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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. Forecast for Friday: Minnesota—Fair, followed by severe thunder storms Friday afternoon; warmer; southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Sept. 2, 6:45 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 74th Meridian Time—Observation taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Table with columns: Place, Temp., Wind, Clouds. Rows include St. Paul, Duluth, Huron, etc.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.66; mean temperature, 65; relative humidity, 85; wind at 5 p. m., south-east; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 71; minimum temperature, 60; daily range, 11; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT S. M. Table with columns: Station, Danger, Gauge, Change in 24 Hours. Rows include St. Paul, La Crosse, etc.

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

PRESIDENT ANDREWS RETAINED.

The action of the corporation of Brown university, in requesting President Andrews to withdraw his resignation, will be received with general approbation. The incidents of the controversy up to this date have attracted wide attention and been the subject of bitter debate, because of the apparent tendency to limit the free expression of a man's opinions on public questions.

Of course, the immediate reply was that President Andrews was to be sacrificed to the political opinions, and the free silver people held him up to the country as a martyr to their cause. On one side has been urged the argument that a man does not resign the right of free thought or free speech by accepting the presidency of an institution of learning, and that to attempt to restrict his activity is a species of tyranny unworthy of any institution devoted to the study of the liberal arts.

These speculations and the high feeling that they have engendered are brought to an end by the admirable resolution adopted by the corporation of Brown university. It assures President Andrews that the corporation does not desire his resignation. The sound, sober sense of the matter is summed up in the following expression:

It was not in our minds to prescribe the path in which you should tread or to administer to you any official rebuke or to restrain your freedom of opinion, but simply to intimate that it would be the part of wisdom for you to take a less active part in exciting partisan discussions, and apply your energies more exclusively to the affairs of the college.

ing so he necessarily antagonizes one faction or another, and in so doing he must injure the institution that has been committed to his care.

In great crises a man must follow his conscience and speak his thought without fear of consequences. All men, however, who are placed in positions of great responsibility owe something to expediency, when that debt can be paid without sacrifice of principle. To require of President Andrews that he change his opinion upon any public question would be an outrage. To say that he should not express that opinion freely and frankly when an occasion arose that made it necessary would be a denial of political and personal liberty. To say that he should not obtrude, unnecessarily and offensively, upon the public views that must be distasteful to a part of the interests under his care is proper, and most people will agree that the need of doing so should never have arisen. As far as the talk of coercion and illiberality is concerned, one has only to imagine what would happen if a majority of the trustees of an educational institution were ardent believers in free silver, and if a professor in their employ should insist not only in teaching the propriety of the gold standard, but in publishing that opinion in magazine articles and newspaper interviews.

We are very glad to see this episode ended in a proper and dignified way. It should be a lesson both to President Andrews and to those bumptious members of the corporation of whom Congressman Walker seems to be the chief and the most irreconcilable. All will now be well if President Andrews shall retain a position where he has done excellent work and won golden opinions from his associates—if we may use that offensive word in connection with him—and if he shall at the same time, without restricting his own liberty of thought or of speech, come to the conclusion that a man in his responsible position does not need to rush into print at every opportunity when an exciting political contest is on hand.

\$100 IN GOLD.

We publish this morning the first two issues of the first set of the Globe Prize Puzzle Pictures. Instructions for sending in answers to these have been made so explicit that we think no one can make an error. There will appear in all thirty-six pictures, in six sets of six pictures each. Two will be published each Friday, two on Sunday and two on Wednesday, and each six constitute a complete set. Below each picture will appear printed matter telling exactly what is to be done in order to solve it correctly and win a prize. Do not send in solutions of any one or two pictures, but only of six at a time, and of the six that constitute a complete set as numbered. Cut out the pictures and paste the six of them on a sheet of paper, writing your name and address plainly at the top and the answer required below each picture. Mail this at the earliest possible moment to the Manager of the Globe Prize Puzzle Picture contest at St. Paul. The person who first solves all the pictures correctly, or who is the first to send in the greatest number of correct answers, will receive \$50 in gold, and the second, third and following in order will receive the prizes announced in our columns.

