Goldberg put up a vigorous and in-

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#### TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Forecast for Minnesota—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; cooler in western portion; southerly winds.
Wisconsin—Fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.
The Dakotas—Partly cloudy, with showers; cooler; southerly winds, becoming brisk northerly.

northerly.

Montana—Generally fair; cooler; northerly GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, May 21, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time,— Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

| Place.       | Tem. | Place.    | Tem |
|--------------|------|-----------|-----|
| Ct Dani      | 621  | in Appene |     |
| Darlanth     | 581  | Minnedosa |     |
| Huron        |      | winnipeg  |     |
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|              |      |           |     |
|              |      |           |     |
| Medicine Hat |      | Pittsburg |     |
| Swift Currer | t54  |           |     |

DAILY MEANS. DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.02; thermometer, 54; relative humidity, 59; wind, southwest; weather clear; maximum thermometer, 65; minimum thermometer, 43; daily range, 22; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M. Danger Height of Line. Water, Change.

6.4 6.4 6.2 16.9 -Fall.

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

### COWARDS TO THE LAST.

The two houses of congress have made records for themselves on the Cuban question that should cover them with shame. The sufferings of the insurgents, the honor of the American name, the hope of liberty itself have been but the shuttlecock of party politics. Neither senate nor house has dared to take a position that is strong, manly, consistent or worthy of anything better than peanut politics. The Republican party, as far as it is concerned, has turned squarely in its tracks, and is standing now where the Democratic supporters of the Cleveland administration stood three months ago. Those senators who are close to the white house deprecated the passage brought forward in support of their Cleveland administration for inaction. They were put on record by Mr. Fairlution which simply quoted its substance from the platform adopted by the Republican national convention at selves in every way possible, the Demogoes locked hands and passed the cowardly, ineffectual and humiliating Mor-

In the house it was no better. The subject under consideration there was only the Tribune, but many well-meanthe resolution appropriating \$50,000 for | ing people elsewhere, put them into the the relief of American citizens in Cuba. list of "fads." It was jammed through under a report from the committee on rules but not without two remarkable instances. One of these was the attempt of Mr. Bailey to have coupled with it a recognition of belligerency similar to that which was on its passage at the other end of the capitol. The other was the intimation by Mr. Hitt, so carefully have developed, that the president has some definite and positive policy with regard to Cuba. In order that the public may note how worthless was the assurance given, we quote the language of Congressman Hitt: "I have reason to believe that the president is taking as active and as effective steps as he can to secure the independence of Cuba."

No doubt Mr. McKinley is taking steps of that description, just as Mr. Cleveland did. But it has been shown sufficiently that action by this country on the lines laid down can be neither practical nor effective. Just as the senate stultified itself when its Republican members voted to reject a leading plank of the Republican national platform, so did those of the house stultify themselves when reciting the horrors of Spanish domination in Cuba. They found no better remedy for her than a recognition of belligerency. Think of the weakness, the shame of it. A repwads from popguns that we are to de-

have been recounted in both houses, until we are forced to believe that bereality. If it be so, if Spain, adding to the bloodthirstiness of her revenge upon the Cubans, has laid her guilty education, to which each community hand upon Americans as well, what should give what attention it pleases disgrace to us to answer by a paper

proclamation that gives neither assistance nor redress. From first to last there have been but two choices open to a nation that would guard its own honor and the rights of others. Either the United States should have taken no more note, through its representatives, of the Cuban difficulty than it has of the conflict between Greece and Turkey, or it should have intervened by force of arms and prevented the dreadful wrong against which it now has no more forceful missiles to direct than speeches and resolutions on paper. Both parties and both houses, placing political maneuver above the glory of been cowards to the last. Thank heaven, we do not and will not believe that Daily Only, Six Months - - - \$2.25 they speak for the great body of the American people.

NOT ALONE.

