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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—For Wisconsin: Light rain; slightly warmer; northwesterly winds. For Western Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa: Fair; warmer; winds becoming southerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul....	29.86	68	Helena.....	29.54	82
Duluth...	29.82	62	Ft. Totten.	....	72
La Crosse.	29.86	62	Ft. Sully..	29.88	72
Huron.....	29.9	70	Minnedosa	29.70	70
Moorhead.	29.86	74	Calgary....	29.24	80
St. Vincent	....	....	Edmonton.	....	....
Bismarck.	29.88	72	Q'Appelle.	29.66	72
Ft. Buford.	29.78	74	Medic'e H.	29.28	86
Ft. Custer..	29.70	78	Winnipeg..	29.66	76

MARRIED men will not take stock in a war over seals. They have had costly experience with the sealskins.

THREE full months now of this paternal, protective administration, and Senator SHERMAN in Europe, still no summer weather.

THERE were twenty-six barons who signed the Magna Charta, and twenty-three of them were unable to write their names. They made pretty good marks, however.

A MISSOURI paper says: "The best wheat in the world is claimed to be produced in the valley of the Red River of the North, and at less cost than anywhere else." Does any one dispute the claim?

A BOSTON audience last week was horrified at the statement by one of the speakers that there are localities in the United States where the people have never heard of Boston. Missionaries are to be sent out at once.

A MISSOURI paper learns that a Saintly City inventor has devised a way of making very serviceable underclothing of paper, and has made the style so popular as to create a panic among St. Paul clothiers. Information is being gradually diffused in Missouri.

THAT second satellite of the earth, discovered by WIGGINS, is presumed to be the disturbing and retarding cause of elementary things of late. The moon was doing well enough, and there was no occasion to introduce any new factor into the terrestrial situation.

THE frosts and cool weather the past few weeks will have some mitigation if they kill out the destructive bugs and varmints that are so troublesome to farmers in some localities. There is always some compensation for the unkindly manifestations of nature.

THE way things are becoming mixed in these times is suggested by the fact that at the dedication of the completed national monument at Plymouth, Aug. 1, the orator is to be from Kentucky, and the poet an Irishman. The Puritan element will probably do the praying.

THE sales of breweries to the English capitalists keep right on every day, according to the reports. It looks as if there were intention to cover everything of the kind in sight. It will make beer more popular, no doubt, with some classes, because it will be English, you know.

ONE day last week over 20,000 people attended a base ball game in Boston, not on Sunday either, the prices being 50 cents and $1. Those who have had doubt as to the æsthetic fitness of this popular sport will feel relieved. The receipts of that day were put at $12,500. No wonder base ball players sell high in the labor market.

REPUBLICAN papers are inclined to ill humor and petulance at allusions to nepotism in connection with the administration. It seems to them like making a good deal of fuss over a small matter. A few squads of relatives nicely fixed out in public places don't amount to very much, but they illustrate the difference between office as a private snap and a public trust.

KANSAS has many good people—that is, good in their way—but they are unfortunate in having cranks represent them too often. They have a congressman named KELLY, who made the Decoration-day speech at Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and denounced the people of Arkansas as virtually assassins and traitors, and intimated that he would bring the vengeance of congress upon them, with much similar insulting rhodomontade. Republicans joined in an indignation meeting over the outrage, but KELLY probably effected his object in securing notoriety, and possibly a measure of popularity, among a fanatical class that is numerous in his district.

A PROMINENT Ohio Republican paper makes elaborate and grave reply to the little suggestions sometimes thrown out in reference to President HARRISON'S penchant for the water on Sunday. It is alleged that he "carries his religion with him wherever he goes," and has "need of all the relaxation and rest he can get." While others have need of the church, organ and choir, the president is so constituted that he can "worship in the silent solitude of the ocean as truly as in church." This is alleviating, and would be quite satisfactory if there could be assurance that he could fish and have all the bait stolen while he was engaged in worship without looking away from the Infinite.

THERE is increasing interest in the Nicaragua canal; but it was not particularly flattering to American pride that the expedition that went from this country recently to commence the work sailed from New York under British colors. That is a sort of mortification frequent, and the natural result of a vicious government policy. The work is to be prosecuted energetically, and completed in as short a time as possible. The actual canal part is given as only 29 miles, lakes, rivers and basin to comprise the rest of the 170 miles between the oceans. The cost is put at $66,000,000, but will no doubt exceed those figures. It is believed that forty or more vessels a day will be able to pass any of the locks.

THE ONE-TERM IDEA.

