

The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York 100 Spruce St.
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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; fair Thursday; southerly squalls.

North Dakota—Local rains Wednesday; fair Thursday; variable winds.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday, with cooler in central and eastern portions; Thursday fair; westerly winds.

Montana—Fair in western; local rains in eastern portion; Wednesday; Thursday fair; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; dangerous southerly squalls.

Iowa—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; southerly squalls.

Illinois—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; southerly squalls.

Indiana—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; southerly squalls.

Ohio—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; southerly squalls.

Michigan—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; southerly squalls.

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Ohio—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; southerly squalls.

Michigan—Thunder storms and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; southerly squalls.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the U. S. weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	73
Lowest temperature	63
Average temperature	68
Daily range	10
Barometer	29.72
Humidity	72
Precipitation	0.0
W. wind, southeast; weather, partly cloudy.	

RIVER AT S. A. M.

Danger Gauge Change in Station	Line Reading, 2100 ft.
St. Paul	10.0
La Crosse	7.1

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

High	Low	High	Low
St. Paul	73	63	68
La Crosse	71	61	66
Chicago	72	62	67
Indianapolis	74	64	69
St. Louis	75	65	70
San Francisco	76	66	71
Portland	77	67	72
Seattle	78	68	73
San Diego	79	69	74
Los Angeles	80	70	75
San Jose	81	71	76
San Francisco	82	72	77
San Jose	83	73	78
San Francisco	84	74	79
San Jose	85	75	80
San Francisco	86	76	81
San Jose	87	77	82
San Francisco	88	78	83
San Jose	89	79	84
San Francisco	90	80	85
San Jose	91	81	86
San Francisco	92	82	87
San Jose	93	83	88
San Francisco	94	84	89
San Jose	95	85	90
San Francisco	96	86	91
San Jose	97	87	92
San Francisco	98	88	93
San Jose	99	89	94
San Francisco	100	90	95

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

PUT THEM UNDER GROUND.

A recent decision of the federal supreme court denying to telephone companies the right to erect their poles on the public thoroughfares is likely to have far-reaching effect in the future. It has been generally assumed that the right enjoyed by the telephone companies in this direction was shared in by the telephone companies. This view the supreme court declares to be wrong, on the principle that the law granting the privilege to the telephone companies was enacted before the invention of the telephone, and that such concerns not being specified in the law as among those entitled to exercise the privilege cannot have it extended to them without the direct intervention of congress.

The movement toward compelling telephone and telegraph concerns to bury their wires has been gaining force of late years. In certain of our largest cities the requirement is insisted on, and is being generally fulfilled so far as it applies to telephone wires. There ought to be no discrimination between the two lines of industry in this respect. The public schedule of charges made by the telegraph companies for their service is sufficiently high to make the demand apply to them without reservation, at least within city limits.

There are few objects more unsightly than the telegraph pole. Apart entirely from the dangers which are shown to exist to the public safety in the maintenance of such poles, they are in every sense a public obstruction.

It would seem entirely unjust to the right to string their poles as the telegraph companies do in the transaction of their long distance business; and no doubt there will be no disposition on the part of state or local authority to deny them this privilege. But it would be good public policy to remove from the federal statutes any authority express or implied which they may afford for the maintenance without local authority of their poles on city streets.

CANADIAN POLLY.

The attitude of the Canadian politicians toward the United States in the effort to promote the adjustment of all existing differences between the United States and British North America through medium of the international commission will not occasion surprise among those of our people who have kept informed on Canadian affairs for some years past. The old spirit of Toryism, which found its home in Canada after our own successful revolution, has shown itself from generation to generation for over 100 years. Jealousy, born of backwardness in the race for commercial supremacy on this continent, has intensified this feeling. Excepting alone the comparatively small class who accept the doctrine of "manifest destiny," Canadian public sentiment has always been bitterly hostile to the United States. Reciprocity in the minds of the Canadian people means a one-sided arrangement which will enable Canadian industries to make headway against American competition. Never at any time since the repeal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 has the Canadian government occupied any position save one of unrelenting hostility toward this country and its industries. Our political difficulties have been magnified on the other side of the boundary line; our national characteristics have been exaggerated into national evils; and the Tory press of Canada has outdone the press of the British metropolis in its abuse and misrepresentation of the American people.

