Marriage at Long Distance.

THE BRIDE IN HOLLAND AND THE BRIDEGROOM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Special to the Globe.

PRAETORIA, South Africa, June 10.—The oddest marriage in the history of South Africa has just taken place here and in Holland. The bride and groom were the trifle of six thousand miles apart, and yet all the clergy of the world could not make the tie between them more strong than it is today.

The circumstances surrounding the case make it almost an international marriage. The bridegroom was Ernest Van Trotsenburg, the head of the state telegraphic department. The bride was Miss E. H. Morsman, a resident of Amsterdam, Holland. It was in fact a marriage by proxy with the aid of the cable. The circumstances were so odd that they are well worth relating in detail.

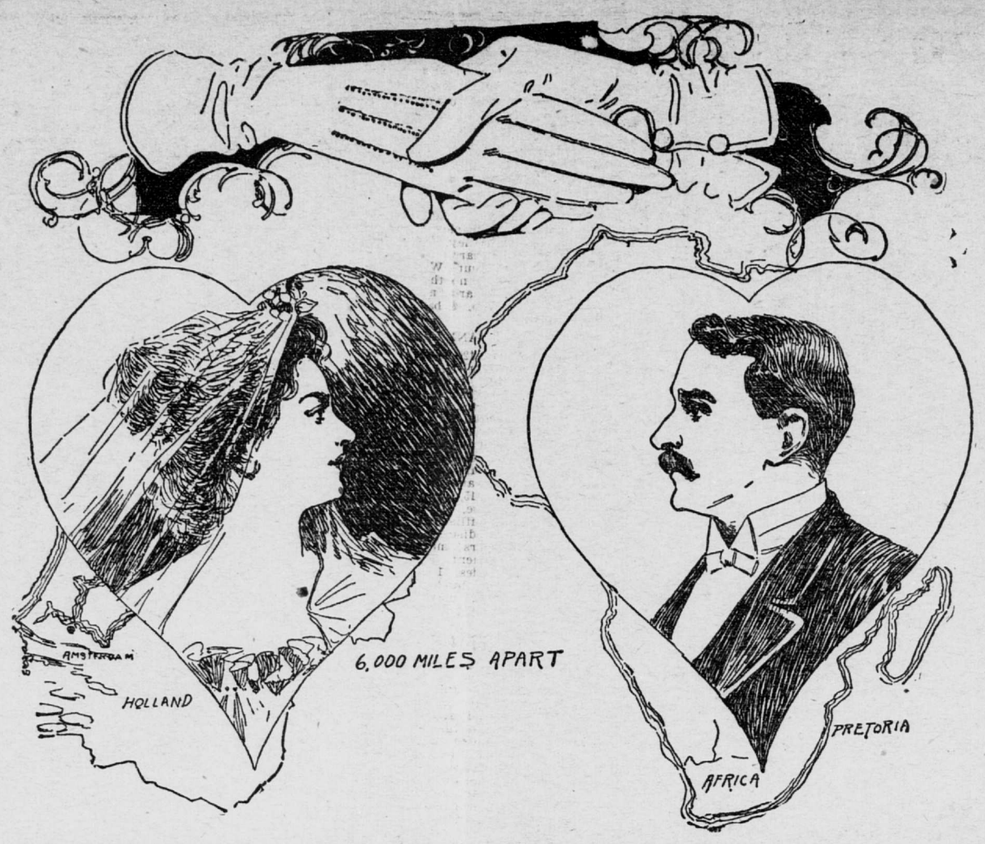
All arrangements for the marriage had been made by letter and cable, the time having been agreed upon, the difference in time between Praetoria and Amsterdam being allowed for, and each party knew at a certain moment just exactly where the other was, and what it was prepared to do. In the Hotel Kruger, the bridegroom and his friends met. A wire from the cable had been run to the room and the arrangement had been perfected whereby it was possible to secure direct connection with Amsterdam, and therefore it was almost as easy for the bride and groom to speak to one another as if they had been in adjoining rooms with the door open.

There were ten friends accompanying the bridegroom, who sat beside the little table of the cable operator and when the proper moment came sent a message saying that he was all ready and anxious to become the husband of the young woman. Mr. Van Trotsenburg knew that in her pleasant home in Amsterdam Miss Morsman and a party of friends were awaiting the cable from him to begin the ceremony. The bridegroom had given a friend of his in Amsterdam power of attorney to act as his proxy at the wedding. This proxy made the responses for the bridegroom and grasped one end of a glove belonging to the bridegroom, while the bride took hold of the other end.