We have decided to make the date of mailing these replies the determining fact. Prizes will be awarded, not according to the date at which replies are received at this office, but according to the dates stamped upon the envelopes by the United States postal authorities. This will give equal opportunity to those at a distance who those who reside in St. Paul, and make the competition perfectly fair and open to our readers in all parts of the Northwest. In this connection we wish to impress upon competitors the necessity of seeing personally that their letters are plainly stamped when deposited in the mail. In some of the small country postoffices hand stamps are used whose impressions are frequently illegible. Let every contestant see to it, when he mails his letter to the Globe, that it is postmarked plainly. If it should happen in any case that the date of posting was entirely illegible, the letter could count only from date of receipt. This is not likely to happen, and will not happen if all who enter the lists take care that Uncle Sam does his duty in stamping their letters.

Every letter received will be registered carefully on books prepared for the purpose by the date of its deposit in the mails, and the prizes will be awarded, as announced, to that reader of the Globe who shall first send in the greatest number of correct replies. There are \$100 in gold and six free subscriptions to the Daily Globe waiting for those whose intelligence is quickest and surest. Let everybody take a hand, for no one can pick a winner. We hope to receive a perfect avalanche of replies to our Prize Puzzle Pictures, to stimulate interest in and study of our country's history, and to make a dozen people supremely happy when the day arrives for announcing the result.

WHY IT IS "THE BEST."

P. D., better known as "Phil" Armour, and best known as one of the "Big Four" who have gathered into the hollow of their capacious hands the dressed meat business of this country, reached his Chicago home the other day from a trip to Europe. His blooming countenance and flowing burn-sides, his elastic step and satisfied smile were duly noted and pictured by the Chicago press, and his views eagerly sought by the ubiquitous reporters. Mr. Armour was in high spirits. Some time ago, before he went abroad, he had predicted that wheat would pass the dollar point and should go to the half notch between one and two. Wheat scored a dollar the day he returned. He felt the glow of the corroborated prophet who is not without honor in his own country. Should it come to pass that Mr. Armour had gone long on wheat and that he realized on his holdings and thus got out of the way of the slump that followed, it will appear that Mr. Armour is also

not without profit in his own country. The first words that fell from his lips, or we might say the first golden words that fell from his silver tongue, were the proclamation that "the new tariff act is the best thing for business that ever happened to the business interests of the United States." Without pausing to comment on the inaccuracy of the idea that this tariff act "happened," we pass to the investigation of the reason why Mr. Armour should consider it "the best thing." However it may affect for good or ill other "business interests," there is no room for doubt that it is the "best thing" that ever "happened" to the particular business in which Mr. Armour and the remaining big three are engaged. As to them, there is abundant evidence that the act did not "happen," but obtained those features that make it his "best thing" through very close attention to business on the part of the "Big Four."

Imprimis, hides. These are one of the by-products of Mr. Armour's business, but not at all an insignificant one. He takes them from the cattle that pass from the thousand hills through his abattoirs and sells them to the tanners. For several years Mr. Armour's association has felt that it was not getting, in the matter of hides, that encouragement for an infant industry that it deserved. Seven years ago he and they endeavored to get into the McKinley bill a provision that would take hides that came from Mexico and South America and other "abroads" from the free list and put a tax upon them. He failed then, although the oscillations between the free and dutiable list were very rapid; but the tanners went out, helped by Mr. Blaine, who wrote a very pointed letter on the subject. This time he and they were reinforced by a lot of Western senators and representatives, who were beguiled or persuaded into the belief that a tax on hides would put money into the pockets of the farmers who raised the cattle that furnished the hides. After much dickered the demand of the "Big Four" for a tax of 2 cents a pound was compromised into a 15 per cent tax, all of which is pure velvet.