The insistence of the Canadian people or politicians ought not to be effective in wholly destroying the possibilities of good work on the part of the commission. The Dominion is not a mere dependency at best, and no doubt, the British secretary for the colonies will find a way to

overcome the petty hostility which Canada has manifested to her own discredit. The two nations concerned ought surely to reach an amicable conclusion as to the mere minor difficulties existing regarding the questions which are before the commission for adjustment. Any scheme of arbitration which will place both interests on an equality will be acceptable to our people. We can afford to be generous. We can afford to ignore the preposterous demands of the Canadian politicians if Britain can. With an international peace congress in session at The Hague, the American nation, as the great peace advocate of international arbitration, can yield greatly, rather than have the mission of the commission fail.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

The disgraceful episode of the traffic in public office conducted by two leading Republican officials as they might conduct a transaction in real estate has, it is pleasant to record, aroused the latent sense of public decency of this community. The transaction, looked at from any point of view, involved bribery or an attempt at bribery, unless both of the participants are being held about most egregiously by their own party friends and followers.

The question at once arises, what are you going to do about it? The grand jury, officered by that stalwart Republican statesman, Legislator Schurman, has passed out of existence, fortunately, we think, for the cause of public morality in connection with this transaction. This affair is certainly of sufficient public importance to make the calling of a special grand jury to consider it a matter of grave consideration by the proper authorities.

Practically every department of municipal administration is in the control of the Republican machine in this city. Every string that the unscrupulous political clique now in control can pull will be pulled to prevent any criminal investigation into the affair. The prosecuting officer in this county is a Republican. His assistant is also a Republican, deeply versed in the handling of political machinery. Mr. Bigelow is, we believe, an upright young man. He has his future to make in his profession, as well as officially. This lamentable transaction—for it is lamentable to reflect that such a state of political ethics could be found prevalent in such a quarter—gives Mr. Bigelow an opportunity such as rarely falls to the lot of so young a man. Will he rise to that opportunity? Will he show that his brief touch with low grade politics has incapacitated him from the discharge of the higher class of official duties, or will he show that he stands by the full scope and intent of his oath of office?

The people of this city are intently watching every man connected, directly or indirectly, with this transaction. They demand the fullest investigation of its details and the punishment of any public crime that may be found involved, even if it carries with it the prosecution of the chief executive officer of this community. They will be guided in their final conclusion as to the real character of Republican local administration by the sequel to the extraordinary disclosures of official business which have just been made.

TAKE THEM OR WITHDRAW.

A year has passed and gone since our Asiatic squadron, under the command of Admiral Dewey, steamed into Manila harbor and in a few hours destroyed the fleet of Spain. That event was followed at once by events which freed the city of Manila from Spanish control. The period has passed, too, for which the United States urged the enlistment of volunteer soldiers, and the men are soon to return to their respective homes. Spain has been virtually incorporated into the Union. Still we are at war with a band of semi-savages in the Philippines, and all our "victories" have thus far eventuated in the announcement that we will need a much larger force than we have yet had in arms for the effectual subjugation of the Filipino natives.

This surely is a strange outcome of practically a year's effort to take possession and control of the Philippine archipelago. Some months ago the announcement was made that at least 100,000 troops would be necessary for the effectual quelling of the Filipino rebellion against our authority. This was followed by the action of our Republican congress in reorganizing the American army. This in turn was followed by absolute silence and inaction as to the intention of the administration regarding the volunteers, whose terms had expired, and whose discharge was brought about purely by force of an adverse public sentiment. Then came a period of increased activity on the part of the Philippine peace commission, accompanied by daily announcements that Aguinaldo's followers were demoralized and were disbanding. We drew up and presented to these people an approved plan of government which was to prevail for their benefit when they laid down their arms. We had captured several Filipino strongholds, including the Philippine capital. These strongholds in many cases we withdrew from, and they were recaptured by the insurgents, because, as we were assured, we had not enough troops to occupy them, and because it was intended to demonstrate to the natives that peaceful intentions were ours. Whereupon we set ourselves to the recapture of those same positions.

