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selves of the facilities of our Eastern offices when in New York and Washington. TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- For Minnesott Generally fair, except severe local thunder showers in northern portion; cooler, except in the vicinity of St. Paul and Duluth; winds

For North Dakota: Generally fair; northwesterly winds; slightly cooler in extreme eastern portion. For South Dakota: Generally warmer:

becoming northwesterly.

westerly winds; slightly cooler in eastern For Iowa; Showers in the early morning, followed by fair; cooler in southeast portion; southwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin: Severe local thunder showers in northern portion; cooler in the vicinity of La Crosse: variable winds. For Montana: Generally fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion in early morning; slightly warmer; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULT-TRE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, June 20, 6 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Merid ian Time.-Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE. |Bar. Tr. | PLACE. |Bar. |Tr 70 Sw't Cur'ent 29.62 St. Paul ... 29.78 Buron.... Winnipeg . Pierre. Fort Arthur. 29.5: Moorhead Boston 741 Chieago. Bismarck, 29.62 Cincinnati. 7 Galveston. Helena .. 29.90 64 New Orlean 72 New York. 6 Pittsburg... Edmonton. 29.60 Battleford .. 29.98 Pr. Albert ... 29.64 Calcary... 29.50 68 St. Louis.. Med'e Hat. 29.64 62

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Oficial. THE predilection of mortals to peep into eternity is forcibly illustrated by

many editorials in the newspapers of

the country headed "The End of the

Debate in the Senate."

gambling in the city of Chicago. Peraccused himself of being the stupidest | even mention. man in Chicago.

THREE men named Sullivan, Mitchsome choir in an Ohio Sunday school. It is presumed that if they are at all ike their namesakes they furnish "chin music" exclusively.

Ohio Weslevan university will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Gov. McKinley. He is entitled to the degree, for the way he doctored our tariff laws was enough to paralyze the industry of the whole country.

Colored men cannot become mem bers of the American Railway Union. It is a white men's organization, but the time may come when it will need the assistance of colored men badly, and plead for it in vain. Whatever present conditions may be, it should be borne in mind that men can always afford to be

MAJ. BALDWIN'S bill permitting the sale of pine as fast as it becomes merthis state, has merit. Such a disposition of the pine would be preferable to the old plan of permitting it to be stolen, relying for compensation upon suits against the trespassers, who invariably prove to be bankrupt after judgment is rendered against them.

Two Montana stockmen fought a duel near Chicago the other day, and both were badly wounded. There was, of course, a woman in the case. The men set a bad example to their French brethren by shedding each other's ranted by the code duello as understood may make the business so hazardous that none will engage in it.

STATISTICS show that less than half of the adult male population of Chicago vote at elections. The non-voters, however, are always kickers against the existing order of things political. Few men would leave the management of their private business to others and expect it to be attended to satisfactorily. If they should do so, would they have any right to complain? There is not a great deal of difference between politics and business.

An Indiana clergyman has "scandalized" his friends, so it is said, by persisting in preaching the funeral sermon of his own wife. There was nothing in the act that should scandalize any one. No one knew the qualities of the deceased woman better than her husband, and if he chose to eulogize her it was nobody's business but his own. Funeral discourses are at best but a farce, used to exploit virtues that the deceased never possessed.

AN INDIAN convicted of murder has been sentenced to be hanged in Wisconsin. It is many years since a legal hanging took place in the Badger state. but the frequency of murders suggests that the practice be revived. The maudlin sentiment that induced the abolition of capital punishment has run its course, and a demand for better protection to human life has taken its place. But Indians should not be the only subjects of the law's vengeance. There are many white men who deserve hanging, and should receive their deserts.

THE intelligence from the diamond trust, of which the Rothschilds are the chief owners, will be apt to produce a the trust at least 121/2 cents a hundred change in the policy of congress regarding the duty on these gems. It is said | because the schedule is so artfully arthat the proposed high tariff would pro- ranged that some 47 cents a h duce a great fall in the value of the immense stock of unsold diamonds on hand, and greatly reduce the dividends to holders of the trust's stock, which for the following friends in St. Paul and the proposed might arin would produce the dividend is possible under it. No one seems to know exactly how much protection there is in the tax, but it is useless as a to holders of the trust's stock, which for the following friends in St. Paul and the dedication of the monument in honor of George Washington and Gen. Rochambeau, by the Sons of the American to holders of the trust's stock, which for the following friends in St. Paul and the dividends to the first county, and has just to dedication of the monument in honor of George Washington and Gen. Rochambeau, by the Sons of the American to holders of the trust's stock, which for the first county, and has just to dedication of the monument in honor of George Washington and Gen. Rochambeau, by the Sons of the American to holders of the trust's stock, which for the first county, and has just to dedication of the monument in honor of George Washington and Gen. Rochambeau, by the Sons of the American to holders of the trust's stock, which for the first county, and has just to the dedication of the monument in honor of George Washington and Gen. Rochambeau, by the Sons of the American the first county, and has just to the first county and has

THE DAILY GLOBE years past has been 25 per cent. No steps will be taken to protect the diamond trust in its dividends of 25 per cent, even if it is necessary in order to do so to impose an additional duty upon woolens used in the manufacture of the clothing of the workingmen.