Then the same "Big Four" make use of large quantities of tin in disposing of that grade of cattle known as "canners," whose flesh is sent abroad in tin cans. The tin plate infant was having something "happen" to its benefit which would increase the price of its product, and this would diminish the profits of the "Big Four's" canning trade. The tin plate youngster secured the insertion of a provision that exempted tin manufacturers from the provision that allowed a return of 99 per cent of the duty on foreign tin imported, manufactured here and re-exported. This would make a hole in the profits of the canning business. So it "happened" that this provision disappeared when the bill came back from the senate committee and did not succeed in getting into it again. And another feature served to make this tariff act the "best thing" for Mr. Armour. This was in the increase in the tax on glue, into which Mr. Armour's association frugally converts the hoofs of the cattle it disposes of. Another is albumen, free before, now taxed at 3 cents a pound. So there is good reason, measurable and appraisable in dollars, why Mr. Armour halls the act as "the best thing that ever happened" to his business.

TOM AND HIS CRITIC.

If a cat may look upon a king, a loyal Republican may look upon his czar, and if a cat may look at his majesty, it follows that it may hump its back at him and give those other feline manifestations of disapproval. Logically, therefore, inasmuch as a Republican is as good as a cat, he may, if so moved, lay back his ears, or by whatever is his habit of expression show his dissent from the czar's opinions. If the Republican chance to be a representative in congress he will, of course, refrain from any open demonstration of disagreement, for it has come to be well understood that those of them who do have exceeding difficulty in catching the speaker's eye; but if he, for instance, the editor of a loyal organ, catching that fearsome eye is not one of the objects of his existence, and he may, if he has the courage, venture to express disagreement with his imperious mightiness.

So when the czar occupies the vacations of congress with meditation on the ultimate cause of things and conditions and commits to some magazine the rich results of his reflection and inward digestion, the more venturesome of the molders of thought contest the right of entry into their domain. Such is the present case. The elections having got behind us and none pending and none nearer than a twelve-month, Mr. Reed takes up the consideration of the cause of hard times and reaches the conclusion, through much argumentation and illustration, that they are always due to the reactions that follow extravagance in living and speculation in business. The relation between the absence of elections and this sage conclusion will be seen at once when the reason assigned by Mr. Reed and his kind last year and since 1893 for hard times comes into review.

Among others, the Minneapolis Tribune has the temerity to disagree with the speaker and, with that courage that permits some kind of folk to "rush in where angels fear to tread," enters what it is pleased to call its "philosophical investigation" to the undying type. Singularly forgetful of its own precious frequent diagnoses of the cause, it ignores the accession of Democracy to power in 1893, and attributes the hard times to those profits that not consumed is because of under-consumption. If consumption equaled production, there would be neither overproduction nor underconsumption, and therefore there would be no hard times. But consumption would always equal production if consumers always had money enough to buy what was produced. Consequently the ultimate cause of the twin causes is "the limited supply of the tool of exchange

—money." And there you have it, Mr. Reed. But as this is precisely what the Populists and their partners have been saying for years our contemporaries is not in position to protect its discovery by copyright. As fearlessly it tackles his contention that it is the lack of thrift, of frugality, the indulgence in extravagance, whose reactions produce what we call hard times, when, in the progress of the disease, confidence gets broken up and the clock strikes for settlement." The Tribune hurls the speaker off this perch as easily as he squelches Jerry Simpson. "If," it says, "all the working people work hard from morning till night, producing to the utmost; and if everybody prunes his expenses or consumption of products to the lowest notch in the practice of 'thrift,' where is that going to land us? Why, in a quagmire of stagnation caused by so-called overproduction." Likewise were the moon made of green cheese there would be stagnation in the cheese market, and likewise were there not such an overproduction of microbes some editors would not bacilli.

Tom Reed's opinion of that 10 per cent discrimination clause against the bonding privilege would look interesting in print. So body is more deeply interested than New England, and how Chicago managed to steal such a march on Tom and all the rest of the representatives from New England and the Northwest is a pertinent question—Minneapolis—Chicago Herald.

Tom says that all he knows about it is what he reads in the papers. After he has heard from his New England constituents he may think he was mistaken in thanking the Almighty that "this is not a deliberative body."

Frankfort was also the birthplace of the "Buckshot" and literally translated, is "birch sticks." It was so called because the communications in writing that were passed between the inhabitants of these parts were written upon birch bark, which was used for letter paper by the American Indians.—Chicago Herald.

William Elroy Curtis is "doing the continent," and picking up information which he conscientiously transmits to the Record. We hope the above is not a sample for accuracy. We imagine he ran afoul of some humorist of the Filagend Blatter who played upon the credulity of the linguistic tenderfoot.