Thus has the military and political game of see-saw gone on, and now the rainy season forces us to view a period of enforced inactivity in military operations. The Filipinos, if the recent dispatches are true, are as far from laying down their arms as they were at the beginning, and death, bloodshed and deprivation have been the lot of our men in the Philippine trenches.

What does it all mean, anyway? When, if ever, is it going to come to an end? Is it a game of politics or a game of bluff we are playing over in the Orient? Is it the purpose to have the Filipino surrender take place about the time the Imperial administration seeks public endorsement?

We have made up our minds to take control of the Philippines without regard to the wishes of the natives of the island.

Long ago they served notice on us that, according to our method of procedure, we could only do so by force. Why have we not done it? The delay is unwarranted, and appears to be beyond all reasonable explanation. Despite the imperial outcry the country is thoroughly tired and disgusted. It demands that we shall possess ourselves of the islands or withdraw from them. Our present attitude before the world is that of a nation of greedy incompetents who are set at defiance by a handful of half-civilized Malays.

REV. MR. MONTGOMERY'S POLITICS.

In a recent address delivered by Hon. Hascall R. Brill, of the district court bench of this judicial district, that very thoughtful and estimable gentleman declared it as his opinion that all classes of citizens should participate actively in politics, save two, clergymen and judges.

The wisdom of these words in their application to clergymen has had a prompt vindication through the eruptive disposition of the gospel named Montgomery. That gentleman engaged himself in the altogether irrelevant proceeding of giving to President McKinley a certificate of good moral character, to which certain other gentlemen, residents of Hamline, thought proper to take exception.

The Globe has no thought of injecting itself into the interesting, even if somewhat heated, controversy which has arisen from the Rev. Mr. Montgomery's superfluous proceeding. It does not know whether William McKinley lets his property for the maintenance of liquor saloons, whether he serves wine on his table or yet whether the canteen is operated with his approval. These interesting questions it prefers to leave to the settlement of the gentlemen who have provoked their discussion.

There are a few points in connection with the incident which it may be allowable to refer to in a spirit, it is to be hoped, somewhat less acrimonious than that adopted by either class of the excited disputants. One of these points is that the Rev. Mr. Montgomery evidently does not agree with at least one of the limitations established by Judge Brill with reference to active participation in politics. Another is that the Rev. Mr. Montgomery might, without any detriment to his calling or his mission as a man of peace, put a bridle to his tongue.

"Judge not, lest ye be judged," is an injunction which applies to clergymen, even if it does not, like that of Judge Brill, apply to members of the judiciary. But the Rev. Montgomery, who is described by a sympathetic newspaper as "the young and vigorous pastor of Wesley M. E. church," evidently refuses to accept either limitation as applying to men of his calling. Hence it is, no doubt, that he feels at liberty to boom William McKinley and to refer to his brethren of Hamline as a holler-than-thou crowd, who are guilty of monstrous bigotry and self-assertiveness, who are too contemptible for public notice, who have spoken in their mouths and wheels in their heads and who are snakes, geese and long-eared animals.

It is, moreover, quite plain from all this—a fact which, perhaps, it would do no harm if clergymen in general bore in mind—that if the Rev. Mr. Montgomery had had the good fortune to read Judge Brill's address he might have had no worse opinion of President McKinley than he now enjoys and no better of his Hamline brethren; but there would, at least, be a good many persons who, if they had any opinion at all of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, would have a much higher one than they now enjoy.

Speaking of the refusal of Cubans to give up their guns a Chicago Republican organ says: "It is embarrassing only in that it delays the settlement of the Cuban question, and in no way changes the plans of the government." Has any one the faintest idea of what "the plans of this government" are respecting Cuba?

Southerly's grandson has been arrested for advertising Persian cats to be sent by express and pocketing the money without sending the cats. This is one case in which the cat didn't come back.

Boss Platt has declared for McKinley; Boss Quay's understudy, Senator Penrose, has come out flat-footed for the man of "manifest destiny," and now wailing Quay.

Why should Collis P. Huntington wish to encourage ignorance in the United States? Too many people are now voting the Republican ticket for the good of the country.

The noisy advent of the picturesque sufferer into the Republican party cannot be denied. The cat didn't come back the scrap between McMillan and Alger.

These newspaper departments on "What the Law Decides" would be rather interesting did not the law decide one way in one state and otherwise in another.

