followed by a succession of wails, that something or other, for which the other wicked fellows were to blame, prevented the return of prosperity. Excuse has followed excuse. Wait for the inauguration. When that came it was wait for congress to meet. That not bringing joy the song changed to wait until the tariff bill is reported. That came and passed the house on a suggestive day, and still prosperity lagged. Then how can any man of sense expect any change until the tariff bill is passed. So they hedged.

Now the beneficiaries of the tariff are fighting over the division. The sugar men are getting more than their share, cry the ram raisers. The ram raisers want to hog the game, respond the woolen men. Protect our shoes, but give us free hides, cry the shoemakers, and the hide men retort that we are just as good as you are and are just as much entitled to some of the plunder. And so it went while the bill was in committee and so it yet goes now that it is in the senate. It is becoming apparent that no bill may pass. To meet this possibility the cry has been sent out to be caught up and barked out by all the Trays, Blanches and Sweethearts of the party's press, that everything would be all right and the bill go rapidly through only that the Democratic senators are obstructing it. The New York Tribune's Sunday supplement has a cartoon representing the Democratic donkey seated on the tariff bill with Vice President Hobart trying to "shoo" it off, while a capitalist and an artisan stand by indignant at the "obstruction." The Democrats are obstructing the return of prosperity.

Let us see what foundation there is for this. First there is a general consent among the Democrats to let the Republicans frame and pass any measure they want to, giving them rope and responsibility. The Republican senators assumed this by reorganizing the senate, through a deal with the Populists and silver Republicans that gave them control. The Dingley bill came to the senate on April 1st and went to the Republican members of the finance committee, Messrs. Aldrich, Allison and Platt, of Connecticut. They went into secret session. No Democratic member of that committee was allowed to be present. They held the bill for five weeks and surrendered to the demands of Nevada Jones, also of the committee, for a tax on hides, borax and boracic acid so as to get his assent to reporting the bill directly to the senate without giving the Democratic members a chance to examine the bill. So far no Democratic obstruction appears. What there is is purely Republican.

Then the bill was reported with the announcement of Senator Aldrich that he would call the bill up on May 18. But so carelessly had they done their work that gross errors were found necessitating more committee patching, and Aldrich announced a postponement to May 25. This was no Democratic obstruction. In front of the tariff bill is the Cuban resolution of the senile Morgan pending since the session opened. As the day draws near for action on the tariff bill the advocates of the Cuban resolution prepare to keep it on the main track. Senator "Billy" Mason, the Illinois wonder, announces in debate, and louder in private, that he will filibuster against the tariff bill to prevent the sidetracking of the Cuban resolution. Gallinger and other Republican jingos take about the same stand. What obstruction that has any show of force is threatened comes from these members of the majority. Just what dodge our friends will invent next to avoid the consequences of their folly last fall in making unredeemable promises remains to be seen; no one can guess it, and no one can doubt that some specious one will be forthcoming in due season.

### WHAT HUMBUG.

One of those fables that are designed to teach us the beauties of a high protective tariff, and are published periodically in Republican papers, appears in a recent issue of the New York Tribune. We are told that a large German manufacturing company is about to locate an establishment in this country, which "will create a town and erect factories for the employment of 4,000 hands." The Tribune dilates with glee upon the details of this wonderful undertaking. The plant of the establishment, it announces, will cost from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. There will be created a tremendous demand for American material and labor, and that part of New Jersey where this concern is to have its home will be turned into a veritable paradise. "Yet there are some persons in this country," says the Tribune, "who think a tariff which produces these results is wasteful and wicked."

There are a great many persons in this country who have sense enough not to be fooled by such palpable humbug as this. In the first place, the Tribune itself admits that the German firm which is going to do all this "might bring over some of its trained workmen and foremen in different departments." It will do not only that, but it will bring over practically every man that is employed, if the enterprise attributed to it by the Tribune be not pure moonshine. It is a way that belongs not only to these foreign capitalists, but to our own. The imbecility of supposing that a tax on commodities can benefit labor in this country, while the door is left wide open to immigration, passes belief. Whenever any foreign concern has found it profitable to set up a branch in this country, it has sent over with it, or procured the coming soon after, of workmen enough to perform the necessary labor. The advantage to the laborer thus disappears entirely.

