HAD THEIR FOURTH

THESE WILL NOT BE IN IT WHEN PATRIOTISM IS DISHED OUT MONDAY.

REDS IN A JOLLIFICATION.

AID THE BROWN'S VALLEY RESIDENTS TO PROPERLY CELEBRATE THE DAY.

NORTHFIELD SEES FIREWORKS.

Surrounding Towns Join in a Big Event—Races the Order of the Day.

Special to the Globe.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., July 3.—The Fourth of July celebration today was a success. All of 3,000 people gathered from far and near. The Sioux Indians from their former reservations turned out en masse, decorated with patriotic emblems, locating not less than a hundred tents on the plateau where their ancestors were wont to hold council. About 200 red-painted warriors fought a sham battle with the whites. They also danced the peace dance and played lacrosse with much enthusiasm. After several horse races by the whites, they followed suit with a special one of their own. The bicycle race of five miles at one continuous heat was very exciting. The balloon ascension at the second trial was a splendid success.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., July 3.—The celebration of Independence day held in Northfield this year was one of the most successful ever held in the city. Farmington, Cannon Falls and other smaller towns participated and helped to make it a creditable celebration. Father Cleary, of Minneapolis, delivered the oration, and he was attentively listened to by a large crowd. A ball game between Northfield and Cannon Falls ended in a tie, 5 to 5. A bicycle race from Northfield to Dundas and return was won by Warren Dean, first, and Tom Edenton, second, as to time, and by Charley Hide, first, and Verne Kelly, second, in place. The time made by Dean was 21 minutes and 4 seconds for six miles. Dean took the two-mile open race. In the horse races the 2:18 class was taken by Don Payne in 2:21½. In the 2:30 class, Max Norden won in 2:21½. In the 2:45 class, Hartford Jr. won in 2:29½. A brilliant display of fireworks closed the day.

Special to the Globe.

NEW ULM, Minn., July 3.—The Fourth is being celebrated here somewhat today, but the main observance will be Sunday.

Special trains will be run on both the Chicago and Northwestern railway, and on the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. The usual Fourth of July will be mostly dispensed with. There will be no speeches or readings. A street parade will be followed by horse and bicycle races. St. Paul Turners will take part in the gymnastic exercises at Turner hall. Some of the churches will celebrate Monday.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., July 3.—The city is all torn up tonight over the way the Fourth of July celebration has been conducted. Several saloons that stood in with the administration have run faro layouts, crap games, big six, wheels and other games wide open. The visitors were played right and left, and tonight John Haas, the reputed manager of the syndicate, was pulled on a warrant sworn out by City Attorney Peterson. It is understood that other arrests will follow. Mayor Lewis is very much displeased because Haas' place was pulled, and threatened vengeance on the city attorney. The law has been so flagrantly violated that there is no question that gambling will be stamped out and this city rid of the games, tin horns and crooks who have been attracted here by the wide open policy of the administration.

QUIETS THE MILLE LACS.

Marshal O'Connor Places Malone Under Arrest.

BRAINERD, Minn., July 3.—United States Marshal O'Connor and deputies arrived this morning from the scene of the Indian patent medicine poisoning trouble on Mille Lacs lake, having in charge Charles Malone, who is alleged to have sold the Indians the extracts and medicines, which killed three and rendered one totally blind.

Marshal O'Connor states that excitement was high among the redskins when his party arrived, some four hundred of them having congregated at Malone's point to avenge the death of their comrades, and undoubtedly would have killed Malone but for the timely arrival of the party. The Indians quieted down when Malone was put under arrest.

The marshal's party crossed Mille Lacs lake last night in a terrific storm which prevailed and barely escaped being wrecked. Malone, who claims to have bought the extracts from the Duluth Spice and Coffee company, will be taken to Detroit for a hearing.

Pops Split on Kyle.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 3.—"Sinker Pops" controlled the organization of the county convention to elect delegates to the judicial convention, and a remarkable scene of hostilities between the factions was precipitated. The convention was held on the grounds of the industrial encampment at Everson's grove, sixteen miles from Aberdeen. While the Kyle contesting delegation from the First ward, this city, was shut out, the Sinkers were not strong enough to pass a resolution reading Senator Kyle out of the party. Such a resolution was introduced by S. H. Cramer, of this city, but the Kyle men secured an adjournment before a vote could be taken. Both sides admit that the party is hopelessly divided in Brown county.

Luverne's Firemen Races.

