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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota—Partly cloudy, with showers; warmer; southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Threatening, with occasional showers; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

The Dakotas—Threatening, with showers; warmer; southerly winds.

Montana—Threatening, with local showers; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, May 31, 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	54
Duluth	40	Minnedosa	52
Huron	52	Winnipeg	52
Bismarck	56		
Williston	58	Boston	64-68
Havre	46	Cheyenne	64-74
Helena	54	Chicago	50-54
Edmonton	54	Cincinnati	64-68
Battleford	60	Montreal	56-60
Prince Albert	62	New Orleans	81-86
Calgary	52	New York	66-72
Swift Current	56	Pittsburg	62-64

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.06; thermometer, 48; relative humity, 46; wind, northeast; weather, part cloudy; maximum thermometer, 55; minimum thermometer, 40; daily range, 15; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	5.3	.0
La Crosse	10	7.1	.0

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

THE PERSECUTION CONTINUES.

The persecution by the city authorities of people who are depraved enough to ride bicycles goes merrily on. Where you get a fool ordinance and a fool policeman in conjunction, there is scarcely anything that may not happen. We had a good illustration Saturday night of the possibilities and probabilities of an ordinance requiring the carrying of a lighted lantern on the roadway. A police officer, in the mere discharge of his duty according to the letter of the law, kept the patrol wagon busy and loaded the floor of the central station with wheels, until his superiors hastily sent him word to desist. All of the persons who suffered the ignominy of arrest, with a single exception, had complied with the ordinance, absurd and improper as it is, and were carrying lanterns on their wheels. The high wind prevailing made it impossible to keep these alight, but the excuse did not avail them, either with the officer or with the central authorities. These gentlemen, including two visitors from Minneapolis, were obliged to put up the cash for their bail or to leave their wheels at the station until Monday morning. This is the pleasant experience that may meet the rider of the wheel on any day when he ventures out after sunset.

The bicycle lantern, from the nature of the case, is not always dependable. It carries but a small amount of oil, is liable to get out of order and is kept alight with difficulty when a breeze is blowing. The man or woman who has taken a ride out in the country, fully equipped for meeting the fool ordinance, is always liable to find the lantern fail on the return trip. Then the rider must either walk home trundling his wheel by hand, or he must take the chance or the certainty of being carried through the streets, like the most depraved criminal, in the patrol wagon under the curious gaze and subject to the jeers of all the idlers and ruffians in the street. Even if the officer who chances to be on duty should not be a fool policeman, how is he to know when to enforce the ordinance and when not? He has no legal right to accept an excuse, and we are obliged to say that the city authorities do not wish him to.

The purpose of this ordinance is to make it unpleasant and dangerous for the wheelmen of this city, and that purpose is being amply realized. The spirit of it is well exhibited by the remark of a gentleman who, a short time ago, discussing the question of carrying lanterns, said that if he saw a man riding a wheel at night without a light he would, if possible, run into him and smash his machine and injure him if he could. That is the exact idea of the ordinance and the city authorities and the people who sympathize with them. They do not want to protect the public, but to have people do what they tell them to do, or be smashed. It is not a question of public protection, but of petty tyranny.

The same spirit crops out in the ridiculous action of the park commissioners and the more ridiculous explanations offered of it. The park policemen are enjoined to forbid any person who may ride the wheel to Como park from dismounting and taking the wheel by hand to a place where it will be safe while he enjoys the beauties of the park. A bicycle must be left standing or lying in the roadway, which, of course, prohibits the riders of wheels from using any portion of the park except the public drives. As individuals, we have assurance that the park commissioners see the absurdity and the injustice of this thing. As a body, they follow the traditional policy of the city. The young woman who has a holiday and wants to spend it quietly and economically by riding out to Como and taking a lunch or reading a book under the trees cannot do so, not because it would interfere with anybody else, but because wheelmen have no rights in St. Paul that anybody is bound to respect. There has been absolutely no provision at Como for wheels in these weeks when people have been riding, because the pavilion was not in full operation, and a wheel could not be checked even if you were willing to pay for it. The most that is promised is a checking station at some future time, where wheels may be left and the riders walk a mile or so to reach the spot they have chosen for recreation. As an explanation of this wretched bit of persecution, there is held up to us a vivid picture of untamed and riderless bicycles cavorting through the sacred groves of Como park, kicking up their pedals wildly into the air, knocking over everybody who dares to get into the path, trampling down the shrubbery and gnawing all the bark off the trees. The invasion of the park by droves of wild bicycles is a terrible thing to contemplate, and is the reason for this absurd, unnecessary and improper restriction.