But there is another conclusion to be drawn from the premises laid down by the Tribune, again supposing them to be fact and not mere imagination, that is worth considering. If its assertion be true and the German manufacturing company is going to erect a plant in this country, let us consider what must be the causes and what the consequences of such act. The German manufacturer would adopt this policy only if he had already a large market for his goods in the United Staes, and if the new duties were such that he could not supply it with commodities made abroad. Under the fundamental proposition of the protectionist, that wages are higher in the United States than elsewhere and must be kept so, it will cost this Teuton a great deal more money to manufacture his goods in the United States than in Germany. He will have to pay more for his raw material and his labor. He would have had to pay more for his labor in any event. He will have to pay much more for his raw material when the Dingley bill goes into effect. Therefore, the commodity which he turns out of his American establishment under the new conditions must cost him immensely more to manufacture than the product formerly turned out from his German establishment. Therefore, the consumer will have to pay more for it, since manufacturers in any country of the world are not in the business as philanthropists.

Thus, we come around to what ought to be the starting point of every such argument, but is the fact which the mere protectionist struggles to deny and to obscure, that the extension of industry contemplated in the effect of the tariff is bought at the price of the great body of the common people. It was clear enough long ago, it has always been clear enough as a matter of simple arithmetic, that you can build a plant costing $3,000,000 or $30,000,000 and give employment to 3,000 people or 30,000, if you are permitted to tax the public sufficiently. That proposition was stated simply and effectively by the gentleman who proposed to guarantee that he would build an immense plant and give employment at good wages to an army of workmen every working day in the year if congress would merely authorize him to collect one cent from each man, woman and child in the country. As a matter of fact, he would pay them their wages for doing nothing at all, while he spent the balance. The protectionist never looks beyond the one side of the transaction. He sees the plant and the product and the employment. He refuses to see the cause. If the Tribune's story, that seems so apocryphal, and that, even if it contains the germ of truth, is undoubtedly looked at through a protectionist magnifying glass, could be realized, it would mean only that certain benefits were obtained for a few people by placing an additional tax upon a great number of people. This is where the protective theory breaks down. For it is all theory from beginning to end, and there is no doctrinaire in the world so visionary, so arbitrary, so erratic, so comfortably unconscious of the existence of facts as your thorough-going protectionist.

### NOT BY A MAJORITY.

Free traders and mugwumps are doing their best to block the tariff bill entirely, although it has been framed according to the platform supported by the majority of the popular vote. —New York Sun.

The Sun is striving earnestly to prove its title to fellowship among the elect of Republicanism, and we note with pleasure its eminent success. It has rubbed against the world too long not to know that there is a necessity for the zealousness of converts, if they would establish themselves solidly in their new faith, immune from suspicions of loyalty. We can imagine the chagrin that agitated the genial soul of the venerable Dana as he read in his unsympathetic or suspicious contemporaries of the faith paternal their ascription of his opinions, excerpted from the Sun, to "that stalwart Democratic organ;" but, happily, those dark days are past, and the Sun's doxy no longer passes under the ordeal of doubt.

But in adjusting itself to the various angles of its present partisan relations, it loses sometimes that simple consistency that graced its opinions when it adhered to its earlier faith. Rebuking some contemporary recently, who had rashly asserted that the Republican congress was not redeeming the promise to reform the currency, the Sun gravely informed it that there was but one issue in the campaign, and that was made by the Chicago platform. This hardly dovetails with the above assurance. If there was but one issue, then the majority given the Republican party was won by that issue and nothing else. Of that majority, even the Sun will concede, a number sufficient to have made it a minority, had they refused to number themselves with it, were what the Sun, with its usual gentle satire, terms free traders and mugwumps. Had they taken the other side of that one great issue, Mr. McKinley would not now be considering the Cuban question and the best way to annex the island, nor would a Republican house have jumped through a protective tariff bill for the senate to revamp in the direction of greater care for the interests of Senator Aldrich's New England constituents.

