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WEDNESDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair; Westerly Winds.

By the United States Weather Bureau.
MINNESOTA—Fair; westerly winds.
WISCONSIN—Partly cloudy weather and showers; fresh southerly winds.
NORTH DAKOTA—Fair; westerly winds.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; westerly winds.
IOWA — Partly cloudy weather; westerly winds.
MONTANA—Partly cloudy weather and showers; northwesterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	68	Calgary	50
Duluth	54	Medicine Hat	50
Huron	72	Swift Current	50
Havre	50	Qu'Appelle	60
Helena	58	Minnedosa	60
Edmonton	56	Winnipeg	66
Battleford	46	Bismarck	66
Prince Albert	44	Williston	58
Boston	60-72	Cincinnati	74-76
Chicago	72-74	New Orleans	82-90
New York	72-74	Pittsburg	74-76
Buffalo	64-66		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer	29.74
Mean temperature	62
Relative humidity	84
Wind at 8 p. m.	Southwest
Weather	Cloudy
Maximum temperature	70
Minimum temperature	54
Daily range	16
Amount of precipitation (rain and melted snow) in last twenty-four hours	.25

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	5.0	0.0
La Crosse	10	4.7	*0.2
Davenport	15	4.0	....
St. Louis	30	20.4	....

*Rise.

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

TODAY'S EVENTS.

Base ball, St. Thomas vs. Carleton, at Macalester, 2 PM.
Entertainment and cake walk for St. James' A. M. E. church, Central hall, 8 PM.
Independent infantry drill, Schulz's rink, 8 PM.
Old Settlers' association, House of Representatives' hall, noon.
Commencement exercises, Baldwin seminary, Ashland avenue and Mackubin.

The Globe's Motto: Live News, Latest News, Reliable News—No Fake War News.

The Only Newspaper in the Northwest That Prints the Full Associated Press News Report.

The Chickamauga hair cut is very much like the Stillwater hair cut.

A Chicago man has a strawberry patch in a barrel. He has no strawberries to sell.

Who knows but American soldiers will soon be opening poker games in Cuba with the machete?

Omaha's triumph of peace, the exposition, will have to wait for Sampson's, Schley's and Miles' triumphs.

Great Britain uses 400,000,000 pounds of soap annually. This in Africa is considered a gross misuse of soap.

Let the evening papers record the fact that this was another of the places where they didn't get the news first.

The Philippine insurgents say they would blow up the Spaniards but for one thing: They have no gunpowder.

Yesterday morning the harbor of Santiago de Cuba was full of Spanish bombs. This morning presumably it is full of Spanish bums.

Having reached the receivership stage Alaska ought to succeed. The first large road built there has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Hot water has been found in a large number of Arizona wells. Gen. Blanco doesn't need any. He is up to his ears in it right in Havana.

Appleton, Wis., heard twenty-three bands at once on Decoration day. Appleton deserves the condolences of all the rest of the United States.

A Chicago man has taken an instantaneous photograph of the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico. He probably took the picture in Chicago.

Joe Leiter's daily average profit for fourteen months has been $10,710. Thus it can be seen that he was never unable to buy bread and butter, too.

You won't be considered particularly bloodthirsty now if you put on your letterheads a United States flag, with a bayonet and a machete crossed over it.

And let it not be forgotten in the midst of the rattle of musketry that the Spanish army numbers 458,643, against the 175,000 we now have in the field.

The Dismissal of Mr. Curtis.

It will be news to ninety-nine persons in this city out of each hundred of them to be told this morning that the board of school inspectors, that is, a majority of them, five of the seven, to be explicit, will, at their meeting today, dismiss Mr. Curtis from the superintendency, appoint Principal A. J. Smith, of the Central high school, to the superintendency, and, if the scheme carries through to the end, will transfer Principal Bryant, of the Humboldt high school, to the principalship of the Central. One of the five, it is understood, has other views as to the latter move, and concurs in the dismissal of Mr. Curtis in order to give them effect.

Some pains have been taken to ascertain the cause of this extraordinary action; the reason for discharging Mr. Curtis after only a year of the superintendency. Interviews with the five fail to elicit any cause. Each says that there has been no complaint; that he has nothing against Mr. Curtis, but— From one of them it is learned that two months ago "the board" met and decided to make a change in the superintendency. It was not the board, but a caucus of five members of the board. Nothing was heard of it until about two weeks ago, when Mr. Curtis was informed of the action of "the board." Since then three of the five have said that they would vote for Mr. Curtis. Today it is understood they will obey the caucus decision.

We confess to an utter inability to comprehend the motive, object or methods of this action. To dismiss a man who has served a year acceptably under the trying conditions surrounding that place when Mr. Curtis assumed its duties; a man against whom no complaint is made, no charges laid; who, these members admit, has done his work well; who, in a community disposed to be critical by standards raised by former incumbents of this office, has caused no note of adverse comment, seems to us to be an act of gross injustice to him. Had the person whom these five purpose to make superintendent shown in his management of the high school the administrative and executive ability necessary for the performance of the duties of the office of superintendent; had he won or commanded the respect of his pupils; had he established relations of harmony of sentiment and unity of action among his teachers; had he kept his preparatory classes in line with the requirements of law for admission to the university; in short, had he been so faithful over a few things that he might be entrusted with more, even then we should question the justice of this summary dismissal of a man against whom no complaint is laid or good cause for discharge given. The action leaves that plane on which boards of education usually move and descends to that on which city politics play.