DEAR, good, supreme Mister McCardy, please let the river run as far towards the Gulf of Mexico as Hastings, for a few days, until the fish can make other arrangements.

A TELLING BLOW. About the most formidable blow which McKinleyism has ever received has just been administered in the house One year by carrier in advance. \$5.00 of its friends by Col. A. L. Conger, of One year by mail, in advance. \$4.00 | Akron, O., a Republican who enjoys

national fame in his party conneils. Col. Conger undertakes to tell Gov. McKinley why he should not be the Republican candidate for president in 1896, and in doing so he unwittingly bestows the highest praise possible upon the Democracy, in that he shows that the Republicans have betrayed and the Democrats protected the interests of the people.

What Col. Conger says gains additional force from the fact that he is a manufacturer, and writes from a manufacturer's standpoint. And still he says "we do not want protection which fosters trusts."

He has the fairness and manliness to concede that the present business distress is a Republican legacy, and not a Democratic condition. Note these words:

"We must not forget that the laws under which we are living today were passed mainly by the Republican party. Whether or not these laws are responsiele for the present situation, it is likely that the recent panic would have come, even though President Harrison had been re-elected."

Every fair-minded man will agree with Cot. Conger. The panic came before there was the slightest opportunity for the new administration either to prevent or produce it.

It was, as Col. Conger concedes, the result of McKinleyism. His appeal to the Republicans to repudiate McKinleyism is equivalent to an invitation to join the Democratic hosts.

Though Col. Conger's fulmination is given in full elsewhere, the GLOBE desires to emphasize by repeating his appeal to the farmers to leave the Repubican party, which he makes in this forcible manner:

"By request I went before Maj. Mc-Kinley, when he was framing his bill, and asked that no duty be put upon binder twine, and explained to him the reasons why it would be against the interests of the Republican party and the people to put a duty upon it, but the went on. The binder trust was manufacturing sisal twine, which cost four cents a pound manufactured, and it was being sold to the farmer at 14, 15 and 16 cents, 300 or 400 per cent above its cost. The trust, with perhaps \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 invested, has been paying dividends on a capital of over \$30,000,000. Now there is not a farmer in the United States, if he understands his interests, who will vote for any bill which perpetrates such an injustice upon him. There is not a merchant, business man. or manufacturer outside of the trust in the United States who is interested in perpetrating such an injustice. Our friends (the enemy) turned this matter against us in the last campaign."

The absurdity of Col. Conger's argu-MAYOR HOPKINS told the grand jury | ment that he and the classes who are the other day that he knew of no public robbed by McKinleyism can hope for relief within the ranks of the Repubhaps he spoke the truth, but in so doing lican party is too apparent to require

It is, however, a cheering indication that the reaction has begun, when a prominent Republican has the boldness ell and Corbett are members of the and independence to tell the truth. His ntterances will bear fruit.

STOP LVING!

Paragraphs are afloat in the columns of the Eastern newspapers containing the statement that Minnesota is suffering from a plague of locusts. The statement is utterly without foundation -a lie made out of whole cloth. Not a single locust has been seen within the limits of the state this year, and consequently not so much as a blade of grass has furnished it food. How the report originated it is difficult to learn. Those responsible for the origin of the lie and those who are circulating it are doing

the state a grave injury. Let it be known far and wide that there are no locusts in Minnesota; that there are no chinch bugs; that there are neither weevil nor rust in our wheat fields, nor bugs in our potato patenes. In short, let it be heralded far and wide chantable, on the Indian reservations of | that there are no insect plagues of any sort in Minnesota.

> Now THAT the janitor of the city hall has withdrawn his constitutional ægis. Mister McCardy's sole reliance rests upon Counselor Tim Reardon.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE. One of those Republicans who thinks himself facetious sent a Minnesota Democrat one of those little books with its pages all blank and on its cover printed, "What the Fifty-Third Congress Has Done." On the cover was a blood. Such a procedure is not war- request that it be returned to the sender with such comments as the recipient at the present time, and if persisted in | might care to make. It was returned with its blank pages containing the following comment:

The Democratic party declared for commercial freedom. Converted to that belief enough sensible Republicans to put control of the

nation in its hands. Repealed that product of duplicity, trafficing and protection, the Sherman purchase act. Repealed that piece of partisan legis-

lation, the federal election laws. Set to work to cast out the frauds from the pension rolls and to send to prison the rascals who perpetrated them. Saved \$25.000,000 from the appropriaation for the first year and reduced the estimate for the next \$25,000,000 more. Set about bringing order out of the chaos irto which Republican incapacity had plunged our monetary system, and giving the country a sound, safe and

stable currency. Began the task of unshackling trade. its movement now temporarily checked by a few Republicanized senators, the only result of whose treachery will be to advance by years the entire removal of all restrictions on the right of American citizens to exchange their products where and with whom they will, thus setting in motion the wheels of industry and affording employment to the Republican army of the unemployed.

Next? FRANK, IF RAPACIOUS.