The whole system of dealing with the regulation of the wheel in St. Paul is dictated, as we have said, and as the events prove conclusively, by that spirit of primeval savagery that lingers still in human nature and suggests policies and regulations, not for the good of the public, but solely for the pleasure that they afford in inflicting pain and inconvenience upon others. The city authorities are exhibiting, as grown men, the same instinct that made them, as boys, shy a stone at a bird or a squirrel in the mere hope of knocking it over and witnessing its agonies. It is the same spirit that has animated inquisitions, and lies at the bottom of all impractical prohibition laws; the notion that you must not do something, harmless in itself, because you want to do it, and that your acts must be conformed to what some other fellow thinks you ought to do, under the heaviest penalties that the advance of civilization will permit.

St. Paul is, in spite of the splendid paths that have been created about it, not by public assistance, but from the voluntary contributions of enthusiastic wheelmen, becoming a spot to be avoided by visitors, because of its preposterous regulations, with the policeman's billy and the lockup behind them. Riders from Minneapolis, where they have no such rules, and from which we hear no accounts of any more accidents or greater danger to the public than in St. Paul, find themselves in a new country as soon as they pass the boundary where persecution rules, and every week some of them are sent to the police station for failing to observe the regulations of which they were ignorant and ought to be ignorant, because they could not expect them to exist in any enlightened community.

There is one remedy and only one for the wheelmen of this city, and we hope to see them resort to it. While resistance to an officer, under the circumstances of recent arrests in St. Paul, would be morally, if not legally, justifiable, it is a better plan for the riders of the wheel to combine through their associations to insist upon at least a decent regard for their rights. They cannot act too quickly, or declare too positively their intention to put an end to the persecutions of which they are now the object.

WITH APOLOGY TO THE COLONEL.

Hennepin county's ratio in 1896 was but .75 per cent, a reduction of over 100 per cent from the figures of the year before.—Pioneer Press.

Before our own gallant Kiefer had attained to the venerable dignity of an ex, and while he was presenting a brave front to the assaults of the iconoclastic Wilson upon the tender starch factories, the blooming potato fields and the extensive lumber mills in his district at Taylor's Falls, he made a monumental speech, as our readers may recall, in which he upbraided the destructive Wilson for reducing the protective duty on starch 150 per cent. Perhaps it was potatoes that suffered that terrific onslaught and starch that got slashed but 100 per cent, but it is immaterial which was which for the purposes of this apology. As the mathematics that allowed a reduction of 150 per cent were not taught in our school days, we were inclined to think that the colonel had invented some new principle in percentages; and accepted this solution as solving, in a way, the enigma of the colonel's election from a district in which mercantile and financial interests largely preponderated.

But when, soon after, Senator Hansbrough, the favorite son of the North Dakota Railway company, saw our colonel and went him so much better by declaring that free wool had reduced the sheep in his state 300 per cent, it became clear that our hypothesis would not work. The colonel, evidently, either had not originated these novel percentages, or, if he had, he had carelessly omitted to protect his invention by letters patent or by copyright, and Hansbrough, seeing their immense utility as ammunition for the campaign, had appropriated the colonel's scale and improved on it, inflated it, as it were. Probably "Hans," as he is affectionately styled by McKinley and Hanna, reasoned that, as the star of empire was more westward in Dakota than in Minnesota, the former must surpass her in percentage; or it may have just occurred to him that 300 per cent was more resonant, more mouth-filling, and, therefore, better adapted to the treeless prairies of his state than the colonel's 150. Anyway, the colonel subsided and left the honor of being the greatest reducer to the Dakotan senator.

Then came on the campaign of '96, with all the talk about the reductive effects of the silver dollar upon the gold dollar's purchasing power when the bars should be taken down and silver bars given free run of the mints. Evidently here was a fresh field for the new arithmetic, and a Chicago paper promptly utilized it. It cartooned a merchant marking the gold dollar quantities of commodities down to the silver dollar level, halving them, as illustrating its assertion that the effect of Mr. Bryan's little scheme would be to reduce the buying power of the gold dollar 100 per cent. And now here comes our venerable and scholastic contemporary with the assertion that Hennepin's ratio of something or other has been reduced over 100 per cent in one year, with something of a ratio left.

This clearly calls both for an apology to the colonel and for the formation of a new hypothesis to take the place of the one with a punctured tire. After much pondering on this interesting problem we have arrived at the conclusion that it is all due to mental formation, malformation, we might say, similar to color blindness and stuttering; defects from birth. This harmonizes with other eccentricities of all these several persons, such as their insistence that all that is needed to make everybody healthy, wealthy and wise is to clap a smart tax on everybody, which, rather inconsistently to us, but harmoniously to themselves, they insist is not a tax, and if it is one the foreigner pays it anyway. Now we submit in all candor that men whose mental works turn out such notions as those are perfectly capable of honestly asserting and believing that you can reduce anything 100 per cent and have some of it left, or even that a reduction of 300 per cent may be made without entire obliteration. We submit the case to psychologists as worth their investigation, and it will not be without interest to alienists. Meanwhile, will the colonel please accept our apology.