More Politics in War.

Three majors of Minnesota regiments are coming home from their camps to correct a blunder made by the secretary of war in his attempt to play war and politics at the same time. They are coming to open recruiting offices to get volunteers enough to bring their regiments up to the standard of the army bill, 1,272 men, or twelve companies of 106 men each. When these regiments were formed here it was understood that this was to be the company strength, and each company came into camp with that number or more. Then came some directions from the war secretary stating that the companies were limited to eighty-four men. The task was put upon the examining surgeons of rejecting enough men to bring the companies down to that number. The remainder rejected were sent home, the state paying the expense of bringing them here, keeping them while here, sending them home again, and paying them for their time while here.

Then came the call for 75,000 more volunteers. Forthwith politics started up again briskly. There were more captains and lieutenants, colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, surgeons and quartermasters to commission, and a campaign coming on. But there followed an intimation that a large portion of this call would be used to fill the regiments already mustered in to their full complement. Politics went into the dumps. Explanations, excuses and charges followed thick and fast. It was not the secretary's fault; it was not the governor's fault; it was nobody's fault, as usual. But the explanation dribbles out. It comes in a Forum article on "The Hull Army Bill," by its author. He says that his bill was amended so as to provide that the volunteer companies should contain, "as far as practicable," the number of men prescribed. The governors of several states discovered how that "as far as practicable" could be twisted to help them play their little games of politics. They wanted to get in as many regiments as possible, for that meant more appointments, and that meant more "inflooence." "By bringing the entire force of the congressional delegations to bear upon the war department," says Mr. Hull, they "secured a rule that even sixty-five men to a company was a compliance with the law. The result is a much larger number of regiments than should have been organized, and less efficiency."

Later it began to dawn upon the war department that the country is actually engaged in war, and not in politics. The two games could not be played together with advantage to the war game. So the rule was revoked, 75,000 more men were called for—for it would not do to consolidate and reduce the number of regiments—and the major part of the new recruits are to be sent out to fill up the regiments in the field. The extra cost of all this can be charged up to the war secretary's anxiety to play the game of war and politics at the same time.

Here's Your "Reciprocity."

What a wail of grief and despair ran down the line of Republican papers, from the New York Tribune to the St. Vincent New Era, when a ruthless Democratic administration knocked into pi the fabric of reciprocity treaties which Harrison had so painfully erected under the Blaine provisions of the McKinley act. Blaine smashed his silk tile to get reciprocity incorporated, and Wilson smashed reciprocity with calm indifference. Out of one corner of their mouths these wailers bemoaned the inauguration of Democratic free trade, and out of the other the destruction of Republican free trade. The twist of mouth required to make these inconsistent moans gave a ludicrous aspect to what they meant to be a lugubrious countenance; but it must be said, to their credit, that they were not aware how rich a contribution they were making to the gayety of nations.

Restoration of reciprocity was the twin rallying cry in '98 of restoration of protection. Both were restored. Reciprocity was singled out for unusual distinction. Heretofore it had been under the wing of the state department and our foreign ministers. Now it was to have a special ambassador, minister plenipo and high commissioner of its own. Mr. Kasson became secretary of state for reciprocal relations with foreign nations under the Dingley reciprocity law. After fourteen months of incubation Kasson has hatched a treaty with France. As our farmers and millers were among those especially coddled with promises of what reciprocity would do for them, as they were duly horrified with bogie stories of what Democratic demolition of reciprocity had done for them, they will turn to the schedules of this treaty with especial interest. France had tolled our flour heavily and had embargoed our live and dressed meats, but Kasson and Dingley and McKinley would fix all that.

So we scan the treaty to see what bargains we have secured. We find that the French tax on canned meats is reduced a half, from 30 to 15 francs, $6 to $3, per 100 kilos, 220 pounds, and "manufactured and prepared pork meats" from 100 to 50 francs, and lard and its compounds from 40 to 25 francs per 100 kilos. Cattle and hogs and fresh dressed meats and "manufactured and prepared beef meats" are still taboo, while grains and flour are not mentioned. The "Big Four" evidently were around when this bargain was made, and the oleo and cottolene interests were not neglected, but we fail to find that any opening has been made for another bushel of wheat or barrel of flour.

But, if our stock men and grain growers get nothing in the way of a market easier of access, they will find ample compensation in the reductions made on French imports. They will get their argols at only a 5 per cent tax, and their brandies will come cheaper, while their aesthetic tastes can be gratified with paintings and statuary at a tax cost of only 15 per cent. If brandies are too fierce for their stomachs or heads, they can get still wines by paying 35 cents a gallon for the privilege of bringing them home, but if they would get hilarious on champagne they will have to pay the same old rate. But then they have their cheap argols, and is not that alone worth all the fret and anxiety, the toil and turmoil of the campaign for "restoration?"