It appears that the people of St. Paul are not alone in this section in considering what retreachment can be made in the operation of their public schools. That which has been forced upon us as a consequence of a reduced assessed valuation and a rigid charter limit of taxation for school purposes is being considered in Minneapolis as a necessary measure of public economy. The Minneapolis Tribune is may be saved by the reduction of school expenses in that city. It says that the board of education is running behind in its funds, and that the need of economy is very pressing. It takes, we are glad to see, the only proper position for any newspaper or any citizen that understands what education means, which is that the salaries, already too small, now paid to the teachers in public schools ought not to be that the Tribune takes up and echoes the parrot-like cry heard everywhere that it is the "fads" that ought to be cut off. This would be excellent if only some authority were competent to de-

fine what is and what is not a "fad." The term has been used so far by all birds of one feather. In the conmen and women indiscriminately to designate those features of an educational system which they, individually, do not happen to appreciate. The oldtimer, who devoted his attention to the three Rs and considers grounding in mathematical gymnastics to be the main feature of a liberal education, will tell you that when you get far beyond the multiplication table, and especially when you teach a child some of the facts of nature as it lies about him through elementary lessons in science, it is a most obnoxious "fad." To a man who destines his child to a business life, instruction in the languages is an intolerable "fad." To the parent who has settled that his son must enter one of the learned professions, instruction in manual training or the mechanic arts is a vicious and inconceivably foolish "fad," And so we go down through the list.

The Tribune is more advanced than most of the objectors. in that it does not rely upon the expansive term "fad," of Morgan's resolution recognizing the but tells us specifically what some of Cuban insurgents as beiligerents. They the "fads," in its estimation, are. It enumerates the cooking school, the sewargument all that was urged by ing school, the "sloyd," the manual thoughtful Democrats when the jingo training, "and, in the upper grades, the Republicans were bullyragging the Greek and branches which require the most expensive teaching talent." This is a curious conglomeration of departbanks when they voted down a reso- ments of instruction, some of which others merely ornamental. Nothing has ever been done which tends to bring the St. Louis. Having thus stultified them- schools closer toward the practical side of life, toward fitting boys and girls for cratic jingoes and the Republican jin- what they actually have to do, than the introduction of sewing and cooking classes, and of instruction in the mechanic arts. These are adapting instruction directly to every-day life. Not

This is more surprising on the part of our contemporary in that its general view of the question previously expressed is accurate and complete. It says that the public schools, during the and cause for expansion in the existbrief period when most pupils enjoy their advantages, cannot fit the child for all the duties of life. The most that they can do is to start him right, and phrased as to hold neither himself nor leave the rest to energy and opportu-Mr. McKinley responsible after events nity. If this be true, and we think it is, then the object of the school sysunder consideration the adoption of tem should be the greatest benefit to the greatest number. It should consider how the child, who has but two or three years at most to spend at school, can get the largest amount of that form of knowledge which will at once open his mind to future requirements, and train not only his mind, but his eye and hand as well, to the business of making his way in the world. An educational system built on this principle would be exactly the reverse of those most in vogue, and would be broadest at the base instead of at the top.

The "fads," properly so-called, in public education are very few. They consist in instruction in matters that do not belong to elementary work or to ordinary life, and can be eliminated from every system without either impairing it or making any particularly valuable financial saving. The crusade against the "fads" has been run into the ground. They count next to nothing resentative rises in his place and states | either in time or in money. The great deliberately that an American citizen problem is to adjust to the needs of has been apprehended for no fault of the children in this workaday world of his, tied to a tree and cut to pieces ours a great mass of instruction, all by an inhuman soldiery. If this be a of which has elements of value, but lie, the man who states it as a fact only a portion of which has an immedeserves immediate expulsion. If it be diate practical connection with his true, what have we to do with such place and work in the world. The commawkish measures as recognition of pletest and best instruction should be belligerent rights? Is it with paper given, first, in the fundamental and general laws of moral conduct; second. fend American citizenship and Ameri- in those studies that develop the mind, of which the three Rs are the basis: Tales of blood and horror like this and, third, in those departments that tend to fit children for daily life, such as the cooking and sewing schools for low them lies some substratum of girls and the manual training work and instruction in the mechanic arts for boys. All beyond this is the higher

ford. But these are the departments which ought to have been the last to develop, and which ought to be the first to fall wherever retrenchment is

necessary. St. Paul is not alone, either in the necessity of making economies in school work, or in the blunders that are sure to be first proposed as the best way of arriving at that end. We fear it will be a long while yet before the rational and common sense idea of a public education shall emerge from the work of the extremists on either hand; one set of whom would sacrifice everything practical to higher education, and nations and the rights of men, have the other of whom considers nothing practical but such educational work as was known to the common schools of this country half a century or more ago.

