THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)

1 yr in advance $8 00 | 3 m. in advance $2 00
6 m. in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

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1 yr in advance $10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—For Eastern Wisconsin: Rain; stationary temperature; northwesterly winds. For Upper Michigan and Western Wisconsin: Fair, preceded by light rain in Western Wisconsin; warmer; northwesterly winds. For Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska: Fair, preceded in Dakota and Nebraska by rains; slightly warmer; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther'mometer	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Ther'mometer
St. Paul...	30.06	58	Helena. ...	30 16	66
Duluth...	30.16	56	Ft. Totten.	.....	.....
La Crosse.	30.10	52	Ft. Sully. .	30.16	66
Huron.....	30.16	62	Minnedosa	30.00	70
Moorhead.	30.12	64	Calgary....	29.84	76
St. Vincent	30.68	72	Edmonton.	.....	.....
Bismarck.	30.20	64	Q'Appelle.	30.02	68
Ft. Buford.	30.20	64	Medicine H.	29.98	76
Ft. Custer..	30.30	56	Winnipeg..	30.06	70

THERE was no danger felt of sunstroke yesterday.

THE programme that had a storm center for about the 12th of June may be more Western than the last—take in Kansas and Iowa, perhaps.

ORDINARY fire insurance will probably not cover the losses by floods in Pennsylvania. An insurance that will cover all possibilities is needed.

SO FAR the theatrical people, brewers and other objurgated classes are in advance of the churches in getting in relief work for the Johnstown sufferers.

THE president always takes his religion with him, says the narrator, but there is a good deal of silence of late as to where he takes it on Sundays. Has he caught any fish?

THAT was not a beaver dam that made the trouble in Pennsylvania, but a good many damns have been thrown at Gov. BEAVER for his timidity in getting in relief work for the state.

IF THIS country does not show up much in the fine arts at the Paris exposition, it leads the world in certain conspicuous lines of machinery, and is well up in all industrial development. The artists are here, but haven't had time to show what they can do.

IN HIS reports to his New York paper, HENRY GEORGE says the single tax idea has taken deeper hold in Scotland than in England, although he was well received in both countries. The statement that his Scottish tour netted him $15,000 would indicate that there was some root to the thing, and that GEORGE bit off a pretty fair piece.

THE commencement season is now distilling sweetness and swelling the ranks of the world's thinkers—those who begin to think how to make a living. It is probably called commencement because it initiates the period when those who have "finished their education" begin to learn that they know nothing to speak of at length, but have merely quickened and trained the mind to learn.

NEWSPAPER genius has seldom scored greater success than in the illustrations of the mad torrents pouring down the Conemaugh valley. The artists were evidently fortunate in securing favorable points for the photographs in the midst of the excitement and confusion that must have prevailed at the time. The people struggling in the waters apparently waited to be pictured before drowning.

IN THE "Pirates of Penzance" the chorus maidens sing, "Let's Talk About the Weather." No such suggestion is needed of late. Dealers in refrigerators and summer resort people are not at all complimentary in their allusions to atmospheric conditions. A good many people started a little fire in the grate yesterday, if it was pretty near the middle of June. It may be that all things come to those who wait, but some people are getting weary waiting for orthodox June weather.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, is slow in meeting mortuary expectations, but it is insisted that he cannot recover. He is the richest Democrat in the senate, and there are few wealthier in the South. Whatever may be his value as a man and capitalist, he is not much of a Democrat, and not representative of the traditional principles. With him, politics and business have been profitably intermingled. It is conceded that his successor will be ex-Gov. GORDON, who has served very ably in the senate before.

THERE is more complaint than ever of the disorder of the postal service and inexpert management. Very slight reflection will remind one that this is the inevitable result of the wholesale changes in the incumbents, the new parties being generally without the needful knowledge and experience for efficient work. There should be generous forbearance and unlimited patience, as it was needful to provide places for people who had borne torches and sweat and tramped for their party. Reform and civil service principles could not be inaugurated while Democrats were holding offices.

AT a recent meeting of alumni of the Michigan university the novel proposition was insisted upon that the institution ought to teach that political economy that is in harmony with the issues of the dominant party in the state. The prevalent thought with the educated and unbiased is not toward the protective, bounty systems. There seems something of plausibility in the view that colleges had better teach the truths of political economy rather than the narrow expedients of monopolistic greed. The way proposed would make the institution partisan and require a change in instruction as the dominant party changed.