It is this feature of the marriage by proxy which gives it its name, "the glove marriage." One of the numerous technicalities of the Dutch marriage law renders the holding of the glove an absolute necessity. If this action is omitted, the marriage is not legal. Only two cablegrams are necessary nowadays, one stating that the bridegroom is ready to begin, and the other from the bride saying that all is over and that the change of name has been successfully accomplished. Then the bride has a wedding breakfast, at which the proxy, who is really the best man, assists her. After that, the young wife goes aboard the steamer and sets sail for the land upon which her husband treads.

In this instance, the wedding breakfast at Amsterdam was an exceedingly elaborate affair, and the dinner given by the bridegroom in Praetoria was one of the most notable events of the sort that has occurred here in many a long day. Both events were rendered more joyful by the constant interchange of telegrams. In this way a regular conversation was kept up, messages of congratulations received and sent, and words that were relative to future bliss, were whispered into the ears of groom and bride through the medium of electricity.

WEDDED SIX THOUSAND MILES APART.



The principals in the most unique marriage of the century. The bride was in Holland and the groom in Africa when the knot was tied.

The practice of marriage by proxy dates back to the old Dutch colonial days, far back of the time when the Flying Dutchman first began to scour the seas. In those times it was quite a fashion for the young colonist to go to a far away land to found a home, and then, when he had laid that foundation, to send back to the old country for the Fraulein who had promised to be his before he left his native soil.

Now there were several drawbacks to this method of uniting sweethearts. In the first place, it often happened that when the young woman had been told it was time for her to start, she began to think of what leaving home meant. Incidentally, came thoughts of the young men whom she would also leave. The chances were that she was favorably inclined towards some of them. Then, too, these young men were on the ground and the prospective groom was several thousand miles away. Therefore the young man at home had a much better chance than the young man with the claim far away. So it happened that instead of leaving home to get married, the sweetheart would get married and stay at home.

On other occasions, the lady would obey the summons of her lover to the extent of taking passage and actually sailing on some good ship. In the old colonial days the voyages were long. There were quite a number of passengers and generally numbered among them were attractive members of both sexes. The sweetheart, being a woman, could no more avoid taking an inventory of the attractions of the young male passengers than the average woman of today can pass a drug store without desiring ice cream soda. It is one of the inevitable features of a long voyage that the passengers aboard the vessel become exceedingly well acquainted. The limitations of the ship are small and the passengers must necessarily see very much of one another. Therefore it is not surprising, inasmuch as inconstancy is said to be another name for woman, that the sweetheart en route to her promised husband, finds the companionship of a handsome prospective colonist so fascinating that before the voyage ends, she has decided to enjoy it to the fullness thereof as long as life exists.

The instances of the sort quoted happened so often that the people perceived that something had to be done about it. The list of the broken-hearted was growing at such a tremendous rate that it actually affected the prosperity of the colonies. So the civil and the clerical dignitaries put their heads together and arranged a plan for marriage by proxy. In those days there were no ocean cables, and all messages had to be transmitted by letter. It was arranged by mail, weeks and weeks in advance, that at a certain time—differences in time being allowed for—the proxy marriage should take place, and immediately thereafter the bride should set sail for the colony that contained her husband.

Wives are not always above flirtations, and, of course, flirtations can be carried to a great distance. But one thing became certain, the chance of the would-be husband of getting his wife at once became a hundred per cent better. Though the wife sometimes was distressed to part from her fellow voyager, she was in no position to refuse to do so, and therefore the husband got a bride, if not always a willing one.

There was no occasion for any such fear in this instance. Mr. Van Trotsenburg had expected to return to Holland to be married at a certain time, but business events transpired which rendered such a journey an impossibility. He was in despair until some one suggested the proxy marriage, and then the way seemed smooth. So it is that Mr. Van Trotsenburg has his cake and has eaten it too. He has not neglected his business, but he has a wife who will probably be with him before these words are printed.

A Trip to Salt Lake

And the Great Mormon City is a pleasant summer trip. You can go almost as cheap as you can stay at home, as the Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route) will sell on July 8, 9, 16 and 17 round-trip tickets at the rate of $37.90, good for thirty days. Call on C. E. Robb, G. P. and T. A., for detailed information.