THE FAMOUS CASE OF BOOTH.

While all over the nation soldiers who wore the blue and those who wore the gray were paying their tributes of respect to those of their comrades who had received their final discharge, the Ethical society of Milwaukee made the leading feature of its ceremonies an address from a man who bore a part in the great struggle out of which arose the war that has given the nation Memorial day. There is a fitness in thus associating cause and effect, the agitator who fought the civil fight for the liberty of the negro, with the memory of those who gave up their lives to secure and perpetuate it. To those who lived in this Northwest forty-odd years ago and felt the tense passions that swept men on to convictions that, a few years later, made them quick to shoulder the musket, the name of Sherman M. Booth is familiar. It is worth while to refer to the event in which he became the leading figure, an event that brought the state and federal courts into direct conflict.

Joshua Glover was claimed as a fugitive slave and was arrested in Milwaukee in the summer of 1854. Booth, who had left the East because his extreme anti-slavery views found there little sympathy and general opposition, formed a party to liberate Glover and succeeded in taking him from the custody of the marshal. For this he was arrested and brought before Judge Smith, of the state supreme court, and, after a trial lasting three days, the court ordered his discharge on the ground that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional, congress having no authority to legislate on the return of a runaway slave, or to determine the liberties of men, and because it denied trial by jury. The decision produced a profound impression over the North, and well it might, for it set congress at defiance. An appeal was taken to the full bench and, while it was pending, Booth was indicted by the federal grand jury and brought before the late Justice Miller and held to bail.

Booth sued out a writ of habeas corpus from the state supreme court, which, on the hearing, remanded him to the custody of the marshal on the ground of comity to the federal court and also because it would not assume that that court would hold the law constitutional. If the former decision produced elation among the abolitionists, this one caused general anger, and was roundly denounced as a back-down to the slave power.

The feeling rose to such a pitch and the expressions were so strong that the marshal feared another rescue party and accepted bail; and Booth, sick, worn out with excitement and confinement, was released to go home and go very near death's door with typhoid fever. In January, 1855, he was brought to trial before Miller, and, under the evidence, was convicted. Miller refusing to follow the territorial court in its view of the constitutionality of the law. A fine of $1,000 and the costs, amounting to over $450, with imprisonment until paid, was the sentence of the court. Booth immediately applied to the state supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus, and one was issued, directed both to the marshal and sheriff, and served upon them. Booth was to be taken the following Monday to Madison for the hearing, and his friends decided to give him a start on the journey that would be an intimation to the court of the state of public sentiment, with the expectation that it would stiffen the court's backbone. Milwaukee was a village then, but over 2,000 persons gathered. Booth and his counsel were put into the best sleigh in town, drawn by four gray horses, and the procession, with a band of music at its head, formed behind them and escorted them to the depot. The crowd increased in numbers until it numbered over 3,000 by the time the cars were reached and included men from every rank and class. The trial resulted in an order for the immediate discharge of Booth on the same grounds on which Judge Smith based his decision. This case put Wisconsin in the same attitude South Carolina had assumed over thirty years before, that of nullifying an act of congress, but public sentiment had become so strong in the North by this time that the United States did not deem it prudent to assert its dignity.

Have you ever noticed how much dearer to you a member of the family or a friend seems when he is helpless? Why is this? Is it not that he then is spared from your usual fault-finding and hourly criticisms, and that you let your mind dwell upon his good qualities, thus developing your own better nature?—New London Times.

We have, but that reason never occurred to us. If, however, that is the reason in any case, would it not be better to stop that fault-finding and cease those hourly criticisms so that relative or friend would not have to become helpless in order to become dearer. It is tough on him, and such occasions for cultivation of one's better nature come too seldom to permit of its sufficient development for the practical concerns of life.

AT THE THEATERS.

It was an engaging performance of a play new in these regions that the Giffen-Neill stock company gave at the Metropolitan last night. "The Amazons" is its interesting title. Its class is, mirabile dictu, correctly designated on the programme, which defines it as a "farcical romance." It is therefore unique. The combination of farce and romance as they are blended in this creation is a daring venture to be essayed only by such a genius in the art of playwriting as Arthur W. Pinero, admittedly the most skillful and ingenious inventor of comic situations, the most successful creator of eccentric characters now writing for the English stage.

