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SENATOR NELSON'S SPEECH

Senator Nelson's speech at the opening of the republican state convention to-day is an able review of the performance of the republican party during the past six or eight years. He recalls the conditions which obtained in 1896, and adverts to the causes which produced the distress from which the country then suffered. The magical effect of republican success in 1896, and of the final overthrow of the great financial heresy which stalked through the land, is pointed out in the wonderful revival of trade both at home and abroad. Due notice is taken of the unprecedented development of our foreign commerce and the influence of wise financial legislation, particularly in the direction of increasing the banking facilities of the country.

On the subject of trusts, Senator Nelson takes high ground, recognizing on one hand the benefits of organization in industry and the consolidation of the energies of capital and experience for united and powerful effort; but he clearly discriminates between the legitimate employment of this power and the abuse of it. He cites the efforts of the republicans in congress to amend the constitution so as to provide for more effective legislation against trusts, and the defeat of that effort by the solid democratic vote.

The railroad merger question naturally receives special attention, and in this connection the senator expresses admirably the sentiment and feeling of the people of this state—a feeling not of hostility to railroads or to individuals, but of loyalty to sound principles expressed in law, and a determined resistance to the establishment of conditions which would make it possible for non-resident corporations to cripple and retard the development of the country through selfish and unsympathetic policies.

The senator reviews the history of the work of the adminstration in the Philippines and in Cuba, and makes a vigorous response to the traducers of our soldiers who rely upon false or exaggerated charges of cruelty to excite antagonism among the people to the policy of the administration. He lays great emphasis upon what has been done for Cuba in the way of freeing that island from Spanish domination, feeding her starving people, cleaning her filthy cities, destroying pestilence and disease, and finally, at the time appointed, passing over into the hands of the people themselves the privileges and duties of self-government—an act which has challenged the admiration of the world and carried everywhere conviction of the disinterestedness and high-minded attitude of the great republic toward that island and its people.

One question, however, which the senator asks, calls to mind the fact that our duty to Cuba is not yet finished. "And what have we not done for poor, bleeding Cuba?" he adds.

We have done much, it is true, but we have fallen short of our full duty. We have failed to keep our obligations to open to her, on terms of special favor, the avenues of trade and commerce and thus enable her to enjoy the largest benefit of our friendship. And the remarkable thing is that men in public life, representing a constituency sensitive and keen to the discharge of moral obligations of this weighty character, should be indifferent to these obligations and so misrepresent the sentiment of their constituents as to place serious obstacles in the way of discharging our duty toward Cuba as it ought to be rendered. The indications at the present time are that Cuba, although free and independent by our favor, is likely, by the withholding of our favor and assistance where it has been pledged and where it is most really needed, to fall upon worse days than she has ever experienced. Commercial distress and financial ruin threaten that island, and "poor, bleeding Cuba" appeals to us for help in vain. But she will not always so appeal. The hearts of the American people are attuned to the cry of the weak and are never indifferent long at a time to consciousness of their own obligations. Cuban reciprocity may be delayed but it is not defeated.

TAXES OFF

Europe contemplates the growth of this country as a money power with astonishment. They regard their own frequent deficits as a matter of course and wonder how it is, with our enormous expenditures right and left, the sun of the first day of each fiscal year generally shows a surplus. The tax paying power of the United States is simply imposing and magnificent. We create big debts and get rid of them before the bonds mature.

The fifty-seventh congress has knocked off about $73,000,000 of war revenue taxes and to-day the act of April 12, 1902, repealing them, goes into effect, after their four years' operation.

The act abolishes all special and stamp taxes imposed by the law, except the tax on tea which will be taken off on January 1, next and amounts to ten cents a pound, and modifies the mixed flour tax. The tax on fermented liquors is reduced to $1 a barrel; on snuff and tobacco six cents a pound; cigarettes to 3 a thousand, three pounds per thousand. Among the special taxes repealed are the bankers' tax of $50 for every $25,000 and $2 for each additional $1,000; the taxes on stockbrokers, pawnbrokers custom-house brokers; theater and circus proprietors and proprietors of bowling alleys, and billiard rooms, dealers in grain, securities, etc. These and other special taxes by which the people are touched more directly, go to-day. Stamp taxes on legal instruments, papers and documents and sales and agreements to sell stocks, etc., and excise taxes on corporations refining petroleum or sugar and on legacies and distributive shares of personal property are repealed. The taxes imposed by the oleomargarin law go into effect to-day.