Senator WASHBURN is quoted by a New York paper as saying that a gentleman in that city, who was lately a candidate for president, told him that he did not believe that another president would be renominated and reelected for the next one hundred years. It is fair to infer that the gentleman who made this prediction was CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, and that Mr. DEPEW'S purpose in making it was to impress Gen. HARRISON with the folly of attempting to secure a second term. Still, while Mr. DEPEW'S motives may have been selfish, he nevertheless voiced the popular sentiment, for there is a growing opinion that one presidential term is enough. The third term idea was so objectionable that even Gen. GRANT'S popularity could not overcome it; and even the second term idea has only been tolerated out of respect to the precedent set by WASHINGTON. The great abuses in the civil service are mainly due to the desire of the incumbent of the executive office to perpetuate his lease of power, and those abuses will last as long as the second term temptation continues. There can be no successful civil service reform until the presidency is limited to one term, and this idea is being so firmly fixed in the public mind that the president who is now able to succeed himself must be either a man of extraordinary ability and purity, or the opposition must make so grievous a mistake in its platform or candidates as to amount to a public crime.

With the limiting of the presidency to one term comes the other suggestion of extending the term to six or eight years, which can only be done by a constitutional provision. If the presidential term were extended and the incumbent of the office rendered ineligible to a re-election, the civil service problem would be solved, and in addition thereto the county would be relieved of the recurring quadrennial excitement and business disturbance incidental to a national election.

These are facts that are recognized by all our people, and yet it is singular that there is not a man in the upper branch of congress who is statesman enough to propose an amendment to the constitution incorporating the one-term principle. As Gen. WASHBURN has the subject on his mind, and in a favorable light, the GLOBE takes the liberty to suggest to him that he has now an opportunity to win his senatorial spurs by proposing an amendment of this character, and by pressing it until he has secured its adoption.

SELFISH CO-OPERATION.

The action of the big cotton mill at Fall River, Mass., in proposing a co-operative feature with its employes attracts a good deal of attention, and as the circumstances are explained there is more suggestion of prudence and economy than of philanthropic principle. It seems to be rather a device to avoid a strike with small cost to the proprietors. The operatives are said to make the cotton cloth at less expense for labor than the similar goods are made in England, and still it is protected 40 per cent by the tariff. The dividends last year were 16 per cent upon $400,000 capital, and they have now $63,000 profit for new dividends. Of this they propose to divide 6 per cent, or $3,840, among the operatives who do not go into the threatened strike. There would still be 15 per cent left for the capital, while the 10 per cent advance demanded would amount to $15,000. This case illustrates the benefits of protection. Capital compels cheaper labor than in England and pockets the 40 per cent bounty the people generously tax themselves with.

HOPE DEFERRED.

In New York last year the Republicans decided that they must secure a large part of the prohibition vote in order to carry the state for president. To effect this they started a prohibitory amendment on its way, it having to be indorsed by two legislatures before the people can vote on it. The legislature to be chosen next November will be chosen with a view to its submission, and consequently the question will enter into the campaign pretty largely this year. Should Pennsylvania adopt it, the Republicans in New York would be forced to give the lead to the Prohibitionists. In any event, it will give additional interest to the voting there this year. New York is not one of the states likely to adopt prohibition. In one of the closest elections ever held in that state, in 1854 or 1855, a governor was elected on the prohibition ticket, but parties were a good deal split up then. High license is taken as a step toward temperance there.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS.

In a lengthy review of the financial condition of the country in last Sunday's issue of the New York Times, there is an encouraging statement as to the upward tendency of Northwestern railway stocks and of the prospects for more prosperous conditions than have existed for the last few months. The Burlington, the St. Paul & Milwaukee and the Northern Pacific receive special mention, and on eminent financial authority the statement is made, if the upward movement in the above-mentioned securities continues, other stocks will have to go forward. In seeking for an explanation of the remarkable activity in Northwestern railway stocks, the Times is forced to the conclusion that it comes from the rapidly increasing growth and business of the Northwest, and of the tendency of immigration through the Northwest to the North Pacific coast. "That section is to be the chief point to which emigration will tend for a long while to come," says the Times, "and more fortunes will be made here in the next few years by the rise in value of all fixed property than in any other portion of the country. These are conditions which must greatly augment the business of the railroads under any circumstances, and give an annually increasing value to their stock."

JUST SO.

Confirmatory of what the GLOBE has heretofore said on the subject, comes this statement from a high Republican source concerning the Rochester asylum management: "There is a curious state of things in this city. The asylum authorities have a strong pull on the place. People are afraid to breathe a word against the asylum. Dr. BOWERS is regarded not only as a man who is working for the good of the asylum, but he occupies a leading social position. He also can cut a figure in politics and the business world. The asylum can control votes enough to elect a county officer or a member of the legislature in a close campaign. And so, many people here will not say one word which puts them on record against the asylum."