LUVERNE, Minn., July 3.—In the firemen's tournament today the races resulted: Hook and ladder race, Ellsworth, no time; Rock Rapids, 32 4-5; Pipestone, 30; Luverne, no time. Coupling contest—John Cary, Ellsworth, 4 4-5; Delzer, Rock Rapids, 4 4-5. Standing coupling contest—Tom Cary, Ellsworth, and Peter Kelley, Luverne, tied and divided the purse; time, 2 seconds.

The races today are for the championship cart owned by the Columbia Interstate Firemen's association and other minor contests. The forenoon was given to general Fourth of July attractions.

Big Telephone Scheme.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 3.—James K. Keelyn, of Chicago, president of the Western Telephone Construction company, is here and says that steps are being taken to organize immediately a corporation to be called the Wisconsin Valley Telephone company, capital $200,000, with headquarters at Eau Claire, to operate 5,000 miles of toll lines of which Eau Claire is to be the hub and which are to reach Minneapolis, Duluth, Marquette, Mich., Wausau, Merrillan, Madison, La Crosse and Redwing; also that a company composed of Eau Claire and Menominee men would be organized at once to establish a local exchange in Eau Claire. Keelyn left for New York last night.

RAINS CAUSED WASHOUTS.

Serious Damage to Railways Near Brainerd.

BRAINERD, Minn., July 3.—The most destructive rain that this locality has experienced, for years at least, occurred last night. In some places the rain partook of the nature of a cloudburst. The rain lasted all night, and all trains on the Northern Pacific and Brainerd and Northern railroads are blocked on account of the numerous washouts, but no wrecks have occurred. The long fill near the Northern Pacific shops is partly cut out, and the track hangs in ugly shape. Just south of the city, at Buffalo creek, the stone culvert and several hundred feet of track is washed out, and further south are several other bad places. West three big washouts are reported between here and Staples. On the Brainerd & Northern washouts are reported at several places, and their tracks and round house here are in such shape that the locomotive cannot be taken out until repairs are made. Cellars are full of water and many buildings have been damaged greatly by having their foundations undermined. In all directions damage to property and crops can be seen. To estimate it would be impossible at this time, but it is very great.

CLOQUET, Minn., July 3.—During a terrific rain and thunder storm, which lasted all night, the St. Louis river rose several feet, and is still rising. The Johnson-Wentworth Lumber company's log boom broke and let something over 2,000,000 feet of logs go down river. The streets about town are in a deplorable condition. All saw mills are shut down, except one, on account of high water. The Duluth Superior & Western and St. Paul & Duluth railroads are washed out badly, and trains are not expected to move for a day of two at least.

Regulars Reach Lake View.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 3.—The Third regiment, U. S. A., is in camp at Lakeview. The men seem to be in good health, and to have stood the bad weather they have had to contend with on the march.

MORE WAS POSSIBLE.

Athens Pessimistic as to the Peace Negotiations.

ATHENS, July 3.—A pessimistic view of the negotiations for peace between Turkey and Greece is taken here, and even the resumption of hostilities in the near future is regarded as possible. It is stated that in such an event King George will take command of the Greek troops.

BOIES ANTI-SILVER.

His Course Pleasing to National Democrats.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Iowans in Washington are delighted with the public declaration of ex-Governor Boies in opposition to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Senator Gear, whose re-election to the senate will be affected by the fall elections, although the legislature will be further affected by the elections of 1898, is particularly gratified with the stand taken by Gov. Boies. The ex-governor is the only man who has been able to secure an election on the Democratic ticket in Iowa, to the position of chief executive of the state, for more than a score of years. He was the choice of the Iowa Democracy for the presidency last year. The silver Democrats have wanted to have him run for the governorship this year. He is the party leader. His declaration against free silver coinage will be very demoralizing to the silver party. It is apprehended also that this renunciation of the Chicago platform, with his strong reasons for that course, will have an effect in Ohio and make thoughtful Democrats stop to think before they indorse and support the fallacies which wrought Democratic ruin in 1896.

SHERMAN TO JAPAN.

Reply to the Protest Against Hawaiian Annexation.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The text of Secretary Sherman's protest against the annexation of Hawaii points out that the terms of the Japanese note suggests a confusion of ideas between the formal stipulations of treaties and vested rights, secured under them. Secretary Sherman says: "The principal of public law, whereby the existing treaties of a state cease upon incorporation into another state is well established." He proceeds to point out various instances in Europe and America, but declares that any vested rights which the citizens of any country may have acquired under a treaty while in effect, will remain vested rights, just as vested rights acquired by a corporation under any city ordinance remain, though the ordinance is repealed. He further says the treaties of the absorbing nation do not always apply to the absorbed nation as in the case of Germany, in relation to Alsace-Lorraine. But in this instance all the treaties of the United States will apply to Hawaii, when annexed, so that, with all vested rights under the Hawaiian treaty preserved, and all the United States treaties applicable, Japan has no cause for complaint. There is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan. To Japan's suggestion that the status quo be maintained, Secretary Sherman points out that the United States influence has been paramount in these islands for seventy years, and annexation is only the realization of the manifest destiny of the islands.