To repeat, it was an engaging performance. It had its faults. All first night performances have. They were chiefly noticeable throughout the first act. The prompter's voice was heard two or three times—and some of the dramatis personae manifested a suspicion of unfamiliarity with their lines, but, like artists, they never "stuck." They went right on, leaving the closest observers in doubt whether they had really missed a word or heard a word too many. But as the act progressed confidence was restored and the earmarks of a first night performance gradually became invisible.

In addition to the excellence of the play and the achievements of the players, the occasion was especially gratifying in view of the large and most appreciative audience in attendance. The admiring attention and frequent laughter and applause that rewarded the players furnished the most convincing testimony as to the quality of their work. The atmosphere that surrounds the artist enveloped the stage. No crudities were intruded nor suggested. They would not have been tolerated.

"The Amazons" tread upon delicate ground. But Mr. Pinero's Amazons are womanly, and so they step lightly. There are three of them—Lady Noeline (Mary Hampton), Lady Wilhelmina (Kate Blancke) and Lady Thomasin (Anna Blancke). Their mother, who so deeply regrets that her girls are not boys, drops the feminine termination and addresses them as Lord Noel, Lord Wilhelm and Lord Thomas. She also dresses them in masculine accoutrements, that approach a composite photograph of Rosalind's attire in the Forest of Arden and that of the modern bicyclist. Miss Hampton, being "uncommon tall," dons the Rosalind garb, while Miss Anna Blancke, being uncommon short, wears a pair of snug-fitting affairs that accentuate her "cuteness," if such a thing is possible. Miss Kate Blancke preserves a happy medium equally attractive in its expression of the woman vainly striving to look like horrid man.

The characters of the sisterly trio are quite as vividly contrasted as their heights and costumes. They were artistically portrayed. Miss Hampton engaged the admiring attention of all. She was ever a picture to the eye; she acted with a keen relish of the spirit of the role, and invested it with a modesty and refinement that might easily be missing, or, on the other hand, be so over-accentuated as to make us feel uncomfortable.

Anna Blancke was capital in the role of Lady Thomasin, and Kate Blancke easily fulfilled all the demands of the character of Lady Wilhelmina.

But the real masculine contingent must not be forgotten. There are, of course, three of these lords of creation; one of them a fine specimen of English nobility, a real man as well as a real viscount, and two eccentric individuals, an English earl, who has nothing but ancestors, and a French count, who affects "wise saws and modern instances" in the English language, and mixes them up in ludicrous fashion. Robert Drouet plays the athletic and manly Englishman with commendable freedom from theatrecism and a repose of manner altogether gratifying. That pleasing artist, John B. Maher, gives a most amusing impersonation of the excitable French count. The author has achieved his greatest success in drawing the character of the Earl of Tweenaways, and in the impersonation of this role William Sampson achieves artistic distinction. His assumption of the individuality of this specimen of degenerated nobility is complete. The personality of the actor is totally masked. His form is hidden.

Charles Kent, as the minister, with a live sense of humor; William F. Owen, as the game-keeper; James Wilson, as the poacher, and Mrs. Eleanor Carey, in the role of the Marchioness of Castlejordan, with a penchant for masculine daughters, were cast to play comparatively unimportant characters. It would be superfluous to commend their work.

* * *

The Giffen & Neill company will present "The Amazons" for the entire week, including a special matinee Wednesday afternoon and the regular matinee Saturday, with the exception of Thursday and Friday evenings, when Primrose and West's minstrels will hold the boards for those two nights only.

* * *

Don't overlook seeing the most characteristic and interesting feature in Primrose & West's minstrels Thursday and Friday evenings, at the Metropolitan opera house, the great cake walk.

* * *

The coming week at the Grand will afford one of the stellar events of the season in the initial appearance this season of Robt. Downing, the eminent tragedian, in his most successful historical play, "The Gladiator." Mr. Downing's past visits here have established for him a sterling reputation as an artist of unquestioned ability. "The Gladiator" is a play from the pen of A. Saumet and was first produced in this country by the great Italian tragedian, Tomasso Salvini. It is a drama of strong interest and affords Mr. Downing the best opportunity of his stage career. The assisting company will be in every way adequate and the scenic appointments superb. The engagement will include performances only Sunday, Monday and Tuesday matinee and nights. The sale of seats will open Thursday.

FILIBUSTERS CAPTURED.

Biscay and Dauntless Gathered in by Cruisers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 31.—Dispatches from Miami, on the lower east coast, report the seizure of the steamer Biscay charged with filibustering, by a deputy collector of customs. The Dauntless, which left Savannah two weeks ago, ostensibly on a towing trip, and which has since reported to have landed two cargoes in Cuba, is also reported to have been captured by the cruiser Marblehead, which put out from Key West. The capture occurred off Palm beach and the steamer will be taken to Key West and placed in custody. The Biscay is said to have transferred a cargo of arms and ammunition to the Dauntless, a cargo having been sent down the Florida east coast railway to Fort Lauderdale on Saturday. Nothing was found on the Biscay.