Will the Mr. Sam Jones of Toledo please step aside a minute and give the other Mr. Sam Jones a chance at the center of the stage?

Now somebody is trying to run a railroad train over the bicycle trust. But it would be hard to find even a wheelman who is sorry.

The anniversary of the day on which Sampson made a "Fourth of July present" to this nation of Cervera's fleet will soon roll around.

In the Orinoco country they have the preacher bird. But Orinoco has no advantage over us in that respect.

The Chicago Record has editorially arranged for all of Admiral Dewey's stopping places on his way home.

The pugilists' ring has its "Mysterious" Billy Smith, and Wall street its "Mysterious" Jim Keene.

Nebraska is the California of hall stones. They fell there Sunday as large as "tin cups."

Even Rear Admiral Sampson's game cocks went up against the real thing and were whipped.

Admiral Schley was again at the front in a runaway accident at Salt Lake City.

Bad Effect of Expansion.

Sleepy Eye Herald.

There is one disgraceful feature about this so-called expansion policy, and that is the fact that it is over-looked and although it doesn't injure American people from a physical or com-

mercial standpoint, from a moral or sanitary point of view it will react against us. The influx of Americans into the different islands take with them certain habits and vices that were hitherto unknown to these people, and according to the best information at our command, the example of the American invaders is damaging to the Cubans, Porto Ricans or Filipinos. In Cuba a well known writer says: "The tobacco chewing was scarcely known on the island, but now the Americans have come and the spasm of the expectorator is seen on every hand."

EPISTLES TO ST PAUL.

"It happened at South St. Paul," said Herman Oppenheim yesterday. "I was defending a man who was accused of having stolen a cow. There had been a herd of sixty-three cows that my client had been entitled to drive off, and the prosecution claimed he had driven off six of them. The jury found for the defendant a short time before and was one of the principal witnesses against my client. Nearly all of the population of the city were present at the trial. The circumstances of the case, and most of them had been present at the first trial. Owing to this fact we were compelled to accept almost anyone on the jury."

Finally the man who had been convicted took the stand and commenced to make his defense. He said he had driven off sixty-four cows. He was certain of the number.

"You are certain that it was sixty-four cows," said one of the jurors.

"Yes."

"Did not you swear at the other trial that it was only sixty-three?"

"You're a liar, I heard you myself," remarked the juror who had been present at the first trial.

William Henry did not disclaim the first part of the color comparison. Indeed, he confessed before many of Bede's similes, and he said that he had been present at the first trial.

A St. Paul man dropped in on Earl S. Yoeman, the wealthy Winona lumberman the other day, and incidentally the conversation drifted to the subject of the which had been made by a number of St. Paul business men.

"Why, Gerhard Bohn, do you know him?"

"Yes, I always take credit for setting him up in business," said Mr. Yoeman.

"Years ago," continued Mr. Yoeman, "I was in Winona. One day I visited his workshop. He was working on a door. I asked him what he was making for. He replied that he had not found a customer for it. I said, 'I will sell it. I agreed to buy it of him for \$3. When the door had been completed I sent my man to bring it after it and visited him later. I asked him how much he would make me a hundred more doors just like it for. He replied, after a moment's meditation, that he would not do it for less than \$3. I said, 'Well, he replied, he knew it, but he got the lumber for it cheaper than he could get lumber for a hundred doors. He said, 'I will sell it to you for \$3. I paid him \$300. With the money he went into business in a small way, and I visited him occasionally, and I never do but I think of the small beginning.'

When State Senator McNamee completed his labors at the capitol he had in his possession about forty of the legislative manuals for distribution among his constituents. He had a number of these manuals in charge of the custodians and then went out and put in some time rounding up forty of his followers, to each of whom he presented a copy of the manual. The other day he sent up a draft for the books and the draft came back empty.

It is now said that Representative O'Connor has been asked to resign his seat in the house of representatives. He has refused to do so, and has said that he will remain in the house of representatives.