Clough in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Gov. Clough spent some time on the floor of the senate today, and was introduced to a number of senators by Davis and Nelson. He had quite a little chat with Senator Frye, but it is, of course, not known whether the Goodnow matter was broached. While the governor was on the floor, the members of his large uniformed staff watched his movements from the private senate gallery, where they filled three rows of seats. This attracted more attention than the governor himself. Senators Davis and Nelson later gave a quiet luncheon for the governor, in the senate restaurant, and the political situation in Minnesota was probably fully gone over.

Goodnow Must Wait.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Goodnow case, it is stated on good authority, will not be finally disposed of until after the tariff bill passes that branch. None of the parties interested in the matter was sure this morning whether the commerce committee would give any more hearings. Of course, certain evidence that the committee requested from ex-Senator Washburn and from John Goodnow at the meeting last Thursday night will be received and considered.

Killed By Heat.

AURORA, Ill., July 3.—Robert Hillock Sr., and his wife were found dead in their home in this city today. The body of Mr. Hillock lay upon the floor, and that of his wife upon the bed. Each was eighty years of age. There is no suspicion of foul play, and as evidences of suicide are lacking, it is believed that the strange dual fatality was caused by intense heat.

Heat Terrible.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—While not the hottest day of the season, the heat is terrible. At 2:30 o'clock the thermometer registered 94 degrees in the shade, and it will be several degrees warmer before night. There is very little humidity, and, as a result, few prostrations have occurred.

Royal Hungarian Court Band at Ramaley's, White Bear Lake.

The above band will give a series of concerts at Ramaley's park beginning on the evening of July 4. Admission free. Round trip tickets 25 cents.

MERCURY IS HIGH

SPECIAL HOT WAVE BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE CHIEF WEATHER MAKER.

FIVE SUICIDES AT CHICAGO.

ALL OF THEM DUE INDIRECTLY, AT LEAST, TO THE INTENSE HEAT.

THE AREA INVOLVED VERY LARGE

Almost the Entire Country Suffering From Temperature For Above Normal.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The highest temperature recorded in the annals of the weather bureau for the month of July was reached today, when for two hours the thermometer registered 95 degrees. But the mercury did not stop there, it went up and down until finally it made one supreme jump in an hour's time to 97 degrees. On the business streets men reeled and sickened as in a plague stricken city, and in the tenement districts women and children huddled, seeking in vain relief from the heat that penetrated and prevailed everywhere. It was the hottest day of the year, and the hottest July day Chicago ever knew. There were many prostrations, police and hospital ambulances being kept busy all day caring for those who sank under the scorching rays, but up to midnight but one case had proved fatal, that of an unknown man who died in a lodging house.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The weather bureau today issued the following hot weather bulletin:

The area of unusually high temperature this morning includes nearly the whole country east of the Rocky mountains except the middle Atlantic coast and New England, the range above the normal amounting to from 2 to 18 degreees and being greatest in the lake region. Maximum temperature of 100 degrees and over occurred yesterday at Charleston and Savannah, and of 90 degrees and over throughout the remainder of the region named. The temperatures throughout the lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi valleys has been above the normal since the first of the month.

There has been considerable rainfall during the past twenty-four hours in the Missouri valley and the Northwest. Continued high temperature is probable for Sunday over the Eastern and Southern portions of the United States.

HOT WEATHER SUICIDES.

Five Citizens of Chicago Driven to Self Destruction.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Five despondent Chicagoans ended their lives yesterday in manners more or less dramatic, and the oppressive heat of the last few days played its part in the taking off of the unfortunates. Three ended their trouble by the use of revolvers. Each of these shot himself through the head, death resulting instantaneously. A fourth took poison, and the body of another man, presumably a suicide, was taken from the lake. It has not been identified. The dead:

Gustav C. Barthmann, fifty-three years old, 20 Elburn avenue, shot himself through the head while despondent on account of nonemployment.

Arthur C. Hook, fifty-one years old, 4336 Greenwood avenue, shot himself through the head while suffering from excessive heat.

John T. Hampton, attorney, forty-five years old, 30 South Humboldt street, shot himself through the head while despondent on account of illness and financial straights.