One of the Reactions.

When men set out to regulate matters as complex as are the inter-relations of trade and manufactures they tackle a job that requires omniscient knowledge and wisdom. Not having it, they always make more or less of a mess; generally more. There are reactions, not calculated upon, that are apt to be violent. Every framer of tariffs essays just such a job, and none of them ever yet possessed breadth of view enough to take in all the consequences of his acts. Our manufacturers of perfume and other articles that require alcohol in their preparation are protesting against one of these reactions that hurts them.

As long as they make for the home trade the scheme works well enough, but if they make more than the market will take and want to export, one of Dingley's reactions hits them hard. They can't use domestic alcohol for exports. If they do they run against the maker who uses foreign alcohol in making articles for export. The one who uses domestic spirits has paid the revenue tax of $2.07 a gallon. The one who uses foreign alcohol has paid a duty of $4.20 a gallon. But the latter takes his affidavits and invoices showing that the foreign stuff has been used to make an article that has been exported, and he gets a rebate of 99 per cent of the duty he has paid. The one who used domestic spirits gets no rebate. Nice arrangement, isn't it? Dingley started out to build a machine to encourage home industry, and he built one that, in this case, discourages home industry and puts a premium on a foreign one. But when men attempt to improve on the plan of the Almighty such things will happen.

DRAWBACK ON ALCOHOL.

Manufacturers Would Make Export Business Compensate for Loss of Domestic.

From New York Journal of Commerce, May 22.

American manufacturers who use alcohol in their industry have for a long period made efforts to secure an amendment to the internal revenue laws giving a rebate of the tax on alcohol used in the manufacture of goods exported to foreign countries. The justice of this demand is, they claim, not questioned by congress, which has acknowledged the principle involved by granting a rebate of the tax paid on imported alcohol. But while extending this favor to foreign alcohol, the government has refused to give this same privilege to the domestic product. The result of this policy has been to discourage our export trade in many lines of goods and to encourage the use of foreign alcohol in preference to the grain alcohol of this country.

"For this unwise and unjust discrimination against an important American product there is absolutely no excuse," said a gentleman who is interested in the matter. "There is no pretense that the government revenues would suffer, since if the alcohol is not exported it is not used, and therefore no revenue is derived from it. The only attempt at argument in favor of the law, as it now stands, is the alleged danger of frauds in the use of alcohol in manufacturing for export. But there is certainly no more danger of fraud in using domestic alcohol than with the foreign product as now permitted.

"The case in favor of changing the law so as to allow the use of domestic alcohol in manufacturing for export is thus precisely stated in the views of Senator O. H. Platt, chairman of the joint select committee of congress on alcohol in the manufactures and arts, and Representative Charles A. Russell, of the same committee, accompanying their report submitted to congress Dec. 17, 1897:

"'In this connection we desire to express our surprise that the use of foreign alcohol, free of tax, in the production of articles for export is allowed while the domestic alcohol is taxed. There can be no reason given why this discrimination in favor of foreign alcohol and against our own product should exist. If any alcohol is to be free from taxation when used in manufacturing it should certainly be the domestic article. It is an unusual policy which encourages the use of a foreign product at the expense of an equally good or better domestic product, but under our laws as they exist today, in this regard, this strange anomaly is presented: That it is possible for a manufacturer to buy domestic alcohol, export it, use it in the manufacture of articles for export free of any tax whatever, and yet must pay a tax of 1,300 per cent if he uses the same domestic product without having first exported and reimported it. If there is any danger that fraud will be perpetrated by the allowance of domestic tax-free alcohol in the manufacture of articles for export that danger is precisely the same in case imported alcohol is used. If discrimination is to be practiced (as between foreign and domestic products) it would seem wiser to discriminate in our own favor. Whatever else may seem judicious in the way of legislation to relieve our industries of the burden of this internal revenue tax upon alcohol, persons manufacturing for export ought surely to have the same opportunity to use it untaxed that they now have to use foreign alcohol.'

"In addition to the argument so convincingly presented there is at this time an especial reason why congress should extend to manufacurers the right to use domestic alcohol. The internal revenue bill now before congress imposes increased taxation on a large number of articles in the manufacture of which large quantities of alcohol are used. The effect of the new internal revenue taxes on these articles will be to increase their cost and decrease their sale. Under these conditions the only recourse for the manufacturers of such articles is to find, if possible, new markets for their products. These markets must be found in other countries, and in order to sell goods of which alcohol is a material part in competition with England, Germany, France and other manufacturing countries which have the advantage of untaxed alcohol, it is absolutely necessary that our manufacturers should be allowed a rebate of the tax paid on all alcohol entering into products exported.

"Since these manufacturers are called upon to contribute largely to the government's revenues at this crisis it is only fair that they should be given an opportunity to recoup themselves for their losses by building up an export trade. The proposed change would not cause the government the loss of one cent of revenue; would greatly stimulate our foreign commerce in many articles; would create an increased demand for grain alcohol, and thus aid the farmers by increasing the consumption of corn, and would put American manufacturers on an equal footing with their foreign competitors in the markets of the world."