Having thus been appealed to and won by the one issue, that the Sun admits overshadowed all others in the contest last year, and now seeing that issue laid upon the shelf, with the issue that was retired to a subordinate position made the corner stone of the temple, we submit, even at the risk of the dissent of the Sun, that those of the free traders and mugwumps who were foolish enough to vote the Republican ticket have a right to protest and to upbraid and, where they can, to block the way of a measure being jammed through in redemption of a plank of a platform to which they did not give their support. Not having had their support, and they making up the number necessary to form the majority, it follows that the Sun errs in asserting that the platform was supported by a majority of the voters.

Editor Pease, in making the frank declaration that he will henceforth refuse to blindly follow the dictates of the Republican machine, has made himself a target for the sarcastic remarks of nearly every Republican newspaper in the state. Pease is fearless and independent enough to direct his own craft, however, and it will be a long time before he bows at the shrine of bossism.—Appleton Press.

Naturally, where all wear collars there is a dead-level of servitude, but when one of them yanks his collar off it creates at once a distinction that excites envy and the disparaging comment that envy always indulges in. And it makes no difference whether the collar is that of a state machine or a national convention; the editor who keeps his convictions in his own care is pretty apt to excite the derision of the others who put theirs in pawn to party managers.

A modern glass of beer consists of one part beer and one part air in the shape of foam. Thus a man can get half a glass of air for the moderate price of 2½ cents; or, he gets half a glass of beer for 5 cents and half a glass of air free. That is getting air way down cheap.—Fergus Globe.

Wind is air in motion, and if any one wants to get air cheaper than it comes in the foam on the beer we suggest that he get a set of Peffer's speeches. They're all wind.

When one hears an individual sneeringly ask about the "return of prosperity" with an air that implies an "I told you so," he is either joshing you or he is an ignorant nincompoop, for no man of ordinary intelligence would expect to see any change in the conditions of a country within six weeks after a change of administration, before the new administration has had an opportunity to enact a single new law, much less a tariff law, which frequently takes years to formulate.—Wadena Pioneer.

We take it, then, that the Pioneer was either "joshing" its readers or that its editor was "an ignorant nincompoop," when, during 1893 and 1894, he was pouring out all that doleful wail about the panic having been caused by the mere election of Mr. Cleveland, to say nothing of the subsequent change of administration.

We say, let up on Boen. He is not a college-bred man, neither has he had any training as a publisher. He has been denied many privileges, and does not pretend to be a gifted writer. Under like conditions some of his tormentors would be trucking a hod instead of running a newspaper as good as the Globe. Jump onto Boen's sentiments, boys, if you want to, but let up on his language.—Grant County Herald.

Bless you, we weren't poking fun at Boen's spelling. We merely took it as indicating his independence, as a good Populist, of the established. We admire Boen; he is as chuck full of ideas as a bologna sausage of meat, and in these prosy days it is something to find such a fellow. He is what A. Ward would call "an amusin' little cuss," and can spell any word in any way he wants to.

The St. Paul Globe is working itself back into the Democratic fold. The Globe was a staunch sound money organ, and at the present time is "just as staunch" in its opposition to the Republican tariff measure.—Amboy Herald.

Will the Herald kindly specify the instance when and where the Globe ever left the Democratic fold? It declined to leave it last year, holding the fort against the time when those who went over into the Populist fold should realize their mistake and come home again. The calf is fattening for the feast.

But the shame of it is that the Globe pretends to be Democratic and to advocate the interests of the people when in its time serving capacity it sticks to the policy that is beggering the people and giving a few rich men the cinch.—Le Sueur Sentinel.

Is it really necessary for you to be such a chump? How much has that policy "beggered" you since you bought the Sentinel? It strikes us that a policy under which you prospered enough to crawl out from under a $1,500 mortgage in a year is one you had better stick to. You don't know enough to know on which side your bread is buttered.

The St. Paul Globe still feels bad over the Republican idea of reciprocity.—Mankato Free Press.

"Badly," L. P.; badly, please; let us mind our syntax and prosody. But, by the way, what has become of that "idea?" It seems to have got lost somewhere between the house and the senate. Perhaps the senate committee also "felt bad" over the idea.