ADVANCING STATE SOCIALISM. Only a few years ago any Republican would have as hotly resented the charge that his party was socialistic as, forty years ago, he would have denied that he and his party were abolitionists. But there has gradually grown a realization of the truth of the statement and an acceptance of the fact. The germ of the most ultra socialism was in the use of the taxing power to foster any industry, and it has been prolific in its sproutings. They are to engaged in showing how \$40,000 a year | be seen in state legislation and municipal regulations as well as in national enactments. We find them in the platforms of the Populist, the Social Labor and the Silver Republicans as true to kind as are those to be found in Republican platforms and legislation. So far had socialism made progress in that party that there was no criticism. no rebuke by its press of the startling statement by President Harrison that it is the duty of government to provide cut, except as an extreme resort. It its people with occupation. In fact, it is rather discouraging, however, to find | could not be denied without denying the one leading policy of the party. The present English ministry repre-

sents the same idea of government held by our Republicans and Populists. Tories there, Republicans and Populists here, and Absolutists in Germany are test that gave the ministry to the Tories the voters were promised by Chamberlain and other speakers a social legislative programme embracing employer's liability for accidents, old age pensions and a home-purchasing enabling act for workingmen and farm laborers. A bill providing for the redemption of one of these promises, that relating to liability for accidents, has been introduced in parliament. It charges employers in certain specified industries with the expense of providing for the payment to the heirs, in case of the death of an employe by mischance, of three years' wages, the amount to be not less than \$750 nor more than \$1,500; for disability, permanent or otherwise, longer than two weeks, the injured workman gets 50 per cent of his wages not exceeding \$5. It is to make no difference whether the death or injury was caused by the contributory negligence or sole fault of the employe or not; if he is injured while working, he must have his pension, nor can the employer contract himself out of liability, unless the terms are more favorable than those of the bill. No expense is to be incurred by the claimant, all costs being borne by the state. At present the measure extends only to employes of railroads. mine owners, manufacturers, quarry owners and others classed as hazardous; in Aitkin. Shoot him. but there is no perceptible reason for the restriction of the scheme. Its prin-

Paternalism, which is socialism under a less offensive name, in England thus follows tardily after its kindred spirit in Germany and takes one of the measures Bismarck adopted when he was flirting with socialism, hoping to win it to absolutism instead of setting up house for itself. The other schemes may be expected to follow in due time. and once begun, they will move by their own momentum to cover more and more objects of state interference under the guise of care and protection There, as here, it finds its justification ence of privileges bestowed by government upon a few; there the nobility, the landlords intrenched in laws framed by themselves to fortify and increase their powers and importance; here our nobility made wealthy and powerful by grant of power to levy on the earnings of the mass, and there and here and everywhere the mass, knowing their power, but sadly mistaking their remedy, demand that they, too, receive special privileges. Neither here nor there will they get anything but hurt from what may be given them, and everywhere their only gain can come from the repeal and denial of all laws

ciple covers all cases in all industries

## SETTLING CRIMINAL CASES.

giving special privilege to any.

Recently Michigan became embroiled with New York because a Michigan sheriff had compromised a criminal charge against a fleeing Michigander, whom the New York police had arrested and held on request of the Michigan authorities, accepting from the prisoner a sum of money and then releasing him. New York protested vigorously against this use of the criminal law and police authority for the collection of a claim having its origin in crime. Gov. Pingree seemed to think his sheriff had done nothing wrong, and took the protests of the New Yorkers at first as a joke, but, finding them in earnest in demanding the return of the sheriff for trial under their law, Pingree grev very spirited in his replies over the

long-distance telephone. Wisconsin papers have been full of what is regarded as an important case pending in Waupacca before Judge Fish for the disbarment of one Goldberg, an attorney of prominence, on a number of charges running all the way from perjury to embezzlement and extortion. One of the specifications stated that a person had been arrested charged with some crime, and that Goldberg, who was district attorney, compromised the case on the payment of \$75 by the accused, failing to turn to and feels that it can reasonably af- the money over to the county treasury,

genious defense to each of the charges, and, as to this particular one, his partner, Hoxie, who is also his step-son, went onto the stand for the defense, and testified that it was he who made the compromise. Whereupon, very much to Hoxie's surprise, Judge Fish ordered a charge to be preferred forthwith against Hoxie for his crime, with a view to his disbarment. Evidently the practice of "settling" criminal cases

for a moneyiconsideration was so common that Hoxie considered it innocent, else he would not have been so willing to run his own neck into the halter to help his parther and relative out of one of his numerous scrapes.