Outing Magazine for June.

Outing for June is a delightful number, filled with the breezy freshness of these fair June days. The bicycle is very prominent, and yachting has more than the usual space. All other departments are generously treated, and the illustrations are up to the usual high standard. The contents are as follows: "Cupid on Wheels," by Caroline Shelley; "Through the Shenandoah Valley Awheel," by Daniel F. Gay; "A June Day on Egg Island, Alaska," by Geo. C. Cantwell; "The Yale Corinthian Yacht Club," by Frederick Cooley; "Bicycling in the Black Forest," by Anson P. Atterbury; "Canadian Golf," by Jno. P. Roche; "A People's Playground," by Ed. W. Sandys; "My Greatest Race," by Cockburn Harvey; "A Maiden Effort," by the late Kathleen Sullivan; "Black Bass on the Orange Watershed," by Llewellyn H. Johnson; "Bluefishing off Montauk," "The Atlantic Yacht Club," by A. J. Kenealy, and the usual editorials, poems and records.

OHIO'S PATRIARCH HERE

JOHN SHERMAN, THE VETERAN, IS IN ST. PAUL

He Registered at the Ryan Last Night, but His Room Was Protected Effectively Against All the Torpedo Tubes of Attacking Reporters——Mrs. Sherman Accompanies the Former Senator.

John Sherman, the venerable Ohioan who recently resigned the portfolio of state after spending nearly half a century in the governmental harness, with only one vacation of two days, is at the Ryan hotel with Mrs. Sherman.

The former senator, whose name is with all that it established in American financial politics scarcely less identified than is that of Hamilton, is almost equally famous for his coldness toward newspaper reporters.

He has suffered himself from the sharp and not always deserved shafts of the peripatetic and not always over veracious interviewer more than any of the old guard of Ohio politicians ever writhed under the scathing criticisms and the terse character summaries which he embodied in his memoirs of forty years in public life, and one or two exceedingly exasperating experiences in this line have impelled Mr. Sherman, for the promotion of his own peace of mind, to adopt a course toward the men of the press which is not pleasant to them, even in its least offensive manifestations.

Col. Welz himself was in command of the blockading fleet which last night kept the reporters from the door of the former secretary's chamber, the defensive measures having been compelled by the behavior of the first of the local reporters to essay an interview with the city's distinguished guest.

LIBERAL UNION MEETS.

Last Gathering of the Year in Unity Church.

The last meeting for the year of the Liberal Union of Minnesota Women was held yesterday in Unity church. There ware about 100 women present. Mrs. Sanford Niles, of Minneapolis, presided, and, at the opening of the meeting, Mrs. William Butters, of Minneapolis, read the religious news of the world.

"Spiritual Law in Regard to Our Daily Living" was the title of a very excellent paper read by Mrs. Harry Barhard, of Minneapolis. The substance of the paper was the necessity for the application of the golden rule in daily life, and the value of the law of love, without which the higher life cannot be obtained.

A report from the Postoffice mission was given by Mrs. O. Partridge, of St. Anthony Park, who is at the head of this particular line of work. This mission is under the auspices of the Unitarian churches alone. Mrs. Partridge reported that over 6,000 Unitarian sermons and lectures had been sent out during the year.

It was a matter of discussion as to whether or not this mission would be made part of the work of the union.

A number of the members took the stand that it was not a suitable work for the mission, as only Unitarian literature has so far been sent out, and in endeavoring to place it under the auspices of both the liberal churches the Unitarian and Trinitarian beliefs might conflict.

The matter was finally settled by the appointing of a committee of three to consider and report their decision at the next meeting.

Mrs. Partridge, of St. Anthony Park; Mrs. Estabrooks, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Butters, of Minneapolis, were appointed on this committee.

The union will meet the last Tuesday in June with Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. McKusick, at Wildhurst, Minnetonka.

"Church Hospitality" will be discussed.

Mrs. Niles' term of office expired with yesterday's meeting and Mrs. T. G. Winter was named in her place, as president of the union.

DISPLAY OF ART.

St. Paul School Has a Fine Exhibit.

An exhibit, which is said by those who have visited them, to stand critical comparison with such exhibits held in the art centers of the East, is open now in the rooms of the St. Paul School of Fine Arts, in the Moore block. The exhibit opened last evening with a large attendance, the guests being graciously received by the president, Mrs. D. A. Monfort, and the former president, Mrs. C. A. Metcalf. Mrs. Barber, the director of the school, made the people welcome and explained the work.

It is probable that the little piece of moulding which touched each visitor most last evening was the model of a pair of baby hands lifted in childish entreaty, and there was no surprise when it was learned that this piece and another of one dimpled arm and hand had been sold to the mother of the small model. The work was done by Edward McKay, whose landscape work at Mendota has been wonderfully successful, and who has other results to show for his study than the little hands. One of the finest sketches shown in the exhibit this year is of a woman's back. The sketch is by Robert Hale and the lines are superb.