SENATOR BLAIR, the Republican senator from New Hampshire, who is noted for his frankness and devotion to prohibition, recently expressed the opinion that "the American mind will soon explode this humbug of civil service reform." There is no doubt that he voices the prevalent feeling among the Republican politicians. It would be difficult to find in the utterances of any active leader of the party of late any support for the civil service reform. If there is any real effort on the part of the administration to continue the policy of Mr. CLEVELAND on this subject, it will have cold comfort with the men who want places for their servitors.

THE TRIBUNE SALE.

Rumors that have been floating around in newspaper circles for a week or two concerning the sale of the Minneapolis Tribune were confirmed by an authoritative statement in yesterday's issue of that paper, announcing the sale and transfer of the paper to the new proprietor. Messrs. HASKELL and PALMER are succeeded by ALDEN J. BLETHEN, who becomes sole proprietor, and has assumed the management. Mr. BLETHEN is no stranger in the field of Minnesota journalism, for his former connections with Minneapolis newspapers gave him a favorable and extensive acquaintance with the people of the Northwest. Just a year ago he sold out his interest in the Tribune and retired from active journalism. But the newspaper itch was in the blood, and, like every other newspaper man who quits the profession, he was restless until he got back into harness again. The GLOBE extends him a cordial welcome upon re-entering the profession of professions, and wishes him the abundant success which a man of his ability and enterprise is always sure to win. At the same time we extend our parting regret to Messrs. HASKELL and PALMER with the hope that they may have the success in their new fields that they have attained in this. The price paid for the Tribune is not made public, but it is understood that it was in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million, a gratifying evidence of the value of newspaper property in the Northwest.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Inasmuch as cleanliness is supposed to be next to godliness, it seems rather odd that a person should be punished for washing himself. Yet our police records show that a few days ago two men were required to help swell the city treasury by paying fines, and that the offense charged against them was that they had gone down to the river one warm day and bathed in the cooling waters of the Mississippi. They were poor workingmen who were not able to rent a house with a bath room in it, and having a desire for cleanliness, thought to avail themselves of the waters which God has made free for all His creatures.

While it is true that the technical offense for which they were punished was bathing in the river at a place within the city limits, where they were liable to be seen, and as it so happened were seen by a policeman, who pulled them in. We think the incident is of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the city authorities to the necessity for establishing a public bathing pool for the accommodation of the poorer classes. From time to time the GLOBE has urged this matter upon the city authorities, but without effect. We are not discouraged by former failures from renewing the suggestion, but we shall continue to urge it until we get a city government that has respect enough for the sanitation of the city, as well as for the conditions of the poor people, to provide a public bathing place. Other cities have been thoughtful enough to do so, and there is no reason why St. Paul should not. It can be done at a comparatively small expense, and the benefits that would be derived from it are incalculable. So far as our poor people are concerned, it is a necessity; and, as for the more prosperous classes, it would be a luxury that they would be willing to pay for, to have a large swimming pool enclosed at some convenient point along the river.

THEY ARE FRIGHTENED.

The people living along the Ohio river are very much alarmed on account of the Johnstown disaster. The cause of this alarm is the fear that their water supply will be contaminated by the thousands of decomposing bodies of the victims of the Conemaugh flood. If there is anything in the germ theory advanced by modern science the fright of the inhabitants of the Ohio valley is not groundless. There is a prospect for a good-sized epidemic all along that valley during the summer. The cities of Pittsburg, Allegheny, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and quite a number of smaller towns get their water supply from the Ohio river. It will not be a very comfortable reflection for the good people of those towns that every drink of water they take during the summer may contain a poisonous germ extracted from some corpse up the river. There may be nothing in the germ theory, after all, but imagination can do a great deal towards helping diseases along, and the constant dread that will be in the minds of these people will have a bad effect. There is one encouraging fact, however, and if the inhabitants of the Ohio valley will just keep their minds on it they need not suffer so much distress. There are a great many people living below Cincinnati who have been drinking Ohio river water all their lives and are yet in good health. If human beings can thrive on water into which Cincinnati's offal has been dumped there is no need to be alarmed about the effect of the Johnstown disaster.

OUR CANADIAN RELATIONS.

We have in our midst to-day a number of distinguished gentlemen who visit us in the capacity of a senatorial committee to gather facts and ascertain public sentiment relating to our commercial relations with Canada, and particularly as to the sentiment respecting Canadian annexation. It would perhaps be a matter of more concern to ascertain the sentiment regarding annexation on the other side of the line, as the people over there have more interest in the matter than we have, and they will certainly have to be consulted before an attempt is made to hitch Canada on to our national band wagon. It is but little difference what we think, so long as the Canadians are not thinking about it at all.