The entire cost of refining sugar in the country is 11 cents a hundred pounds. The McKinley tariff gave the trust, to compensate for the "difference" in cost between this and foreign refineries, fifty cents a hundred pounds. and a Democratic senate has been found so wonderfully constituted as to give pounds protection. We say "at least,"

imports. It is equally clear that it is WAR ON TICKET BROKERS. Havemeyer testified a few :years ago that he could refine cheaper than they could abroad, and the investigations made here and abroad confirm his statement.

Why the trust demanded this protection was elicited in the examination of President Havemeyer by the senate investigating committee; and what the trust is and what it is for was stated with a frankness unusual among the tarifflites, and due, probably, to the fact that Havemeyer is a Democrat. and, therefore, not familiar with the sophistry with which his Republican cotrustees try to shield their selfish schemes. To questions, the head of the sugar trust said that his trust was formed with a view of controlling the output and price to the people of this country; that it had succeeded in it; that that was its principal object, and that it did it to make money. He further said that it had taken advantage of the tax on imports to fix prices just below the point where imports could be profitably made; that it had done this so as practically to exclude foreign competition; that its effect was to advance the price, and that, as a result, the consumers were paying threeeighths of a cent a pound more for their sugar than they would otherwise pay.

\$25,000,000 SAVED. No mistake was made by President Cleveland when he called Judge Lochren from the judicial bench and made him his commissioner of pensions. When the 30th of this month arrives the commissioner will cover into the treasury an unexpended balance of twenty-five million dollars of the appropriation for pensions for the fiscal year that ends that day. Under the "God help the surplus" policy, initiated by Tanner and continued by Raum and Republicanism, the pension bill had grown by leaps and bounds until the country became alarmed. When Raum submitted an estimate for this year of \$189,000,000. Harrison, in alarm, insisted that it be reduced to \$160,000,000, which was done on a promise that congress would make good the deficit. But the elections came, and Raum went out and Lochren came in, and, despite the shricks and lamentations of the professional old soldier and Republican papers ravenous for party capital, the commissioner went quietly to work eliminating the frauds, enforcing economies, retrenching expenses; and instead of the deficit Raum intended of \$15,000,000, to be made good

IN THE THEATERS.

salary and his spurs.

by a deficiency bill, there is an unused

balance of \$25,000,000 to be covered into

the treasury, and an estimate of \$140, -

000,000 for the coming year, a difference

The Columbian Comic Opera company cleased two large audiences at the Metropolitan opera house yesterday in "The Bohemian Girl." The performance of this opera is the best that has ever been given here during a summer engagement. "The Bohemian Girl" will be given the balance of this week, including a matinee on Saturday. Next week 'H. M. S. Pinafore" will be given; Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinee "The Mikado," and Saturday and Sunday evenings, owing to a number of requests, "Said Pasha" will be repeated. The mid-week matinee next week will be given Tuesday afternoon instead of Wednesday, on account of Derby day.

AT RED ROCK.

Rev. I. J. Higgins is with us for the H. G. Hunington returned to Minneapolis this morning.

Mrs. George Hazzard, of St. Paul, spent vesterday with friends. Rev. E. C. Clemans, of Waseca, preached Wednesday evening. Mrs. R. Eaton, of Toronto, Can., is & guest of her mother, Mrs. Raveill. Rev. W. A. Shannon, presiding elder of the Duluth district, arrived vester-

Dr. Chaffee, presiding elder of the Minneapolis district, visited Red Rock today. The Bible class is growing in interest,

many of the ministers participating in the work. As Rev. Stafford was ill. Dr. McKinley conducted an old-fashioned experience meeting.

Mrs. S. J. Hyatt, of First M. E. church, in Minneapolis, is a guest of Mrs. H. E. Jones. The evangelist from Minneapolis, as

announced, was Miss Grace Funck instead of Miss Grace French. Rev. F. B. Newhouse, pastor of the Franklin Avenue M. E. church in Minpeapolis, visited the meeting. Rev. John Stafford, presiding elder of the Mankato district, will take charge of the meetings for one week.

Dr. W. K. Marshall is expected to fill the pulpit Thursday morning. Rev. W. H. Skemp will preach at 3 o'clock. Friday morning at 10:30 Rev. J. W. Cornish, of St. Peter, will address the audience. Friday p. m. memorial serv-Rev. H. C. Jennings, pastor of a Methodist church at Red Wing.

preached an eloquent sermon on "Our Likeness to God." Elias Moses, one of the old settlers at Red Rock, returned to Minneapolis this morning, and starts tomorrow for Pasadena, Cal., his future home.

Six committees of four persons each were organized by Dr. Murray to do personal work on the grounds and to eport at each Bible meeting. At 1:30 p. m. the children's meeting was held under the charge of Mrs. J. A. Banard and Mrs. Shepard, but conducted by Dr. Murray, who had charge of the children's meeting last year. Among the arrivals yesterday at Red

Rock were W. Bartlet, Charles Warren, Mr. Emerson, C. W. Arnold, of Minne-apolis; from St. Paul, Mrs. E. F. Ber-

risford, Kate and Ada Berrisford and Miss Phelan; Rev. J. Chris and Rev.