PHIL DALY ILL.

Proprietor of the Famous Pennsylvania Club at Long Island.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 31.—Phil Daly Sr., proprietor of the Pennsylvania club, was taken dangerously ill late last night at his private residence, Brookside Villa. The family physician was hurriedly summoned and Mr. Daly put to bed, it being found that he was suffering with acute cardiac failure and edema of the lungs. The patient for several hours was in a very precarious condition, and his life was despaired of. Physicians from New York were summoned and a consultation will be held tomorrow.

YANKEE VS. BRITON

CABLE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE HOUSES OF REPRESENTATIVES AND COMMONS.

FIRST BLOOD FOR ENGLAND.

THE CRACK OF THE AMERICAN TEAM DEFEATED IN SIXTEEN MOVES.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE GAME.

Telegrams Exchanged Between the Speakers of the Two Houses Before the Play Began.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Flags waved from the dome of the capitol today in honor of the soldier dead. Troops marched and countermarched through the streets, but it did not interest the chess experts of the house of representatives. They were seated in the room of the committee on commerce and did royal battle with the team of the British house of commons. The match developed much more interest than was anticipated. Many notable people were present, the Austrian minister, himself a chess expert, being the umpire. Sir Julian Pauncefote and other members of the British embassy, Speaker Reed and many members of the house attended. Senator Berry, of Arkansas, who enjoys a good game of chess, watched the proceedings from beginning to end. Attaches of five different legations sat at the tables and represented the players of Great Britain.

Ambassador Bayard designated five members of the British chess club to act in London in a like capacity for the house of representatives' team. Greetings were exchanged between the speaker of the house of commons and the speaker of the house of representatives, and between the United States ambassador and the British ambassador.

At 1:30 the drawing for the play took place and resulted as follows:

1. Plunkett (Br.), white; Pearson (Am.), black.
2. Shafroth (Am.), white; Parnell (Br.), black.
3. Strauss (Br.), white; Bodine (Am.), black.
4. Plowman (Am.), white; Atheley-Jones (Br.), black.
5. Wilson (Br.), white; Hardy (Am.), black.

The white had first move. "They beat us on the draw," said Representative Shafroth, when the announcement was made.

The first move was made by the American players on the second and fourth boards. Mr. Shannon, the captain of the American team, warned his players to take plenty of time, as they had fifteen moves to the hour. The following gentlemen representing the players of the British team sat at the American tables making the moves telegraphed from London:

Board 1, Lord Westmeath, attache British embassy; board 2, M. Knagenhelm, attache Netherlands legation; board 3, Mr. Dubose, attache Spanish legation; board 4, Mr. Vogel, attache Swiss legation; board 5, Mr. Boulkowski, attache Russian legation.

The opening of the various games were as follows: Board 1, bishop's gambit; board 2, French defense; board 3, Ruy Lopez; board 4, Ruy Lopez; board 5, Guicco Piano.

The Englishmen were the first to win. At the sixteenth move Mr. Pearson, who is regarded as the best player on the congressional team, resigned. His opponent, Mr. Plunkett, is counted the best player on the English team. Mr. Pearson was unfortunate in the early part of the game, and the vigorous play of Mr. Plunkett soon caused his downfall.

Mr. Shafroth played a careful game studied hard and seemed to be thoroughly wrapped up in his moves. Both Mr. Bodine and Mr. Plowman played easily and without extra excitement. Mr. Handy played the fastest game of all. Each player was allowed an hour for fifteen moves. Mr. Hardy made his first fifteen moves in as many minutes and played the remainder of the game as rapidly. The Western Union company transmitted the moves as fast as made from a table in the room. Mr. Pearson's resignation and request for a friendly game with Mr. Plunkett was sent and an answer received in less than a minute.

Before the play began there was some delay awaiting the message of the speaker of the British house of commons, who was to send a message to Mr. Reed. The message was as follows:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives: I am glad to hear that the friendly contest is about to begin between the two houses, and trust it is the most serious conflict in what they will ever meet.
(Signed) —W. C. Gully,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Speaker Reed responded as follows:

To the Speaker of the House of Commons: Thank you for your message. Please convey to the players my regret that I cannot send them best wishes just now, but hope to do so always hereafter.
(Signed) —T. B. Reed,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Both messages were applauded. The first moves were then sent. During the early part of the game messages were exchanged between the American ambassador to England and the British ambassador to the United States. Mr. Hay cabled:

"His Excellency, Sir Julian Pauncefote:
"Cordial greeting and sincere wishes for a well-fought game and a righteous victory for the best side. —John Hay."