The entire exhibit of color sketches, sketches in black and white, work in oils and water color, in the life class or from the antique, has been well arranged about the walls of the studios, and is a display St. Paul may well be proud of. The rooms will be open all day today and the public is cordially invited.

LAST CABLE CAR

Will Leave Broadway and Fourth Street Tonight.

At 12:30 tonight the last cable car will leave Broadway and Fourth street and as soon as the car has reached the power house at Selby avenue and Dale street the work of taking out the cable will be commenced.

Commencing Thursday morning, electric cars will be run over the Selby avenue line via Farrington avenue and Rondo street. The cars will be run around the Robert street loop and while this will be somewhat inconvenient for patrons of the line below Robert street, the railway officials claim this is the best arrangement that can be made.

The cars will be run with the same frequency as the cable line is now operated. Trial trips were made over the new line yesterday and the officials report everything in fine working order.

Omaha Crop Reports.

Superintendent of Telegraph Harry Hope, of the Omaha, is receiving the most encouraging crop reports. Agents all along the line report the crops in fine condition and growing nicely.

BRING THE MEETING HERE

CREDIT MEN WILL SECURE THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

And It Is Not Improbable That Theodore L. Schurmeier, of This City, Will Be Elected President of the National Organization —— Local Body Elects E. A. Young as Its President.

The annual meeting of the St. Paul Credit Men's association was held last evening at the Minnesota club, the meeting being preceded by a banquet.

The gentlemen who sat at the table in the banqueting room were not numerous, but they probably cut more figure in the commercial life of the Northwest than any body that could be gotten together under other circumstances. They represented that element in business which is the safety valve of commercial life. There were only twenty-two of the sixty members of the association present, but the most of them had made up their minds that very likely T. L. Schurmeier would be the president of the National Credit Men's association next year, and what they make up their minds to goes when they are backed, as in this instance, by the rest of the members of the local association and not opposed to any great extent by the New York people.

Last year the annual meeting of the national association was held at Kansis City, and there were 300 delegates present. At that meeting H. J. Cannon, a New York banker, was candidate for the national presidency. The St. Paul people, with a big delegation, were with Mr. Cannon, and he was elected. This year New York will be with St. Paul, and, if Theodore L. Schurmeier, who last night refused another term as president of the local association, just raises a finger, he will be the national president. Perhaps he won't have to raise that finger, for the delegates may name him without inquiring as to his wishes.

Under the rules of the national association the St. Paul branch is credited with one delegate for every ten members of the local association. In addition to these six there are thirty-four members of the St. Paul Credit Men's association who are likewise members of the national association. That gives St. Paul a representation of forty in the national convention, and there will be no vacancies in the delegation this year. Nearly all of the members and delegates will attend, and for those not present there will be proxies.

The association stands for the men who make the credits of the merchants of the Northwest, and their importance in the commercial life of this section of the country is felt by every man who buys goods on time. Around the banquet table last night there was gathered an assemblage of men who are better known, perhaps, than any other class in the city, and their daily work has to do with the conservation of the life blood of the largest commercial concerns in St. Paul. They were mostly men of early middle life, and the fact that they deal with figures does not seem to have detracted from their social qualities, for the social session of the meeting was thoroughly enjoyable.

The names of those present and the houses they represent were:

T. L. Schurmeier, Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier.
A. B. Driscoll, McKibbin & Co.
C. D. Maclaren, Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co.
J. H. Skinner, Lanpher, Finch & Skinner.
Geo. Sommers Jr., Geo. Sommers & Co.
Alf. Scheffer, Scheffer & Rossum.
W. L. Perkins, W. L. Perkins & Co.
S. S. Crooks, Sharood & Crooks.
H. B. Gates, C. W. Hackett Hardware company.
Henry Schurmeier, Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier.
C. A. Fuller, The Crane & Ordway Co.
George Hewson, Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
J. N. Cornish, Cornish, Curtis & Greene.
H. D. Brown, Brown, Treacy & Co.
G. M. Beardlee, Tarbox, Schlick & Co.
D. Moreland, Bradstreet's.
J. N. Snowden, Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co.
J. E. Greenmann, R. G. Dun & Co.
T. W. Brown, St. Paul White Lead and Oil company.
L. W. French, Kellogg, Johnson & Co.
L. L. Sewell, Nicols & Dean.
H. A. Boardman, Wemott, Howard & Co.
A. Guitermann, Guitermann Bros.
W. H. Mingaye, T. L. Blood & Co.
E. A. Young, Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co.
T. D. Lovering, J. H. Allen & Co.
A. Wilkinson, Griggs, Cooper & Co.
P. D. Ferguson, Gordon & Ferguson.
A. W. Ritzinger, Robinson, Straus & Co.

President T. L. Schurmeier presided and after the banquet the business session was moved at once. As was fitting in a body of busines men, it took the place of the toasting and speechmaking. There was just enough formality to it for the conduct of business, and the first thing done was the electing of officers for the ensuing year.