Missed the Presidency

BY BEING CHOSEN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The refusal of the house of representatives to express the opinion that the speaker ought to appoint his committees as soon as possible has apparently settled the agitation on the subject. There is no longer any doubt that the speaker will withhold the appointments until the tariff bill is at last sent to the president. The plea made by Gen. Henderson that the speaker required time to become acquainted with the members and ascertain their adaptability for the various committees is ingenious, but hardly ingenuous. The action of the speaker is probably foreshadowed by his action in the Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth congresses. It is customary to select as chairman of a committee, when a change of administration has been made, the leading member of the minority of the committee in the preceding congress. Mr. Reed, with very few exceptions, followed this precedent in the Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth congresses.

In the Fifty-fourth he made Jonathan H. Rowell, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on elections. Mr. Rowell had demonstrated his merits as a leader of the minority in the Fiftieth congress. The speaker followed precedent in his appointment of the chairman of the committee of ways and means. The leader of the minority on the committee in the preceding congress was William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. The speaker selected as the chairman in the Fifty-first congress Maj. William McKinley Jr., of Ohio, Judge Kelley was said to have been very indignant because he had been set aside. He had served thirty years in the house, and as "father of the house" had administered the oath to the new speaker when he took the chair. The selection, however, was made in strict consonance with precedence. Maj. McKinley had been the leading contestant in the struggle for the nomination for speaker. Etiquette seemed to require that the new speaker should place the major at the head of the ways and means. At all events, in full fairness, he had a right to choose between the major and the judge.

It was fortunate for the major that the selection fell upon him. It made him president of the United States eventually. On the other hand, it seems to be unfortunate for Mr. Reed that he was elected speaker. If Maj. McKinley had secured the nomination Thomas B. Reed would probably be seated in the White house today.

The speaker made Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the great committee on appropriations to succeed Samuel J. Randall. Cannon was the leader of the minority on that committee in the preceding congress. Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio, was made chairman of the judiciary committee, strictly following precedent. If precedent had also been followed Nelson Dingley Jr., of Maine, would have been chairman of the committee on banking and currency. For some reason George W. E. Dorsey, a banker, of Fremont, Neb., was made chairman of that committee. Dorsey had not been even a member of that committee in the preceding congress. Mr. Dingley was placed fourth on the committee of ways and means, and was not made chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, although the head of the minority there in the preceding congress. He had not previously served on the ways and means. The speaker appointed Chas. P. Wickham, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on banking and currency. He was the only Republican member of that committee who was re-elected. Following the same precedent, he made Lewis E. Payson, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on public lands. The chairman of the committee on commerce was Charles S. Baker, of New York. He had never before served on this committee. If precedent had been followed Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, would have been chairman of the committee. O'Neill, however, requested the speaker to give him the chairmanship of the committee on library, as the duties of the chairman of the committee on commerce were too arduous for him.

In making the appointment on rivers and harbors precedent was again followed. Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois, being made chairman. The new chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries was Maj. John M. Farquhar, of New York. He had previously served on the committee, but he was not the ranking member after Mr. Dingley. Edward H. Funston, of Kansas, became chairman of the committee on agriculture. He was the ranking member in the previous congress. Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, was the new chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. The ranking member in the preceding congress was John H. Ketchham, of New York, a valiant Union general, with twenty years' service in the house. Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon, of Michigan, became chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was entitled to it under precedent. The chairman of the committee on naval affairs was Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine. The ranking member was Alfred C. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, who had served seventeen years on this committee. The appointment of Mr. Boutelle gave rise to much newspaper comment. It was said that Mr. Harmer had been slighted because he had been an ardent supporter of Maj. McKinley in the Republican caucus as a candidate for speaker. Although one of the oldest Republican members of the house, Mr. Harmer was placed third on the committee on Indian affairs and second on the committee on expenditures in the interior department, the latter of which never met. He had not previously served on either of these committees. He is today one of the intimate friends of President McKinley.

Gen. Harry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, was made chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, as he had been the ranking minority member in the preceding congress. The same precedent was followed in making Bishop W. Perkins, of Kansas, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; Isaac S. Struble, of Iowa, chairman of territories; Henry C. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, chairman of railways and canals, and James Buchanan, of New Jersey, chairman of the committee on manufactures. On mines and mining Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, became chairman. Carter was a new member, but the previous election had swept into oblivion every Republican member of that committee in the Fiftieth congress. Seth Milliken, of Maine, became chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, both being the ranking minority members of said committees in the Fiftieth congress.