## AT THE THEATERS.

Jenkins Hanby, in the play of "A Social Highwayman," which the Giffen-Neill company will present at the Metropolitan next Monday night, in the second act reads a newspaper article which rather gives the key upon which the entire plot of the play is based. The article, in part, reads as follows: "Another jewel robbery. Senora Caprices robbed again. Bold thefts in the highest circles. Senora Leila Caprices has again been made the victim of a theft which partakes of the same mysterious character as the other crimes from which she has suffered. Within three months the lady has been unfortunate enough to lose several articles of great value, all of which were dexterously stolen from her person while she was wearing them." The master of this adept thievery in the play is Courtice Jaffrey, an aesthetic young man, who lives leisurely and moves in the most exclusive sets. This character Monday night will be played by James E. Wilson, while the character of Hanby will be impersonated by Charles Kent.

* * *

The last performance of "Men and Women" by the Giffen-Neill company will be given next Sunday night at the Metropolitan. It is understood that there has been some little discord among members of the Giffen-Neill company who are averse to performing on Sunday. However, as such a stipulation is part of the contract, there is no opportunity for retreat.

* * *

Only three more performances will be given at the Grand of the Ida Fuller Vaudeville company. Nothing more attractive in the shape of a vaudeville entertainment has been given here this season. The feature, of course, is Miss Fuller's dance. The assisting artists embrace some clever talent. The only remaining matinee will be given tomorrow at 2:30.

## RESOLUTION PASSED

Continued From First Page.

leries if the demonstration was repeated.

Mr. Spooner spoke in opposition to the resolution, on the ground that its adoption would be an infringement upon the president's prerogative.

Mr. Gorman said he resented the suggestion that the protection of American citizens was a question of party. He expected to follow President McKinley in the protection of American citizens. But in view of their failure—"

"Failure by whom?" interposed Mr. Hale.

"Failure by the executive branch of the government; by the president of the United States and the secretary of state," answered Mr. Gorman. Mr. Gorman closed with the statement that he did not believe the passage of the resolution would involve the United States in war with Spain. Then came the final vote. When the presiding officer announced the passage of the resolution, the pent-up feeling of the senators found expression in a noisy and long-continued demonstration. Mr. Chandler, who was in the chair, pounded his gavel, and Mr. Hawley, springing to his feet, exclaimed, "I protest against the mob." A moment later the senate went into executive session, and at 5:40 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

### REED IS OPPOSED.

**The House May Not Take Up the Morgan Resolution.**

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President McKinley is not likely to be called upon to take action upon the Cuban resolution passed by the senate today, for some time, and perhaps not at all. The resolution would not be sent to him for his approval, until it had been adopted by the house, and whether the house takes it up must be decided hereafter. The senate resolution can be brought before the house only by a special rule, and Speaker Reed is known to be opposed to its adoption at this time.

### BRISK BREEZE.

**Indianapolis Visited by a Mile a Minute Wind.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.—A severe wind and rain storm swept over this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. For a time the wind blew at the rate of a mile a minute. Lightning was severe and wrecked a large window in the north end of the capitol. No one was injured. A number of roofs were lifted in different parts of the city. The most serious damage was done at the corner of Pratt and Illinois streets, where a horse and dog show was being given under a large tent. The tent was levelled and the hundreds of spectators were panic-stricken. Several were more or less injured, one boy having his leg broken, and a woman was taken away unconscious.

### Correct Diagnosis.

"I seem to have a pretty bad case of breaking out on my hands," muttered the jailer, looking at his empty cells the next morning. —Chicago Tribune.

## ROUND OF PLEASURE

ST. PAUL WILL FURNISH A GREAT AMUSEMENT PROGRAMME FAIR WEEK.

## PREPARATIONS NOW BEGUN.

VENETIAN WATER FESTIVAL, EQUIPAGE AND BICYCLE PARADE AND FLORAL FIESTA

ARE AMONG THE ATTRACTIONS.

**Committees Already Appointed for the Work, Which Will Be Kept Up From Now On.**

Steps are already being taken in the arrangement of a programme of entertainment auxiliary to the state fair proper, which, it is expected, will eclipse, in variety and magnificence, any celebration ever given in St. Paul in connection with this agricultural exhibition at Hamline. Energetic committees have been appointed to carry out several very appropriate suggestions for the form of entertainment for that week, and within a short time the wheels will be put in motion for the carrying out of a programme which should certainly be successful.