There it is, just as we have stated it. Our charitable institutions are converted into political machines. No wonder that they reek with crime and corruption.

We want to get these institutions out of politics, and the only way to do it is to keep the politicians out of the management of the institutions.

THE SIZE OF IT.

The magnitude of the Johnstown horror is best realized by comparisons. The CRONIN sensation is forgotten, and, perhaps, not one in a dozen could now tell you that there had ever been a CARTER divorce case. Ordinarily, the submerging of a large part of the national capitol would have been considered sensational enough to have occupied columns of space in the newspapers; and every incident of the great flood that has swept over the Middle states would have been chronicled. But, as it is, all such news as that only gets a stickful or two, while whole pages are devoted to the Johnstown disaster; and, even then, the reading public are not satisfied. They want more details, and every item is read with the most profound interest.

SAINT PAUL.

THE MINNESOTA SYNOD.

The General Assembly's Action on Dr. West's Complaint Against the Synod and Presbytery of St. Paul.

A reporter for the GLOBE called yesterday upon the Rev. Dr. West, who has just returned from the Presbyterian General Assembly at New York, to learn from the reverend gentleman what was done at the assembly with his complaint against the synod of Minnesota. The doctor produced the complaint he had taken to the assembly, and allowed the reporter to copy off the first two counts on which the assembly acted, the others being reserved for future use. These counts were against the synod.

"For throwing out of synod the appeal and complaint of the undersigned against the Presbytery of St. Paul, on the ground that it was "not in order," when it was "in order," and so reported by the judicial committee to the synod, said appeal and complaint having been lodged in constitutional time, both in the Presbytery and in the synod, three copies of the same being in possession of the synod, and involving three separate judicial decisions by the Presbytery, as also an appeal from an injunction of the Presbytery." (2.) For refusing to keep a full and fair record of its proceedings as required by the law of the church, so depriving, not only the undersigned of his right to a legal record, but also the assembly itself, the clerk refusing to state in his minutes, the synod refusing to request him to state that the undersigned had passed to his hands any papers in constitutional time, or that the clerk had passed them to the judicial committee; and refusing, moreover to correct and amend its minutes so as to give the reason for its action."

"Did it throw your case out of court?" was asked.

"No, sir," was the reply. "Several efforts were made by certain persons and parties to do so, but they failed. I do not want to speak of these now. An effort was made to throw it out on the ground that the evidence of its being in order was not before the judicial committee, whose sole business was to call for the evidence and report it to the assembly. I took the precaution to get an official receipt from the clerks of both the synod and assembly that it was in order and the return duly made, and read it to the assembly, and so the first plan was defeated. The second plan was to plead a defective record, made unintentionally by the synod last fall, and on that ground throw it out. This also failed. No action, because of defective record, was the argument. It was alleged that the record made in the synod last fall, and whereby both myself and the assembly were deprived of the legal evidence necessary in the case, was unintentional. The representative of the synod so informed the assembly."

"And was it unintentional?" asked the reporter.

"You must not ask me to answer that now. It will be answered in time from the record itself, the documents in my hands and the published accounts of that transaction."

"And was there no action taken in assembly in the case?"

"Oh, yes." A motion was made to hear the complaint in open court, and another to refer it for trial to a commission of the assembly, but the last day of the assembly's session was almost gone, and the assembly was impatient to go home. What the assembly did was to take the synod's representative at his word and amend the judicial committee's report, and hold the case over for trial next year. The violation of the law by the synod was made a reason for deferring the hearing of the complaint for a year. Here is the final action of the assembly, which the chairman of the judicial committee accepted as his report:

"In view of the fact that the synod of Minnesota has failed to record the reasons for rejecting the complaint of Dr. West, and also that the records in the case are otherwise incomplete, your committee recommend that the hearing of the complaint be deferred to the next general assembly, and that in the meantime the synod of Minnesota be directed to perfect their records and to forward to the next general assembly the reasons for their action in the matters complained of by Dr. West, and that the synod of Minnesota furnish him with a copy of all new matter in the case.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, State Clerk."

"Your support and field of labor have been taken from you, while in good standing, by your brethren?"

"Yes sir."

"And where is the legal corporation of the First Church?"

"I must decline answering any questions as to legal matters. I am free to speak on ecclesiastical matters, but not on legal questions. You must excuse me."