Julius Caesar Burrows, of Michigan, was made chairman of the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river. He had not previously served on the committee, but the surviving members of the committee were elsewhere properly placed. James O'Donnell, of Michigan, being the ranking minority member of the committee on education of the previous congress, became chairman of that committee. William H. Wade, of Missouri, was the new chairman of the committee on labor. He had not previously been a member of the committee, but no one was overslawed by his appointment. Gen. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, was placed at the head of the committee on militia. He was a new man on the committee, but no one was outranked by his appointment. Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, became chairman of the committee on patents. He had not served on the committee in the previous congress, but was probably selected as chairman because he had been commissioner of patents. He is now again commissioner of patents, and is the only man who has held the office a second term.

As ranking members of the committees in the preceding congress, Edmund N. Morrill, of Kansas, became chairman of the committee on invalid pensions; William G. Laidlaw, of New York, chairman of the committee on claims; Ormsby B. Thomas, of Wisconsin, of the committee on war claims, and William W. Grout, of Vermont, of the committee on the District of Columbia.

Thus in every case except five precedent was followed in the appointments of chairmen in the Fifty-first congress.

In the Fifty-fourth congress, when Mr. Reed was elected to his second term as speaker, the record shows a further divergence from precedents, but not enough to attract more than passing newspaper comment. James W. Wadsworth, of New York, became chairman of the committee on agriculture in this congress. Precedent would have required the selection of Lewis D. Apsley, of Massachusetts, but Mr. Apsley declined the place. Eugene J. Hainer, of Nebraska, was next in rank, but he probably preferred the place on the committee on appropriations, which he received.

The next in rank was Henry M. Baker, of New Hampshire. He was placed on the judiciary, leaving the field open to Wadsworth. Joseph G. Cannon was made chairman of the committee on appropriations. He had not been a member of the preceding congress, but he was fairly entitled to the place on account of his long term of service in preceeding congresses. If the ranking member had been selected Gen. David B. Henderson, of Iowa, would have been the man. He had no cause for complaint, however, as he was made chairman of the committee on the judiciary and stood next to the speaker in the committee on rules.

Charles N. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, was appointed to the chairmanship of the commitee on claims. The ranking member was Eugene F. Loud, of California. He was also the ranking member of the committee on postoffices and post roads, and took the latter in preference. The next in rank was Henry A. Cooper, of Washington. He was placed on rivers and harbors and levees and improvements of the Mississippi river, which he probably preferred. The next in rank was Thomas Settle, of North Carolina. He was placed on interstate and foreign commerce and postoffices and post roads. This was probably satisfactory to Settle, as he was afterward very active in securing delegates from North Carolina for Mr. Reed to the national convention. The next in rank was Daniel B. Heiner, of Pennsylvania. He was overslawed, as was Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa. Cousins appeared on the committee on foreign affairs and on mines and mining, which was undoubtedly more than satisfactory to him. Brumm had not been in congress for six years, but everybody appeared to be satisfied with the selection. Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, become chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia.

If precedent had been followed, Gen. Alfred C. Harmer would have been made chairman. He accepted the chairmanship of the committee on library. The only man who was overslawed by the appointment of Mr. Babcock was Samuel G. Hilborn, of California. He was put in the third place on the committee on naval affairs, which was far more pleasing to him. The new chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads was Judge H. H. Powers, of Vermont. By his appointment George W. Smith, of Illinois, was left. He was made chairman of the committee on private land claims. By the appointment of William F. Draper as chairman of the committee on patents, William W. Bowers, of California, was jumped. He was made chairman of a minor committee. Warren B. Hooker, of New York, was the new chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors. The ranking member was Binger Hermann, of Oregon. He became chairman of the committee on irrigation and arid lands and second on the committee on rivers and harbors. Mr. Hooker possibly owed his elevation to his activity on behalf of Mr. Reed in the canvass for speaker. Nelson Dingley Jr., was made chairman of the ways and means. He had not been on that committee in the preceding congress. The ranking member was Sereno E. Payne, of New York, who willingly gave way to Mr. Dingley and accepted the chairmanship of merchant marine and fisheries.

Three committees have already been appointed in the Fifty-fifth congress. Precedents have been followed in their appointment of chairmen. Nelson Dingley Jr., has been made chairman of the ways and means. Gen. David H. Henderson has been placed next to the speaker on rules, and Ashley B. Wright, of Massachusetts, chairman of mileage. Predicating the selection of the new committees upon the speaker's action in the Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth congresses, the chairmen of the remaining committees of importance will be as follows:

Agriculture—James W. Wadsworth, New York; leader of the minority, John S. Williams, Mississippi.

Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; minority, Joseph D. Sayers, Texas.

Banking and Currency—Joseph H. Walker, Massachusetts minority, Nicholas N. Cox, Tennessee.