Still, these gentlemen are here in the performance of a high public duty, and they can be assured that our people will extend to them all the courtesies and give them all the information within their power. We have a number of gentlemen in our community who are well posted on our commercial relations with Canada, and are, no doubt, in position to make many valuable suggestions to Senator HOAR'S committee. Our jobbers and our railroad managers ought to understand the situation fairly well, because our proximity to the Canadian line necessarily brings them into business relations with our dominion neighbors. So far as the question of annexation is concerned, public sentiment in this locality is what it is in every other locality of this country. Whenever our Canadian friends manifest a disposition to be annexed, the gates will be opened and the bars will be let down. While we feel that manifest destiny had decreed the final bringing together of all the countries on this continent under one flag, and that flag will be the stars and stripes, we see no special cause for getting into a fret because that manifest destiny is apparently slow in its operations. We are getting along comfortably well with our Canadian neighbors, and as long as they are satisfied with present conditions we will try to be. We are pretty well assured they feel as we do, that it is only a question of time until we are one nation, yet we are disposed to give them their own time to move over and become members of our national household.

A SOUTHERN POLICY.

One of the Memphis papers publishes the address delivered at that place on Memorial Day by Col. EDGINGTON, who is vouched for as a prominent G. A. R. and sterling HARRISON Republican, which goes a little ahead of the outgivings of the president on the color line. The audience was almost entirely colored, and, it is stated, was filled with rage. The spirit of the delivery is indicated in this extract: "The enactment of negro suffrage was the great crime of this age. The guardian angel of our unfortunate country was sleeping when that foul deed was done. Any Republican who sincerely favors negro suffrage is the misguided victim of a maudlin philanthropy." He demanded the passage of laws limiting the suffrage of the colored people, allowing but 5 or 10 per cent of the more intelligent of them to vote. As the orator is one of the leaders of the white Republican movement in the South that seems to be in favor with the administration, it is to be presumed that he reflects its spirit, although it has not been understood that there was any purpose to disfranchise colored voters. The theory seemed to be to allow them to vote the Republican ticket while the respectable white Republicans held the offices.

FLOAT THE FLAG.

It is to be hoped that when American capital and enterprise have shown the world that it can build a canal between the oceans when France could not, there will be an occasional vessel with the American flag to pass through it. The Suez canal effected a revolution in the eastern waters, as the Nicaragua will in the West. The latter will save the tedious voyage around Cape Horn, and should give this country the traffic of the western coast of Mexico. Of the merchant vessels that passed through Suez last year, over 76 per cent belonged to Great Britain, and France, Italy, Germany and Holland had from 3½ to 5½ per cent each. The United States did not have enough to get out of the scattering. Before the protective era, American ships were seen in every seaport in the world.

AN INTELLIGENT COMMUNITY.

Among the claims Wyoming puts forth for statehood is that it has the smallest per cent of illiteracy of any organized community that the United States flag floats over. Of its population over ten years of age, only 2.6 per cent are reported unable to read. The average of the country is 13.4, and no state approaches the Wyoming figures. Even Dakota is left with its 3.1. The old idea that ignorance was more prevalent in the Western and frontier communities is one of the delusions that is being dissipated. The intelligent, bright people go West.

IT IS stated that JOHN L. SULLIVAN'S share of the gate moneys in the past ten years has amounted to $300,000, and that he has spent it all and is a poor man. It is, no doubt, better that he has spent it; for it has gone into circulation, and, perhaps, benefited some persons. Possibly those who paid the money felt compensated at seeing SULLIVAN box and display his shape. There are queer people in the world. They will go on contributing in this way unless SULLIVAN insists that he knows how to keep a hotel, or shall turn reformer and lecture upon the evils of prize fighting and intemperance, when they would let another class contribute.

IDAHO is disposed to join the procession coming in as new states, but, even if it has population enough, it is likely to be embarrassed by its Mormon element. That is not a majority of the population, but has votes enough to decide between the parties. As there is no very extensive emigration there, it is possible that the Mormons might send over enough of their people to control the state if admitted. It will be likely to stay out and keep Utah company for a time.

REPUBLICAN authorities predict with assurance and much satisfaction that the record in the census matter is to be broken, and that they will have the benefit of the reapportionment in the electoral vote of 1892 and the congress to be elected at that time. Even the business matter of the counting of the population is to be made subservient to party needs. But then Mr. BLAINE regards it as a non-partisan administration.