It is understood that Judge Fish will not condone Hoxle's case on the ground of ignorance of its criminality, and that he will be disbarred on his own admission. In so doing, the judge will serve his profession well, for it is in the knowledge of every lawyer that the practice is quite too general of allowing the offender to escape, either by payment of money, or by making his peace with those against whom he has effended. Frequently, where a criminal charge can in any way be attached to the act on which a debt is based, the criminal arm of the law is brought into play, not to punish the offense, but to coerce payment of the claim. That accomplished, the proceedings are dropped. This is as clearly against the peace and dignity of the state as is any act in the penal code, and the attorney assisting in it violates the oath he took on being admitted to practice. The prompt treatment accorded Hoxie by Judge Fish will have a salutary effect in that state, and it may expose the danger there is in such methods to lawyers elsewhere whose sense of professional ethics is so blunt that they do not hesitate to follow the same

The Globe denounces the nations of Europe for being prevented by "bond holders" from dismembering Turkey. At the same time it tacitly approves of our own policy of non-intervention and sweet-do-nothingness in Cuba. Until the slaughter and enslavment of men and women on American soil is stopped we should curb our angry passions as to affairs in Europe. If the nations of Europe are ruled by the bondholders and forced tamely to watch the flow of Christian blood, who rules us, and prevents us striking a blow for liberty?—Cloquet Pine Knot.

We give it Eu. Ask McKinley; ask Sher-

We give it up. Ask McKinley; ask Sherman; ask Itoar; ask-well, ask any old party. But our advice to you is to pine not to strike blows for Mberty, but attend strictly to the prosperity of the Pine Knot. Washington's counsel to mind our own business still holds good.

The United States wish its pretentious hegemony in America cannot with this.

Mr. McKinley seems to think this way, its first magistrate in the actuality, that helped to the pacification of this soil, making the international laws observed, with more equity than his predecessor, Mr. Cleveland.—Le Carta del Sabado, Habana.

We make the above extract from Le Carta, etc., a Spanish paper with an English page, merely to let the enthusiastic Cubanophiles in this country know what will come when Cuba is annexed and its senators and representatives get to spouting, filling up the pages of the Congressional Record with their

Personal—The gentleman who annoyed the congregation last Sunday by continually coughing will find relief, etc.—Aitkin Age. The authorities should get after that gentleman. He has been running all over the state, annoying congregations everywhere, and always getting the same advice from the local

paper, and it is time he was locked up. There is hardly a paper in the state that has not had occasion to make this note of his interference with the devotions of the worshipful, and now he is bothering the good people

Mr. Wanamaker is the latest malcontent that wants a new party. Brother John's dis-satisfaction with the Republican party fol-lows with significant closeness upon his fail-ure to get himself elected senator.—Duluth Yes. John seems to be made out of the same

kind of clay that the rest of his associates are. When Wanamaker raised money to buy New York and elect Brother Ben money was only an instrument of divine Providence in his hand; when Quay tod money got in the same way to beat John, money in politics became a mortal sin,

We suspect, however, that the senate, despite the disposition of Tillman and Allen to prod their associates, will do nothing to convict a single senator of selling or buying on a market which he depresses or raises by his vote. The senate, it is to be feared, has too much of what it quaintly calls "self-respect" to do anything so radical and so disturbing to its repose.—Milwaukee Sentinel. You may more than "suspect." The Chapnan case will make senators fight shy of inestigations into their speculations.

Maj. Pickler, of South Dakota, who had een at Washington since the new administra-ion was inaugurated, has gone home, noth-ng having been oftered him that he would coept.—Bismarck Tribune. If the words "that he would not accept" will be eliminated by the Tribune we will second the motion.

By the time that tariff bill reaches the White house Mr. McKinley may be inclined to use language similar to that used by Mr. Cleveland concerning another senate-made tariff bill.—St. Cloud Times.

Mr. Cleveland took out no copyright on the phrase "the communism of pelf," and will gladly place it at the disposal of his suc-

Says the Philadelphia Ledger: "We will not purchase Cuba," Neither will we; this may as well be understood now.—Chicago Times-Herald. This chimes in harmoniously with

H.'s Washington correspondence announce ment of the annexation policy of the administration. It also indicates that Spain will not be a consenting party to the grab.