There is a prominent attorney living on the West side who has two small boys of whom he is very proud. The eldest is five years old, and the youngest is two years old. Just at that age when he was around on the floor, and is prone to climb on his father at every possible chance without a bribe, he was one day in his hands, acquired from indulgence in sweets and subsequent crawlings. The other Sunday the father wished to enjoy his son, and he went to the store and bought a box of candy. He surrounded himself with a sort of trophy of chairs that proved an insurmountable barrier to the crawler. While the little fellow was endeavoring to get over the breastwork of chairs the eldest youngster, observing symptoms of disgust at his father's cowardly conduct.

"Papa is just like one of those Filipinos," said the eldest boy.

There is a man living on East Tenth street, not far from Broadway, who sometimes gets put with the boys and comes home in a dilapidated condition. So warm have been the receptions he has received at home on these occasions that he has learned to dread the ordeal. One day last week he became involved in a difficulty with someone's pet, and in consequence he had a very bad day. His eyes blacked. He started home in a very thoughtful state of mind, but observing the bicycle belonging to his son standing in the street, he decided to ride it.

"Taking the inoffensive wheel into the alley the Lower Town man kicked half the spokes out, twisted up the handlebars and made the thing look like a scrap iron. Then he gathered up the collection and went into the house.

"You see me, Maria," he said, "how I blacked out the spokes. I tried to learn to ride a bicycle at my age."

The wife was sympathetic and the son was appeased by the purchase of a new wheel.

AT THE THEATERS.

METROPOLITAN.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, in "Cyrano de Bergerac," will close his engagement at the Metropolitan opera house tonight.

This will be the last opportunity to see Mr. Mansfield as Cyrano in this city. The sale of seats is large for this performance, and the fact that there are good seats to be had, and no one need miss it on account of lack of room.

"Sporting Life" begins a return engagement of four Sunday matinee performances at the Metropolitan opera house tomorrow night. The success of this thrilling melodrama on its first visit is an indication of the success to be expected in the last half of this week. It is unquestionably the strongest play of this kind that has ever visited St. Paul. The characters are all real people, and as people in every-day life act. To those who consider the characters and scenes drawn a glance at a newspaper any moment will show the fact that there are stranger facts in real life than in any melodrama. "Sporting Life" is full of interest and excitement from start to finish. Comedy, tragedy, humor, and pathos, all are combined and crystallized in this magnificent production. The ensemble scenes with the performance Sunday night.

James Neill and his stock company will open the summer season at the Metropolitan opera house Monday evening, June 5, Mr. Neill will appear in the title role, with Miss Chapman as Mrs. Hillary, the lady lobbyist, the part played by George Drew Barrymore in the original production.

Old Newspaper.

Rev. S. L. Stoggett, of Houlton, Me., has a copy of the London Times issued in 1796. As compared with the newspapers of this country the London Times of 1796 is a very old newspaper. It contains an able editorial on the work of Gen. George Washington, and gives his address of residence.

TRIED THE FOREST

MOCK COURT HELD IN THE VIRGIN WOODS OF PAYNE AVENUE.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT BAR.

Bridge Mulligan Asks for \$100,000 for Damages to Her Young Heart, Inflicted by Ole Olson, but the Jury Disagreed After Hearing All the Testimony Relevant, and Some Besides.

Bridge Mulligan, for forty years a resident of the First ward, last night lost a breath of promise suit against one Ole Olson, also a resident, and after a spirited legal battle the supreme court of judicature, United Order of Foresters, in a special session which convened in Old Fellows' hall, Payne avenue and Wells street, under the care and protection of Court Landmark, Judges James Schoonmaker and Louis Nash were upon the bench and directed proceedings, while H. O. Oppenheim, formerly assistant city attorney, directed the defendant's case in opposition to the efforts of S. O. Olmstead, who represented the plaintiff.

The trial of the action and its somewhat sensational nature attracted a large audience and standing room was at a premium. A subdued hush gave signal of the developments as Sheriff Geo. H. Woolsey called the court to order and the eminent exponent of the law directed the jury to their places upon the bench. The empanelling of the jury proceeded without a hitch, six women and six men being chosen. The counsel for the defense waived the right to challenge, and the only incident to mar the quiet drawing of the jury was the seating of the jury.

The pleadings in the case represented, among other things, that Bridge Mulligan, the injured female, claiming \$100,000 damages for the laceration of her virginity, had been for forty years a resident of the First ward, and is a lady of veracity and intelligence. That the defendant is a ward politician, who by reason of versatility as a grafter and ability to gain the confidence of prominent men, has been alternately the recipient of lucrative favors from four political parties, from which he has amassed a fortune.