A PHILADELPHIA paper makes the almost incredible statement that the losses in the late floods on the Susquehanna river will exceed those west of the mountains, the latter including the Conemaugh valley. Several mills were swept away at Williamsport on the river, and over 100 lives lost. But the enormous destruction of life on the west side has made all property considerations seem trivial.

THE good WANAMAKER has expressed the opinion that "soldiers who fought and bled for their country should receive marked consideration." If he really means to include Democrats who were soldiers, he had better explain his idea to CLARKSON, BELL, and the other guillotine workers, as they have paid no attention to the blue in turning out Democrats.

LA CROSSE had in view a big Fourth of July celebration, but has decided to send the money it would cost to the Pennsylvania sufferers. There will be no loss of patriotism in the considerate Wisconsin city, but an exemplification of the strength of the cords of fraternity that bind all true American hearts. It is not a bad example for other places to imitate.

AS THE leading city of the state and a neighbor of the suffering locality, it was expected that Philadelphia would take the lead in extending aid to the sufferers. The first day it raised a quarter of a million dollars, and the aggregate is now well toward a million. It deserves the designation of a city of brotherly love.

CONTRIBUTION lists in aid of the Conemaugh sufferers have been opened in Berlin, London and the other capitals of Europe. There were people of nearly every civilized land among the victims of the merciless waters, and it is fitting that their races should exhibit a common sympathy.

BY A new law in Denmark, the saloon man who last sells to a drunken man has to pay for hauling him home. It would be better to put the man under a cold shower bath than to take him to be a nuisance to his family.

STATE SENTIMENT.

In the late legislature there was a "combination" in the house which exceeds anything ever heard of in the annals of political debauchery. Twenty members stood in with each other by an understanding. Any bill which had money back of it must "dump" into the pockets of the entire twenty, or the twenty would vote and work against it. And the combination worked. We had this first from a senator—and now we have it from a member of the house.—Glenwood Minnesotian.

Mr. Ward, no doubt, has some warm supporters in his own locality, but there can be no doubt of the fact, and Senator Davis ought to know it, that Mr. Ward is not regarded by those whose opinions ought to be considered, as a fit man in any sense for the position he aspires to hold.—Rock County Herald.

The insane asylum at Rochester doesn't appear to be in first-class shape. When the superintendent is so careless that the murder of patients by inhuman brutes "slips his mind" he is either a fit subject for the asylum or the state prison himself. Gentlemen, dig clean down to the bottom and get every vestige of the diseased management and "fire it."—Montevideo Leader.

Out of eighty-four government offices at Washington filled by Minnesotians, the Second Congressional district furnishes only six. Out of the federal appointments since Harrison's administration to important places, this district has none. The Second is out in the cold.—St. Peter Herald.

The state board of corrections and charities and the state officials have a duty to perform that does not end in Rochester or elsewhere until the management of every asylum and prison in the state is thoroughly understood and purged of all possibility of any further brutalities.—Faribault Democrat.

J. J. Hill has found that there is more money in railroads than in bull farms, and recently sold his herd of sixty imported bovines for $10,000. We presume he watered the stock and sold by weight, thus turning a point learned in railroading to a good advantage in farming.—Hutchinson Leader.

Senator Washburn is crying for purity in politics these days with all his might. He might have done some of this screeching to advantage about the first of January last.—Glencoe Enterprise.

The two dollars a day and roast beef promised workingmen by Republican orators last fall, in case Ben Harrison was elected, has failed to materialize. A good many poor devils have passed through Mora during the past week who were glad to get a cold hand-out.—Mora Times.

FACTS ABOUT COLLARS.

Thomas Hood wore a high collar to hide a tumor.

On the necks of the ancients were collars of silver and brass.

The standing collar had its origin in Germany in the reign of Otho IV., 1218.

Piccadilles of red and green cloth came into fashion at the close of the fifteenth century.

The sumptuary laws of Richard II. prohibited collars from being worn. The law was never enforced.

Gen. Spinola's collars are laundered by a colored "aunty." They measure three and one-half inches in width.

Altitudinous neckwear dates from the directoire. Collars frequently concealed the ears at that period.

Charles Dickens, when a young man, wore a black stock. In later life he assumed the turn-down collar.

Bill Nye says he always sports a "straight-band collar, without any projecting masonry or ornamental facades."

The early English laymen did not cover their necks. The mailed collar or gorget was introduced during the crusade.

A straight white collar, somewhat like that of a few years ago, was introduced into England in 1480 by the Duke of Clarence.

Gen. Grant wore high and low collars alike. James G. Blaine wears a standing collar. Grover Cleveland wears high or low.