To which Sir Julian responded:

"His Excellency, Hon. John Hay: My sincere thanks for your kind greeting. I cordially reciprocate the sentiments expressed in your friendly message. —Pauncefote."

AT THE OTHER END.

English Experts Played Cool and Steady Games.

LONDON, May 31.—Much surprise is expressed at the arrangements made by Henniker Heaton, M. P., for the cable chess match between members of the British house of commons and the United States house of representatives, which began today. The cable companies were asked to transmit the moves free of charge and the Associated Press was also approached on the subject. Upon the Associated Press declining, the exclusive right, after repeated delays, was sold to the London Times, and an attempt will be made to exclude all other newspapers. The various delays have nearly wrecked the whole project. Some of the English players a fortnight ago, declared that if things were not immediately settled, they would decline to play at all. Not much interest was displayed among the general members of the house, who were seen this afternoon. Col. John Hay, the United States ambassador, visited committee room No. 12 of the house of commons, where the British team played, for five minutes today.

Room No. 12, in which the British team plays, is one of the smaller rooms for committees, on the corridor facing the Thames. It has the usual appearance of the rooms in the parliament houses, with gothic plan, oak ceilings, green walls and mahogany furniture. The five players were at tables arranged in front of the windows and the telegraph wire was operated from an adjoining corner. In front of the tables were three rows of chairs, to be used by spectators from the house of commons, who kept going and coming today without any particular display of enthusiasm.

Ambassador Hay arrived punctually and was cordially received. He heartily congratulated Mr. Plunkett on winning the first blood for Great Britain. The scene during the playing today was impressive, rather from a sense of what lay behind than what was actually visible. There was no attempt at display on the part of the players. It was a quiet, silent business-like struggle, with the sombre self-restraint characteristic of a chess match under ordinary circumstances. Whenever the division bell of the house rang there was a stampede and the players were left alone and undisturbed. At no time was the crowd overwhelming, but everybody acted sans gene, and pipes, cigars, and occasionally long tumblers, though nothing stronger than soda and milk, were brought to the players.

Opposite each of the champions sat a gloomy, silent man, like the croupier of a continental gambling table. He was the automaton, whose duty it was to make the moves cabled from the United States. The rapidity with which these were sent was the subject of general remark, and Mr. Plunkett said that his game went along as rapidly and easily as if he had his opponent in front of him instead of on the other side of the Atlantic. The spectators decorously whispered their opinions as to the varying phases of the games and were in no sense a disturbing element.

ITS NEW DIRECTORS.

Chamber of Commerce Chooses a New Board.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the chamber of commerce at the annual election of that body yesterday:

F. W. Anderson, C. C. Andrews, M. Auerbach, E. H. Bailey, J. H. Beek, R. B. C. Bement, S. O. Brooks, H. D. Brown, Pierce Butler, Kenneth Clark, Thomas Cochran, J. T. Conley, Oliver Crosby, L. S. Cushing, V. G. Curtis, E. Dahlgren, W. B. Dean, R. R. Dorr, H. T. Drake, John Espy, H. S. Fairchild, D. B. Finch, M. D. Flower, W. J. Footner, Cass Gilbert, C. W. Gordon, C. M. Griggs, H. H. Hart, Wilbur H. Howard, E. A. Jaggard, R. C. Jefferson, W. P. Jewett, R. A. Kirk, N. P. Langford, W. H. Lightner, A. H. Lindeke, J. D. Ludden, J. W. Lusk, C. F. Mahler, James E. Markham, D. R. McGinnis, S. L. Moore, M. D. Munn, C. P. Noyes, C. M. Power, T. A. Prendergast, A. G. Rice, E. G. Rogers, L. W. Rundlett, C. L. Schuneman, E. J. Schurmeier, W. A. Scott, Edward B. Smith, B. Sommers, John A. Stees, A. S. Tallmadge, O. L. Taylor, V. M. Watkins, J. H. Weed and H. D. West.

By a vote of 25 to 11 the chamber adopted the following report:

The transportation committee reports in favor of the adoption of a complete electric line following up Third street to the boulevard annex; thence bearing to the left, keeping as closely as possible thereto, and following the boulevard on the west side of Summit avenue, connecting with the present Selby avenue line.

The question of safety to the patrons of the city railway was, Chairman Kirk said, of paramount importance, while the question of property rights was a secondary one. The railway company must accept the onus of the question of property rights that might grow out of the Summit avenue line, and the company appeared ready to assume the responsibility.