It thus appears that what the assembly did was to order the completion of the record, and the trial of the synod and the hearing of the whole complaint as to the presbytery's proceedings which the synod approved last fall. Notwithstanding vexatious delays it is certain now that the acts of the synod and the presbytery will be thoroughly canvassed by the assembly next year, and the important issues be no longer evaded.

THEY BROKE HIS NECK.

The Topeka Jail Stormed and a Murderer Lynched.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 4.—This morning at 4 o'clock Hon. A. T. Rodgers, of the firm of Rodgers & Stranahan, merchant tailors was probably fatally shot by a burglar, and Mrs. Rogers was shot so that her recovery is doubtful. Shortly after the murder the murderer was captured by the police, people surrounded the jail on all sides to guard against any attempt to remove the murderer elsewhere. Several secret meetings were held within locked doors, and it was decided that, should Mrs. Rodgers die, the jail should be stormed at 9 p. m. The prisoner was terribly frightened, but denied his guilt and told several conflicting stories, which were readily found to be false. He gave his name as Nat Olyphant and his home at Puebio, Col. During the evening the crowd increased and at 7 o'clock the jail was stormed. The officers made a desperate resistance, and it was 11 o'clock when the unfortunate wretch was dragged out. He showed astonishing courage, and when asked if he had anything to say, replied that he was guilty. His last words were: "Be sure you break my neck." He was hung to a telegraph pole at Sixth and Kansas avenues.

Cutting Affray.

Late last night two Swedes, Andrew Johnson and Elias Lindquist, living at a boarding house at 306 Seventh avenue south, Minneapolis, got into some difficulty over privileges about the house, and Johnson opened a pocket knife and attacked Lindquist, cutting him quite severely about the neck and left shoulder. The police arrived in time to take the injured man to the hospital; and Johnson, who had cut his own finger badly in the affray, was captured on Washington avenue south by Joe Mannix and turned over to Officer McNulty. The other boarders in the house consider Johnson mildly insane.

Want More Money.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, June 4.—Ex-Gov. Hubbard, general manager of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern; F. W. Hoyt, president; S. B. Foot, vice president, all of Red Wing, and W. C. Rice, of Zumbrota, were in the city to-day and held a meeting with Col. Graves and others, at which a committee, consisting of the colonel, J. R. Myers, and a third man to be selected by the two, was appointed to solicit $50,000 subscriptions, in order to resume the work of construction.

THESE GET THE PLUMS.

The State Normal Board Elects the Faculties of the Four Normal Schools.

The annual session of the state normal board took place yesterday at the capitol. These were present: W. B. Litchell, of St. Cloud; T. C. Kurtz, of Moorhead; G. H. Clark, of Mankato; C. A. Morey, of Winona; A. J. Greer, of Lake City; H. B. Wilson, of Red Wing; W. A. Lee, of Long Prairie; W. S. Pattee, of Minneapolis, and State Superintendent Kiehle. The election of the faculties of the four normal schools was the only public object of the board, and the teachers appointed are:

Winona Normal—Irwin Shepherd, president; G. E. Knepper, institute conductor; C. A. McMurry, Ph. D., methods and superintendence of practice; Martha Brechbill, Kate L. Sprague, J. M. Holzinger, Vienna Dodge, Carrie V. Smith, Frances A. Elmer, Irene M. Mead, Celia M. Mitchell, Jeannette A. McCool, Clara R. Grow, Mary A. Keyes.

Mankato Normal—Edward Searing, president; James T. McCleary, institute conductor; H. P. Cushing, natural science; Helen M. Phillips, Defrausa A. Swann, Mary E. Griffin, Harriet A. Hale, Anna M. Soule, Homer E. Perrin, Darwin R. Stockley, Emily E. Cole, Carrie M. Robbins, Mollie G. Hutchinson.

St. Cloud Normal—Thomas J. Gray, president; C. W. G. Hyde, institute conductor; Isabel Lawrence, Ada Warner, Waite A. Shoemaker, S. B. Avery, Annette J. Warner, Isabella Pretlow, Ada M. Kiehle, L. Belle Haven, Olive Scovitt, Alice W. Allen, Helen E. Douglasss.

Moorhead Normal—T. C. Lord, president; W. F. Rochelan, institute conductor; Louise McClintock, Nellie A. Ford, Lena M. Goldthwaite, Margaret McGellicot, Miss Barnum.

W. S. Pattee was re-elected president of the board, and the next meeting was fixed for the second Tuesday in August.

SOMETHING FOR SOLDIERS.

Adjt. Gen. Mullen Issues a General Order to the National Guard.

By command of the governor, Adjt. Gen. Mullen yesterday issued the following general order to the members of the state national guard:

The National guard of this state will assemble in camp for instruction at Lake View as follows:

Third Infantry—Col. F. P. Wright, commanding, June 8 to June 17 inclusive.