Secretary Gage predicted before he retired from the treasury that the close of the fiscal year 1901—1902 would show a surplus of nearly $100,000,000 on hand. He was not far from the fact, for the surplus for the fiscal year is about $91,000,000, notwithstanding the large expenditures. The existence of surpluses, while evidence of the ability of people to pay taxes, and while a more comfortable condition than that brought about by a heavy deficit, is not evidence of the strictest economy in public expenditures. If a certain amount of revenue is desired it is possible for experts to calculate within a few points the kind and amount of taxation which will produce the amount wanted. If some extraordinary and unforseen contingency arises requiring larger expenditure, the issue of short term treasury notes would meet the necessity, but such necessity is not likely to arise very often. There ought not to be a miscalculation to the amount of $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 as to the amount of money needed by the government. Surpluses are either piled up as so much idle money in the treasury or used to redeem bonds before maturity at high prices, for the fact that the government has gone into the market to buy bonds acts as a stimulant to boom the price, and it results in the withdrawal of bonds used as security for national currency issues and a corresponding reduction of the amount of currency in circulation. This is detrimental to business, which needs the circulation. The hoarding of money in the treasury during a healthy business expansion like the present, when money is in demand for legitimate purposes, is not advisable. It is not good business practice.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who yesterday assaulted Mr. Beveridge of Indiana in the senate, is said to be the youngest man in the senate. We have no doubt of it.

LA FOLLETTE WINNING.

There now seems to be little doubt that if the La Follette delegates to the Wisconsin state republican convention "stay hitched," as they must in view of the manner of their election, Governor La Follette will again be the nominee for governor. The vigorous, strong-willed governor, whose personality the Milwaukee Wisconsin describes as dynamic, appears to have won his remarkable fight against one of the strongest political coalitions Wisconsin or any other state has ever known.

The Journal's Madison correspondent reported yesterday that the caucuses in thirty-three of the seventy-three counties of the state give La Follette 346 to 202 for the stalwarts, with 57 doubtful. Nor can it be said that these first caucusing counties are the La Follette strongholds. It is undeniable that they include counties in which the stalwarts expected the most sweeping victories and were met with partial or complete defeat. Even in Milwaukee La Follette gets some fifty delegates where he was lucky to get any.

It will require 533 votes to nominate and La Follette should have no great difficulty in capturing the difference between that number and those he already has, the more especially as his early victories are bound to have a favorable effect on the later caucuses.

That it is not indiscreet to predict the renomination of the governor is shown by the course of the bitterly "stalwart" Milwaukee Sentinel, which up to last Saturday had him "licked." Yesterday's Sentinel has a "sorehead" editorial, which confesses defeat, by talking about the day of the atonement that will come in Wisconsin for the party that will indulge in a "debauch of this kind."

After the governor is renominated, what? Doubtless some of the bitterness of the nomintion fight will be carried to the polls. Perhaps that is the way the Sentinel would have "retribution" for the "debauch" come.

For once, at least, the senate did not beat the house in conference. The house conference committee seems to have got the best of the joint report on the Philippine bill.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

It is reported from Washington that the powers have declined to accept the proposition of our government that the payments made by China on account of the indemnity for the losses and expenses incurred by them in China in 1900, during the Boxer troubles and occupation of Peking, shall be made in silver at the rate of exchange prevailing when the indemnity of 450,000,000 taels was agreed upon, which will make a great difference with the Chinese, as there has been a heavy fall of silver and it will take a much larger amount of silver to make the payments which must be at gold value. Our government has urged this point in China's favor as it urged last year that the amount of indemnity should be reduced from 400,000,000 taels to $200,000,000. The other powers have refused both propositions and the Chinese government is paying in silver at current market rates, the instalments of the debt which in our money aggregates about $335,000,000.

The payment of the indemnity has stirred up revolt in several provinces of China, not only because the people know that the money wrenched from them is going to foreigners, but because they are aware that the Chinese revenue officers are exacting from them 200 to 250 taels for every 100 taels required, and are putting the overplus in their pockets. The Chinaman, of course, has to do without his full supply of rice and clothes and fuel in order to meet the exactions on account of the debt.

Our government has sought in vain to reduce the burden imposed on China, and has been the adviser of moderation during the progress of the negotiations last year. But it can hardly be expected of China that she can have very rapturous feelings of friendship to foreigners under the pressure of the indemnity payments, the money value of which is, so far as two or three of the powers are concerned, far in excess of the real losses, and while Tientsin is still occupied by the powers who are in the attitude of guarding the outlet of Peking to the ocean. Nor has Russia, who has announced that she will virtually withdraw from Tientsin, not only failed to withdraw from Manchuria, but in her treaty with China as to mining and other franchises, has adroitly inserted a clause which practically gives her suzerainty over Manchuria.