Willaim Tooley, forty-two years old, recently employed at Great Northern hotel, took laudanum because of despondency.

Unidentified man, twenty-two years old, body recovered from the lake at Diversy avenue.

Of all the suicide of Arthur C. Hook was the most startling, as well as singular, for the reason that an acute headache, caused by the trying warm weather, had rendered him almost insane. The case of another, John T. Hampton, an attorney in needy circumstances, is hardly less pathetic. Hampton had been ill, and had brooded much over the death of his wife.

HOT WINDS IN KANSAS.

Great Damage Done to the Growing Corn Crop.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—Reports from Central Kansas indicate that hot winds prevailing in that section are causing serious damage to crops. Particularly gloomy reports come from Larned and Great Bend. In that section of the state harvest hands were driven from the fields, being unable to cut or stack the grain. It is reported that the corn crop has been scorched beyond recovery. Reports from the western and central part of the state generally indicate that crops are greatly in need of rain. Hutchinson, Sterling, Pratt, Wellington and other points, report hot winds and state that rain is greatly needed, but these reports state that the corn crop is not yet damaged beyond recovery, provided rain falls within a few days.

From all over southwestern and central Kansas there is also reported a scarcity of harvest help, and it is stated that farmers are losing heavily through inability to gather their wheat. At many of the railroad stations, farmers await incoming trains, hoping to find men. At many points, tramps are refusing offers of $1.50 a day, and even $2, to work in the fields.

SCORCHING CENTURY.

An Even Hundred Degrees of Heat at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—An even 100 degrees in the shade was the temperature at 2:30 this afternoon. Ten minutes later it had dropped to 99, where it remained for an hour, a gradual drop following. This breaks all records for years. At 11 o'clock this morning, 98 was registered. At noon, a slight drop was noticeable, but thirty minutes later, the mercury took a final upward spurt, and broke all records. There are a dozen or more prostrations, but so far none has resulted fatally. Horses and mules fall on the streets, and twenty or more have had to be killed durnig the past twenty-four hours on account of the excessive heat.

Fifteen Sunstrokes.

CINCINNATI, O., July 3.—At noon today the thermometer here recorded 98 in the shade. There were fifteen sunstrokes reported, among them being P. P. Boyden, formerly editor of the Commercial Tribune. He is not seriously affected. Four of the sunstroke cases are serious. Policeman Kussman is raving in delirium from the effects of the heat. Several horses dropped dead in the street.

Deaths From Heat.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 3.—Two deaths and a number of prostrations from heat were reported today. This was the hottest day of the year, the thermometer registering 91 at noon. The indications are for continued high temperature.

Several Postmasters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3.—This has been the hottest day of the season, the thermometer ranging at 96 degrees on the street. At La Crosse and other points 99 degrees are reported. Three letter carriers were prostrated by the heat in this city this morning, and prostrations are reported at other points. None of the cases have proven fatal, however. Thunder storms and cooler temperature are predicted.

Only One Man In It

Thomas B. Reed the Colossal Figure in Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Speaker Reed is still the colossal figure in Washington. Neither the Hawaiian treaty nor the efforts to free Cuba distract public attention from him. The efforts of the majority to thwart him are growing feeble. In comparison to the fight that was made against him in the Fifty-first congress, they seem puerile. It was in this fight that Charles F. Crisp developed his superb qualities as a leader. Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, William M. Springer, of Illinois, John Henry Rogers, of Arkansas, William D. Bynum, of Indiana, and W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, were lieutenants who were forever hanging on the flanks of the speaker and annoying him. John G. Carlisle was prominent in the fight at the beginning, but his selection as senator from Kentucky sent him to the other wing of the capitol, where he was buried among the senatorial grandees.

The situation then, though not the same, was somewhat similar to the situation today. In the Fifty-first congress the house of representatives began business without the adoption of any rules whatever. In the present congress its action has been guarded by the adoption of the rules of the last house. This action gives Mr. Reed a leverage which he did not have in the Fifty-first congress.

The adoption of the rules of the last house in the Fifty-first congress would have left the house at the mercy of individual fillbusters. The scenes of the Fiftieth congress, where business was impeded sometimes for weeks, would have been repeated in the Fifty-first congress.

In the Fifty-first the house was run under general parliamentary law for more than two months, but the speaker construed general parliamentary law. It was not until Jan. 7, 1890, that a storm occurred. Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, now a judge in the District of Columbia, moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, "under the rules of the last house." This action aroused the majority. It indicated that the majority intended to use the rules of the last house when it served their purpose, and to do without rules and trust to the speaker's rendition of general parliamentary law at other times.