Annapolis is threstened with still another colored cadet in the person of John William Smith, of Chicago.—Minneapolis Tribune. So, in the opinion of an organ of the party that loves the negro, the admission to the Annapolis naval academy of a colored youth would "threaten" that institution.

## RELIE FFOR IRELAND.

Important Statement Made in Parlia ment by Mr. Balfour. LONDON, May 21.—The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, made an important statement in the house of commons today, regarding the government's policy at the next session of parliament. In order to give Ireland an equivalent for the relief in agricultural rates given to England, the government, Mr. Balfour says, proposes to place both the poor law and the county administration on a broad, popular basis. The landlords must be relieved of all rural rates. basis. The landlord of all rural rates.

No Degrees for Women. CAMBRIDGE, England, May 21.
ridge university today, by a vote of
52, rejected the proposal to confer d

# CITY WOULD BE DRY

MEMORIAL DAY SALGON CLOSING WOULD AFFECT THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

> AUDITORIUM IS USED

FIVE HOURS CLOSING FROM SEVEN CORNERS TO OLIVE STREET.

WHICH DAY WOULD IT EFFECT?

Saturday, Sunday or Monday, Is the Question to Be Determined by the Authorities.

In connection with the coming obervance of Memorial day, an interesting question has arisen as to the new law prohibiting certain forms of disorderly conduct between certain hours particularly designated of May 30, each year. The new law is explicit as to the date, being as follows: Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the desceration of "Decoration day," the 30th day of May of each year, by the keeping open of saloons, the playing of games of ball, cricket, foot ball and other like games, or by horse racing, bicycle racing, or any other sports calculated to attract attention to such games or sports and away from the memorial character of said day, within one-half mile of the place where memorial exercises are in progress is hereby prohibited and made unlawful during the hours from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 3 in the afternoon of said day.

Sec. 2. Any person, corporation or association of persons guilty of a violation of section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable accordingly.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 21, 1897.

The intent of the legislature, however, was plainly to prevent interference

was plainly to prevent interference with the services by such forms of amusement or sport. These services this year will all be held on May 29, which is not mentioned in the law at all. Indeed, chapter 51, of the general laws of 1897, relating to bills of exchange falling due on a legal holiday, expressly provides for notes falling due on May 31 when May 30 falls on Sunday, the evident inference being that the legislature assumed that where May 30 was Sunday the fololwing day would be observed.

Inquiry at the attorney general's office yesterday elicited the statement, semi-officially, to the reportorial inquiry, that the law should be taken for its face, and that Sunday should be the day on which saloons and other places shall be closed. However, there are no especial memorial services planned for Sunday, so that interpretation would exclude the saloons from the operation of the law this year entirely. On the other hand, during the services, which are to be held, probably in the Auditorium, Saturday, a determination that the law should be construed to apply to the day which is to be generally observed as Memorial day, and that view seems to be clearly within the scope of the legislative intent, would close entirely from 10 o'clock next Saturday to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day every saloon within a radius of one-half mile of the auditorium, or practically the entire general business district. prohibited limit would extend to Olive street on the east, to the river on the south, and would include all north of Third street as far west as Franklin,

east of Seven Corners. It would include as far up Wabasha as Tilton street, thus including practically the entire business district of the city. It is probable that some legal authority, either the county attorney or attorney general, will be asked to designate which day the new law applies to, Sunday, Monday or Saturday, in order that the saloonists may govern themselves in accordance therewith. The new law is the result of several

where the circle would cut across just

years' agitation of the subject by some of the Grand Army men of the state The law was introduced and championed by Senator French, of Redwood Falls; is entitled "An act to prohibit the desecration of Decoration day and provide for punishment thereof.'

It was designed primarily to suit the conditions in some of the country districts. Memorial day exercises had frequently been interrupted by proceedings in the adjacent lots quite at variance with the veteran's idea of the proper thing on that day. In one instance it was a horse race with all the noisy accessories; in another a ball game, with vociferous accompaniment of shout and cheer. A number of the posts of the state have had such experiences as those and took them to eart so greatly that they were moved to bring up the matter at the state encampment, and then to get this law.

Bills covering about the same ground as the one that became a law this year were introduced in 1893 and 1895, and each time they were defeated, chiefly through divisions in the ranks of the Grand Army men. All did not think alike in the matter, and for that mat ter do not now. Representative Tom Downs, of Minneapolis, nimself a member of the Grand Army, led in the fight against the measure in the sessions of those two years, and he was supported by some of the influential

## HOME PRODUCT EXHIBIT.

it Will Be Put in Place as Soon as Possible. Secretary Church, of the St.