It appears from a Shanghai cable that the Chinese government has protested against the course of the powers demanding the payment of the June instalment of the indemnity, without taking into account the fall of silver, at its full gold face. It is not surprising that almost every day a new anti-indemnity riot and killing is reported. Anti-Christian riots are reported from various points and it is evident that anti-indemnity and anti-Christian riots are one and the same thing. The flowery rhetoric of the reform edicts of the dowager empress appears absurd beside the actual conditions in China, which are not favorable for the investment of foreign capital.

The bonds issued for the payment of the indemnity are secured by the revenues from customs duties chiefly. In 1899, before the Boxer uprising, the total revenue derived from foreign imports, including the internal tax, did not exceed $7,000,000. The fact is, there is an imminent prospect that the powers will have to wait some time before China becomes the profitable field for capitalistic investment they have supposed it to be. The indemnity payments will extend through the next thirty-five years, and it looks as if they will keep China in a turmoil and state of rebellion for many years, or until there is a rational, progressive and wise administration of the government at Peking.

Senator Bailey of Texas seems to be one of those southerners who retain the medieval notion that if a person says something another does not agree to, the latter must vindicate his "honor" by physically colliding with the former. This accounts for the information given by the telegraphic reports that Mr. Bailey was perfectly calm and collected while vibrating Mr. Beveridge in suspension from the latter's coat collar.

The district judges have their coats off and are ready for a summer's work disposing of grand jury indictments. No question of a vacation will be allowed to stand between them and swift justice. It is now up to the county attorney. He and his force have had a busy day, it must be admitted, but the good work must go on, even if it should involve the employment of more help.

THE NEW YEAR IN BUSINESS

To-day is the first day of a new fiscal year. All of the great railway companies and most of the industrial companies begin a new business year to-day. A year of magnificent prosperity has passed and a new one opens without a cloud in the sky, though there are prophets of evil who declare that in the very activity and prosperity of the business world are to be found omens of an evil day coming, though how soon or late none undertakes to tell.

As an indication of the wonderful business expansion of the past year which has come right down to the line with increasing figures, take the earnings reports of the railways that enter Minneapolis. Figures for the entire twelve months are not yet available, but during eleven months the increases in their gross earnings over the corresponding period last year were in excess of $24,000,000, the figures being roundly $183,000,000 and $159,000,000. The Northern Pacific tops the list with a gain of $7,600,000. The Great Northern shows almost as much. The Burlington increases $3,000,000; the Milwaukee about the same amount; the Minneapolis & St. Louis slightly; the Great Western, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Wisconsin Central show gains of some hundreds of thousands; and the "Soo" an increase of $1,600,000. Some of these gains are large because some of the roads had a rather lean year to compare with, but even those roads which did very well the preceding year did better during the year just ended.

So far as the northwestern railroads are concerned the outlook could not be better. Grain men assert that the crop prospects are better than at any time since 1895. Nothing but calamities of the most extraordinary nature can prevent good crops now. And good crops mean good railroad business. Good crops mean also general good business, with such prosperity prevailing throughout the whole country.

Business is now all that could be desired. Credit men report that if they could have looked forward a few years ago to the enormous credits they are giving this year with a cool judgment they would not have believed that they could remain sane. This is not wild confidence, but careful business calculation based upon the prosperity of the past year and the promise of the coming one.

Wealth is now being accumulated so rapidly in the northwest that there will, if this sort of thing keeps on, be a plethora of local money for investment in new enterprises. This will mean a stimulation of prosperity. Business chances long neglected will be taken advantage of. City real estate will attract some of this money. Much of it will go into farm lands. And large quantities will be used for the general material improvement of city and country.

A year or two more of such genial prosperity as we are now enjoying will do as much to better the material aspect and condition of the northwest as ten years preceding. Whole regions will cast off the rough appearance of a new country and take on the smooth exterior of an old country. We shall have better store buildings and public buildings in the towns and cities, better residences and better farm houses, more of the comforts and pleasures and opportunities of life. And with this magnificent material advance will go a forward movement in culture and education.

Sixto Lopez, who has been attracting much attention in this country as a representative Filipino desiring independence at once, is proving to be a good deal of a fakir. Strangely enough Senator Hoar was the means of revealing the fakir. The senator, profoundly impressed by the excellent English of Lopez's writings, and doubting whether he was capable of such work, wrote to Lopez for information. There was then nothing for Lopez to do but to confess that while all the articles and petitions that have appeared over his name precisely record his views they were not written by him, because he was well aware of his lack of knowledge of the English language. To save his face as much as possible, Lopez has sent out a circular stating these facts. Confession is good, but frank introductory statements would have been better. In view of these revelations we are prepared to accept Buencamino's assertion that Lopez is an ignoramus who can not write either Spanish or Tagalog, who has not been in the Philippines for twelve years, is unknown to Aguinaldo and has no standing in the Philippines.