It had been claimed in some quarters that the company is not acting in good faith; that it is skirmishing for delay. In answer to that he would present to the chamber a letter from President Lowry, of the city railway company, as follows:

R. A. Kirk, Esq., Chairman, etc.—Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry as to the course to be pursued by our company relative to the contemplated changes on the Selby avenue line, I would say that in case a satisfactory ordinance is passed allowing us to go up Third street to Summit avenue, thence along Summit to Selby, or from Third street through the park to Nelson avenue, thence on Nelson avenue to Farrington avenue, thence on Farrington to Selby avenue, we will make the improvement the present year. Up to the present time we have not seen a safe device to use on the Selby grade. We have recently examined the Providence plan, and do not deem it adequate for the present service required on this line, and certainly not for the future. Respectfully yours,
—Thomas Lowry, President.
Minneapolis, May 29, 1897.

Messrs. Shandrew, Driscoll and Pruden, who came as a committee from the Commercial club, were announced.

Mr. Shandrew said that the committee favored the proposed line if a through line was made to connect with the interurban line.

President Peet said that he had always gone on record against encroachment on the avenue, and he desired to state that he was now in favor of the new line. The managers of the city railway had told him that there was the minimum of danger by the way of Summit avenue.

Mr. Langford objected that the railway company would not be able to surmount the grade of 9 per cent on Third street. He was of that opinion, because he had noticed that the company had had difficulty in ascending the grade on Fifth street.

Gen. Bishop explained that with the more powerful motors the company had had no difficulty with the Fifth street grade.

In Chattanooga electric cars overcame a grade of 11 per cent with great loads of people.

Mr. Dean said that for his part he was not so guileless with respect to the actions of the city council. He thought it would be better for the chamber to say just what it meant.

A. H. Lindeke moved an amendment to the report, to the effect that a space of not less than forty feet be left clear on Summit avenue, and a space of not less than twenty-eight near the parkway, which was adopted.

E. J. Hodgson was elected an honorary member, being entitled to the distinction by reason of his long service.

HE ELUDED THE COPS.

Frank Schaffer Escapes Arrest Amid a Fusilade.

Frank Schaffer, wanted by the local authorities for the burglary of a West side confectionery store a week ago Sunday, thwarted the plans of two weeks for his capture, near Mendota late yesterday afternoon and single-handed, escaped half a dozen heavily armed detectives and policemen detailed to effect his capture. A fusilade of revolver shots were fired at Schaffer as he gave the detectives the slip, but their marksmanship was as poor as their judgment, in all rushing into the house, where it was known Schaffer was in hiding, instead of leaving a guard on the outside, and the much wanted man made good his escape, while the disgusted police made their way in dejection to the central station. They succeeded, however, in arresting Schaffer's companion, a woman named Minnie Berrick, and captured a tent and supplies, with which the couple have been camping near Mendota for the past month.

The sending of a platoon of police and detectives after Schaffer was due to his known desperate character, as he has openly threatened to kill anyone who attempted to arrest him. When the burglary of the confectionery store was recognized as Schaffer's work, plans were at once put in operation for his capture. Detectives were out night and day to locate the suspected man, and when it was finally found that he was in camp with the Berrick woman near Mendota, all manner of strategy was observed in the plans for his arrest. The authorities realized that they must get the man "dead to rights" or there might be a vacancy in the police department, and so yesterday afternoon, Detectives Gruber, Murnane, McKinley, of West St. Paul; Olberg, of the Margaret station; Officer McEllistrom and several other patrolmen, were sent out to bring in the badly wanted man. Each officer was armed to the teeth and went prepared to get Schaffer dead or alive.

When they reached Mendota it was learned Schaffer had broken camp and was at a house in the neighborhood. Approaching the house a squad of officers, with drawn revolvers, made a rush for the entrance, each anxious to be Schaffer's captor. Perhaps a little bird told Schaffer of the policemen's coming, or it may be he heard the rush of the charge upon the front door, but however that may be, he quietly slipped out of a back window, as the squad of "fly bobs" and patrolmen entered the front door, and, with no one outside to interfere with his escape, made a run for the woods. When the officers saw their man getting away every one opened fire on the flying figure with a brace of revolvers, but the shots were wide of the mark, and two hours subsequent search failed to discover any trace of him. The Berrick woman was then arrested and taken to the central station with the camping outfit, though no charge is lodged against her.

PEDDLERS' LICENSE CUT.

Assembly Committee on Streets Favors a Reduction.

The committee on streets of the assembly decided yesterday to recommend the passage of the ordinance introduced by Assemblyman Arosin reducing the license for peddlers. There was quite a delegation of peddlers present to push the proposed ordinance along. It was stated that last year sixty peddlers took out licenses, but that nearly the same number of "permits" were issued to others by the mayor without the payment of any money to the city treasury. This year, it was said, the mayor had issued ten permits up to date. Another unfortunate state of affairs regarding the mayor's "permits" was that after they were issued the persons holding them in several instances, sold or disposed of them for less than the regular price. Assemblyman Reardon said the mayor or no other city official had the right to issue permits. Assemblyman Thompson defended the action of the mayor, and explained that in some cases it was the correct thing for the mayor to do. The new ordinance reduces the license for push carts from $50 to $30, and peddlers with horse and wagon from $75 to $40 per annum. Under the ordinance there can be no transfer of the license except by the city council.