As history proves that we have always had prosperity under Republican rule it strikes us that the entire country is in luck when the country is placed in the hands of that party.—Wheaton Reporter.

No doubt about its having struck you; knocked you senseless. What party held the reins in 1873 and what kind of prosperity did it give us until 1879? What party held the reins in 1884, when that panic hit the country and the cry of hard times was in the land? What party had the grip in 1893, when men "sweat blood" for months? What history do you read, anyhow?

Have on hand a number softburned bricks, and throw three or four of them into the bin, with each load of the damp grain. The brick will break and the grain will fall to themselves.—Winona Herald.

We assume that the agriculturist of the Herald felt that it was not necessary to suggest to his readers on the farm that they should see that those saturated bricks went into the grain sacks that carried the grain to market.

The "ready-made" editorials, ground out principally to suit Eastern nabobs, and promiscuously spread over the country, are, to the editors, not as green as the free and independent thought and action. No matter how aptly these writings portray the real condition of the nation, the practice in itself is abominably bold and is little short of a brazen attempt to subsidize the press.—Spring Grove Herald.

Here is another Republican editor who disagrees with the Alexandria Post-News and neither uses the hand-me-down editorials nor justifies their use. Will Mr. Mitchell see that he is duly castigated?

Frank Day dubs the "Josh" editor of the Globe "an amosin' cuss." The "Josh" has a dashy style that makes his columns interesting, and after he finds out that the country editors are not as green as they look, doubtless he will get along better with the rural-Admission Democrat.

Do they look green? We had never suspected that, and we long ago found out that they were not green in fact, and we are getting along very nicely with the boys, thank you, and 'ere's 'oping for your own better acquaintance. Prost!

What was again on the toboggan slide yesterday below 90 cents a bushel in Minneapolis and Chicago. In view of this sudden change in the tone of the market, the large portion of the wheat against the recent advance legitimate, or was it merely a movement engineered by speculators?—Minneapolis Tribune.

Or was it merely Providence moving again in one of its mysterious ways it wonders to perform?

The warrant for the use of injunctions in labor troubles is found in the common law.—Chicago Record.

FELL THIRTY FEET.

Albert Salaba Takes a Tumble and Escapes Injury. Albert Salaba, a shoemaker, fifty-eight years old, living at 738 West Seventh street, had a miraculous escape yesterday afternoon. Salaba stood for the upper levee, and in order to save time attempted to go down the path leading from the Milwaukee railroad to the bluff just east of Goodhue street. The distance from the top of the bluff to the levee proper is about forty feet. Salaba had proceeded down only about ten feet when a piece of rock on which he had stepped broke, and he fell about thirty feet, in about five seconds. Fortunately Salaba intuitively rolled himself as near the shape of a ball as possible, and to this fact owes his not being seriously injured. The fall, however, rendered him unconscious, and he was picked up for dead by a switching crew on the Omaha road and carried to the Western avenue station. Examination showed he was not injured, and the central patrol was sent for. By the time the wagon reached the scene Salaba had recovered, and as he claimed to be not injured he was taken to his home. Last evening he said he felt a little sore, and complained of a pain in his feet, but would not allow his family to send for a doctor.

EXPRESS DITCHED.

Lackawanna Flyer Badly Mixed Up on a Curve. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—A special to the Herald from Cortland says: South-bound vestibled train No. 4, the Lackawanna Flyer, was wrecked at 9 o'clock this morning, was wrecked at Blodgett Mills, about seven miles south of the track. J. H. McQuillan, of Philadelphia, who was visiting her daughter-in-law at Glen Haven, was killed, and a number injured. The train was wrecked at Blodgett Mills, the main track makes a curve. A few feet north of the passenger depot a Pullman car of the express fell off the track, and plunged into one corner of the building. The passenger cars were crushed and the occupants were thrown in all directions. Supt. A. P. Schwarz was among the passengers and was bruised and scratched, but not seriously hurt. Following is a list of the most seriously injured among the passengers: Deinan Noll, thirty years old, Philadelphia, foot crushed; Mrs. Connel, Scranton, badly hurt; daughter of Mrs. Connel, cut about face; Mrs. Dr. Rodgers, Philadelphia, legs and arms crushed. The little station was forced off its foundation.