Claims—Charles N. Brumm, Pennsylvania; minority, N. N. Cox, Tennessee.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Charles W. Stone, Pennsylvania; minority, John M. Allen, Mississippi.

District of Columbia—Joseph W. Babcock, Wisconsin; minority, James D. Richardson, Tennessee.

Foreign Affairs—Robert H. Hitt, Illinois; minority, Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas.

Immigration—Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; minority, Stanyarne Wilson, North Carolina.

Indian Affairs—James S. Sherman, New York; minority, John M. Allen, Mississippi.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—William P. Hepburn, Iowa. All the minority members of the committee in the last congress were wiped out in the last election.

Invalid Pensions—Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; minority, George B. McClellan, New York.

Judiciary—David B. Henderson, Iowa; minority, William L. Terry, Arkansas.

Labor—John J. Gardner, New Jersey; minority, W. J. Talbert, South Carolina.

Mississippi Levees—George W. Ray, New York; minority, John M. Allen, Mississippi.

Library—Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; minority, Amos J. Cummings, New York.

Manufactures—George W. Faris, Indiana; minority, Clifton B. Beach, Ohio.

Merchant Marine—Sereno E. Payne, New York; minority, Albert I. Berry, Kentucky.

Military Affairs—John A. T. Hull, Iowa; minority, George B. McClellan, New York.

Mines and Mining—Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; minority, F. C. Tate, Georgia.

Naval Affairs—Charles A. Boutelle, Maine; minority, Amos J. Cummings, New York.

Pacific Railroads—H. H. Powers, Vermont; minority, William Sulzer, New York.

Patents—Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania; minority, Thomas J. Strait, South Carolina.

Postoffices—Eugene S. Loud, California; minority, Claude A. Swanson, Virginia.

Printing—George D. Perkins, Iowa; minority, James D. Richardson, Tennessee.

Public Lands—John F. Lacy, Iowa; minority, Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas.

Railways and Canals—Charles A. Chickering, New York; minority, Peter J. Otey, Virginia.

Rivers and Harbors—Warren B. Hooker, New York; minority, Thomas C. Catchings, Mississippi.

Territories—William S. Knox, Massachusetts; minority, Sam B. Cooper, Texas.

War Claims—Thad M. Mahon, Pennsylvania; minority, John F. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts.

As to the new member of the present congress they will be sandwiched in the various committees as the speaker sees fit. Gen. Henderson in a recent speech said that he needed enlightenment as to their qualifications. Some are said to be expressing preferences by letters, while others are supplying the necessary enlightenment by demonstrations on the floor of the house. —Amos J. Cummings.

To Cool Lake Superior By the Omaha Road.

Only $2 to Superior and Duluth. Tickets on sale July 8 to 11. At 413 Nicollet av., Minneapolis. 295 Robert street, St. Paul. And union depots, both cities.

Labor.

ASSEMBLY HALL BULLETIN.

Meetings of Organized Labor to Be Held This Week.

Typographical Union No. 30	Today
Bindery girls	Monday
Barbers	Monday
Coopers	Tuesday
Plumbers	Tuesday
Stage employes (special)	Tuesday
Shoe cutters (postponed)	Tuesday
Woodworkers	Wednesday
Retail clerks	Wednesday
Bricklayers	Thursday
Garment workers	Thursday
Steamfitters	Friday
Shoemakers	Friday
Lithographers	Saturday

The meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council Thursday evening was an interesting one, considerable business being transacted. The following officers were elected: President, John Klaus, Typographia No. 13; vice president, T. M. Daggy, pressmen's union; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Deacon, Typographical Union No. 30; executive board, Miss Anna Nachtsheim, bindery girls' union; Joseph O'Rourke, pressfeeders' union; L. Krause, bookbinders' union; Charles Hillman, stereotypers' union. Funds being needed to advertise the label, it was decided to levy on the affiliated unions for the necessary amount. The council will make a determined effort to secure the use of the label on all city printing, and candidates for office next spring will be asked to state their position as being in favor or against the label. Circulars will also be sent out asking a pledge from those who expect to be candidates at the May election. Complaints were made that certain job offices were violating their agreement in the use of the label, and one firm will lose the same on account thereof.

Frank Pampusch and C. Rinke, of the pressfeeders' union, expect to leave for Denver next week. Their many friends wish them the best of luck.