The assembly will hold an informal meeting Wednesday evening, at which sundry matters will be considered. The new bicycle ordinance, propositions regarding the lease of the levee to the Milwaukee road, and the Bigelow ordinance providing for a device on the Selby avenue hill, which have all passed the board of aldermen, will be discussed.

WILL GO TO TORONTO.

State Will Be Represented at the Charities Conference.

Conde Hamlin, of this city, and Dr. Folwell, of Minneapolis, together with Secretary Hart, will represent the Minnesota state board of charities and corrections at the international convention, which will be held in Toronto, July 7-14. It is expected that a number of other persons interested in matters which will be considered and discussed at the meeting will go from this state. Mr. Hart received word yesterday from the officials of the Central Passenger association that in their territory a rate of one fare for the round trip would be made. This territory includes Eastern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canada, and it is expected that the roads in the Western Passenger association will make the same rate for persons from this section of the country.

Funeral of Dr. Vandersluis.

The funeral of Dr. Vandersluis took place from the late residence of the deceased, 167 Kent street, yesterday afternoon. The services were private, and attended only by the family and intimate friends. Rev. Dray, rector of St. Clement's church, read the Episcopal burial service, after which he delivered a touching tribute to the deceased, referring to his worth in life and his departure from this world as a true Christian.

Drake Estate's Appeal.

The matter of the objection of the representatives of the Drake estate to the amount of the tax levied against the property was heard before Judge Otis yesterday afternoon on appeal from the action of the board of abatement refusing to abate the tax. Judge Otis took the case under advisement.

BARONESS GETS BACK.

Alleged Victim of Von Arnold Returns to Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 31.—At 7 o'clock tonight a tall and rather handsome woman stepped from the Quebec train. She was the woman who has come into such prominence as Baroness von Turkheim, lately Mrs. J. M. Delmar, of San Francisco. A representative of the Associated Press called at the Windsor hotel shortly after 10 o'clock and was granted an interview. The woman had registered as Mrs. J. M. Delmar, San Francisco. At the beginning of the interview Mrs. Delmar stated that she was now convinced that the supposed Baron von Turkheim was a fraud and none other than C. J. von Arnold, of Stillwell's detective agency. She then related in detail the story of her discovery, in the supposed baron's trunk, of a letter addressed to C. J. von Arnold, care of Stillwell's detective agency, Liverpool; her taxing the baron with the deception and his subsequent desertion of her. She continued: "When I taxed him with being not what he represented himself, but simply a detective in the employ of Mr. Delmar, he laughed at me and said it was lucky for me that the original plan was not carried out. I then learned that they originally intended that our wedding trip should be made to Cheefoo, China, where I was to be placed in an asylum or something of the kind. Then they probably thought I would object to going there, so the proposal was to get me to France and have me placed in an asylum there. Dr. Delmar has lived many years in France and probably knows how that could be arranged."

Mrs. Delmar said that she and Mrs. Richardson had remained in London two weeks. She was asked who sent her the money to return. "It was sent," she replied, "by a lawyer whom I intend to employ when I get back, who is going to take an action for conspiracy or something of that kind, H. W. Putton." She hoped, she said, that she would not be called in the Fair will case; she did not see why they should want her now.

"Do you object to saying what you know about it?"

"Certainly not. I know who forged the will; I know all about that. I saw all Mr. Stillwell's reports on the matter. The papers were shown to me in Mr. Delmar's office and Mr. Delmar told me that they were forgeries."

Speaking of her future movements Mrs. Delmar said she might remain in Montreal for two or three days, but by what route she would return home, she did not know. She had received a telegram advising her to remain here for a few days. Her uncle was to have been here, but she supposed he must have gone to Quebec instead of Montreal.

SCHRADER STONED.

The "Divine Healer" Mobbed in a Suburb of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—"Divine Healer" Schrader was stoned out of Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, this morning by a crowd of men and boys. Schrader was preparing to take a bicycle ride at his hotel, when he was greeted on the corner by a large and noisy crowd. He attempted to address the assemblage and finally exclaimed:

"Those of you who are opposing me are rejecting God." As soon as he had made this remark, the crowd closed in on him in a threatening manner. Hastening to his room, he gathered what few belongings he had, which made a small bundle, and mounting his wheel turned south from the court house steps amid showers of stones. He was struck on the back of the neck by one of the missiles, but it apparently inflicted no injury. It did, however, accelerate his speed as he rode on toward the country.