The renomination of President Schurmeier went without saying, but Mr. Schurmeier positively declined a renomination. Then J. H. Skinner moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Schurmeier for the very efficient work he had done during the two years of his presidency of the association in its building up. The motion of Mr. Skinner was carried by a rising vote.

Mr. Skinner expressed his appreciation of the honor that had been conveyed in the vote of the association in a brief speech, in which he pledged himself to do all that was possible for the association without regard to his standing. He thought that the interests of the association would be best subserved by the election of new men, and his views were urged so effectually that the officers elected were new men, with the exception of Secretary Beek, who was re-elected.

The officers were elected by ballot and there were plenty of different names on the ballots. In each case the gentlemen who failed of election moved that the election be made unanimous and the result of the balloting follows:

E. A. Young, president; C. D. Maclaren, of Farwell, Kirke & Co., vice president; H. B. Gates, of the Hackett Hardware company, treasurer; J. H. Beek, secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee to serve for one year: Alfred Scheffer, George Sommers Jr., S. S. Sewall, C. A. Fuller, L. W. French.

Members for two years: A. B. Driscoll, G. L. Beardslee, J. H. Skinner, T. L. Schurmeier, T. D. Lovering.

Provision was made for the selection of the six delegates to the national convention by a resolution instructing Secretary Beek to address a circular letter to the members of the local association and find the names of those who desire to be present at the meeting of the national body in Detroit, June 22-3-4, and the executive committee will indicate the six delegates. It was provided that full representation would be arranged for.

A communication from the Minneapolis association asking the co-operation of the St. Paul body to secure the national gathering for the Flour City next year, was referred to the chairman of the delegation with power to act. It may be that the national body will express a desire to come to St. Paul or to give the presidency to a St. Paul man. In either event it will not be possible to act in concert with the Minneapolis people in securing the convention for their town. If the matter can be arranged it is likely that the wishes of the people up the river will be met.

There was no formal action taken as to the attitude of the St. Paul body on the question of national president, but individually the members of the body were quite agreed that Mr. Schurmeier would be the next president, if they could bring it about. As the St. Paul delegation will include one-tenth of the numerical strength of the national body there is not likely to be any trouble about it.

A number of matters having to do with the welfare of the association were informally discussed and the meeting adjourned.

CONCERT OF MUCH MERIT

Given in Bethlehem Church Last Evening.

Two hours of perfect harmony were spent last evening in the quaint little meeting house called Bethlehem. The only touch of minor note was the fact that no applause was allowed during the evening, and although the occasion was one of the finest little concerts given in St. Paul this year, no encores were admitted.

The programme had been arranged with excellent taste. The Concordia Singing society was present in full and gave two grand chorus numbers, with Miss Nachtsheim carrying the solo parts. Prof. Harmsen, of Minneapolis, is the present director of the society, and the results he has gained with this large body of singers is wonderful. Miss Nachtsheim is a pure soprano.

Mrs. Johannes Lohrbauer, recently of Norway, was heard for the first time in St. Paul last evening and sung selections from Schubert and Carl Bohm in a clear mezzo-soprano voice which carried delight with it. Miss Hope Payne, accompanied by Miss Mathilde Milch, played two violin numbers with fine expression.

Selections from Eugene Field's writings were read by Miss Margarite Morton understandingly, and E. P. Bolton delighted his hearers with two cornet solos. Mrs. Stahl accompanied Mrs. Lohrbauer, one of the enjoyable features of the entire evening being the excellency of the work of both accompanists.

The little church was packed, and following the concert, when ices and cake made the rounds, the artists were loud in their praise of its acoustic properties.

SELECTING A GENERAL

For the Moonshine Tigers by His Noisy Voice.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The new war story crop is coming on.

A. F. Merrill, general ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who resides in a Chicago suburb, is the father of a 10-year-old soldier. The little fellow was the chief recruiting officer for a company named the Moonshine Tigers, one of the military bodies that is likely to outdo Billy Wilson's famous zouaves in discipline.

This new warrior ran upon many obstacles in his enterprise. He found that the other 10-year-olds—that age made a boy eligible—in the neighborhood were densely ignorant in everything pertaining to soldiering; that not another one of them even had a father who had been a soldier. He stood alone in that respect. In his veins coursed the blood of a volunteer who answered one of Gov. Andrews' calls to fill a Massachusetts quota.

After they had mustered the required number there was much trouble in selecting officers. The others insisted that little Merrill should be the general—captain was not rank enough to command such a body. The boy, like his father, is very modest.

"No, no, that won't do; my voice is not good enough. We must have a general who has a voice like a steamboat whistle; we must have the boy who can holler the loudest," said this embryo Sheridan.

"How shall we pick him out?" asked Tommy Taylor.

"Why, try every fellow in the company, of course," called a lad in the ranks.

"That's it," said Merrill. "We will go out on the vacant lots after school and see who can make the loudest noise, and then we will make him our general."

CURIOUS KISSING

Custom That Takes Place Annually in England.

London Correspondence N. Y. Mail and Express.