Mr. Breckinridge raised the question of consideration. The speaker refused to entertain it, saying that such a question could not be raised on a motion to go into committee of the whole. Thereupon Mr. Breckinridge replied that it was not simply a question of going into committee of the whole, but also a motion for the temporary adoption of rules for the government of the house. The speaker insisting upon his ruling, an appeal was taken. His decision was sustained by a vote of 142 to 120. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, called for tellers. The speaker ordered them, and Mr. McComas and Mr. Breckinridge had taken their places at the mouth of the main aisle, when the yeas and nays were secured upon the demand of Maj. McKinley. Then Mr. McComas moved the previous question upon his resolution. Mr. Breckinridge, being recognized, said: "Pending that demand, I move that the house adjourn until Thursday." The speaker put the question as a motion to adjourn, and declared that it was lost. When his attention was called to the fact that the motion was "to adjourn until Thursday," he replied that such a motion was not in order, and put the motion on the demand for the previous question, declaring that the ayes had it.

All this was done under general parliamentary law. The minority was astounded, but contented itself with suppressed murmurings. Thirteen days afterward, near the close of the day's session, Mr. Bland moved that the house adjourn. The speaker put the question and declared it lost. Mr. Bland called for a division. The members rose and the speaker counted them. He announced yeas 61, nays 68. Mr. Bland questioned the count, saying, "Let us have tellers." The speaker replied, "There is no provision for tellers," and recognized Mr. Hitt, of Illinois. Mr. Bland insisted upon tellers, but the speaker refused them. Then the Missourian demanded the yeas and nays, and the speaker replied: "It seems to be too late to demand the yeas and nays. Thereupon Mr. Hitt was recognized and business proceeded.

Thus in the face of his action on Jan. 7, appointing tellers, on Jan. 20, the speaker refused tellers on the demand of the same member. More than this, he refused to recognize a demand for the yeas and nays guaranteed by this clause of the constitution: "The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one-fifth of those present be entered on the journal.

Such was the opening of the great fight of the minority in the Fifty-first congress. It was continued on Jan. 29. The house was still without rules. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who is today a prominent figure on the floor, called up a resolution reported from the committee on elections unseating James M. Jackson, a representative from West Virginia. When the yeas and nays were called only two of the minority voted, making the vote three less than a quorum. Speaker Reed, amid great confusion, named and counted enough of the minority to make a quorum, and announced that the house had agreed to consider the election case. Among those recorded as present and not voting was Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio. He shouted: "I was not present when my name was called, and the chair is, therefore, stating what is not true." His name, however, went upon the list. Mr. Crisp repeatedly shouted: "I appeal from the decision of the chair." The speaker paid no attention to him. He refused to entertain any parliamentary inquiries until he had named the members of the minority present. He based his action upon the constitution, and argued his right to count a quorum for half an hour. Then he recognized Mr. Crisp, who again appealed from his decision, and said: "I desire to be heard on this appeal." The speaker recognized Judge Payson, of Illinois, who moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. Crisp shouted: "I claim the right to be heard." The speaker replied: "The motion of the gentleman from Illinois is one which he had a right to make." "Not while I am on the floor," broke in Mr. Crisp. Thereupon the speaker said: "The chair did not recognize the gentleman from Georgia for that purpose." "I submit," shouted Mr. Crisp, "that it is unfair, unjust and unmanly to refuse us an opportunity to present our case." Mr. Bland shouted: "The speaker argued his side of the case, and we are refused the same privilege."

"I appeal to your fairness as a man," spoke Mr. Crisp. "Gentlemen," addressing the majority of the house, "I appeal to your fairness as men to give us simply an opportunity to reply to the argument which the speaker has seen proper to make. Are you afraid to hear the rulings that have been made in this house for a hundred years?"

Speaker Reed sat like a man of iron. His face was stern. He was about to put to the house Judge Payson's motion to lay the appeal on the table, when Ben. Butterworth, now commissioner of patents, appealed to Judge Payson to withdraw his motion. Julius Caesar Burrows showed that he sympathized with Gen. Butterworth. It was apparent that a revolt in the ranks of the majority was brewing. Judge Payson reluctantly withdrew his motion, and Mr. Crisp began his reply to the speaker's defense of his action in counting a quorum. He had not been speaking five minutes before he was interrupted by Mr. Rowell, a member of the majority from Illinois, who asked him a question. Mr. Crisp began to answer the question, when the speaker abruptly told him to confine himself to the pending question. Mr. Crisp protested that he had a right to answer the question of his friend, but the speaker ruled differently. Thereupon Mr. Crisp asked unanimous consent to reply to the question, and the speaker refused to put his request to the house. This aroused Maj. McKinley, who said: "It occurs to me that the gentleman from Georgia should be permitted to answer the question propounded to him by the gentleman from Illinois." Mr. McKinley's suggestion indicated that a revolt was inevitable unless either the speaker or Mr. Rowell gave way. The Illinois member promptly withdrew his question, and this relieved the speaker from his dilemma.