Grose, of Faribault.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. R. Canty, Morris, was a Merchants' guest yesterday. E. E. Shrader, M. D., Watertown, S. D., is a Ryan guest. Mrs. W. G. Payson, Boston, registered yesterday at the Ryan. BC. Amundson, St. Peter, registered yesterday at the Merchants' George A. Dn Toit, Chaska, registered at the Merchants' yesterday. T. G. Schmidt and wife, Northfield, were at the Windsor yesterday. Albert Parker and wife, San Diego,

Joseph Roach, wife and two daughters, Northfield, were at the Merchants vesterday. Mrs. T. C. Witherspoon, Miss Sadie Butler, St. Louis, registered at the Windsor yesterday. Mrs. A. Alker, Napoleon Alker, Eurene Oelker and Louis Ragot, France,

were among yesterday's Merchants

Cal., were at the Ryan yesterday.

transients. Joseph Leicht, editor of the Westicher Herold, of Winona, and Herman Weihel, deputy county auditor of Wi-nona, were in the city yesterday. Mrs. H. S. Conner, of Amboy, Ill., is

EVERY ONE IN THE CITY TO BE AR-RESTED TODAY.

EVIDENCE QUIETLY FOUND.

Agents of the Railroads Say They Have Proof That Will Convict Every Scalper Violating the Anti-Scalper Law-They Will Show No Quarter, But Push to the End.

There is going to be another cloudburst in the ranks of the rankoad ticket brokers, and that before many suns have risen and set. Although the supreme court has up-

held the anti-scalper law when its constitutionality was brought into question before that tribunal, a considerable number of the local brokers have continued to do business at the old stand. That this state of affairs does not quite suit the railroad companies goes without saying, and very quietly indeed they have gathered evidence against all the ticket brokers who are doing business contrary to law. The evidence secured is of a character that makes it practically incontrovertible.

A gentleman whose name is withheld, who is in the employ of one of the local railroad companies, has been busy for several days collecting proofs against all offenders against the law, with a view of a coming prosecution of every man who has been selling tickets. It is likely that warrants will be issued during the day for the arrest of all offenders, and the list is said to include every broker in St. Paul.

It is the intention of the railroad companies to push the cases to the biter end, and the party referred to said last night to a GLOBE reporter that no puarter would be shown.

The chief factors in the case were seen about the court house yesterday looking for the county attorney. But both Mr. Butler and Assistant County Attorney Donnelly were engaged in ccurt with the trial of cases, as a result of which no action was taken yesterday, although the intention on the part of the prosecutors was to obtain warrants at that time. The efforts will be renewed today.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY

Is Alleged by a Wife in a Suit for Divorce. Anna Botzen asks for a decree of

divorce from her husband, Charles Botof \$40,000,000 between the two adminiszen, also the custody of their two-yeartrations. Mr. Lochren has earned his old son and one-year-old daughter, for alimony, that she be allowed to resume her maiden name, Anna Schlusster, and be given the possession of the household effects. They were married at St. Paul in 1890. She is twenty-one and he thirty-four years old. The husband is accused of habitual drunkenness and with beating his wife. It is particularly stated that three months after their marriage the husband beat his wife because she was too ill to go with him to a beer garden. The allegations are in substance as follows: In 1891, he the company will present three operas. slapped and beat her, drawing blood, ports of the recent state convention held Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights and punched her in the eye. He at Red Wing will be given by the deleand Tuesday matinee a grand revival of beat her four days after the birth of their boy because she had not prepared supper for him. At another time he beat her with his fists and scratched her face with a fork. At another time he kicked her when she was about to give birth to their daughter. In February last he went home about 11 o'clock at night from a drunken spree, threw her out of bed and kicked her out of the house, in spite of the inclemency of the weather. When she attempted to re-enter the house to seek protection from the cold, and so as not to be seen naked on the street, ha locked the door against her and left her shivering in the cold. He threw a hatchet at her with intent to strike her This was "because he was so drunk that he could not distinguish between day and night and wanted his supper with the same promptness in the middle of the night as at regular supper time." In June, 1894, about 10 o'clock at night he began a row with her, pulled her out of ped and kicked and pounded her. When she attempted to escape from his violence she was caught by him in the front room. He put his thumb into her mouth and pressed his fingers around her neck to prevent her crying for help, and without mercy beat her and told her to leave the house in the morning. The next evening he asked her why she had not left the house, and again maltreated, beat and kicked her so that she was obliged to abandon her home with her children and seek refuge with her parents. She alleges that she was driven from home without clothing, bed or bedding; she is unable to work for her living because her small children need her constant care, and because of sickness and physical disability. She is in actual need of the common necessaries of life. The husband is a bottler for Schlitz Brewing company, earning \$12 per week. The court is asked to compel him to contribute to the support of his wife and children.

MOVE TO VACATE

Articles of Incorporation of Lumber Company.