Without provocation, he made matrimonial overtures to the plaintiff and that she, believing in his faith and integrity, and without the prospect of other matrimonial alliance, accepted his suit and consented to their marriage at his earnest solicitation. That the defendant, after she had expended the sum of \$7.18 for wedding garments, without reason broke his pledge and truth and refused to marry her, by which circumstance she was injured in the sum mentioned.

The defendant, in answer to the effect that upon first meeting she had appeared a lovely woman, of perfect features and winning ways, but that he had afterwards learned that she was in the habit of embalming him and after securing his promise she appeared in her true form and color, inflicting upon his tender sensibilities a severe and unlooked for shock. That for this reason and others, he had refused to marry her, his promise having been secured by fraud and deception.

Furthermore, that upon this discovery he had repudiated her and she had repudiated in language of a negligible color, in which the noun "dam" had appeared in connection with a varied assortment of adjectives.

The plaintiff testified in her own behalf, giving a lurid account of Ole's unfaithfulness. She admitted that she had mislaid the amount expended for wedding garments and that a portion of the money had been used for the purchase of chewing gum. Just at this juncture, the court discovered a conspiracy between the counsel for the defense and the jury to defraud justice, and ordered the jury and attorneys in the case to be searched. Accused was found upon one of the jurors showing that the counsel for the defense had given money as a bribe to the juror. A sensation ensued, which resulted in a decision by the court that if an equitable distribution of the spoils was made, that he would overlook the occurrence.

An Irish copper, who had attended "Mayor Kiefer's German school," was put upon the stand to give evidence regarding the unseemly conduct and poaching methods of the defendant. He testified that Ole had received his money from Billy, otherwise known as William Johnson, counsel for the defense, and had assisted Alderman Alex. Lindahl in his political career. Regarding the plaintiff, he testified to having seen the defendant impress upon her clients the importance of the jury's showing that the counsel for the defense had given money as a bribe to the juror. A sensation ensued, which resulted in a decision by the court that if an equitable distribution of the spoils was made, that he would overlook the occurrence.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding her the sum of \$100,000. The court then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Sigfrid's church will hold a sale in the basement of the church, Locust and Eighth streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. A short program will be rendered and refreshments served.

Mr. D. H. Day, of Duluth, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Morris, 254 East Tenth street.

Mrs. Porter J. Nell, of Duluth, was guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. S. W. Vandewalker, of Marshall avenue.

Miss Grace Campbell, of Hague avenue, will give a linen shower Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. H. Holmes, whose wedding occurs next week.

Miss Brown will be guest of honor at a luncheon given Saturday morning, John A. Swenson, of Marshall avenue.

Mrs. Harmon, of the Buckingham, has gone to New York for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Jones are entertaining Mr. D. L. Burroughs, of Mason, Minn., and Mr. J. H. Hever, of Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. C. H. Slocum, of Selby avenue, will spend the summer in the East. Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Dyckhoff have been entertaining the following house party: Dr. A. P. Parke, Burgess, of New York; Rev. C. M. McKinley, of Mankato; Ind. Terr.; Miss Whitehead and Dr. Matter, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Mrs. E. D. Torgerson, son of Grand Forks, N. D.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook, of the Ryan hotel, have returned from California.

Mrs. L. K. Froeh, of Holy avenue, expected home next week from a month's vacation. Miss Edith Sones, of Ridgewood Park, leaves for Seattle, Wash., tomorrow for a month's vacation.

Mrs. P. Rothausen, of East Winifred street, is entertaining Mrs. Peterson, of Chicago.

WEED NOT SINFUL.

United Presbyterian Synagogue Refuse to Ban Tobacco.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The Presbyteries of the United Presbyterian church have refused to put a ban on tobacco. The overture setting forth the proposition that the use of tobacco is sinful and inconsistent with the Christian profession was sent by the last previous assembly.

The committee on bills and overtures reported that the vote of the assemblies was 11 to 1 in favor of no action on the subject, and that the vote was 8 to 2 in favor of no action on the question of prohibiting the use of tobacco