LITTLE RHODY, TOO

COINCIDENCE IN CAPITOL BUILDING IN MINNESOTA AND RHODE ISLAND.

ITS NEW STATE PLAYHOUSE

BEING BUILT OF GEORGIA MARBLE, WITH THE BASEMENT OF HOME GRANITE.

PRESSURE FOR ALL LOCAL STONE.

George A. Stockwell, Assistant Secretary of Farmers' Congress, Tells of Their Experience.

Minnesota is not the only state that is going to have a capitol building, constructed of white building stone, and the brilliant Georgia marble seems to have the preference for the superstructure, while the foundations are of granite. Such a capitol is being erected at Providence, R. I., under similar conditions to the new building which will be the pride of Minnesota. In speaking of this to a reporter for the Globe, George A. Stockwell, the third assistant secretary of the National Farmers' congress, said:

"I see by the Globe that you people in Minnesota are about to have a new state house; singularly enough we are building one down in Providence, and 'Little Rhody' is spending a cool \$3,000,000 on her playhouse. But the coincidence goes still further; our building is being constructed of white Georgia marble for superstructure, with a basement of granite from Westerly, R. I. That granite is as fine as any in the world and a great many people wanted the entire building to be of it, especially as it was a product of the state. There were all sorts of pressure brought to bear upon the board of capitol commissioners to have them use the granite of the spot where they were located. The majority of the members of the legislature also expressed their preference for it, but the commissioners intimated that they knew their business and awarded the contract as they saw fit, although a home man got it.

"At first there was a howl of indignation from the people all over the state, and they talked of injunctions and all sorts of legal proceedings to abrogate the contract, but when they learned that a large part of the stone was really the granite, a home product, and that all the rest was to be dressed on the grounds by home workmen, they came to their senses and now are well satisfied. The granite is being cut at Westerly and the marble for the capitol is being erected for this purpose, and a small army of men is being employed there."

QUITE A DIFFERENCE

Whether Mr. Poyvers "Prepared" or "Suppressed" Them.

Something of a sensation was created in Minnesota newspaper offices last night by the receipt of an Associated Press dispatch, as follows: Mr. Mayo, of Minneapolis, announced that he had a party of thirteen children who had been suppressed by the labor commissioner of Minnesota. After some opposition, Mr. Mayo was permitted to present his party, and that the statistics prepared by factory commissioners about his body were raised in an oblation of child labor. Said Mr. Mayo:

"I am a single factory inspector in the United States prepares his statements so as to tell the truth. The reports contain a great deal of information, and are not only political buncombe, but do not tell whether we are reducing child labor, and in what proportion.

This was followed early this morning by a correction substituting the word "prepared" for "suppressed."

The difficulty with the factory inspection reports is, and has been, that the first reports have been incomplete. For example, when a bureau is established in the factory, the children are invariably treated, at least by the legislator who creates it, as an experiment, and between the semi-political character of the organization, and the usual small force accredited to it, its work is more or less superficial. The natural result of this is that the investigations made by the department are not as thorough as they should be, and where very likely, there was little or no cause for complaint.

For instance, in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, since the inspection was begun, in 1893, down to the present year, there are 133 concerns that have constantly violated the law.

During the inspection year of 1893 and 1894 there were 11,039 persons employed in these 133 factories. And of this number 438 were children under 16 years of age, under which age the law forbids their employment, except where it is absolutely necessary for them to work to support themselves or parents. The number of children then working comprised 3.95 per cent of all the employees in the 133 factories. The inspection of 1895 and 1896, after the law became effective, showed that there were 11,227 persons employed, of which number only 417 were children, a percentage of 3.70 children to the whole number of employees. In 1897 the inspection just completed showed that in these establishments there are now employed 11,087 persons, of which number 149 are children, a percentage of 1.34 children to the whole number of employees. This is a decrease of 66 per cent in the number of children employed since the law went into effect.