At the end of the day the speaker announced that he had been mistaken in pronouncing Mr. Outhwaite as present and not voting.

When the journal was read on the following day the names of those voting on Mr. Crisp's question of consideration were read, but the names of the members who were counted by the speaker to make up a quorum were not read. Mr. Breckinridge demanded the reading of the names of the members not voting. The speaker replied: "That is not a part of the journal." He afterward qualified the remark by saying that the list had been placed in the journal. "There is no requirement that it should be put there," he continued, "but the fact is that it is there, and the gentleman is entitled to have the whole journal read."

After a long debate, Maj. McKinley moved to table the appeal of Mr. Crisp on the assumption of the chair to count absent members to make a quorum. The appeal was laid on the table—yeas, 162; nays, none, the minority refusing to vote. The speaker himself voted with the 162 to sustain his own decision. He still lacked three votes of a quorum. Thereupon he counted twenty-seven non-voting members of the minority, and declared a quorum present. Maj. McKinley then moved that the house adjourn. The speaker put the question. Mr. Springer, Mr. Holman and others of the minority demanded the yeas and nays. The speaker disregarded them, and said: "The ayes have it, and the house stands adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow." He laid down the gavel and left his desk, and had descended three steps, when Mr. Springer rushed toward him and brusquely demanded the yeas and nays as a constitutional right. The whole house was in an uproar, the minority excited and indignant, and clamorous for the yeas and nays. The speaker stood five seconds, as though undecided, again ascended the dais, seized his gavel, brought the house to order, recognized Mr. Springer, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Not long afterward here is what occurred:

Mr. Springer—I move that the house do now adjourn.

The Speaker—The chair rules that motion to be not in order.

Mr. Springer—Upon that ruling I desire to be heard. I again appeal from the decision of the chair.

The Speaker—The chair will make a statement to the house.

Mr. Springer—I insist upon my right to be heard.

At this time Maj. McKinley moved to table the appeal. The speaker promptly put the motion to the house, utterly ignoring Mr. Springer's demand. The appeal was tabled, the speaker again counting non-voting members of the minority to make a quorum. Mr. Springer renewed his motion that the house adjourn, and the speaker still ignored him. Finally the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Springer—Does the speaker decline to entertain my motion?

The Speaker—The motion of the gentleman from Illinois is not entertained.

Mr. Springer—When will it be in order for some one to move to adjourn?

The Speaker—It will be in order at the proper time.

Not long afterward a colloquy with Mr. Crisp followed in regard to a question of consideration, which the speaker had declined to entertain. It ended thus.

Mr. Crisp—Does the chair decline to put my motion?

The Speaker—The chair declines.

Mr. Crisp—Then I appeal from that decision.

The Speaker—The chair declines to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Crisp—Will the chair give a reason for declining?

The Speaker—There has been a distinct vote of the house sustaining the ruling of the chair that motions made for purposes of delay are not in order.

Mr. Crisp—I deny that you have a right to determine the purpose of my motion. I appeal from your assumption to determine what my motives are.

The speaker ignored Mr. Crisp's protest, and the house went on with the election case. In the discussion Col. O'Ferrall, now governor of Virginia, began reading from the printed testimony in the election case, and sent it up to the clerk to continue the reading. The speaker said that it could not be read. Col. O'Ferrall replied, "Well, send it back and I will read it myself." The speaker said, "According to the rules now governing the house the gentleman has not a right to read a printed book." "But this is printed testimony," Col. O'Ferrall shouted, and persisted in reading the book.

Unparalleled confusion ensued. The minority was so indignant that the house was in a fearful uproar. In the confusion Maj. McKinley marched down the aisle to the arena in front of the speaker's desk and said: "I hope and trust that we will preserve order, and that the gentleman from Virginia will be permitted to read the evidence which he desires to read." Then the speaker gave way and Col. O'Ferrall continued his reading.