Manufacturers' union, is authority the statement, that as soon as agreement can be reached between union and the city, relative to the de-tails of renting the Market hall, the plans for arranging a suitable exhibit of St. Paul made merchandise will be

set in motion.

There are already in the neighborhood of 100 members of the union, comprising most of the leading local manufacturers, a dozen or more being added yesterday.

AUSTIN A DESERTER.

So Advices From California Seem to Indicate.

Acting Chief of Police Schweitzer yesterday received a letter from John T. Ryan, a justice of the peace at Vallejo, Cal., asking for information in regard to Harry Austin, who skipped last summer with \$400 in money belonging to his aunt, Mrs. Maggle Waters, of Cledetone, Austin, according to of Gladstone. Austin, according to the letter, is now a deserter from the United States navy, and Chief Schweitzer suspects that he would like to be returned to St. Paul to answer a larceny charge rather than face a more serious one in the West.

Fell From a Building.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., May 21.—Word was received here by Mrs. Ed Mahan from Fitzgerald, Ga., that her husband, Ed Mahan, who went there last fall, fell from a building who went there last fall, fell from a building

Starkweather is Determined. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 21.—Mayor Starkweather has called another special meeting of the city council for tonight, this being the fourth meeting this week. His object, apparently, is to tire out the addermen and thus compel them to confirm his appointments. The name of Dr. L. B. Beebe may be submitted tonight for health commissioner, the present fight centering on this office.

Plunged Under a Passenger Train. SLEEPY EYE. Minn., May 21.—William Bolt, who escaped from the St. Peter asylum day before yesterday, was captured at his home near Sanborn yesterday. An attendant from the hospital who was bringing him back today, neglected him an instant, when Bolt ran in front of the passenger train that was just approaching the station, and was instantly killed.

Don't Like Old Glory.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 21.—A patent medicine show troupe came near being mobbed here last night because the manager refused to take down the United States flag which he displayed conspicuously over the stage. Some h.4 heads made a rush to tear down the flag but better counse's prevailed and the manager was given twenty-four hours to remove the offending decoration. It he does not do so, the crowd will undoubtedly use violence.

### AT THE THEATERS.

at the Metropolitan this afternoon, when the first matinee of the Giffen-Neill company will be given. There is much about this fine dramatic company that would tend to attract very large matinee audiences. In the first place the company is a thoroughly artis-tic one, its members cultured, and as another inducement to matinee patrons the male portion of the organization are as handsom lot of gentlemen as are very often seen upon the stage. The ladies of the company are all particular favorites with matinee-goers, and the play of "Men and Women," which will be presented today, presents many elem of deep interest to ladies.

To give the public a better idea of the elaborate manner in which the Giffen-Neill company stages the various plays presented by it at the Metropolitan, it may be said that the bric-a-brac, furniture and stage furnishings that will be used next week in the valued at more than \$3,000. Much of this furnishing is used in the scene showing aesthetic apartments of the principal charactor of the play, Courtice Jaffrey, the young man who moves in the most fashionable sets and makes his living by robbing his exclusive associates of their valuables. Miss Blanche Johnson, one of the handsomest actresses on the stage, will be seen in the play as her grace the Duchess of Clay-

Only two more performances remain to be given of the Ida Fuller engagement at the Grand. Today's matinee, at 2:30, and tonight's presentation will conclude the engagement. While Miss Fuller's dances are the feature, there are a number of other entertaining features, including the monologue of Willis P. Sweatnam, the musical act of Lelliot, Busch and Lelliot, and other acts.

PUBLICATION SOCIETY. Officers Elected at Pittsburg by the

Baptist Organization. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 21.—The second day's session of the American Baptist Publication society opened at 9:45 this morning, with the smallest at-

tendance at the opening of any session so far held. Fifteen minutes were oc-cupied in religious exercises, and at 10 o'clock President Crozier called the 10 o'clock President Crozier called the business session to order. About 200 delegates were present. The first business was the report of the publishing department. Rev. George E. Horr, D. D., of Massachusetts, the first speaker, attacked the sentimental religious book, and said there was too much of such literature in the church and Sunday school libraries;