Second Infantry — Col. Joseph Bobleter commanding, June 18 to June 27 inclusive.

First Infantry—Col. W. B. Bend commanding, July 9 to Jul 18 inclusive.

First Battalion Mounted Troops—Maj. J. B. Hawley commanding, July 9 to July 18, inclusive.

For all purposes of pay, or claim for pay, the dates as herein fixed must include all time consumed en route to and returning from camp.

The commanding officer of each organization will have full charge of the camp and its appurtenances during the time his command shall occupy the same, and will be held accountable, not only for the deportment, discipline and instruction of his command, but also for all public property in and about the camp.

The usual consolidated morning reports will be rendered to these headquarters daily, and also a general report from each camp commandant at its close.

The commander in chief expects much from this encampment. It is his earnest desire to see the National guard of this state reach and maintain the highest degree of discipline and efficiency, and to that end it is imperatively necessary that every member thereof should lay aside his usual avocation and devote himself to this encampment. In this manner only can the highest point be reached, and if followed in letter and in spirit, the state of Minnesota will soon have reason to feel proud of its guard.

Any company failing to maintain during this encampment 75 per cent of its record strength will be subjected to a rigid inspection with a view to its muster out of service.

Inasmuch as guard duty is the most important of all the duties of a soldier, commandmentants are especially urged to give this branch of instruction the attention it deserves—What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

Capt. Charles Bentzoni, Twenty-fifth infantry, U. S. A., has been detailed by the secretary of war to inspect the troops at this encampment. He is a soldier of long experience, high attainments, and a most thorough gentleman. The commander in chief congratulates the guard upon this appointment.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Joseph Labord, the Oldest Resident of Minnesota, Passes Away.

Joseph Labord, one of the oldest pioneers of this state, probably the oldest in age but not in date of coming here, died last evening at the residence of his son, Felix Labord, of New Canada. The deceased was born at Point Levis, on the St. Lawrence river, just opposite to the city of Quebec, June 1, 1783, thus making him 106 years and 3 days old. He came to St. Paul in 1850 at the age of sixty-seven, to join his sons Felix and Antoine, who had preceded him. He pre-empted a large part of West St. Paul, comprising what is now known as Bazille & Robert's addition, Robertson's addition and a portion of Marshall's addition. He leaves behind him nine children and 175 grand and great-grandchildren, all of whom reside in Ramsey county. Mr. Labord was a man of very great physical strength and never knew an hour's serious illnes in his life. His constitution was of the strongest mould, as is demonstrated by the ripe old age to which he lived. He could remember events which happened long before many men now old were born, for at the time of his birth the American nation was only just over the Revolutionary war. The funeral will take place at 11 a. m. to-day at the New Canada Catholic church, and will be largely attended by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

Bertram Means Business.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I notice in the GLOBE of June 2 an article from Senator Pope, in which he takes occasion to score me a trifle regarding a false entry on the senate record of house bills with reference to House File 528, in which he says he is not satisfied that the entries were purely accidental and that those false entries placed said bill in advance of its legal status. I will simply state that I had nothing whatever to do with the senate record of house bills, as my assistant did that personally, and that I have as much confidence in his honesty as I have in Gen. Pope's. If the general was as well posted regarding the clerical duties of the legislature as he is in other matters, he would know that the status of any bill is not governed by our records, but by the records of the assistant secretary as appears in the daily journal. Regarding our rushing in where angels (might) fear to tread, I will admit is correct, for if ever there was a place where any well-regulated angel should have hesitancy in entering, it was in the last legislature, and more especially at the time Gen. Pope was advocating that gigantic fraud in trying to extend the Duluth & Winnipeg land grant. I can truthfully say that in all my experience as clerk in the senate that I have never been approached in any manner to make the slightest alteration in any bill or record, and I think it unjust in Gen. Pope to intimate any such thing. I have always admired the general and appreciated his abilities, and never supposed for a moment that on the result of a failure of a pet scheme he would resort to the baby act and give voice to the stereotyped cry of boodle. For once I am convinced of the fallibility of the (Gen.) Pope. In conclusion I will say that I not only court, but insist on the general instituting a most scrutinizing and searching investigation in the matter, and I will render him all the assistance in my power, and perhaps we can do future legislatures a service by unearthing the guilty wretch. Respectfully,

A. H. BERTRAM.

Evil Doers Mulcted.