Mankato is 50 years old this week. Fifty years is a long time for a Minnesota town, but Mankato is young in vigor and promise, and is one of the prettiest and most attractive little cities in the west.

Why not have a Filipino legislature? Experience is the best school and if we are to teach the Filipinos self-government the sooner we begin the better.

AMUSEMENTS

The Frawleys in "The Sporting Duchess."

Those old dames of the Parcae family, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos, play sorry tricks upon the characters of melodrama. More often than not, Clotho holds her spindle tiptilted, while Lachesis draws out the thread in Gordian knots for Atropos to clip off. And the clipping is always attended by confusion worse confounded, as though the third of the family had waylaid Ganymede on his return with the Olympian can from Herr Bacchus' place, around the corner. The characters in "The Sporting Duchess" present no exception to this rule, for the play is conventional melodrama, unconventionally presented; and its dramatis personae meet with their full share of misadventure.

"The Sporting Duchess" is an English racing melodrama written by Cecil Raleigh, Henry Hamilton and Sir Augustus Harris. Mr. Raleigh, collaborating with another, was responsible for "Sporting Life," originally produced on this side by Jacob Litt, and the two plays are not unlike. However, the "Duchess" makes fewer demands upon credulity. Its character types are better drawn and its dialogue is immeasurably brighter and more effective.

The duchess comes to us, not from Grosvenor Square, but from Drury Lane. However, there are duchesses in real life whose antecedents will not bear a too close scrutiny, and Nell Gwynne first attracted the attention of royalty while crying her oranges in the less fashionable district. The duchess herself is a likable old lady, with money enough to throw a socialist into frenzy, or to turn Russell Sage greener than his name with envy. She bids $125,000 for a prospective derby winner without losing her composure; she loses the man she had selected for her husband with the calm indifference with which she might have paid a guinea wager, and it is through her machinations that the snarl of the fates is finally untangled to the obvious discomfiture of the villain and the equally obvious delight of the audience.

The hero of the melodrama, so far as it may be said to have one, is the Earl of Desborough. The earl happens to be a gentleman, although, before his marriage, he had not scrupled to break the pardonable commandment. This slip, however, is responsible for all the misfortune that follows, for the woman turns up and, aided by the villain, succeeds in creating a temporary estrangement between Desborough and his beautiful but suspicious wife. Add to this the fact that the villain's chief end in life is to possess the countess and that he seeks to attain his end through foreclosing a mortgage on Desborough's racing stable, and you have the plot in little. All this is commonplace, but its development is not. The plot itself is old. The manner of its working out is novel, unexpected and vastly interesting.

Never done in Minneapolis until its present production by the Frawley company, "The Sporting Duchess" is an admirable melodrama, elaborately staged, well cast in the main, and certainly worthy of patronage. It is the most pretentious offering yet attempted here by a stock organization.

Frank Mathieu is cast as Desborough. The role is a difficult one, but Mr. Mathieu gives a manly, forceful impersonation of a straightforward English gentleman. His picture does not get out of focus. It is not marred by mawkishness. It is satisfactory.

Miss Mary Van Buren plays the adventuress, a role such as she had never before undertaken in Minneapolis, for the little French milliner of last week was innocuous indeed when compared to Vivian Darville. She invests the Darville with an air of pseudo-refinement that robs the character of vulgarity; and yet, in some subtle fashion, she never lets you forget that the woman is of the other half. It is an excellent interpretation, and one that reflects great credit upon Miss Van Buren's versatility.

Miss Marie Howe is the "Sporting Duchess," slangy, good-natured, likable. Miss Howe has done nothing better here since the summer season opened. Alexander Kearney contributes an excellent character sketch as Joe Aylmer, an honest trainer of race horses; and Edwin Holt gives an artistic portrayal of Major Mostyn, the "heavy." Miss Eleanor Gist is fitted neither by temperament nor experience for emotional roles and is mis-cast as the countess. Praiseworthy work is done by Jack Amory as Dr. Streatfield, Chauncey Southern as a jockey, Miss Louise Compton as Mary Aylmer and Miss Charlotte Parry as Annette Donnelly. —J. S. Lawrence.

Music at Como.