For some years it has been common for companies doing business in Minnesota to incorporate only in some other state, and for companies doing business only in other states to incorporate in Minnesota. The state authorities are moving against these meth ods. The case of The State against The Park & Nelson Lumber Company was argued in the supreme court yesterday. This is a Wisconsin company holding Minnesota articles of incorporation, and the proceeding is to vacate the articles. The state alleges that the company pretends to have an office at Red Wing, but only does business in an office at Brassington, Wis. The books are, therefore, where they cannot be examined by the public examiner of

ELECTED OFFICERS.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., at Its Meeting Last Night. At a regular meeting of Division No. A. O. H., last evening the annual election of officers took place, resulting

as follows: T. F. Kelleher, president; William Dowlan, vice president; Michael Conroy, recording secretary; T. W. Mc-Goey, financial secretary; Charles B. MeBride, treasurer; John Leyden, insurance secretary. The election of the remaining officers was postponed until the next regular

meeting.

The Young Man Abroad. Harry J. Castle, son of Capt. H. A. Castle, is having a fine time in New York, having attended the commence. ment exercises at West Point. He was also at the Princeton-Yale base ball game in Brooklyn, and yelled for the Princeton side, because his friends were graduates of that college-and got

in New York next winter and attend in New York next winter and attend the New York university, who will pay all of his expenses and tuition, will get a sail boat and a steam launch on the Hudson, and, after Harry has graduated, take him to Europe. All of these attractions will hardly win Harry from his St. Paul, home and our own state his St. Paul home and our own state

PLEASING PERFORMANCE.

Ladies Netted Handsome Sum for Guild House. The entertainment given under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Guild of Christ Church last night was a success Much credit is due the young ladies that managed the affair, as well as those that took the parts of the "Shakespeare Water Cure." The young ladies netted a comfortable sum for the guild house work, but the exact amount is not yet ascertained.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI. Association Returns Thanks for Courtesies. The outcome financially of the High school alamni reunion, as shown by the balance sheet, in detail is as follows: Receipts, \$174.25; disbursements,\$159.90, leaving a balance in the treasury of

The association wishes to thank the press of the city, William Morris, Miss Grace Flower, the entire cast in the "Critic," and all others whose efforts made the evening so enjoyable. T. C. Griggs,

Chairman Executive Committee.

U. A. M. Open Meeting. Sibley Council No. 3, Junior Order United American Mechanics, has arranged to hold an open meeting in the Westminster Presbyterian church, corner of Greenwood avenue and Winifred street, tomorrow evening, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of the order. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to be present, an interesting programme having been prepared. It is the intention to institute a council of American mechanics on the West side in the near future.

Dwelling Burned. The residence of Joseph Wildemeyer, on Prior avenue, Midway heights, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents, yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. The loss will be total, as the insurance on the place was allowed to expire about two weeks ago, and had not been renewed. Mr. Wildemeyer figures the loss at \$2,500.

Cheap Bathing Offered. The Bethel association will hereafter open the bath boat on Wednesday mornings from 9 to 12 for boys, also Friday mornings, at the low price of five cents, so as to prevent, so far as possible, the risk they run in walking out to some of the lakes or to the river to swim. Wednesday afternoon is reserved for girls and ladies at the same price.

Epworth League Rally. The Epworth League chapters of this city and vicinity will meet at Central Park M. E. church next Sunday afterubon at 3:30, for a general rally. Regates who attended, and these will be wed by a cons

Ordered Out of Town. "Handsome Dick" Reed, notorious for his alleged connection with the Harris murder case at Minneapolis, was brought into the police court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. Reed is under orders to leave town, but will be permitted to remain until the trial of Rice s concluded in the district court, in which he is wanted as a witness.

Store Burgiarized. Burglars Tuesday night secured an entrance to the store of the Schoch Grocery company and looted a cash register of about \$20. They were frightened from the premises before securing larger plunder. The thieves secured an entry to the store by cutting out a window in the alley in the rear of the building.

Stealing Logs. Mike Tucker, of Bohemian flats, is in the toils, but was allowed to go on his own recognizance, pending a further hearing. Mike, as alleged, was caught appropriating a quantity of logs out of the river, in which unlawful act he was detected by Deputy Lumber Inspector Reichow. As the owners of the logs were not known yesterday, the case was continued.

Incorrigible Youth. Axel Anderson, a nine-year-old lad, was yesterday arrested on complaint of his father under a charge of incorrigibility. He will have a hearing in the municipal court this after noon, with a view of having him sent to the state reseveral times, and his father says that he cannot exercise the proper control

Another Old Settler Gone. Francis M. Pleins, an old and esteemed citizen of St. Paul, died suddenly Tuesday night at his home, 83 Leech street. Heart disease had troubled him for some years. He is survived by three children-Rudolph C. Pleins, manager of the Fidelity Life association; Leo H. Pleins, of the quartermaster's department, U.S. A., and Miss Thekla M. Pleius, a well known music teacher.

DISTRICT COURT.

P. P. Roller asks judgment against Henry E. Hullsick for \$444.10 due upon Boyd, White & Co. have sued Granville Worrell to recover \$1,459.06. for merchandise sold. Judge Otis heard yesterday the cause of Silas B. Walsh against The St. Paul School Furniture Company. Judge Brill has denied the motion of the defendants for a new trial of the

action of John H. Pratt against James E. Stout and others. The personal injury case of Atleda Mortensen against Rice & Phillips is still on trial in Judge Kelly's court. The plaintiff had her hand burned in a mangle in the defendant's laundry. She sued for \$10.05Q.