Byron imported his famous low rolling collar from Belgium. He delighted in exhibiting his white, almost feminine-appearing throat.

Washington wore no collar at all in the last years of his life. The stock or "swathe" had been discarded, and the old gentleman rarely went out visiting.

The poet Whittier affects a cross between a high and low collar. It may be described as a wide band folded near the middle, and having a soft, overhanging roll.

REFLECTIONS.

Stilts are no better in conversation than in a foot race.

Folly must hold its tongue while wearing the wig of wisdom.

When poverty comes in at the cottage door true love goes at it with an ax.

It is the foolish aim of the atheist to scan infinitude with a microscope.

The office should seek the man, but it should inspect him thoroughly before taking him.

The good Samaritan helps the unfortunate wayfayer without asking how he intends to vote.

Humility is most serviceable as an undergarment, and should never be worn as an overcoat.

All the paths of life lead to the grave, and the utmost we can do is to avoid the short cuts.

The reformer becomes a fanatic when he begins to use his emotions as a substitute for his reasoning faculty.

Many an object in life must be attained by flank movements; it is the zigzag road that leads to the mountain top.—J. A. Macon in Century Bric-a-Brac.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The counterfeiters are coining money.

The gas company reports that its business is light.

Several prize fighters are making money hand over fist.

Many oil well stockholders are barely paying for their bored.

Nearly all of the jewelers have been letting their stock run down, more or less.

Railroad men report collections dull. Nearly all trains are compelled to run on time.

There is considerable activity among the medical profession. The surgeons in particular are cutting up at a high rate.—Terre Haute Express.

CULINARY MAXIMS.

Beauty will buy no beef.

A good stomach is the best sauce.

Inquire not what is in another's pot.

Better half an egg than an empty shell.

Better some of the pudding than no pie.

He that dines and leaves lays the cloth twice.

Make not your sauce till you have caught your fish.

He fasts enough whose wife scolds at dinner time.

He who depends on another dines ill and sups worse.

He deserves not the sweet who will not taste of the sour.

He who would have hare for breakfast must hunt over night.

When a man can not have what he loves he must love what he has.—Lucullus in June Table Talk.

And Overcoats in St. Paul.

NEW YORK, June 9.—To-day was an oppressively hot one, with little breeze to relieve it. A half dozen heat prostrations were reported and one death. Highest temperature, 91.

For Many Millions.

NEWARK, N. J., June 9.—Papers for the sale of the Ballantines lager and ale interests in this city were signed yesterday. The price is $5,100,000, of which $4,000,000 is in cash and the balance in stock. Hatch & Co., of New York, are the agents. Peter Hauck, the Harrison brewer, was telegraphed to represent the American breweries at a meeting to be held in London.

MURPHY CLUB ROW.

The Latest Difficulty Between the Brothers.

To the Editor of the Globe.

On Thursday evening, May 30, the members of the Murphy club decided to discontinue their meetings for the summer months, and adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, June 5, at 62 Eleventh street south, said meeting to be for the purpose of taking action as to the future course of the club—one of the principal reasons for closing down being that a large percentage of the members are absent from the city during the summer, and receipts would not be sufficient to meet the expenses of the society. A committee had been appointed to secure a place to store the property of the club, and one of said committee notified the vice president that he had obtained a place for storage. In reply he stated that Mr. Forman, the proprietor of the hall, had given them the use of the hall until a decision had been reached as to future operations, and so the matter stood, the members separating in perfect harmony and good feeling, little expecting to hear of the outrage perpetrated on the society a few hours would bring to light.

Saturday evening following it was reported around that the furniture of the Murphy club had been taken out and sold. It was not at first credited, but upon inspection of the club room it was found to be correct. Two of the members then started out to find the particulars of the business, and called upon George Bleecker, one of the executive committee, to ascertain if he had any knowledge of it. He was asked if he knew who had taken the things away from the club room. He said "No," but he had heard that they were going to be sold, and after considerable talk, he said that he had heard they were sold for $60. He was then asked what he thought the members of the club would do in reference to it. "Oh," he said, "I suppose they'll kick; we made calculations on that, but that won't amount to anything." Now, for the facts. Saturday morning last a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. H. A. May, Harmon Place, a lady who has been conspicuously prominent in the many troubles and unpleasantness of the club, when there were present Mrs. May, George Bleecker and Mr. Leroux, and Secretary McCleary; the latter declining, however, to act in the business, said meeting being called without the authority of the club, and entirely without their knowledge, and without ever notifying the other members of the executive committee. The trio decided then and there to go and take the things and sell them for what they could get, one of them generously taking the organ himself. The members felt, naturally, very indignant, but decided to wait until the adjourned business meeting. Several of the members, attended, but were informed that there would be no meeting, and no explanation given why there was not, the parties to the "steal" being conspicuous by their absence. This leaves the society in just this position: The property of the club, which had been bought by the subscriptions of its members, has been taken without their consent and clandestinely sold for less than a quarter of its value, and no account has been rencered to the society of the money received. In fact, the treasurer (Mrs. May) has done just as she liked, paying who she thought fit, and leaving others without any pay whatever, and I suppose, as the "Great I am" of the Murphy club, she has done the same in this case. It is the actions of such members that has made a failure instead of a success of the Murphy club.