This evening at Como the Minnesota State band will present an artists' program. It contains such standard selections as Suppe's magnificent overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," a cornet duet and a grand selection from Verdi's "I Lombardi." The selection contains almost the whole of the opera, and full opportunity is afforded the solo instruments of the band. The other numbers are of a lighter vein, a selection from "The Chaperons" being the most notable.

DON'T DO IT "JUST FOR NOW"

Philadelphia Times.

Many young people form habits which cripple and handicap them for life by doing things "just for now." They let things drop wherever they happen to be "just for now," thinking that they will put the book, the tool, the letter, or the article of clothing, later, where it belongs.

When these young people grow up to manhood and womanhood, they find that the habit of putting things down anywhere "just for now" has become a tyrant that fills their lives with confusion and disorder.

It takes no more time or effort to put a thing where it belongs, in the first place, than it does later—perhaps less—and the chances are that, if you do not do so at the proper time, you never will.

Even if it costs you a little inconvenience, at the moment, to put everything in its proper place, to do everything at the proper time, the orderly and methodical habits which you cultivate in this way will increase your power and usefulness a hundredfold and may save you much trouble and mortification in the future.

ODD CUSTOMS IN JAPAN

Boston Herald.

According to western ideas the married woman in Japan is not to be envied. A Japanese girl's marriage dowry consists of nothing beyond her dresses, a little writing desk, a box of cosmetics and other toilet necessaries, a couple of little dining tables and a few lacquer plates. Japanese women do not inherit fortunes and in families where there is no son one is adopted as an heir. Women of the poorer classes are most to be pitied, says the Chicago News. A husband is as free as a bachelor and can do exactly what he chooses. A man marries when he likes and when he tires of his wife he may put her away and take another with as little fuss as we make about changing our tradespeople. These exchanges, or divorces, are most frequent among the poor, but are comparatively rare among the upper classes.

UNDIVIDED PROFIT

National Banks Must Pay Revenue Taxes on It.

ONLY ONE BANK HAS PAID UP

Decision Which Will Cause All Nationals to Liquidate Unless Overruled.

New York, July 1.—While beginning today Uncle Sam will remit his claims to taxes which have put $70,000,000 in his treasury annually for several years, and the banks, national, state and savings, are to feel the effect of this reduction in their expenses, together with various other lines of business enterprises, the national banks have not been eased by a decision rendered by Judge Lacombe, in the federal court of Brooklyn, holding that the treasury department must not repay the tax which was levied on the undivided profits of one bank.

Judge Lacombe's decision was given in the case of the Leather Manufacturers' bank, brought as a test to ascertain if the treasury department could collect $154 which was levied as war taxes on undivided profits of $77,796 held by the bank. When congress passed the internal revenue act in 1898 imposing a tax on these surplus funds in the various banks objection was made and the Leather Manufacturers' bank was the only one to make the payment. Having done this it brought suit to recover.

Taking this decision as a precedent, all the banks now will be compelled to pay the taxes which have accrued in the last three years as the law was not repealed until this year.

Nearly all the banks in the country will make an effort to have this decision reversed and the American Bankers' Association probably will carry the case to the supreme court.

BAILEY PUGNACIOUS

The Texas Senator Chokes Beveridge, of Indiana.

SOME "SENATORIAL COURTESY"

The Hoosier Refused to Retract Some Remarks and Was Pinned to His Seat.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, July 1.—The serenity of the dying session of congress was shocked late yesterday afternoon by a personal encounter on the floor of the senate between Senators Bailey of Texas and Beveridge of Indiana, similar to that on Feb. 22 when Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina had their memorable setto. The affair did not occur until after the senate had adjourned and while the doors were yet closed after an executive session, so that it was witnessed by only the few senators who remained and the officials who were on duty on the floor. The affray was not conducted according to the rules laid down by the Marquis of Queensbury and no blows were exchanged, fingers instead of fists being used.

Mr. Bailey had become incensed at what he considered an aspersion by Mr. Beveridge on his veracity, walked over to the republican side of the chamber where the Indiana senator, in Senator Lodge's chair talking to Messrs. Hanna and Spooner was seated, and demanded that the latter withdraw the term. Upon his refusal Mr. Bailey lost his temper, exclaiming, "I'll kill you." He grabbed Beveridge by the throat and began to choke him.