Two curious ceremonies have just been observed in two of the home counties. At Hungerford, in Berkshire, Hocktide, was duly celebrated, as it has been regularly since the time of the Saxons. In the old-fashioned town there is an annual election of a bellman and of the tithemen, who are expected to collect a poll tax, which consists of a penny from every adult person of the masculine gender and a kiss from every maid and matron. The tithemen are known as "tuttimen," tutti being the local word for pretty. This year the "tuttimen" were the respective managers of the branches of two leading London banks, and they duly started off yesterday down the High street on their kissing mission, followed by half a dozen men carrying oranges. One by one the houses were entered and the ancient custom observed both in spirit and letter. Nor was it confined to the young and comely, for the old dames of Hungerford would deem themselves, if not insulted, at least sadly neglected, were the "tuttimen" to refrain from saluting them. It seems difficult to believe that such a curious ceremony should be gravely performed in these days of the nineteenth century, but the fact remains that the two bank managers were hard at work osculating from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. The collected a huge bag of pennies, which were duly handed over to the proper authorities for distribution among the poor. I ought to add that only those families had to pay poll tax and submit to the kissing who held land or dwellings within the confines of the town, each of whom was duly notified by another regularly elected officer of Hungerford—the bellman.

RAYS

Used to Detect Paste From Genuine Diamonds.

From the New York Evening Post.

Roentgen-ray photography has been used successfully to distinguish real gems from imitation stones and also in detecting adulterants in food stuffs, such as flour and sugar. A research has recently been made in which it was found possible to use the process in determining the constitution of metallic alloys. As the metals composing the alloy have different degrees of transparency, the structure is readily seen in a photograph, or skiagraph, as the X-ray pictures are termed. When gold and sodium, for example, are combined, if there is less than 30 per cent of the former, the alloy will consist of transparent crystals of pure sodium imbedded in a comparatively opaque substance containing the gold. When there is an increased amount of gold in the mixture, it is exhibited in the form of opaque needles imbedded in a less opaque substance.

Precepts Followed.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"I never saw such impudence as young Dash has. A pretty girl was getting out of a carriage as he came by, so he went and kissed her."

"What did she do?"

"Told him he was no gentleman."

"What did he say?"

"Said he was a Christian, anyway, and kissed her again to show he wasn't angry with her."

"What did she say?"

"Said she was as much a Christian as any one else, and offered the other cheek to prove it."

Wheeler's Activity.

Washington Correspondence New York Evening Post.

It is related that a number of congressmen were gathered in the speaker's room one day just after the death of Judge Holman and Mr. Milliken, of Maine, when the conversation turned to the familiar topic of the dropping out, one after another, of the elderly men of the house. Some one, noticing that Wheeler was sitting there ventured to remark:

"Well, Gen. Wheeler is still left with us."

"Yes," drawled out Mr. Reed, in his characteristic way, "the Almighty could never find Wheeler in one place long enough to put His finger upon him."

A McAlister Crew.

From the New York Weekly.

Excited Lady (at Atlantic City)—Why isn't something done for that ship in distress? Why don't some of you——

Life Saver (hurriedly)—We have sent the crew a line to come ashore, mum.

Excited Lady—Of all things! Were they waiting for a formal invitation?

And Yet——

From the New York Weekly.

Mr. Canner (of Chicago)—Are you fond of music, Miss Tremello?

Miss Tremello (of Boston)—Music, Mr. Canner? Could any cultivated consciousness possessed of delicate susceptibilities help being devoted to so divine an art? Music is my passion!

Mr. Canner—I am so glad. May I have the pleasure of your company this evening to the minstrels?

Looked Promising.

From Truth.

Mr. Johnsing—"Jes' as I wuz comin' out of Marse Jones' gate wif de fowls' ah met de pahson."

Wife (aghast)—"W-wot did he say?"

Mr. Johnsing—"He said he wuz comin' ober to tek dinner wif us tomorrer."

Strange Coincidence.

From Pearson's.

Bronson—"My poor old grandmother is dead and her parrot died the next day."

Dailey—"Very strange! The poor bird died of grief, I suppose."

Bronson—"No; I killed it with a poker."

Had Two Sides.

From Ally Sloper.

"You have shown me a side to your character which you never showed me before we were married."

"Hadn't got it then, dear. I was single then; now I'm double."

TO FORM A PERFECT UNION

SPIRIT OF 1789 ACTUATES DEMOCRATS OF ST. PAUL

At a Preliminary Meeting Held Last Night Steps Were Taken Looking to the Harmonizing of the Differences Which Have Existed and Giving a United Party a New Impulse Toward Victory.

The preliminary steps for uniting of the Democrats of St. Paul was taken last evening at a meeting held in Swiss Casino hall. In answer to a call issued by John L. Townley, about 100 representative members of the party assembled, and a committee of one from each of the wards was appointed to perfect precinct organization and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held June 13.