At a joint meeting of the Commercial club, chamber of commerce and Jobbers' union, some time ago, an outline of the programme was decided upon, which will be made up to include a handful of events. These will be listed and published with some explanatory matter on an attractively illustrated card, which Secretary Randall, of the state fair association, will place in the hands of the merchants next week so that they may be sent out to their customers without unnecessary delay. In this way 50,000 cards will be scattered over the state.

The list of evening events includes a Venetian water festival at Lake Como; an epuipage and bicycle parade, a floral fiesta, military and G. A. R. parades, evolutions by the city fire department and a monster pageant which will top off the week and the exact character of which will not yet be made public. There will be the usual theatrical attractions, base ball games and other local entertainment.

A word about the character of the week's evening entertainment. It is expected that during state fair week a large number of visitors will be in St. Paul and no effort will be spared to regale them with varied and thoroughly interesting amusement. The Venetian water festival at Lake Como will be unique. The pavilion and surrounding beautiful land near the sheet of water will be hung with myriads of vari-colored Japanese lanterns. There will be an illuminated flotilla on the pretty lake and it is determined to make the spectacle one to be remembered. The equipage and bicycle display will be held either on the beautiful drives at Lake Como or on some of the main streets of the city. One of the most original entertainments given at he California exposition was the floral fiesta. This will be given one day here, when the streets, homes, stores, street cars and equipages will be profusely decorated with the floral growth of the season.

On St. Paul day the National guard and G. A. R. veterans will turn out, accompanied by a number of bands for a big military parade. Another evening the fire department, which never fails to interest adults and children alike, will parade along some of the principal streets.

Little can be said yet of the big event which will be prepared for the wind-up. The committee having it in charge is determined that it shall outdo all previous efforts. All this was decided yesterday at the Commercial club by a joint committee of that organization, the chamber of commerce and the Jobbers' union. From the Commercial club there were C. B. Bowlby, A. L. Vories, J. Adam Bede, T. A. Smith, E. A. Paradis, F. W. Bergmeier and H. M. Temple. A. S. Talmadge represented the chamber of commerce, while the Jobbers' union's interest were looked after by H. D. Brown.

The executive committee will consist of the chairmen of the various subcommittees and the following: George R. Finch, C. B. Bowlby, Jesse A. Gregg, C. P. Noyes, Oscar Taylor and A. S. Talmadge. The other committees are:

Press—J. Adam Bede, H. P. Hall and C. W. Hall.

Venetian Water Carnival—Dow Smith, T. A. Smith.

Floral Fiesta—D. R. McGinnis, L. L. May, R. M. Newport, Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mrs. George Thompson, Mrs. Major Tucker.

Military—Gen. E. C. Mason, Col. John H. Page, Capt. W. H. Harris, Col. J. C. Shandrew, Capt. J. J. McCardy, Col. W. W. Price and Gen. Bend.

Fire Department—George W. Freeman, A. L. Vories and John Jackson.

Decorations—W. G. Strickland, Chester R. Smith, B. Sommers and Oscar Clausen.

Pageant—John S. Caulfield, E. A. Paradis, Val. J. Rothschild, W. W. Cooley and F. W. Bergmeier.

### HUMANE OFFICERS' WORK.

**What Has Been Done During the First Four Months.**

The following is a brief summary of Special Humane Police Officer John A. Moak, from Jan. 11, 1897, to May 15:

| | |
|---|---|
| Animals— | |
| Complaints received at office from city and country, and investigated | 31 |
| Horses blanketed and tagged | 425 |
| Horses taken to stable | 5 |
| Horses ordered reshod | 2 |
| Horses ordered better fed | 150 |
| Horses ordered to veterinary | 2 |
| Horses ordered blinders removed | 2 |
| Horses with collar galls | 1 |
| Horses laid off | 1 |
| Horses ordered harness repaired | 3 |
| Horses humanely destroyed | 2 |
| Horses overloaded | 11 |
| Horses overdriven | 1 |
| Horses ordered collar pads | 7 |
| Visits to livery barns | 60 |
| Visits to dairies | 15 |
| Visits to stock yards | 9 |
| Visits to transfer | 7 |
| Visits to slaughter houses | 5 |
| Dogs killed | 4 |
| Dogs taken to sanitarium | 5 |
| Visits to dog pound | 3 |
| Children— | |
| Complaints received at office and investigated | 15 |
| Starving infant | 1 |
| Cruelly beaten | 3 |
| Neglected | 6 |
| Beaten and made to beg | 2 |
| Beaten by stepmother | 4 |
| Warning to parents | 5 |
| Warning to proprietors of concert saloons | 3 |
| Mothers sent to insane asylum | 1 |
| Children sent to Owatonna | 2 |

### KICKED THE DOOR IN.

**Primitive Methods Employed by Burglars at Merriam Park.**

The festive burglar paid a visit to Merriam Park during the early hours of yesterday morning and robbed the hardware and notion store of J. J. Wyer, at the corner of Prior and Waltham avenues, of property valued at $60. The robbery was a particularly daring affair, as the store is but a short distance from the Prior avenue police station, and the methods employed sufficiently crude to insure discovery had the presence of burglars been suspected. A side door, opening on Waltham avenue, immediately beside the Milwaukee railroad bridge, a district little traveled, was simply kicked open, when the thieves proceeded to help themselves to the contents of the store.

The burglary was not discovered until Mr. Wyer opened his place of business yesterday morning, but it is thought to have taken place shortly after midnight, as occupants of the apartments over the store heard something of a commotion below about this time, but suspected nothing wrong. The portion of Mr. Wyer's stock consisting of notions was thoroughly and systematically gone over by the burglars, and each article of jewelry of the most value appropriated. Other contents of the store were undisturbed, and a safe containing a sum of money showed no evidence of an attempted entrance. The jewelry taken was of an inferior variety, being what is known as "filled" grade, while a set pin containing an imitation diamond was taken. The burglars carried away with them six dozen gold filled rings, one dozen imitation diamonds, two dozen gold filled chains, two dozen ladies' gold filled chains and one dozen set rings. The police are working on the case.

### HOLD A BUTTER CONTEST.

**Minnesota Dairy Board of Trade Getting It Up.**

The Minnesota Dairy Board of Trade, of St. Paul, will hold a butter contest in this city early in June. The object is to get a record of the quality of the butter made by the various creameries in the Northwest. Such a record would be of great value to the buyers who buy on the board of trade, and it would prove a great satisfaction to creameries themselves to have butter scored.

Liberal prizes will be given. The butter will be scored by experts, who will be disinterested parties, and will have no means of knowing who are the makers or the creamery from which it comes. Every creamery in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin is solicited to enter this contest and send a sample tub.

### WARRANT FOR MILKERS.

**William De Mars Hasn't Forgotten That Assault.**

A warrant was yesterday issued by the county attorney for the arrest of John Milkers, on the charge of assault in the second degree. William De Mars is the complainant and alleges that Milkers assaulted him with a pair of tinner's shears on March 18. De Mars sustained several serious scalp wounds and complaint was lodged with the county attorney at the time, but Milkers learned of the proceedings and left the city. Recently he returned to St. Paul, and having been seen about the streets, a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of the police. The trouble between Milkers and De Mars took place in the plumbing shop of John Ward, at 514 Rice street, over the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight.

### ST. LOUIS COUNTY LANDS.

**State Auditor Will Sell Some July 1.**

State Auditor Dunn announced yesterday that he had arranged for the public sale of all agricultural lands amuonting to 50,000 acres, contained in the forty-one townships south of the north line of township 53 in St. Louis county. This sale will be held in the office of County Auditor Halden, at Duluth, Thursday, July 1, in the morning. This land, which is not considered specially valuable, is located in the southern part of St. Louis county and may not be sold for less than $5 an acre. The law provides that purchasers must deposit at the time of sale 15 per cent of the purchase price and interest thereon from the date of sale to June 1, of the following year. It further provides that the balance may be paid within forty years with interest at 5 per cent.