Mr. Beveridge who is slight in build and five or six inches shorter and forty pounds lighter than the Texan was pinned down in his chair and had no opportunity to defend himself. As soon as the attack was begun Acting Assistant Doorkeepor Layton, who in anticipation of possible hostilities was standing near by, aided by Senator Spooner, separated the men. Mr. Bailey was so furious in his resistance to their interference that one of the heavy mahogany desks was broken and a chair overturned. Mr. Bailey was finally led to the democratic cloak room and shortly afterward returned to his hotel. Mr. Beveridge a little later went to his committee room and rode to his home. After dinner he attended the theater. He is inclined to make light of the incident and declines to make a statement.

Mr. Bailey last night said he had publicly not only given the senator from Indiana an opportunity to withdraw the offensive language but served notice on him that otherwise it would be resented. He considered Mr. Beveridge's characterization of his statement as "unwarranted" as a reflection upon his veracity and honor which if not withdrawn should be resented forcibly. There was no other course open to him in his opinion. He had therefore after the senate had adjourned gone to Mr. Beveridge with the deliberate intention of securing a retraction or of resenting the language used by him. He had not intended choking the Indiana senator but merely to slap his face if he persisted in his course. He had been so enraged, however, when Mr. Beveridge declined, that he had forgotten his purpose.

ARMOUR BUYS ONE

Omaha Packing Company Absorbed—Another in Prospect.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, July 1.—Another important change in the packing field was made public yesterday when it was announced formally that Armour & Co. had secured the Omaha Packing company after a sharp tilt with the Swifts who were bidding for the same interests. It was further informally announced that Armour had practically secured the International Packing company's Chicago plants at the Union Stock yards. Both steps were the result of the rivalry between the Swift and Armour interests.

The Omaha Packing company has been on the market since early in May, when Ira N. Cobe of Cobe & McKinnon, and former president of the Chicago Title & Trust company, undertook its reorganization. He bid at that time $2,000,000 for its preferred stock and $1,000,000 for its common stock, and the deal with the Armour company is supposed to have been for slightly larger totals.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Philippine Military Government Will Give Place to Civil.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, July 1.—Military control of the Philippines, according to officials at the war department, will cease absolutely on the Fourth of July. General Chaffee will surrender his functions as military governor of the provinces now under his immmediate control and thereafter confine his energies to the military routine of the army. One official explained the scope of the president's coming proclamation in the following words:

"General Chaffee's functions in command of the troops in the Philippines will be just the same as the functions of General MacArthur, commanding the department of the Great Lakes. The troops will be used only to enforce the will of the civil authorities, and then only when the constabulary and other civil forces are unable to cope with the situation."

SUPPRESSING A MUTINY

By C. B. LEWIS

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The brig Mary Ann Jones had been sailing between Providence and the West Indies for a good many years when Captain Jones died. His wife, after whom the brig was named, had always sailed with him, and she could take a trick at the wheel, work out an observation or take charge of the craft as well as a first mate. Jed Parsons had been Captain Jones' first mate for five years, and when death overtook the shipmaster, Jed naturally expected that the widow would settle down ashore and ask him to go as captain. In this he was sadly disappointed.

"I don't care to stop ashore," explained the widow, "and there's no reason why I shouldn't go as captain of the Mary Ann."

"Nobody ever heard of a woman being captain of a ship," replied Jed. "It appears ag'in natur'. It's like a man tryin' to sew carpet rags and make pumpkin pies."

"Don't you worry about that, Jed Parsons. You are a purty smart feller, as I'll admit; but there's folks jest as smart, and I'm one of 'em."

Jed didn't refuse to go along as first mate, but he carried a solemn face while the brig

"LOOKS AS IF YOU'D HAVE TO GO ASHORE AND LET THE COUNCIL MARRY US."

was loading and was free with his predictions that the Mary Ann Jones would never enter a home port again. When she was ready to sail, he went around and ostentatiously bade everybody and everything a last farewell, and he called at the postoffice to say:

"Uncle Ben, if any letters come for me you can make pipe lights of 'em, for I shall never see old Providence ag'in."

"Goin' to be drowned this vyige?" asked the old postmaster.

"I'm sure to be, with all the rest. Can't no widder woman on the face of this earth sail a ship over six minutes without sendin' her to the bottom of the sea."

"'Pears that way to me," mused Uncle Ben, "but dunno. Cap'n Jones' widder is a purty smart woman—a purty smart woman. She may be able to dodge through by the skin of her teeth. However, I'll bid you good-by and hope to meet you in heaven."

The Widow Jones was not yet 40 years old and in the best of health. When the voyage began she stood watch and watch with the mate, and when the brig reached a port in the West Indies Jed Parsons had to admit that her seamanship had been as good as his own. While Jed admitted this much to himself, he carried the idea to others that nothing but an overwhelming Providence had kept the Mary Ann afloat on the voyage out, and that she must certainly go to the bottom on the run home. Much to his surprise, the brig reached her home port without the slightest mishap.