The bookbinders' union Wednesday evening elected A. J. Krenzel and A. G. Anderson as additional delegates to the trades and labor assembly. C. Walter and A. Guiterman were chosen as fraternal delegates to the bindery girls' union. Ed Metcalf, E. J. Miller and O. Hammerbacher were elected on the finance committee. The following will constitute a committee on picnic, which it is proposed to give in conjunction with the bindery girls' union in the near future: A. J. Krenzel, A. G. Anderson, J. Jarshishek, C. Walter and A. Guiterman. The quarterly reports of the officers were submitted and showed the union to be increasing in membership, and the finances in a satisfactory condition.

W. E. Klapetsky, secretary-treasurer of the International Barbers' union, met the local union at a special meeting held Thursday evening. It is understood that he was the official bearer of the decision of the executive board relative to the standing of the home union with the international. Mr. Klapetsky before leaving Minnesota will visit the barbers' unions of Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Cloud and other cities. He is enthusiastic over the passage of the barbers' bill by the late legislature, for which he gives M. E. Murray, of St. Paul, the lion's share of credit. The barbers' unions, according to Mr. Klapetsky, are rapidly increasing throughout the country, no less than a third of the total membership having been secured in the past five months.

The tin, sheetiron and cornice workers' union held its regular meeting Wednesday evening. The subject of increased representation to the Trades and Labor Assembly was discussed, and a vote being taken the ballot showed the members in favor of the increase.

Typographical No. 13, at its meeting Wednesday evening, voted in favor of increased representation to the Trades and Labor Assembly. John Klaus, the union's delegate to the late convention of the State Federation of Labor, read an interesting report of the proceedings of the convention. The next meeting will be held at Minneapolis, Aug. 1, on which occasion nominations and election of officers will take place.

The National Typographical Union of Germany, has just published its report for 1896. The total income during the year amounted to $278,790. It has over $500,000 in the treasury. There were $81,979 paid out in sick benefits; $34,372 in traveling benefits; $31,835 strike benefits, $18,672; burial benefits, $10,379; endowment benefits, $9,702; total amount of benefits paid during the year, $186,939.

Installation of officers took place at the Tuesday evening session of the carpenters' union. The question of increased representation to the Trades and Labor Assembly came up, but was laid over until July 27, as also was election of delegates to that body. A communication was received from New York city, stating that the carpenters' organizations there had refused to "set up" the products of a St. Paul factory, which were shipped there "knocked down" unless the recognized union scale was paid. The meeting was well attended and several up-to-date topics were discussed. They will be taken up again at the next meeting.

The executive board of Typographical union were in session at Assembly halls Tuesday evening. Important business was discussed of No. 30 this afternoon.

J. B. Wood, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of the musicians, is authority for the statement that from and after July 12 the music furnished at White Bear lake will be given by union musicians only. C. Stone, of the Duluth road, according to Mr. Wood, will have no other kind.

In addition to being elected second vice president of the International Printing Pressmen's convention, Frank Pampusch, of St. Paul, was appointed organizer for the entire United States of the press assistants. These embrace all those who are not qualified to become journeymen pressmen. Frank's work will be principally in the Eastern states, and a stipulated fund for the upbuilding of the branch of the trade was created for his exclusive use.

The Knights of Labor organization of Minneapolis gave a picnic at Minnehaha park, Monday, July 5. A large crowd attended and a good time was had.

The assessment of 50 cents per member levied against the membership of the typographical unions of the country for the purpose of building a hospital in conjunction with the printers' home at Colorado Springs, Col., up to June 25 had put into the hands of the treasurer $13,265.70. Out of a membership of 31,578, 26,531 have already paid in.

The Trades assembly of Duluth elected officers last week for the ensuing six months. W. E. McEwen was re-elected president; vice president, I. Pierce; secretary and statistician, J. F. McDowell; treasurer, Julius Dworschek; sergeant-at-arms, Theodore Minder.

Sunday evening last the hack and cab drivers' union installed officers as follows: President, M. Igo; vice president, J. Kripps; recording secretary, J. Terreau; treasurer, C. Lick; guide, J. Kennedy; delegates to Trades and Labor assembly, M. Igo and J. Kripps; delegate to Label league, J. Kripps; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Harper. Sunday next the union will give a picnic at the Chicago gardens on Edgerton street.

The regular meeting of the shoe cutters' union scheduled for Thursday evening, owing to oppressive heat was postponed until Tuesday evening of this week.

A committee from the garment workers' union Thursday evening figured up the receipts of the entertainment recently given by the union. The result was so satisfactory, the profits amounting to something over $75, that the members of the committee concluded to give another in the near future.

Bricklayers' Benevolent Union No. 1 voted on increased representation to the Trades and Labor assembly Thursday evening. As a result two additional delegates, in the persons of Charles Harpke and Oscar Berger, will attend the next meeting of the assembly.