### GOBEIL'S BODY HOME.

**Will Be Interred Today in Calvary Cemetery.**

The body of Wilfred Gobeil, who drowned himself at West Superior Tuesday, was brought to St. Paul yesterday. Gobeil was a single man thirty-four years of age, and formerly lived with his mother in this city at 168 Martin street. Some time ago he went to West Superior to seek employment and secured work on the ore docks. Shortly after going to work he received a fall from the docks, by which he was badly injured about the head. When he partially recovered, suit was begun against his employers, but Gobell was never afterward quite right mentally. Last week his condition became such that his relatives were notified and his mother and a brother living in West St. Paul went to West Superior to bring him home. Shortly before they took the train Tuesday, Gobeil escaped their watchfulness and threw himself into the lake. The funeral will take place from the home of his mother today at 9 a. m. Services will also be held at St. Louis' church at 9:30 o'clock. The interment will be at Calvary cemetery.

### SPOILED A SYMPOSIUM.

**Everything Was Ready but the Keg of Beer.**

A quintette of young men assembled for a pleasant evening over a keg of beer which was to have been purloined from Banholzer's brewery last evening were rounded up by Officer Picha and locked up at the central police station on the charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoners are Dennis Igo, Jesse Smith, Thomas Stewart, Joseph Trainor and John O'Connor.

The plans of the youths contemplated a sortie on one of Banholzer's storage rooms and the capture of a coveted keg of beer, but while the movement was being executed and two of the crowd were inside handing the amber liquid to their companions, an employe of the brewery discovered the raid and interfered with its success by sending a shower of rocks into the ranks of the marauders. Jesse Smith went down under the first volley with two ugly scalp wounds in his head, and his companions fled, but were later arrested. Dr. Brimhall dressed Smith's wounds at the central station and pronounced them to be not serious.

### EIGHT SCHOOLS IN LINE.

**Great Promises Made for the Memorial Day Parade.**

Gen. J. W. Bishop, chief marshal of the Decoration day parade, held a conference yesterday with Superintendent of Schools V. G. Curtis and Prof. C. H. Congdon, the three considering the plans for the big parade, in which it is expected that not less than eight of the city schools will turn out, beside the 1,500 children who will take part in the chorus at the auditorium.

Prof. Congdon stated that he thought there would be little or no difficulty in securing that number of children for the chorus.

As to the parade, there is less certainty, the position of the school authorities being that such participation should be purely voluntary on the part of the pupils, as it is, indeed, with respect to the chorus. There is, however, some question as to whether the girls in the higher grades would desire to march in the parade, and it is particularly desired that they should, as it is expected by Prof. Curtis to turn out the four high schools and four of the graded schools. Nothing would please the managers of the big parade more than to have these divisions of the parade composed of the two sexes in nearly equal proportions. If, as is expected, the schools turn out in large numbers from these eight buildings, they will largely outnumber the detachment of the militia of the city, which will take part. The local military officers have agreed to give the students such military instruction as is necessary for their proper formation in the parade, and the G. A. R. people look forward to the day when in a similar parade they may turn out practically the full force of St. Paul's school population of about 20,000.

### OLD SEATTLE'S NIECE

**Asks a Divorce of Her Ninety-Year-Old Spouse.**

TACOMA, Wash., May 20.—In the superior court yesterday, Mary Seattle, said to be a niece of the old Indian chief, Seattle, appeared to testify in a divorce suit she has brought against John Seattle, her spouse, who is over ninety years of age. John married the Widow Seattle five years ago, and after a stormy experience of two years, went back to his own ranch, consisting of eighty acres of valuable valley land, which Mrs. Seattle wants given to her. Her complaint alleges cruel treatment and failure to provide.

### Associated Officers.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The board of directors of the Associated Press met today and elected the following officers: President, Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Record; first vice president, Horace White, New York Evening Post; second vice president, Hoke Smith, Atlanta Journal; secretary, Melville E. Stone; assistant secretary, Charles S. Diehl.

### Postmasters Named.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: North Dakota—Fort Totten, M. M. Palmer. Wisconsin—Stinson, Sidney Freeman. Iowa—Chickasaw, Allen Case; Meservey, Calvin Drier; Paullina, F. V. D. Bogart.