"So you got back alive arter all?" queried Uncle Ben as Jed entered the postoffice looking rather shamefaced.

"Yes, Uncle Ben, I have," replied the mate. "I've heard about the Lord sparin' certain people to do certain work on earth, and I guess that's my case."

"Shoo! Shoo!" continued Uncle Ben. "The Widder Jones knows how to sail that brig as well as her husband did. Your nose is out of j'int because you didn't get to be captain. However, if you can't be captain one way, why don't you try t'other?"

"How d'you mean?"

"If you marry the widder, you'll marry the brig at the same time, won't you? Some folks can't see through a hole in a grindstun."

That evening Jed Parsons put on his Sunday vest and made a call at the widow's house.

"Goin' to turn preacher, Jed?" she asked, as she looked him over.

"No, ma'am, I ain't," he replied. "I'm lookin' for a wife."

"Well, I hain't got no girls hidden away here."

"I didn't s'pose you had. I've come to ask you."

"If you've come to ask me, I shall say 'No.' What do I want to marry you or any other man for?"

"To get a husband," soberly replied Jed.

"Don't worry yourself. I hain't advertisin' for a husband."

"But I'm goin' to be captain of the Mary Ann, and you can bank on that."

"Not while I live, Jed Parsons. I'm purty busy this evenin', and you'd better take yourself off."

So Jed took himself off, and in due time the brig finished loading for Honduras and put to sea. Luck attended her again—that is, Jed called it seamanship during his watches and luck during the widow's, and he'd have given a month's wages had the craft lost one of her masts while he was asleep in his watch below. Nothing happened, however, and she reached port and began the discharge of her cargo. When she was ready to begin taking on, the widow came out of the cabin one morning to find the mate lounging on the quarterdeck and the crew loafing about forward.

"Jed, what's the meaning of this?" she demanded, as she looked around.

"Mutiny, ma'am," he briefly replied.

"Mutiny about what?"

"Lots of things. As there hain't a sailor to be hired ashore for love or money, I don't see how we are to get out of here for a month of Sundays."

"What's this I hear about mutiny?" asked the widow as she went forward among the sailors. "Will Perkins, you've been sailing on the Mary Ann for five years. Speak up and tell me what's the trouble."

"It's this way, ma'am," replied Perkins; "we stands by the mate."

"You stand by him in what?"

"Dunno, but we stands by him. Better ask him, ma'am."

"Jed Parsons, will you explain?" asked Mrs. Captain Jones as she went back to him.

"I will, ma'am. I want to marry you and become captain of the Mary Ann."

"But I refused you only two or three weeks ago."

"You did, ma'am, but I didn't have any mutiny to back me up then. Looks as if you'd have to go ashore and let the consul marry us if this brig is ever to sail into Providence harbor again."

"I'm a good mind to—to stand out and let the old brig sink at her anchors."

"Mutiny is a terrible thing—a terrible thing," replied Jed as he looked as solemn as possible.

"Y-e-s, I know, but I'm not afraid. If I wasn't that I wanted to get loaded as soon as possible and get back to market with the logwood, I'd keep right on sayin' no."

"But as it is, ma'am?"

"As it is, we'll go ashore in the yawl and see the consul, and if he thinks this mutiny can't be suppressed in any other way——"

The consul thought it couldn't, and the Mary Ann had a new captain on the homeward run.

LIKE PERPETUAL MOTION

A CUBAN "WORKING ON" A 'MOBILE

It Generates Power While in Action and Runs for Almost Nothing.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, July 1.—Joaquin Dorticus, a Cuban inventor, is working on a new automobile and if it will do one-half of what he claims, he will have performed something approaching a miracle in electrical and mechanical construction. For the new machine Mr. Dorticus claims safety, practically unlimited speed, low cost for maintenance and many safeguards against accident. Says the inventor:

This machine can be operated for five-eighths of one cent a mile. It can run 150 miles on one charge, recharge in fifteen minutes and run the same distance back; can stop on the road and electrically charge another machine that has become useless; can climb hills, and as it runs will not only develop electrical energy enough to run, but will store up enough energy to use a 2,000 candle-power search light. If one wheel gives out the other three will run it. If two give out the other will run it; if three give out the remaining one will bring it home. It all lies in a new application of an old principle, every engine has to have a fly wheel as a balance. The usual electrical machine has an engine and a huge wheel. From the engine gears and belts run to a dynamo and revolve its armature and develop the power. I have made the four wheels of my automobile the fly wheel of the engine. As the wheels revolve they generate power.