The annual report of the board of managers was read by General Secretary Rowland, of Philadelphia. The summing up of the year showed very

retary Rowland, of Philadelphia. The summing up of the year showed very encouraging results. The treasurer's report showed the total receipts from all sources to have been \$1,106,315.54. A cash balance on hand April 1, 1896, of \$5,701.88, brought the total to \$1,112,017.42. This is equaled by the expenditures, to which amount is added \$34,688.56 due from open accounts. The assets are \$372,708.30, while the liabilities are \$102.104.86, leaving the net asassets are \$102,104.86, leaving the net assets \$870,603.53. The following officers were elected and a recess was taken: were elected and a recorder, Penn-President, Samuel A. Crozier, Penn-presidents, Edward Sylvania; vice presidents, Edward Goodman, Illinois; Joshua Levering, Maryland; George H. Horr Jr., D. D., Massachusetts; J. W. Searles, D. D., New Jersey; secretary, A. J. Rowland, D. D.; treasurer, B. F. Dennison; recording secretary, J. G. Walker, D. D.

## SOUND MONEY LEAGUE.

Its Financial Standing for the Next Four Years Assured.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The executive committee of the National Sound Money league held two sessions today, and laid plans for the dissemination of good standard literature throughout the country. Men from all sections were present at the conference and the financial standing of the league for the next four years was guaranteed. Plans were discussed at the first session for conducting a campaign of education for the next year and a half preparatory to the next congressional elections, and vice presidents for the various states were elected. The afternoon session convened at and vice presidents for the various states were elected. The afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock and the meeting took up the question of disseminating the gold standard doctrines. The monetary commission was generally commended, though no official action was taken in regard to it. Chicago will be the center of the movement, which will be directed largely toward the West.

Influence Largely Dominant in the Government of Spain.

Government of Spain.

No one not behind the scenes at Madrid will ever be in a position to appreciate the extent to which petticoat influence has played a role in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and in the Philippine islands, says the Chicago Record. For instance, it is asserted in Madrilene society that the troubles in the West Indies would have been brought to a close long since had it not been for the fact that the corrupt leaders of the conservative machine in the Spanish capital were not only financially benefited by the continuation of the present condition of affairs, but might also suffer something more than a mere financial loss were the campaign to be brought to a close, and the appalling dishonesty and corruption that has characterized everything in connection with the efforts to suppress the Cuban revolt brought to light.

Canovas himself, the prime minister, is not a member of the machine, but his wife, Donna Joaquina, is a very enthusiastic and active leader therof, its moving spirits having their headquarters and their meetings at her manision.

Opposed to the machine section of the Con-

headquarters as some solution of the Con-sion. Opposed to the machine section of the Con-servative party is what may be called the Independent Tory faction, which aims at the overthrow of the machine and at the forma-Independent Tory faction, which aims at the overthrow of the machine and at the formation of a Conservative reform administration. The recognized chief of this party is the exminister of the interior, Silvela, but its moving spirit is his clever wife, the object of the bitter animosity of Donan Joaquina, the imperious consort of the premier. It may be added that Queen Christina makes no secret of her preference for the Silvela party, her distrust of the followers of Canovas or her aversion for his wife.

Asserting Herself. He Maria, you ought to do something for hat cold of yours. It makes your nose so

She—Don't let the color of my nose disturb you, John. I can take that nose out on the street without causing people to wink at each other and shake their heads and make remarks about swearing off and all that sort of thing, and if all the solicitude you've got about my cold is on account of the way it makes me look, I'll keep it to spite you, and I hope it will turn my nose so red it will make you stay awake at night, and I can't hear you more. Turn about is fair play, and see how you like it awhile, and maybe you will keep your advice to yourself next time, and don't you worry any more about my cold! He (utterly crushed)—All right, Maria.—Chicago Tribune.

# quent meorrhages from his nose and ears. He was a building and bridge contractor and is well known throughout Northern Minne-

REPUBLICANS HOPE TO HURRY THE SENATE BILL TO A FINAL VOTE.

# FEW SPEECHES TO BE MADE.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DELAY TO BE THROWN UPON THE OPPOSITION.

CAUCUS IS CALLED FOR MONDAY.

Indications Are That the Debate Will Not Be So Prolonged as Seemed Probable.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-The Republican senators will hold a caucus Monday to consider the tariff bill. The first effort will be to devise plans to expedite the consideration of the bill and there will also be an attempt to reconcile differences of opinion as to the merits of some features. Some of the schedules are objectionable to many of the senators, and it is thought advisable to settle differences in caucus rather than in the senate.