The members intend taking early action in the matter, and compel the parties to replace the property taken or refund their full value. Yours,

A MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

Minneapolis, June 8.

AN EXPRESS CONSOLIDATION.

The Northern Pacific to Take the Wisconsin Central's Business.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Since the consummation of the recent agreement between the Northern Pacific and the Wisconsin Central railroad, by which these properties are to be operated jointly, there has been much curiosity in express circles as to what disposition would be made of the express business of the latter road. June 1 E. W. Farnham, who has for many years held a responsible position as assistant to the general manager of the American Express company, resigned, but it was not known what position he was to accept. Mr. Farnham has been made general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Express company. That company will, after July 1, add all the Wisconsin Central lines to its territory, which will give a distinct competitive line to the Pacific. The superintendent's office will be in Chicago. Mr. Farnham is still reticent about the whole affair, but he admits these facts. He is now occupying an office in the Adams Express building, and clerks have been at work there for several days making new rate sheets. There will probably be some reductions to local points, but rates to the principal competitive points will not for the present be put below those established by the other companies.

Honored the Shah.

BERLIN, June 9.—The shah of Persia arrived to-day. He was welcomed with much ceremony by the emperor, a number of princes, Count Herbert Bismarck, Gen. Von Blumenthal and a crowd of officials. Royal salutes were fired, and the shah received an ovation en route to the Bellevue palace. The emperor and the shah exchanged formal visits, and a grand banquet was given in the evening in honor of the shah.

Jumped Three Stories.

NEW YORK, June 9.—John Crane, an employe in the Abbattoir, at No. 640 West Fortieth street, was killed this evening by falling through an air shaft in the building. When his wife Lizzie was informed of his death she became temporarily insane and jumped from the third story of her residence, 419 Tenth avenue. She received internal injuries and will die.

Over the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 9.—"Jacko" Walter, a local boatman, with Frank Daveys, a friend, were out on the river some distance above the falls to-day, when they lost control of the boat and it was swept over the falls. The bodies of the men have not yet been recovered.

Betrayed Boulanger.

PARIS, June 9.—M. L'Herrisse threatens to publish the name of the betrayer of Boulanger's secrets, intimating that he was formerly the general's right-hand man.

HER LAUGH—IN FOUR FITS.

At ten a blithesome little maid,
Restrained by naught but nature's law,
Went roaming o'er the glassy glade
And laughed a merry
Haw
Haw
Haw.

At twenty she was bright and fair;
But now, restrained by fond mamma,
She only tossed her golden hair
And laughed a rippling
Ha
Ha
Ha.

At thirty she was more sedate.
And, still from wedded bondage free,
She said her time was growing late,
And laughed a yearning
He
He
He.

At forty she despaired of joy,
For none had come her heart to woo,
She signed for either man or boy,
And laughed a doleful
Who
Who
Who.

—Washington Post.

GETTING IN SHAPE.

The Pennsylvania Road Gradually Resuming Traffic.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—At the office of the Pennsylvania railroad to-day it was stated that the line was gradually getting into shape. The completion of the Montgomery bridge has had the effect of producing a general movement of freight. Twelve hundred carloads have moved east and west to-day, and this will have the effect of removing a great deal of uneasiness among business men caused by the inability of the railroad company to distribute freight. At one time it was feared that many of the iron furnaces and rolling mills would have to shut down on account of coke and coal famines. A great deal of fuel has been sent out, and more will follow right along now, and the threatened stoppage of operations will thus be averted. President Roberts and General Manager Pugh left at 11:25 a'clock to-night on a special train for Altoona. They will inspect the work at various points along the route and will move eastward from Altoona on the middle division of the main line. Mr. Pugh will stay on the middle division until direct communication between Harrisburg and Altoona is re-established. It is now thought that this will be accomplished by Wednesday evening at the latest. Vice President Thompson is still in the vicinity of Conemaugh supervising the work in that vicinity. Some idea of the magnitude of the damage to the Pennsylvania railroad lines by the recent flood may be formed from the statement that nearly 5,000 men are employed, in many cases working sixteen hours a day. This great army of workmen is building bridges, replacing track carried away, filling in and grading the washed-out road-bed. General Manager Pugh remarked to-night that it was a remarkable fact in connection with the disaster which had befallen the company, that in no one instance had any of the various gangs of workmen been hampered by lack of material. Over 5,000,000 feet of timber had to be purchased and conveyed to the points at which the various bridges had been washed away. This will be gotten to the spot promptly and be ready to be placed in position as soon as the flood has subsided sufficiently to allow the men to enter the streams.