Judge Brill has denied the applications for judgment by the city treasurer in the matter of the assessment for improvement of Lawton street, against S.T. Lawton, John C. Batcheller and John A. Stees, as executor. Mary Khyok has begun an action against the St. Paul City Railway compaby, to recover \$5,000, for injuries sustained by being pitched off a Selby avenue cable car when alighting, caused

by the sudden starting of the car. Julia Manoney has sued the St. Paul City Railway company for \$5,000, damages, caused May 20, 1894, by being struct by an electric car when crossing Tenth street, along St, Peter street. It is alleged that the car was being run at a rapid rade of speed, and in a reckless

nanner at the time.

John C. Shaw, formerly assistant state librarian, and for many years a resident of St. Paul, was in the city yesterday. He is now a resident of Cambridge, Isanti county, and has just

Hudson, where speeches were made by Vice President Stevenson, Chauncey Depew and other Tamous men. Harry has an invitation by a relative to remain

A TALE OF OPPRESSION. CONGER BOLTS M'KINLEY, cultural implements were opposed to a duty on binder twine.

HAD NO INFLUENCE.

By request I went before Mai. McKin-

CRUELTY INFLICTED UPON WIVES AND CHILDREN OF MINERS

IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Brutality Practiced in the Eviction of Tenants by Deputy Marshals and Federal Troops That Rivals the Crimes of Siberia-Loaded Into Box Cars Like Cattle.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 20. - Details

of a berrible state of affairs existing in

the mining region of the Indian territory have been brought to this city by evicted miners, a number of whom arrived yesterday. The stories they tell of oppression, hardships and cruelty to themselves, their wives and children by the deputy marshals and federal troops are similar to those which sometimes comes from Siberia. The men say that when it became apparent that they could not warn a living at the reduced rate of wages and starvation was staring them and their families in the face, power was given to eject them from the company's houses, and the work of eviction began. Many of the men were thrown bodily from their homes, their wives and children beaten and bruised, and their furulture and personal effects destroyed, after which they were loaded into box cars like cattle and shipped out of the terri tory. The stories of brutality told from the men from the Hartshorn district are revolting in the extreme. August Smith, one of the Hartshorn miners, says that last Thursday the troops came to his house and arrested him. They would not allow him to put on his shoes and coat, and refused to let the family eat breakfast. The soldiers threw his furniture into a wagon, and then asked Smith's wife if she wanted to go. "No," she said, "I have worked for this home, and if I leave, you will have

'though I had no legal title to it." "The commander ordered the privates to put my wife and five children out. They jumped at her, one of them pulling a knife, and took the baby from her breast. Then four or five took her and dragged her and threw her head first in the wagon. We were then carted to the station and put in a box car." Dozens of other similar stories are told. Most of the miners and families were thrown out early in the morning in a driving rain, and no time given them to dress or eat breakfast. In one instance a family of four were evicted near Alderson. The wife of the evicted miner was struck over the head with a Winchester and severely maltreated by the soldiers. The woman was enceinte at the time, and while being carted to the railroad station gave premature birth to a dead child. The mother is in a critical condition and may not recover.

to shoot me." "The house was built by

me and belonged to me," said Smith,

DEBS' VICTORY.

Debs' Re-election as President of the A. R. U. Assured. CHICAGO, June 20 .- The day's sessions were executive ones, and devoted to the adoption of the new constitution. The delegates had voted to elect officers in convention, instead of through the directors, but this plan President Debs stoutly opposed. He asserted that unless the decision be reconsidered he would refuse a re-election as president. as the plan gave the presiding officer absolute power, and finally succeeded in securing an almost unanimous vote for an election by directors. The convention, after a long debate, altered its action regarding the conduct of elecall officers shall be elected by the vote of the delegates. President Debs declared that he would not be a candidate for re-election unless the officers were elected by and are subject to the board

presidency. OFFICERS CONDEMNED,

of directors. The matter was arranged

as he wished it. This practically as-

sures the re-election of Debs to the

But a Resolution to Resume Work Adopted. Columbus, O., June 20.—The state coal miners' convention, in executive session, adopted a resolution by a twothirds affirmative vote, condemning the national officers for signing a compromise with conditions, alleging that such authority was not delegated to the national officers by the Cleveland convention. State President Adams was commended for not signing the Columbus agreement. The Massillon miners, who were out for differential before the late strike was ordered, were encouraged to

The convention took a recess at noon Upon reassembling, a resolution to continue the strike was voted down, and a substitute resolution to resume work was adopted. It was decided to assess the pick miners 5 per cent and the ma-chine miners 2½ per cent on their wages to support the Massillon miners in their strike for a differential. INDIANA MINES.

All of Them Will Soon Be in Operation.