But to compare the figures, the decrease from 1894 to 1896 was from 438 to 417 only, an actual decrease of less than 5 per cent. While figuring on the total number of employees the decrease was from 3.95 to 3.70, or fully 7 per cent.

The ordinary figures of labor bureau, however, and Minnesota has hitherto been no exception to the rule, has been to estimate the child labor, properly enough on the total number of factories inspected. As an absolute test, this is right. It is only as the relative results of inspections are compared year by year, that they present a misleading view. For example, the number 438, which was 3.95 per cent of the number of employees in 1894, being decreased to 417 in these factories would in a calculation on the total number of factories inspected, appear much less. For in this second group, so to speak, consisting largely of factories where child labor had never been a serious annoyance, no considerable addition would be made to the number of children employed. In 1894-4, being percentage computations was materially increased. Consequently, while the actual figures for the factories involved in the first inspection revealed a decrease of 66 per cent or less in the amount of child labor employed, the percentage basis of comparison would show a falling off of 10 per cent. The addition of new factories added practically. The compilation of figures in this manner is therefore valueless as an index of the ac-

tual operation of child labor enforcement until the reports show exactly what is being done in a given factory or in a certain number of given factories, in which the nature of work done and the laws of trade hold the conditions practically permanent for a term of years, or for two years at least. This, no doubt, was the point which Mr. Mayo was endeavoring to emphasize in his address at Detroit yesterday.

RESCUED IN THE PARK.

St. Paul People Heroes in a Thrilling Event.

One of a party of tourists from Yellowstone park, returning yesterday, brought the news of an almost miraculous escape from death, and a rescue in which St. Paul people were the leading actors. Yesterday, among the visitors in the park were Dr. F. P. Canac-Marquis, Daniel Coyle and William Barrie, all of St. Paul. Stopping at the same hotel with them was William Hill, an elderly gentleman from Osawatomie, Kan., who, with his daughter, was making a Western tour. Leaving the hotel early one evening, he started with the young lady and the Lookout for a glance at the Red Rock, situated at the foot of the Mammoth Falls. By some misfortune the path was left, and the two strayed onto dangerous ground. Without warning there was a crumbling of the earth and Mr. Hill fell to what seemed certain death, for at the foot of the straight descent was the shelving side of the canyon, terminating without apparent foothold in a precipice, a sheep drop of four hundred feet.

The daughter, left on the brink of the crumbling bank, stood powerless as her father, after the first straight fall, rolled helplessly down the shelving side of the crevasse. Just as all hope seemed lost the unexpected intervened. A bit of limestone, fashioned by nature into a lonely ledge, was reached and Mr. Hill, dazed as he was by the jar and the terrible rolling over the rough descent, grasped at the friendly foothold and checked his fall almost at the edge of the precipice.

With just presence of mind enough left to realize that help must come quickly, if it were to avail, the daughter hurried back to the hotel and gave the alarm. By this time it was dark. To have attempted the rescue even in daylight would have been hazardous, but there was no hesitation even with the added risk. Among those who heard the tale of Mr. Hill's danger were Dr. Canac-Marquis and the others of the St. Paul party. Without delay the work of rescue was organized. By this time it was dark. E. Army, of the United States army, who was also at the hotel. Provided with the necessary ropes, the rescuers reached the spot where Mr. Marquis was lowered carefully down the slope. Mr. Hill was found clinging to the ledge, conscious, but weak and faint from his terrible experience. The rope was tied about his body and he was raised in safety. Dr. Marquis following the

same course when Mr. Hill was beyond danger. In spite of serious injuries Mr. Hill, with good care, recuperated rapidly and within a few days was able to continue his journey. The spirit in which the rescue was attempted and carried out is well illustrated by a remark made by the hero of the affair. "You see," said Dr. Marquis, speaking of the affair, "I am an Elk and I did not feel at all out of place skipping over the rocks and cliffs, but I never expected I would have to be hung to save a patient."

NATIONAL GUARD BOARD

Will Meet Soon to Adopt Military Regulations.