REFUSE TO SIGN.

Andrew Carnegie May Have to Discharge 2,000 Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 9.—Andrew Carnegie will be at liberty to-morrow to declare the places of nearly 1,900 of his Homestead steel works employes vacant, since not a single man has signed the firm's proposed scale who belongs to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. It transpires that it was not the intention of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. to enforce their scale on June 1, but they presented it at that time with the intention of giving the men an opportunity to embrace it or quit. From present appearances the latter will do neither. They have been calmly waiting until to-morrow, when the steel committee of the Amalgamated association meets and formulates its scale. Then it will meet the firm by committee and discuss wages. Since the meeting, when they rejected the firm's proposition, the men have ignored the notices sent to them. It transpired yesterday that the men have other than personal motives in refusing to accept the scale. They have been informed that if that scale is put into operation it will close Oliver Bros. and Phillips', Schoenbergers, parts of Jones & Daughlin's, and, in fact, all Pittsburg firms working on the same varieties of finished steel, which are made at Homestead, as it would be impossible for these firms to compete with the Amalgamated scale of wages. The output at Homestead is so enormous (reaching nearly four thousand tons last month) that it is rapidly securing control of the market, and the men assert that with the Carnegie scale in operation even the big Illinois Steel company would be crippled. In the interest of the brother members of their organization, therefore, the Homestead men are determined not to accept the proposed scale; and, while they do not want to strike if it can be prevented, they say that the majority will stand a fight of years rather than give in.

STATUE OF BRUNO.

Thirty Thousand Persons in the Procession.

ROME, June 9.—The statue of Bruno was unveiled to-day with imposing ceremonies. Thirty thousand persons, including students and deputations from various parts of Italy, marched in procession through the principal streets. The removal of the canvas covering from the statue was the signal for deafening cheers. The ceremonies were witnessed by the syndic of Rome, the government officials and a large number of senators and deputies. Deputy Bovio, in an oration, eulogized the martyr and declared that to-day there was born a new religion of free thought and liberty of conscience, which would be worse for the Papacy than the loss of temporal power. After a banquet, at which 1,000 covers were laid, the procession returned to the starting point and was dismissed. In the evening the monument was illuminated. The proceedings throughout were orderly. The memory of Garibaldi was honored with an imposing ceremony at the capitol to-day.

Awaiting Uncle Sam's Answer.

LONDON, June 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "There is good reason to believe that the Washington government does not altogether approve the Samoan agreement, especially in regard to foreign control in Samoa. There is no doubt that a hitch has arisen. Apparently there is a divergence of opinion regarding the punishment of Mataafa." The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "America's answer is awaited with calmness, as Germany cannot make greater concessions than she has already made."

Found Dead in a Cellar.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—The body of the child, Maggie Thompson, whose mysterious disappearance excited the whole city, and was thought to have been abducted, was found to-day in the cellar of a family named Leuth, residing a few doors from the Thompson's. The child's head was cut off, and she was otherwise horribly mutilated. The entire Leuth family were at once placed under arrest. The police are working hard to gather clues. The Leuths have not been identified in any degree with the case previous to this time.

The Pope Depressed.

ROME, June 9.—The pope is much depressed. It is reported that he refuses to see anybody and that he has passed three days absorbed in prayer in his private chapel. Four hundred telegrams have arrived at the Vatican deploring the unveiling of the Bruno monument. All the embassadors accredited to the Vatican met this afternoon in the pope's chapel. King Humbert has congratulated the ministers upon the absence of disorder to-day.

Killed Himself on a Train.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 9.—A crazy Mexican sheep herder named Antonio Silveria Desemia committed suicide on a train a few miles west of here to-day. He blew the top of his head off with a six-shooter. His brains were spattered over the passengers in the adjoining seats, and several women fainted. During the panic a son of Swedish immigrants was crowded off the train and died from the injuries he sustained.