All of the wards were represented, with the exception of the Tenth and Eleventh, and the gathering was a very harmonious one. The question was raised as to the legality of the call for a county convention to elect delegates to the state convention by John L. Townley. This was disposed of in short order, on the ground that the question was one which the state convention could settle. Mr. Townley had issued the call, and, as the time was too short to take any other action, the proper thing to do was for all to attend the primaries and unite in sending a representative delegation to the state convention.

William H. McDonald was chosen temporary chairman, and A. M. Hull, secretary.

Moritz Heim stated the object of the meeting was to form a Democratic organization which would unite all factions of the party, formulate principles and stick by them. He suggested the appointment by the chair of a committee of one from each ward, the committeemen from the wards to select one member from each precinct and report their names at an adjourned meeting.

In this way, Mr. Heim argued, the foundation for a thorough organization could be secured.

Judge Card very forcibly said that without a union of the Democratic forces there was no prospect of success. All the leaders should be asked to shake hands, and, if this was done, the rank and file of the party would soon unite.

The suggestion by Mr. Heim to have the chair appoint committee of one from each ward was opposed, owing to the power it gave one man and for the reason that it gave the wards no choice.

Chairman McDonald stated he was in favor of allowing the wards to select the committee. The trouble, he said, with the Democratic party in St. Paul was that the people had not been given the opportunity to do anything unless it suited the leaders, who were always holding star chamber sessions. The representatives from the wards were the ones to appoint the committee, and he would be glad to be relieved from making the selection.

Representatives from the wards met during a short recess, and a committee made up of the following gentlemen was appointed to perfect a precinct organization:

First Ward—William Johnson.
Second Ward—A. M. Hull.
Third Ward—Moritz Heim.
Fourth Ward—J. B. Covington.
Fifth Ward—William Brown.
Sixth Ward—J. H. Bohr.
Seventh Ward—George C. Lambert.
Eighth Ward—J. H. McNally.
Ninth Ward—John Furlong.

After some discussion as to the time for holding the next meeting the date was fixed for June 13.

George Armstrong was anxious to know if John L. Townley had any legal right to call the county convention for the selection of delegates to the state convention. He called on some of the attorneys present for an opinion on this point.

Herman Oppenheim said there was some question on the point raised by Mr. Armstrong, but he hardly thought the matter should be gone into at the present time.

George C. Lambert explained that the state convention would settle the question of the delegates entitled to seats in the convention, and favored all Democrats uniting at the primaries called for June 8, without regard to the legality of the call issued by Mr. Townley.

William Johnson was of the opinion that the meeting had nothing to do with any county convention or the call for the convention. The object of the meeting, as he understood it, was to organize all the Democrats, and this could not be done if the question of legality of the call for a county convention was gone into at the present time.

Matt Bantz favored the question of the legality of the call issued by Mr. Townley being left out. There was to be but one county convention to elect delegates to the state convention, and the Democrats should all unite and go to the primaries. He felt assured that the wards and precincts would be able to select proper delegates to go to the county convention no matter who had issued the call.

At the adjourned meeting, June 13, the ward committeemen will report precinct organization, and a constitution and by-laws will be considered.

FOR PETTY LARCENY.

Halvor Oace, a Clerk, Was Arrested Yesterday.

Halver Oace, a young man claiming to be employed as a clerk in a down town store, was arrested at Becker's drug store, Seventh and Wacouta streets, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of larceny.

Jailer John Harris, of the central station, made the arrest. He says the boy appropriated $2 in change which had been left on the druggist's counter. Mr. Becker was disinclined to prosecute the young man upon the return of the money, but Jailer Harris refused to adjust the matter and sent Oace to the station.

The young fellow's father bailed him out last evening, depositing $25 security.

SPANISH FIGHTERS

Viewed From the Afro-American Field Glass.

From the Washington Post.

"An old man who used to be a slave in our family has been greatly interested in our war with Spain, and to please him I have read a good bit from the newspapers," said A. E. Bingham, of Georgia, at the Riggs. "The accounts of Dewey's great deeds at Manila were read to the old fellow, who sat as if entranced, with open mouth and shining eyes. At the end of the story he heaved a long sigh, remarking, 'Well, dat does beat all.'

"'What do you think of it, Uncle Ephraim?' I asked.

"'Did I understan' you, marster, to say dat dem Spanish nebber killed a single one uv ou' people?'

"'That's right, Ephraim; we killed several hundred of them, but not one of our men lost his life.'

"'Den all I got to say is dat de' is de no 'countest fighters libin'. Your Uncle Ephraim is surprised, he is, fur I shorely did 'spect to hear dat dey had killed at least one nigger and perhaps a mule. Dey shorely must not a been enny of dem aroun' dere, for niggers and mules always gits de wust uv it.'"

HE FORGOT.

An editor sat in his office one day
Writing away with all his might;
At the end of each sentence he wrote he would say,
"Then let us arise in our might and fight!"

War was his theme, and for war he was mad;
He ripped and he raved and he tore;
He could never rest easy again till he'd had
A chance to shed somebody's gore.

"Did you match me that ribbon?" his little wife said
That night at the door as they met;
One look was enough! Like a whirlwind he fled—
And that warrior is galloping yet!

—Cleveland Leader.