Organizer Harry Franklin is authority for the statement that President Prescott of the International Typographical union, has given up his life of single blessedness and become a Benedict.

The first annual picnic of the "curbstone merchants," in other words, the hack and cab drivers' union, will take place at the Chicago garden, on Edgerton street, at the end of the Mississippi street car line, next Sunday. The committee having charge of the affair is making extensive preparations for a gala time.

Phil Liesch of the Pioneer Press book and job chapel, spent the glorious Fourth at his home in New Ulm. Phil says that he had a good time, and that the Fourth was celebrated on the 4th, and not on the 5th.

Secretary McEwen, of the state federation of labor, in compliance with the action of the late convention at St. Cloud, is sending notices to the union organizations of the state calling for an assessment of one cent per month on each member in good standing.

M. F. Mostert, a well-known and active member of the local pressfeeders' union, on Wednesday took unto himself a better half in the person of Miss Annie C. Spiel, of the bindery girls' union. Congratulations are extended, with the hope that there will be no "strikes," "lockouts" or "boycotts" for the groom in the new union of which he is supposed to be the head.

Tuesday evening business of unusual interest will come up at the meeting of the theatrical stage employes' union. Members failing to answer to roll call are liable to a fine.

The joint agitation committee of the cigarmakers' unions of the Twin Cities will meet at Assembly hall Monday evening to make further necessary arrangements for the steamboat excursion on Sunday, July 25.

The local bookbinders' union received gratifying news from Chicago Thursday. One week since the members of the union of that city employed in four of the principal binderies went on a strike to enforce certain provisions in the scale in force, but which the management of the four offices refused to concede. The result of the strike was a complete victory for the men.

A communication from the trades council, of Superior, Wis., was read at the meeting of the cigarmakers' union Thursday evening informing the members that the anchor flour mills at that city and the packers' and nailers' unions had adjusted the differences existing between them, and that in the near future the mills would again be turning out union-made flour. A special committee of five, consisting of M. Fichtenau, P. Zwickel, J. Rapp, J. H. Amos and F. Hoffman, was appointed to assist the agitation committee. The proposition to increase the representation at the trades and labor assembly was favorably voted on. A fellow workman, who was injured in the recent small cyclone on the West side, was materially aided by the donation of a purse of money. Two candidates for membership were initiated and several applications received.

Nominations for officers, which were to have taken place Friday evening, were only partially made owing to the late hour when that order of business was reached. President Feyder declined a nomination. Those nominated for this office were: P. J. Geraghty, M. Igo, J. McNally and J. Gorodek. Both nominations and election will take place on July 23.

The organization committee was instructed to use renewed efforts to complete the organization of several trades which have been under the process of formation for some time past.

The committee of three appointed by President Feyder at the preceding meeting to confer with L. N. Scott, of the Metropolitan opera house, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them and asked for their discharge. On motion, their request was granted.

The Friday evening meeting of the trades and labor assembly was well attended, considering the torrid temperature, and considerable business was disposed of. Messrs. McGinnis and Randall, vice president and secretary, respectively, of the state fair association, were accorded the privilege of the floor for the purpose of explaining several propositions which they had previously submitted to the executive board in an attempt to interest the laboring people in attending the first day of the fair, which they proposed to set apart as "Labor day." The result of the gentlemen's visit was the appointment of a committee of five, consisting of Harry Franklin, F. E. Hoffman, E. B. Lott, J. F. McNally and C. H. Bonn, who met with the executive officers of the fair association yesterday afternoon. The probabilities are that the committee will report in favor of the proposition. Their action will be laid before the assembly at a special meeting to be held either tomorrow or Tuesday evening.

The cigarmakers' union, of Milwaukee, asked the indorsement of the assembly on a boycott which they had placed on the Milwaukee base ball club. They got it, but after the 5-2 game was over and the club from the Cream City had departed with two out of three to its credit.

George A. Smith, formerly a prominent member of the local pressmen's union, but at present residing in Chicago, is visiting friends and acquaintances in this city. He will also take in Omaha and Kansas City before returning home.

Typographical Union No. 30 meets today at 2:30. Nominations for officers, several amendments to the constitution, a discussion of the percentage system advocated by the International union, increased representation to the Trades and Labor assembly, the advisability of withdrawing the label from a certain job printing house and other matters equally important will come up and should bring out a large attendance. The report of the delegates to the St. Cloud convention will also be submitted and committees will probably be appointed to make arrangements for the Labor day festivities.