The principal object of the caucus, however, is to agree upon a plan for the limitation of the time for debate, and under the present rules this can only be done by mutual consent. What the tariff leaders will first attempt is to secure an agreement among Repub. lican senators to restrain any desire they may have for general speeches, and thus throw the responsibility for delay upon the opposition. So far as agreed upon the programme is to have Senator Aldrich make his statement on Monday or Tuesday of next week and to follow this by immediately taking up the schedules and making no set speeches on the Republican side of the chamber. There are now indications that the debate may not be so greatly prolonged as at first seemed probable The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans all aver that they will consume no unnecessary time with speeches.

#### M'KINLEY PAYS A DEBT.

New Governor of Arizona Was One of His Best Workers

Special to the Globe Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President McKinley has appointed a well-known. Wisconsin man to be governor of Arizona territory. Myron H. McCord has been a resident of that territory for several years, but the greater part of his Hfe was spent in Wisconsin. He was born in Ceres, McKean county. Penn., Nov. 29, 1840. He resided there and attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he went with his parents and settled at Shawano, Wis. He remained there for twenty his parents and settled at Snawano, Wis. He remained there for twenty years, and in 1875 removed to Merrill, Lincoln county, Wis., where he became a publisher, farmer, lumberman and editor. He published a newspaper for fifteen years, and was a member of the state senate and of the state assembly for ten years.

state senate and of the state assembly for ten years.

Mr. McCord owes his appointment chiefly to the fact that he was a member of the Fifty-first congress, and voted for William McKinley for the speakership at that time, and has been an ardent McKinley man during the interim. He has lived in Arizona for three years and diligently engaged during the control of the search of the search and diligently engaged during the search and diligently engaged during the search and diligently engaged during the search and t three years and diligently engaged dur-ing 1895, and the early part of 1896, in pushing the McKinley boom in Ari-zona and contiguous territories.

It is said that McCord wrote more than a thousand letters to his old friends in Wisconsin and that his ef-forts were largely instrumental in bringing Wisconsin into the McKinley column. During all his public career he has been honest, and there is no doubt that he will make a good gov-ernor of the territory.

Davis at the White House

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Da a short interview with the president He declined to state the object of his the White house. It is rumored that Davis has requested the appointment G. Evans as solicitor general port cannot be verified at the port cannot be verified at the White house. A member of the Minnesota delegation states that the president informed him several days ago that ex-Congressman Dunnell would be taken care of in some manner, but that he had not yet decided what position he would thender him.

## Congressional Outing.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A party of about sixty members of both houses of congress left washington this morning for a day's outing at Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jeffer. at Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jefferson. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate, Col. Richard Bright, was in charge of the party. Speaker Reed was among the representatives of the house side. The party occupied three Pullman cars. The trip occupied three hours, and after a day spent at Monticello the party returned to Washington tonight.

Wants Work at Ellis Island. WASHINGTON, May 21.—Representative away will on Monday present an application to the president, signed by the entity dinnesota congressional delegation, for the tion to the president, significant to the president, significant and pointment of Frank Grygla, of Minner as commissioner of immigration at Ell and, New York. Grygla is now land im tion agent for the Great Northern rand is thoroughly posted on such matter

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Northwestern pensions were granted Thursday as follows:
Minnesota—Original: Thomas F. Mooney,
Avon. Restoration and increase: Adolph Mathew, dead, Hastings. Widow: Sarah Mathew, Hastings.
North Dakota—Widows: Minors of James McCarty, North Fargo.

For Pension Examiners.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Representative Tawney today recommended that Drs. C. M. Cooper and F. J. Halloran be appointed to fill the vacancies on the pension examining board at Chatfield, and that Dr. R. C. Dugan, of Eyota, be appointed on this board in place of Dr. Dickson. McCleary Is Kind

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Congressman Mc-Cleary will allow Democratic pension examin-ing surgeons in his district to serve until after the extra session adjourns. He said to-day that he would not consider the claims of any applicants for these positions till after he returns to Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Postmasters wappointed today as follows: Minneson Weimer, St. Louis county, A. E. Andersylee T. W. Hamilton, resigned.

THE CIGARETTE

Was in Vogue With the Astees Five Hundred Years Ago.

"The Astecs were also using cocoa and it product, chocolate, when Cortes conquered them, and it was not long until the whole of