BRAZIL, June 20 .- One of the largest meeting of miners ever held in the county convened here today to decide whether to accept the Columbus scale and return to work or remain on strike for the old scale. Over 3,000 miners

were present, and after much discussion a vote was taken which resulted in accepting the scale, providing the operators would pay extra for the mining of low coal, as they have done heretofore. A miners' committee was sent to the operators to discuss this feature. A prominent operator said that there would be no trouble on this score, as it had always been a custom to pay more for the mining of low coal. This, it is believed, settles the long strike here, and in a short time every mine will probably be in operation.

GOGEBIC MINERS.

Two Thousand of Them Go Out on a Strike.

IRONWOOD, Mich., June 20. - Two thousand Gogebic range miners, comprising all the forces at the Norrie, Aurora, Pabst, Newport and East Norrie mines, went out on strike today. The unionists assembled early, marched to the mines and persuaded the non-union men to quit work. The steam shovels loading from the stock piles all suspended operations promptly. The Colby, at Bessemer, is still running with a full force, but efforts will be made to induce the men to join the strike tonight. The mines on the Wisconsin end of the range are all working nearly full forces. The companies declare the mines will remain closed until men can be procured to go to work at the old wages.

EDITORS AT MINNETONKA. The Hotel St. Louis Extends the

Hospitalities. J. K. Hall, of the Hotel St. Louis. Lake Minneton ka, has extended an invitation to the newspaper fraternity to

HOT SHOT FIRED AT PROJECTION BY

REVISION DOWNWARD WANTED

A REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Conger Points Out That the Republican Party Cannot Win Upon a McKinley Platform-The Present Law Full of Wrongs and Inconsistencies-The Recent Panic. Col. A. L. Conger, ex-member of the

Republican national committee from Ohio, and one of the most prominent manufacturers in the middle states, has thrown a bombshell into the ranks of the Republicans of Ohio by denouncing. in the most vigorous English, the Mc-Kinley tariff, sharply criticising Gov. McKinley's administration of state affairs and pronouncing McKinley unfit for president. Col. Conger's choice for the presidency is Thomas B. Reed. up the pay rolls in another industry and Some people are so unkind as to suggest that Col. Conger's declaration for Reed that Col. Conger's declaration for Reed is prompted by his desire to be the Mane statesman's running mate, but conger says he is not a candidate for states where skilled labor averages office. Concerning McKinley, Conger I have no ill feeling toward Gov. Mc-Kinley. I have always been his friend,

and during the past twenty years have a basis five or six times higher than he contributed more of my time and means is getting for his labor, and I am opto his success than any other man in my city or county. By his administration of the affairs of Ohio, however, he has shown himself to be unfitted for the presidency of the United States. The men who have always aided him in his political contests, the friends of years, he has cast aside, and he is now guided and controlled by men whose sole interest in politics is personal advancement. They are not the men who are lying awake nights to devise plans for keeping the wheels of their great industries running for the ensuing weeks. They are not the men who keep people out of the poorhouse and tree from suffering. It is well to speak plainly about the matter. McKinley could not carry a single state in the union, upon the McKinley law, in 1896, and I believe that ninetenths of the business men of the country will concur with me in the view that the McKinley tariff is not only inconsistent, but not in line with the business sentiment of our people. We lost the campaign of 1892 on the McKinley law, and we will lose that of 1896 if that law be the paramount issue. It is un- tion as will start the wheels of every fortunate for the Re publican party that Gov. McKinley's friends should have precipitated his candidacy at this time. PROTEST AGAINST WILSON BILL.

We were all for him for governor, and That was a protest against the Wilson bill, not an indorsement of the Mc-Kinley tariff. The business man learns by experience one day and profits by it the next. Why should not politicians? I do not quite understand what all this political hubbub is about, said Conger, but the people who are kicking it up are killing off their candidate and making votes for Tom Reed every day. for the future. The manufacturers, farmers and laboring men, when they Garfield said in the Reput convention of 1880, and it has been the law of the party ever since, that every Republican should have the right to criticise the action of our party leaders. and went so far as to say that he should not be ostracised or read out of his is quite likely that the recent panic party if for good reasons he could not would have come even though Presivote for his party candidate. I have been educated for a high protectionist, but have been engaged in business in some of the leading lines of manufacture of the country for a number of years, tions. It decided some days since that | and during that time have learned some things by experience which have changed my views upon the tariff question.

Gov. McKinley is the leader of our party in Ohio. The correspondents sending out the news from our recent state convention said that every plank in the platform was first submitted to the governor for his approval. They seek to commit the party to the indorsement of the McKinley bill for 1896. They also put another plank in the platform straddling the silver question. Of course we can fairly and justly hold the governor responsible for these two propositions as the platform upon which

he would stand in 1896. LOST ON THE M'KINLEY BILL. So far as the McKinley bill is concerned, we lost the campaign in 1892 upon that issue. The Republican party is for protection. The country has prospered under it; but as we have grown older we have needed less protection. We meant in our national platform in 1880-or at least it was the interpretation put upon it by the party -that we had now reached a point in our history when we could afford to make reductions in the tariff. This was so stated by our speakers on the stump and by the Republican press; but when we put forth the McKinley bill we violated the pledges of the party, increased duties, then went forth to battle upon the proposition, and were beaten. Now it would simply be political suicide to

start out upon that proposition in 1896. We will take, for instance, the subject of binder twine. There are three hundred millions of capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements and farm machinery in this country, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to more than 300,000 of America's laboring men. Whatever is good for the American farmer and will advance his interests is good for the interests of the manufacturers of agricultural machinery and their employes. Their prosperity must go hand in hand. Many of the leading manufacturers of agri Costello.