At the morning session of the police court yesterday, Maggie Bradley and Elmira Cressey, two old habitues of the dock, were sent to the workhouse for ninety days for drunkenness. The fine of $25 imposed on Max Feierabend, for selling liquor in violation of the law at Rifle Park, was remitted on recommendation of City Attorney Murray. John Smith, the saloonkeeper at Seventh and Jackson streets, was fined $25 for keeping his saloon open after 12 o'clock. Thomas Worker, a waiter, who immersed Officer Cooney with a "growler" as he was rushing up an alley early yesterday morning, was fined $25 for disorderly conduct. Four other disorderlies paid $10 each. Minnie Pierce, Kittie Ives, Della Copley, Nettie Le Roy, Lottie Thompson and Frankie Baker, keepers of houses of ill-fame, paid $100 each.

SOME HEAVY DISCOUNTS.

Bids for State Printing Opened and Contracts Awarded.

The state board of printing commissioners, represented by Secretary of State Mattson, Treasurer Bobleter and Deputy Auditor Griswold, held a meeting yesterday to let the contract for public printing for the year Aug. 1, 1889, to July 31, 1890. The printing is in five classes, and the bidding is based upon the discount allowed off the established scale of charges. The bids were:

	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	4th Class	5th Class
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
J. W. Cunningham...	35	25	58	40	76
Fred Driscoli Jr.....	27	18	51	14	53
P. V. Collins, St. Peter	....	....	....	....	76
Jones & Kraiger.....	....	....	....	65	80
F. L. Smith, Mpls...	20	20	61½	40	80

The contracts went to the person tendering the highest discount. J. W. Cunningham secures the first and second-class matter; F. L. Smith the third and fifth classes; Jones & Kraiger, of Winona, the fourth class. Mr. Smith is the only one who will make anything out of the contracts. The third and fifth classes take in the state reports and miscellaneous printing, while the other classes take in legislative printing, journals and reports, of which there will be none the ensuing year.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN.

President Upham, of Drew Seminary, Lauds Sydney Smith and His Works.

The annual address before the united literary societies at Hamline university was delivered yesterday afternoon by Dr. S. F. Upham, president of the Drew Theological seminary, New York. The subject of his address was "Sydney Smith." He believed that the life of Sydney Smith was not only of uncommon interest, but contained more instruction than the life of any one of his renowned cotemporaries. He was born in 1771, and during the latter fifty years of his life and up to the time of his death in 1845 he exerted an influence felt in every part of the United Kingdom and by all the various classes. At the time of his career George III. was on the throne and Lord North was premier, and the American revolution was breaking out. Although the walks of literature in England at the time were crowded with great men, still the state of that country was most deplorable. Wicked men were in power, but while they practiced the mysteries and obscurities of the "Hell Fire club," there were great men who cried out against the abominations of the day. One of these was Sydney Smith. He became a clergyman in deference to the wishes of his father, and with no impulsion of duty, and thus entered upon a work for which he had but little liking, if any. Upon his visiting Edinburgh his life became changed, which in turn changed the current of English thought and politics for a hundred years. The speaker dwelt upon the life of this wonderful man, relating anecdotes pointing out the manner in which his life exerted the influence claimed for it.

To-day is the first great day of the Hamline commencement. It is popularly known as Class day. The forenoon will be devoted to the usual college sports, under the direction of the athletic association of the university. Prizes will be awarded for all contests. The greatest race will be the class run of one mile for the silver cup presented last year by the '88 class to the class of '90. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the class day exercises will be held. These will consist of the usual class history, prophecy, poem and statistics, with a few novel features introduced.

The programme is as follows:

Vocalis selectio, Class quartette; historia, Martha Clark; meditationes, Mary L. Bennett; Germanica oratio, C. H. Slycum; censoris libelli, W. N. Squire; piano solo, C. H. Slocum; classis phrenologia, Mabel Ranson; poema, Esther M. Bushnell; oratio, W. H. Morgan; vocalis solo, S. F. Kerfoot; testamentum, E. H. Ellsworth; cærimoniarum magistri verba, S. F. Kerfoot; classis carmen, class.

The trustees of the university will hold their annual meeting at 4 p. m. A number of positions will be filled. A year's leave of absence will be granted Dr. S. G. Innis, who goes to Europe for study. At the same hour the alumni association will hold its annual business session and elect officers. The commencement programme, which was published in the Sunday GLOBE, will be given to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOR ONCE THEY FAILED.

Real Estate Dealers Fail to Secure a Change in the Reform School Plat.