General Strike Expected.

BOSTON, June 9.—Chief Arthur presided at a secret meeting of the locomotive brotherhood to-day, at which a large number of members throughout New England and the Middle States were present. Mr. Arthur denies the accuracy of the report that he had declared that he would never approve another strike. It is said that if the engineers demand for short runs and hours is not exceeded to a general strike in New England will result.

NOT CRONIN'S CLOTHES,

But Those of a Chicago Barber Who Suicided.

CHICAGO, June 9.—A bad mistake seems to have been made by the police and other interested persons regarding the bloody clothes reported last night as those worn by Dr. Cronin when he last left his office. Further investigation has convinced all responsible for the error that there is such a thing as jumping at conclusions. The fact is now proven that the slashed and gory garments were not Cronin's at all, but belonged to Albert Herzog, a barber who committed suicide over his shop at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Perry streets about five weeks ago. A tailor named Henry Hermon made the suit for Herzog three years ago, and he identified it. Fred Klaner, the undertaker at 186 Milwaukee avenue, with the help of Herzog's barbers, cut it off the corpse. The barbers threw the suit into an ash barrel, from which place it found its way through a scavenger to a frugal German family, whose possession of it was reported by busy-bodies as valuable evidence in the great Cronin tragedy.

DANGER AT GEORGETOWN.

A Vast Volume of Water Which May Be Let Out.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Sunday Herald this morning says: "The Sunday Herald has received information from a person whose means of knowledge give credit to his statements, that the distributing reservoir in Jamestown, in which is usually held a vast volume of water, is really in a precarious condition and liable to give way at any moment. This matter should be investigated, for should a break occur the result would be another appalling disaster. Previous to the bursting of the dam which caused such havoc at Johnstown the people were informed of the danger, but they laughed at the cry 'wolf.' Let not this be repeated at Georgetown."

BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN

And Two Persons Killed by a Cyclone.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., June 9.—A terrible cyclone swept through this city last night. The Methodist and Baptist churches and ten stores and residences were wrecked, while the roof of the Arkansas elevator, in which is located the Missouri Pacific's depot, was blown across the tracks, demolishing a number of freight cars. The only lives lost were those of Kate Walton, aged fifteen, and Tudy Walton, aged nine. Mrs. Walton, the mother, was badly injured, and another daughter, Lizzie Walton had a hip dislocated. All are colored.

ST. PAUL INCREASES.

The Pulse of Trade as Shown by the Clearances.

BOSTON, June 9.—The following table, compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the clearing houses in the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended June 8, 1889, with rales per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1888:

	Amount.	Inc.	Dec.
New York.....	$736,524,576	40.5	.....
Boston.....	94,154,983	14.8	.....
Philadelphia	73,787,405	17.1	.....
Chicago.....	61,408,000	.....	5.1
St. Louis.....	20,427,334	24.9	.....
San Francisco...	15,003,860	1.3	.....
Baltimore.....	12,125,732	0.4	.....
Cincinnati.....	10,928,200	11.4	.....
New Orleans....	7,518,792	21.4	.....
Pittsburg	10,599,352	.....	2.6
Kansas City.....	9,629,750	7.7	.....
Louisville	8,033,974	33.9	.....
Providence	5,126,300	2.4	.....
Milwaukee	4,439,000	5.7	.....
Omaha.....	4,178,727	6.5	.....
Minneapolis.....	4,992,377	.....	1.9
St. Paul.....	5,055,931	20.5	.....
Detroit	3,556,000	2.9	.....
Memphis	2,911,246	16.2	.....
Cleveland.....	3,833,746	15.9	.....
Columbus.....	2,628,900	33.2	.....
Duluth	1,645,974	.....	32.0
Denver.....	4,150,744	33.3	.....
Indianapolis	1,721,020	5.2	.....
Peoria.....	1,864,370	42.7	.....
Galveston	6,834,865	4.9	.....
Fort Worth.....	1,208,936	41.2	.....
St. Joseph	1,507,775	.....	1.2
Norfolk.....	546,814	.....	28.2
Hartford.....	2,220,303	33.4	.....
New Haven.... ..	1,425,642	9.4	.....
Springfield.....	1,250,064	13.5	.....
Worcester	1,089,361	13.4	.....
Syracuse.....	842,796	1.5	.....
Lowell.....	669,606	1.4	.....
Wichita.....	752,682	.....	6.0
Grand Rapids...	702,861	10.0	.....
*Topeka	436,147	13.8	.....
*Tacoma.....	428,194	.....	.....
Dallas	1,772,831	.....