The national guard board, provided for in the military code, adopted at the last session of the legislature, has been made up and consists of Gen. W. B. Bend, of the brigade; Col. Shandrew, of the Third Infantry; Lieut. Col. Meade, of the Second; Capt. Lambert, of the first artillery, and Lieut. Catlin, of the First. The commander in chief, pursuant to the provisions of the code, has authorized the board to make regulations not inconsistent with the code, covering such matters for the regulation, enlistment and most of the subjects covered by the United States army regulations. The board has met and outlined the work it will do.

A second meeting will be held soon, after which when the board has been organized, it will be made to Gov. Clough, whose approval is essential before the rules become effective.

LUNCH WAGON BLAZE.

A Traveling Restaurant Goes Up in Smoke. "It's miserable luck," said William Williams, the proprietor of the California lunch wagon, as he kicked at a portion of the wagon, which had just been gutted by fire last evening. "I had just stocked up with \$15 worth of ham, eggs, chickens and other things, and now the whole thing is burned to bits. I'll come out on top yet, even if it does look wrong just now."

Williams has a lunch wagon, and stands events at Seventh and Washington streets. Last night at 8 o'clock he left the stand in charge of a youth, who he called "Smiley," and started out for a walk. He had gone but four blocks when he had a "hunch" that something was wrong, and started back, only to find his wagon in flames. Williams appears, had not understood the proper plan to light the gasoline stove, and this caused the blaze. Williams estimates his loss at \$75.

RATES IN THE DAKOTAS.

Cases Come Up in Both States the Same Day.

By an odd coincidence the rate cases in North and South Dakota came up in court on Monday, and their finish is being patiently awaited for several days. It will be remembered that the law requiring the commissions to make minimum passenger and freight tariffs was passed in both states. They are practically the same save as to legal details, so the situation in both states is to all intents identical. The South Dakota roads secured an order from the court requiring them to show cause why a restraining order should not be issued, whereas in North Dakota the lines secured the temporary injunction, and must file their answers within a specified time. The whole matter is one of fairness of rates, both freight and passenger, and it is probable that a master in chancery will be appointed to take the evidence and report to the court.

TODAY IS THE DAY!

THE FIRST TWO OF THE GLOBE'S PRIZE PUZZLE PICTURES! APPEAR IN THIS ISSUE.

For the next six weeks the GLOBE will publish six pictures per week representing some scene or event in American history. Two will appear each Friday, two Sunday and two Wednesday of each week. The first set of thirty-six pictures is complete. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD to be given to the first six and most successful of our readers who solve the complete series of 36 pictures. To the person from whom the GLOBE receives the first correct and complete answer will be awarded the first prize of \$50.00; to the second, the second prize of \$25.00; the third, the third prize of \$10; the fourth, fifth and sixth, prizes of \$5 each. In addition to the cash prizes, the GLOBE will present to each of those who register the seventh to twelfth correct answers a yearly subscription to the Daily and Sunday GLOBE.

- First Prize, - - \$50.00 in Gold
Second Prize, - - 25.00 in Gold
Third Prize, - - 10.00 in Gold
Fourth Prize, - - 5.00 in Gold
Fifth Prize, - - 5.00 in Gold
Sixth Prize, - - 5.00 in Gold

Seventh to Twelfth inclusive, One Year's Subscription to Daily and Sunday Globe.

HERE ARE THE PICTURES.



No. 1—Give Event This Picture Illustrates, Location and Date.



No. 2—Write the Story of This Picture in Fifty Words or Less.

READ THESE DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

Cut out the pictures and paste them on separate sheets of paper. Write your answer underneath each. Write your name and address plainly at the top. Keep the pictures until you have a complete set of six; then mail them to "Manager of Prize Puzzle Picture Department, the Globe, St. Paul, Minn."

Mail each set separately in time to reach this office within one week after the last picture of each set are published.

The date of MAILING your answers and not that of our RECEIVING them is considered in governing the question of priority.

Series No. 1—American Historical Series.

First Set—Pictures Numbered 1 to 6 inclusive.
Second Set—Pictures Numbered 7 to 12 inclusive.
Third Set—Pictures Numbered 13 to 18 inclusive.
Fourth Set—Pictures Numbered 19 to 24 inclusive.
Fifth Set—Pictures Numbered 25 to 30 inclusive.
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Address Manager of Prize Puzzle Picture Dept. THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.