W. E. McEwen, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, has received a letter from Channing Seabury, chairman of the capitol commission, in which he says that no one is more in favor of using Minnesota stone in the construction of the building than the members of the commission themselves.

Miss Alger to Wed.

Secretary's Youngest Daughter Engaged to a Chicago Man.

It is the opinion of everybody who knows anything at all about it that Charles Burrall Pike, who is soon to marry Miss Frances Alger, daughter of the secretary of war, is a lucky man, and everybody is right. Without doubt, Mr. Pike himself would gladly and proudly concede the point. And Miss Alger is making a bargain that is not at all bad. However, it is pleasant to know that no serious objection bethorns the flowery pathway along which this charming girl now trips toward the altar which closes the roseate perspective of one era of her life.

It is not easy to set down in words the extent of the popularity of Miss Alger in the Capital City—a popularity all the more valuable because it was acquired in so brief a period. She is the youngest daughter of Gen. Alger, whose sojourn in Washington has been short. In the large new house which he took on K street Miss Frances and her elder sister, Miss Fay Alger, have gathered about them a devoted and exclusive circle. But it is outside of her home and in general society that the beauty and grace of Miss Frances have won her so many warm admirers. None of the ladies of the "cabinet coterie" is more sought than she, and, besides being a particular star at all high state functions, she is the object of the deep and affectionate favor of the more elderly people and particularly those of her own sex.

Mrs. McKinley fairly dotes on her, and is apparently never so happy as when she has her lovely protege beside her, the two joined by a close hand clasp. And the devotion of Miss Alger to the wife of the chief executive is beautiful to see. Not a day passes that she does not pay her morning call upon the mistress of the White house, always leaving with her a bountiful offering of fresh flowers. The friendship that binds these two is remarkable, and a thing that gives a glimpse of the depth of character that exists in each. So great is the regard in which Miss Alger is held by Mrs. McKinley that she insisted that the secretary's daughter should accompany the presidential party upon the occasion of the recent visit to the Nashville exposition, and the many little loving and girlish attentions the young girl showered upon her fond patroness while on the journey were the subject of much admiring comment.

MISS ALGER. CHARLES B. PIKE.

The beauty of Miss Alger is a superb fact and not the mere complimentary fiction of those given to indiscriminate adulation. She is twenty-five years of age, tall and formed in the divine mold so loved by the Greeks. In her figure symmetry is not marred by rotundity, nor is the curved line ever wanting. Her features are regular and finely cut, and her complexion and hair are those of the brunette type.

The accomplishments of Miss Alger are many. Her mental training has been of the best, her education having been received at Detroit, where she was born, and in the finishing school at Farmington. While engaged in her academic work her inclination was in the direction of literature, and she has long been an eager and critical reader of the best English, French and German writers. In other respects she is just a gay, happy, thoroughly American girl, with a mild proficiency in athletics and a strong liking for everything that is womanly and manly and innocently enjoyable.

It was all these fine qualities and this fine girl that attracted young Pike, the popular Chicago lawyer, when he met her last summer at Mackinac island. Mr. Pike, always fond of yachting, worships the sport now and will continue to do so for the balance of his days, for if he had never gone yachting he would probably never have met his beautiful fiancee. The young lady was spending her summer at Mackinac, and Cupid so arranged matters that Mr. Pike met her and that was all Cupid had to do. Mr. Pike did the rest. He had never seen any one half so beautiful or anything like as lovely in any particular. That is what he told himself and eventually told her. And she, strange to say, was not at all averse to such praise, for she, too, had been whispering things to her heart of hearts—things not at all uncomplimentary to Mr. Pike.

The prospective bridegroom is apparently everything that could be asked. He is highly educated, able and a man of fine character. He is broad shouldered and broad minded, and his prospects are most brilliant. He is an athlete, a linguist, a lover of art and a lawyer fully equipped for any sort of legal combat.

Besides these advantages, these young people bring to each other great wealth, large followings of friends and love of whose sincerity and strength there can be no doubt.

Although the exact date of the wedding has not been announced, it is well understood that it is to occur in the early fall. The occasion is expected to be a particularly brilliant one and in sharp contrast to the informal marriage of the bride's father and mother, a reminiscence in which Gen. Alger particularly delights.

"My wife wore a white dress and a pair of white cotton gloves," says he when an opportunity arises for his retrospect, "and we took our wedding trip in a buggy. I wore not even cotton gloves, and I'll tell you why—I didn't have money enough to buy them." —Franklin Pierce.

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