By request I went before Maj. McKin-ley, when he was framing his bill, and asked that no duty be put upon binder twine, and explained to him the reasons twine, and explained to him the reasons why it would be against the interests of the Republican party and the people to put a duty upon it, but the duty went on. The binder trust was manufacturing sisal twine, which cost four cents a pound manufactured, and it was being sold to the farmer at 14, 15 and 16 cents, 300 or 400 per cent, alove its cost. The 300 or 400 per cent above its cost. The trust, with perhaps \$6,000,000 or \$7,000.-000 invested, has been paying dividends on a capital of over \$30,000,000. Now, there is not a farmer in the United States, if he understands his interests, who will vote for any bill which perpetrates such an injustice upon him.
There is not a merchant, business man or manufacturer outside of the trust in the United States who is interested in perpetrating such an injustice. Our friends (the enemy) turned this matter

against us in the last campaign.

Again, I am interested in manufacturing in different lines. In looking over the pay rolls we find the wages paid in the agricultural business, giving employment to a great army of people, find in that line the McKinley bill has raised the duty until it stands at 150 per from \$10 to \$15 and \$20 per day. This is un-American. If the laboring man in the agricultural business wants to build a house he must pay for the material that comes from the other labor upon posed to the kind of protection that discriminates in this way, and that is what

the McKinley bill does. There are sceres of wrongs and inconsistencies in the bili, and it is all wrong for Gov. McKinley and his friends to commit the Republican party to a proposition that will lead to sure dereat in 1896. It is not a crime for Republicans to differ upon these propositions, and seme one in our state should speak out for the Republican party. Personally, I stand upon the tariff question where the Republican national convention left it in 1888, for revision "downward." Ve have now a population of 65,000,000, and we shall soon have a population of 100,000,000. The people of this country do not propose to see silver knocked out, and we want tariff reduction as fast as the safety of the business interests will warrant. We want that kind of protection that will deal justly and fairly will all classes of American labor.

DO NOT WANT TO FOSTER TRUSTS. We do not want protection that will foster trusts. We want the McKinley bill revised upon the lines mapped out by James G. Blaine: such a policy as will give us a line of American steamships from American ports to every country in the world; such a protecmine and manufacturing establishmen throughout the country. At present there is something radically wrong when 160,000 miners are out, and business is at a standstill. It is now time for us to look to the future. At present the Rehis friends have misinterpreted the publican party is out, and the Demo-large majority he received last year. crats are in. They have threatened to give us free trade. We want to get back into power, and we want to get in upon a line of policy that will continue us in success when we do get in. It is not a question of who shall hold the

offices, but of statesmanship. The committee now visiting Washington in behalf of different industries all concede reductions from the Mckinley bill. We must now commence to build ples, will favor revision of the McKin-ley bill. We must not forget that the were passed mainly by the Republican party. Whether are not these laws are responsible for the present situation, it dent Harrison had been re-elected. But from this time forward we should take counsel together, and our platform in 1896 should be for protection to American labor and American industries, and upon a line that will do no injustice to any one.

In other words, our experience of the past should be our guide for the future. What we want at this time is open, free and fair discussions upon these questions. I think Gov. McKinley's friends have made a great mistake in pushing his candidacy at this time and forcing the McKiniey bill as an issue at this early day. It is an embarrassment to our friends in congress, and it will be an embarrassment to every member of congress who runs upon the ticket in

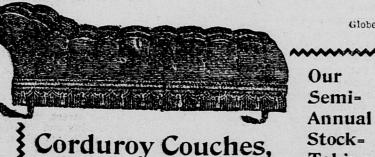
our state this fall. I am not a candidate for any office. This is a year when a man with any business interests has got to keep his eye on them all the time. I think most manufacturers will agree with me that we can't run our business this year and political campaign at the same time. have no political aspirations, except to see the party that I have followed and fought for so long get off the narrow gauge into the broad gauge track.

LILLIAN IS ILL. Pretty Miss Russell in a Critical

Condition. NEW YORK, June 20.-Lillian Russell s lying seriously ill at her home in West Seventy-seventh street. Her illness follows upon a critical surgical operation performed last Monday. She s permitted to see no one, and will not be wholly out of danger, according to her physician, for ten days or two weeks. Her husband, Sgr. Perugini, sailed for Europe on the American liner New York today. He did not in-form his wife of his intended departure.

Will Fight the Flour Trust. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20. - The Central Illinois Millers' association held its annual meeting here today and elected officers. To the executive committee was left the matter of fighting the alleged Minneapolis and St. Paul flouring mill trust. Fifty millers, representing 300 members of the Illinois associations, were present. The executive committee is as follows: Theodore Baxter, Thomas Hockaday, R. S. Taylor, F. M. Pratt, John Crocker, George Baughn, C. H. Pumphray and Thomas

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