The committee appointed by the real estate board to endeavor to induce the members of the reform school board to change the plat of the lands to be sold to-morrow has been unable to bring about the much-needed change. The members of the board are unanimous in their opinion that a grave mistake has been made, but the attorney general has advised them that it is now out of their power to change the plat. The city and county attorneys have both advised the register of deeds that he must put the plat on record. This accordingly has been done, and the sale will come off. A resolution ordering Rondo street extended is in the hands of Ald. Sanborn, and will be put through the council at the earliest possible date. This makes lots in blocks 1, 2 and 9 very undesirable, and many people strongly urge buyers to leave these blocks alone, as by so doing they will greatly facilitate the opening of the street, and there is abundant property on the rest of the plat to satisfy all comers. An act will be presented to the next legislature, directing the needful changes, and it seems as though it would be a pity to force the present plat as a permanency, a plat recognized by all, even the reform school board itself, as very faulty. By leaving the lots in blocks 1, 2 and 9 unsold the adjacent lots will be greatly enhanced in value, besides permitting the extension of Rondo street and the street car line without difficulty. The sale takes place at 9:30 a. m. to-morrow.

TWO MADE ONE.

James E. Markham and Miss Katherine M. Browning United in Hymen's Bonds.

A delightful wedding was that of James E. Markham, of the law firm of Richardson, Markham & May, of this city, to Miss Katherine M. Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Browning, general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Express company. Amidst profuse floral decorations and a small company of the near friends and relatives of the contracting parties Rev. C. D. Andrews, rector of Christ church, tied the nuptial knot in the apartments of the bride's parents at the Albion, at high noon yesterday. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, and Mr. and Mrs. Markham prepared for their extended tour through the Western and coast states. They left at 4 o'clock on the Northern Pacific train for Tacoma. They will extend their journey to Victoria, B. C. From British sod they will take steamer to San Francisco, and from there extend their visit to San Diego, Los Angeles and other cities of interest. Returning over the Shasta road they will stop off at Portland, Or., and arrive in St. Paul early in July, to be at home to their many friends at the Albion on the 10th prox. Mr. Markham is most favorably known, and regarded as a leading young attorney, having cast his lot in St. Paul about three years ago, coming from the state of New York. When Judge Kerr mounted the bench Mr. Markham succeeded him in the firm of Kerr & Richardson, the style of which is now Richardson, Markham & May.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

A. M. Doherty, manager, announces that a benefit will be given at the new Cretin hall Wednesday, June 12, for the sufferers of the late Johnstown disaster. The expenses of the entertainment have already been donated. This will give to the sufferers' fund the gross receipts. The bill for the evening will be the two charming comedies. "Solon Shingle" and "Toodles," presented by the Cretin Dramatic club. The plays will be mounted with new scenery, and an enjoyable evening is promised. It is to be hoped that this benefit will realize a good, round sum, as the object is a praiseworthy one and deserving of a substantial recognition.

Joined in Wedlock.

John N. Lux and Miss Katie Sausen were married at Assumption church at 8:30 yesterday morning, Rev. Father Bernard officiating. The groomsmen were W. J. Lux and N. Sansen. Miss S. Sansen and Miss Clara Lux attended the bride. The reception took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 120 Bianca street. The affair was a very brilliant one. The Bunker Hill club, of which Mr. Lux is an honored member, serenaded him, and presented him with a costly wedding present, as did Will's First Regiment band, of which he is also a member. The band was in attendance and rendered some selections, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Lux will be at home at No. 202 Charles street.

HORRORS AFRESH

Continued From First Page.

many lives from the earth, they would think it absolutely so. Johnstown is sure to rise again. The action of the Cambria Iron company has been infectious. Those that have money

WILL REBUILD

of themselves and others who have not, but have good property, will borrow the money and plunge in again with as much avidity as those who have. There are no mortgages on any real estate to speak of. The city owes nothing; in fact, is in great financial shape. Those who have money can lend it hare to private citizens at good interest, or invest it in bonds issued to pay for new bridges, buildings, streets and whatever else new is needed. In a year or two Johnstown will be more than herself again. The population lost will be replaced by people who will be wanted in the Cambria iron works and in new factories and industries that will be started. This is the feeling of all prominent business men, and it is bound to count. Secretary Stackhouse, of the Cambria Iron company, is superintending the work of the 900 men who are clearing away the debris in and about the works. When asked what he thought of the destruction at present, he said: "Our loss will not be quite as much at the lower works as we at first supposed, probably less than $500,000. Our upper works are completely demolished, and for that reason we have given all our efforts to placing our lower works in operation at the earliest possible moment. I think we will be in good running order in less than four days. We are sparing no expense in prosecuting the work and are paying very little attention to the loss of our property. Our machinery has suffered very little."

THE TOTAL LOSS.