Enough of the reminiscent; yet it has a bearing on the present and the future. This is enough to show the difference between the opposition to the speaker in the Fifty-first congress and the opposition in the present congress. No Crisp has been developed on the side of the minority today, and no McKinley has shown up on the side of the majority. Mr. Reed's position, however, is much stronger today than in was in the Fifty-first congress. It is made so by the action of the majority in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses. In the Fifty-second congress the majority adopted his method of running the house by orders from the committee on rules and in the Fifty-third congress his method of counting a quorum. —Amos L. Cummings.

SETBACK SERIOUS.

Tariff Bill May Be Delayed for a Considerable Time.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Instead of completing the consideration of the tariff bill today, as had been hoped by the Republican managers, the senate adjourned with many important provisions pending, and with the prospect in view of putting in several days of next week upon the bill. Among the important questions which go over are the following: The bond and stock tax amendment, offered by the finance committee; the amendment offered by Senator Spooner and accepted by the committee, providing for an inspection of the industries of the country by the board of general appraisers; an amendment offered by Senator Allen, reviving the finance committee's proposition for a bounty on beet sugar, and also two anti-trust amendments by Mr. Allen and an amendment by Senator Stewart for the maintenance of the treasury reserve at $125,000,000.

The action of the finance committee in presenting and then withdrawing an amendment providing a duty on beet sugar was the cause of considerable ill feeling on the part of many Western senators, especially among the Silver Republicans and Populists. It was claimed by the friends of Senator Jones, of Nevada, that this provision was among the promises made to him by the committee. It is probable that the amendments suggested by Senators Allen and Stewart would not be pressed, but for this understanding, and in view of this feeling, the end may be postponed for a considerable time.

EXCURSION RATES.

Note the Offers by the Burlington Route.

If you are going to take a vacation or make a visit this summer, look over the excursion rates below, made by the Burlington. If you wish to travel on the finest train ever seen by the people of the Twin Cities, secure tickets via Burlington Route.

National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Toronto, Ontario, July 7th to 13th. Round trip rate....$31.90

German Christian Endeavor Society of the United States, at St. Louis, Mo., July 21st to 25th. Round trip rate (direct or via Chicago).....$21.35

National Young People's Christian Union, at Detroit, Mich., July 6th to 13th. Round trip rate.....$18.75

Republican League of the United States, at Detroit, Mich., July 13th and 15th. Round trip rate $18.75

Photographers' Association of America, at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., July 12th to 17th. Round trip rate.....$23.50

International Convention Epworth League, Toronto, Ontario, July 15th to 18th. Round trip rate.....$23.90

Baptist Young People's Union, at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15th to 18th. Round trip rate..... .....$25.55

For information as to dates these tickets will be on sale, limits for return trip, and sleeping car accommodations, call on agents, 400 Robert st., St. Paul; 306 Nicollet ave., Minneapolis, or address Geo. P. Lyman, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

LAKE ANN DEVASTATED.

Michigan Village Visited by a Disastrous Fire.

MANISTEE, Mich., July 3.—Lake Ann, a village of nearly one thousand inhabitants, is almost desolate tonight, as the result of a fire that swept that town this afternoon. All wire connections are cut off through the burning of the depot. The fire started in Habbler's stave mill and swept across the track to the south, taking the depot and hotel. The business portion suffered and most of the residences are destroyed. The inhabitants had to flee for their lives. Mrs. Masters, aged eighty, was creamted.

Snow in Colorado.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 3.—The Fourth of July season was appropriately inaugurated here this morning by a severe snow storm. At this hour a heavy snow is falling, and the ground is covered to the depth of an inch.

KODAKS!

Special for a Few Days.

THE RAY CAMERA, $2.50

Regular price, $5.00. The Largest picture for the Least money.

Zimmerman Bros.

375 Minnesota Street.

RESORTS.

Recreation and Health. The New Hotel and Sanitarium, Mt. Clemens, Michigan. A model of elegance and comfort. Luxurious appointments. Elevator service. Fire proof. Cuisine the finest. Grounds for outdoor sports. Famous St. Clair fishing grounds easy of access. The renowned Mt. Clemens mineral baths given under same roof. A truly desirable place to spend a summer vacation, or for those desiring efficient medical aid.

Illustrated pamphlet mailed upon application. Mt. Clemens Sanitarium Co., Ltd.

BIDS FOR NEW WELL.

Sealed bids will be received for sinking a new well for the village water works by the Village Council of Madelia, Minnesota, on or before the 12th day of July, 1897.

Said well is to be tubular, of not less than six (6) inches in diameter, and the estimate is to be by the foot to the depth of 200 feet. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. S. LARSON,

Recorder of the Village of Madelia.

GRIGGS & CO.'S GROCERIES

190-192 E. Third St., St. Paul.