A YOUNG TIPPLER

Two-and-a-Half-Year-Old Child a Habitual Drunkard.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, July 1.—Sarah Harris, or Brooks—it is not certain which name she rightfully bears—is the ycungest habitual drunkard, probably ever known in Chicago. She has spent only two and one-half years in this world and is said by Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, a probation officer of the juvenile court, to be habitually addicted to the excessive use of whisky and beer and calls for it with the profanity and bravado commonly ascribed to old-timers.

The child's mother is in the Bridewell on an $80 fine. Mrs. McDonald took the child to her house and was surprised to hear her immediately call for whisky. No liquor being forthcoming at her demand, she became insistent, and finally when she saw that she was not going to get it she grew angry. Mrs. McDonald found upon investigating in the neighborhood where the child lived that it was seldom that she was not under the influence of drink.

NEW TIN PLATE SCALE.

New York, July 1.—Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, accompanied by a number of district leaders of the tin plate department, is in the city arranging details of the tin plate wage scale. The wage scale expired yesterday. The new one, with slight increase in wages in some departments, will go into effect at once.

NEW TOBACCO COMPANY.

New York, July 1.—Articles of incorporation have been filed at Jersey City for the Puerto Rico Leaf Tobacco company, said to be a branch of the Consolidated Tobacco company. The new concern is capitalized at $300,000.

A CANAL COMPANY, MAYBE

A Corporation Suspected of Being an Isthmian Affair.

Trenton, N. J., July 1. — The United States-France Trustees corporation was incorporated here with an authorized capital stock of $2,000,000. The incorporators are Newton S. Finney and O. B. Thomas, of New York, and James C. Fitzpatrick, of Jersey City. The charter specifies a number of enterprises as included in the company's objects, among them being to construct and operate railways except in New Jersey, canals, wharves, reservoirs, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, warehouses, steamboat lines and public works of all kinds. It is also specified that the company shall have power to enter into contracts or secure grants or concessions from any government, those especially mentioned being the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

It is thought that the new company may be connected with the isthmian canal, but this cannot be verified.

THE MAGAZINES

The Critic for June contains many interesting portraits; notable among them being a photo of Steele's portrait of James Whitcomb Riley; two portraits of the late Bret Harte; one of the late Paul Leicester Ford; a full-page of Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick, and one of Charles Major, the successful Indiana novelist. Mr. Riley's fine poem read at the monument dedication at Indianapolis on May 15, entitled "The Soldier," is a conspicuous feature of the number. There is an entertaining critique on Mrs. Atherton's "The Conqueror," by J. P. Mowbray, and Mrs. Marble contributes a delightful illustrated paper on the haunts and home of Thoreau near Concord, along the Concord river and in the woods of Walden, which allured him to be the poet and naturalist of the vicinage. There is a second paper on "The New Humor," by Burges Johnson, with illustrations. He analyzes finely the new humor and concludes that it is only the old humor in seemingly new forms. An interesting paper, too, is Mr. Goodwin's "Certain Authors on Book Reviewing," including notes from Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, Cyrus T. Brady, Frank Norris and Joseph Altsheler. Brady says that the story written by him which has had the most favorable notices from the press has sold less than any other of his books. Frank Norris contributes some entertaining literary causerie under the caption "Salt and Sincerity," and Lionel Strachey pays Bret Harte a fine tribute.

Gunton's Magazine, in some remarks on the census, finds discouragement in the showing that, while the increase in the amount paid in wages in our industries was large during the decade, the increase in the number of laborers is relatively larger (8½ per cent), and, further, that prices on 350 articles have advanced 1.8 per cent, while there has been a fall of 1.5 per cent in average wages. This is explained by reference to the election of Cleveland in 1892, which was unsettling industrially, and by the war with Spain in 1898, which increased taxation and raised prices. There is an interesting paper on the system of good citizenship schools, introduced in this country by W. L. Gill and now in operation in Cuba. Mr. Peterson's paper on "Anomalies in Danish Politics" explains the methods of the Danish executive and legislative and judicial departments and shows why there is a hitch in the consummation of the sale of the Danish West Indies. A feature of the number is a paper by Sixto Lopez, who has actively aided the insurrectos in the Philippines against the United States, entitled "Do the Filipinos Desire American Rule?" and calling upon the United States to promise definitely ultimate independence, which he thinks would cause the Hongkong junta to adjourn sine die and transform the bushwhackers of Luzon, Samar, Negros and Mindanao into industrious and orderly citizens.

Defective Page