Estimates Vary and Run From 8,000 to 15,000.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 4.—While the total loss of life at Johnstown and the surrounding boroughs of Cambria, Morrellsville, Kernville and Conemaugh will never be known, yet a fair attempt is now being made to ascertain it within a reasonably fair limit. This is being done through a bureau of registration which was established yesterday. Twenty-eight agencies have been established within the flood districts, and all survivers have been notified to register themselves and their families at once. The work was begun at 4 o'clock yesterday, and at 9 o'clock this morning 6,500 people had registered. There were 29,500 people residing in Johnstown and the boroughs named before the terrible catastrophe. When the work of registration is finished, which may be to-morrow night, then it will be known about how many persons are missing. The work is very carefully and thoroughly done, special care being taken to prevent duplications. Superintendent Morgan, of the Cambria Iron company, who is regarded as an exceptionally level-headed man, returned to-day from a tour of the entire flooded district. He declared that only about 15,000 people are now alive, where 29,500 lived and had their being before the flood. Adjt. Gen. Hastings maintains that the death list may not exceed 8,000, and of this number he thinks 3,000 bodies will never be recovered. Mr. McConnaughy, the chief of the bureau of registration, said to-day that he is convinced that the number who perished is fully 10,000 or more.

A GHASTLY FIND.

A Young Baby Found Hanging in a Tree.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 4.—Kind farmers lent their assistance and dug trenches and graves for the victims of the great flood. Single interments are rare. Usually the coffins are placed in long rows in trenches prepared for the purpose. This is a temporary arrangement, and as soon as the bodies are claimed they will be given to the surviving relatives or friends. Four long trenches 100 feet long, seven feet wide and three feet deep form the graves for 200 victims of the flood whose bodies have been recovered at Ninevah, ten miles below Johnstown, to-day. A planing mill has been converted into a morgue. Across the river at old Nineveh thirty-five bodies were taken out of the debris and mud. This is the first opening of the narrow valley through which the Conemaugh dashes like a mill race. From the fields of mud to-day many bodies have been taken. The searchers find many of the bodies by means of a hand or a piece of clothing sticking up through the mud. They carry long sticks with which they prod the soil. One of the most ghastly finds was that of a baby which was hanging in a tree. Its foot had caught in a fork and by this means it being suspended. One of the men reached up with a pole to pull down what he believed to be a piece of clothing when the body fell. The Westmoreland county commissioners yesterday purchased an acre of ground on the side of the mountains and converted it into a cemetery. A gang of laborers were at work all day digging the trenches. A rough pine board was placed at the head of each coffin in the trench. The name of the victim was written on the board with a lead pencil. The scenes at the cemetery to-night were depressing and pathetic. The torches of the laborers looked from across the fields like so many jack-o'-lanterns, luring their victims on to destruction. Two hundred victims were found here to-day, and thirty-five across the river. Of this number but few have been identified. The Westmoreland county corps are taking care of all bodies found in that county. They are having them shipped to Nineveh, and will bury them in their plot of ground.

ENGULFED BY A LAKE.

A Wall of Water That Swept Woodvale Out of Existence.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 4.—"Not a house was wrecked nor a life loss in the Conemaugh valley until the lake rolled down upon us. The flood was receding," said Abraham Gilmore to-day. His brother, W. J. Gilmore, was also present. Behind them, waiting to be coffined, lay W. J. Gilmore's family. The body of his wife, with her head burned off; the trunk of his oldest boy, the body of his daughter, the feet of his two youngest children and part of the legs of his niece, the daughter of Samuel Fails, who had been visiting at his house, and the body of his mother-in-law, Mrs. David Prosser. The flood from Stony creek had come and gone. The water was about three feet higher than it was two years ago. We had five feet of water in the house and had noted that it had gone an inch. We were joking back and forward with our neighbors. We had no warning. We were looking up stream when Conemaugh lake came down. We saw the wall of water come pouring over the iron bridge. In a moment it struck the town, hurling the town of Woodvale before it and the houses went in a twinkling. Now as to the

ELEVENTH HOUR WARNINGS

of danger, which never came to those whose lives depended on their getting them. W. W. Pickerel, operator at Mineral Point tower, one and a quarter miles north of Mineral station, and two miles this side of South Fork, was at his post when the flood came. The tower is quite a distance above the head of the stream. His family live at Mineral Point, and he had been very anxious about the condition of the South Fork dam. About 10 a. m., May 31, he sent a special messenger to his family to warn them not to remain in the house. He also sent several messages in the forenoon to Dougherty, the operator at South Fork, asking about the condition of the dam. The replies were to the effect that their watchman at the dam said there was great danger, but that