Supply Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, and all who buy in quantity Call and seewhat can be saved.

BIRTH NOTICE.

GEER—Born July 3, 1897, to Dr. and Mrs. Ethelbert F. Geer, a daughter, at Bald Eagle Lake, Minn.

THE MAIN REASON.

'Tis not because we have the best selected stock, nor because we are content with smaller profits—although these are two good reasons—but the main reason of our popularity and success is because our prices are the lowest every time.

Refrigerators.

Buy a good Refrigerator and save money. We sell the Northern and Polar Sunshine. A full assortment and a full line.

A good one for $4.50

Send for Catalogue.

Gasoline Stoves.

The biggest line of Monarch, Sunshine and Michigan—the best in the world. They cannot explode.

A good one for.....$2.75

Baby Carriages.

We are going to sell them at cost or less. All the new ones with the latest improvements. See our stock and you will be surprised.

A good one for $3.95

Bedroom Suits.

Our entire line, comprising 75 different patterns, put down to sell—all prices are lower than you would ever hope for. A good 3-piece hardwood Bedroom Suit for $7.50

COUCHES—We must sell our entire stock of Couches. If you want one, see our 50 different patterns shown on our floor—all kinds of coverings; no matter how cheap you want them we can suit you. A good one for..... $4.50

PARLOR SUITS—Five-piece Parlor Suits, all overstuffed, covered with good grade plush or velour, spring edge and silk binding. Only $19.50

A Six-foot Solid Oak Extension Table for.....$2.75

The Wise and Economical are our Patrons.

Wallblom Furniture & Carpet Co.

400 AND 402 JACKSON STREET.

ST. PAUL FURNITURE COMPANY,

Designers and Manufacturers.

FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR BANKS, STORES, CHURCHES, HALLS, ETC.

170 WEST FIFTH STREET.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Nels N. Skoog .....Ellen Smith
John W. Koger .....Jennie Evans

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gehan .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Ben Rodock .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Valentin .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schmitt .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Schneider .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Ole R. Mickelsen .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. August Straboschir.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hoennig .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs O. L. Juneau .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Loftus .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Tim Coffy .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Karl Wildenauer .....Girl

DEATHS.

Baby Sours, 1369 Marion .....3 mon
Mary Allison, Davenport, Io. .....2 yrs
Katherine O'Connors, 316 Pine st .....31 yrs
Julia Hinds, 367 Andrews .....76 yrs
Mrs. Mary Clatz, city hospital .....38 yrs

DIED.

GLASS—In St. Paul, Friday, July 2, at 4:30 a. m., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frank Heymal, 341 Rice street, Della, aged 37 years, wife of Neil Glass, and daughter of Mrs. Thomas Monaghan. Funeral from above residence Sunday, July 4, at 2:30 p. m. Services at cathedral at 3 o'clock. Friends invited.

ALLEN—In St. Paul Saturday, July 3, at residence of parents, 644 Park av., Bridget, aged seventeen months, beloved daughter of Patrick and Margaret Allen, funeral from above residence at 1:30 p. m. Sunday, July 4; services at cathedral at 2 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY ORDER OF THE court I will on the 6th day of July, 1897, receive bids on all the merchandise and store fixtures assigned by Gertrude W. Oakes, doing business as Oakes the Tailor. Said property consists of woolen suitings, trimmings, buttons and pattern paper, two office desks, one safe, folding mirror, money drawer and other store fixtures. Call and examine property.

JOHN E. JAQUES, Assignee,
714 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of P. R. L. Hardenbergh & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent July 1, 1897.

MARY C. HARDENBERGH,
W. ADAMS HARDENBERGH.

A GENERAL CO-PARTNERSHIP UNDER the firm name of P. R. L. Hardenbergh & Co. was formed July 1, 1897, between the undersigned, succeeding to the firm of the same name, dissolved by mutual consent at that time. The new firm will assume all the assets and liabilities of the old firm, and continue its business as heretofore.

MARY C. HARDENBERGH.
W. ADAMS HARDENBERGH.
EBED L. SHACKFORD.

ST. PAUL, MINN., JULY 3.—FUNERAL OF George H. Allen will occur Sunday at 2:30 p. m., from residence, Marshall and Victoria sts. The pallbearers will be from the Elks, Masonic, Junior Pioneers and K. P. lodges. All brothers and friends are cordially invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN...

L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER.

Coolest place in the city.

Special—Holiday Matinee Monday. prices 25c.

MONDAY NIGHT, Farewell Week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

EUGENIE BLAIR

And Her Own Company.

JANE EYRE

MATINEE PR