A TRAP FOR LADRONES

They Break Through a Constabulary Cordon in Cavite.

Some Severe Fighting but the Two Chiefs Make Their Escape.

Manila, July 2.—Montallon and Felisardo, the ladrone chiefs, have broken through the constabulary cordon in Cavite province and have escaped to the mountains. A number of ladrones were killed in earlier attempts to force the cordon.

An extensive drive with the object of capturing the ladrone chiefs and fifty of their followers was organized in Cavite province. Twelve hundred constabulary commanded by Captain Baker, moved last Thursday at daylight, forming a complete angle-shaped cordon covering sixty square miles. Patrol launches guarded the rivers and it was expected to close the cordon last Saturday. The entire male population of the towns and provinces were to be included in the cordon. The ladrones were to have been arrested and the others were to have been released.

The cordon encompassed the leaders and many of their followers. The latter, when trapped, made a series of breaks to escape. The constabulary withstood the first attack, killing fourteen and capturing fifteen men. The ladrones finally massed under cover of the darkness and forced their way through a weak spot in the cordon near Das Armes, killing one and wounding one of the constabulary. The latter captured the papers and effects of the leaders and destroyed quantities of supplies.

TOO PLAIN TALK

A Cavalry Officer Gets Himself Into Trouble

TALKING OF LOOT IN CHINA

Criticism of Foreign Troops and Officers That Is Likely to Be Heard From Later.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, July 22.—Captain Joseph T. Dickman of the Eighth cavalry, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., may have involved himself in a diplomatic difficulty by reason of his recent remarks before the Kansas commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. Captain Dickman was in China with General Hughes, on whose staff he served, and his address before the Kansas Loyal Legion commandery was devoted to his experiences on the march to Peking. Some of the comments which he made have reached the foreign governments, and are likely to lead to correspondence with the state departments. The objectionable passages in the address are as follows:

After the pompous little Japanese officers got through their inspections we passed up into the narrow harbor of Nagasaki.

The railroad from Peking passes Tonkue. It was managed, or mismanaged, by Russian officers and troops. They were railroad troops, and had some notions of running a railroad, but cleanliness was not one of them. Their marching looks more like loafing along the road than well regulated progress.

The buildings in the grounds occupied by troops from the continent of Europe were carefully looted, and in many cases completely gutted.

The American legation suffered little damage. The Spanish legation also escaped. The French legation was destroyed and the minister collapsed with fear.

All these places were in the possession of the Russians, who beat the Jananese in a race for this loot. They had placed seals over various apartments, but I fear that in spite of this his imperial Chinese majesty will have to make a new collection of bric-a-brac when he gets back.

The British sent out many expeditions with carts and pack trains for the purpose of bringing in loot. When no more places were available in the city they extended their operations to the country, and soon had a warehouse as big as a ship filled ten feet deep with furs, garments, and silk. The French were inveterate looters and sent out expeditions daily. The Russians had possession of many choice places in the city. Their operations were not much in evidence, but they were effective nevertheless. The Japanese captured 50,000,000 taels of silver.

The French robbed our camels several times in spite of the flag.

The impression I received of the foreigners, after associating with them officially and socially, is that they are not to be trusted except the English.

A case of deception was by the French. Though they had only a squad with a flag present in the attack on Peking, they claimed allotment of part of the city to them. General Chaffee gave up a large section to them. In order to straighten out the line, as they claimed, they begged for 100 yards more. They got that, too, our general and minister never questioning their motive. It turned out that the only reason they wanted that extra piece was because it contained the mint, out of which our Gallic friends extracted 400,000 taels of silver in a few hours.

The discipline in the Russian force is rigid, consequently any excesses committed by Russian troops must be blamed entirely on the officers. I don't believe that their shooting is good, or that in cases requiring individual action they would be hard to contend against. In my opinion they are too brutal and cruel to possess courage of the first order.

The character of the Japanese officers seems to be frank and generous, considering their limited pay; but it must be remembered that they are orientals, and that all Asiatics are tricky.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in 14 days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock, send us 50c in stamps and we will forward same by mail. Mfd. by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Round Trip Homeseekers' Excursions to the West.

The Great Northern Railway sells homeseekers' tickets to Manitoba, Montana, Washington and all points in the West, on the first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October, at rate of about one fare for the round trip.

Call at Great Northern city ticket office. V. D. Jones, C. P. & T. A., 300 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

To Clean Silver Without Work

Use Silver Salt. It's so different—makes water do the work. Grocers and druggists.

SLATE MADE IN N.D.

"Jud" La Moure Said to Be Its Head and Front,

WHITE, SPALDING AND MARSHALL

Sarles Men Still Busy, However—How the Railway Merger May Figure.

THE SLATE IN N. D.

Conressmen — B. F. Spalding, Thomas F. Marshall.
Governo—Frank White.
Lieutenant Governor — David Bartlett.
Secretary of State—E. F. Porter.
Auditor—H. L. Holmes.
Treasurer—D. H. McMillan.
Insurance Commisisoner—F. L. Lentz.
Commisisoner of Agriculture—R. J. Turner.
Supreme Judges—J. M. Cochrane, C. D. Lord.
Railroad Commissioners—J. F. Shea, Anton Schatz.
Superintendent of Schools—Unfilled.
Attorney General—Unfilled.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Fargo, N. D., July 22.—Since the main body of delegates to the republican state convention began to gather in Fargo last evening, Governor Frank White has been creidted with a "lead pipe cinch" on a renomination.

The combine makers began work early and before midnight a slate had been formed with B. F. Spalding of Cass and

JOHN M. COCHRANE,
Grand Forks Attorney, who seems sure of nomination for Supreme Bench.

Tom Marshall of Dickey for congress; White for governor, David Bartlett for lieutenant governor, E. F. Porter for secretary of state, H. L. Holmes of Pembina for auditor, D. H. McMillan for treasurer, F. L. Leutz for insurance commissioner, R. J. Turner for commissioner of agriculture, J. M. Cochrane of Grand Forks for supreme judge, and C. D. Lord of Towner, J. F. Shea of Richland, and Anton Schatz of Wells for railroad commissioners.

Of this list all but Spalding, Holmes, Cochrane and Schatz are candidates for renomination. Superintendent of schools and attorney general were the only places left vacant.

"Jud" La Moure of Pembina, the Missouri slope leaders and Congremman Marshall were prime movers in making this slate. It was asserted this morning that nothing short of a miracle would prevent this combine from controlling the convention, it being credited with between 500 and 600 votes of the entire 744.

Walsh Unites on Libby.

In connection with this slate there was much uncertainty as to who should be selected for attorney general and superintendent of schools. La Moure and other combine managers are anxious to have Welsh, Nelson or Traill represented on the ticket. For some time it was almost conceded that C. N. Frick of Nelson would be put on the slate for attorney general and W. L. Stockwell of Walsh for superintendent.

Although Superintendent Devine had been making a hard fight for renomination, the current was running strong against him. Walsh county was divided between Libby and Brown, with the possibility o fcombining on Stockwell. Walsh county caucused just before noon and decided to give Libby its entire support for attorney general. This encouraged the Devine following and they are redoubling their efforts to win favor with the combine makers. Frich's followers are standing guard over their candidate's supposed sure thing and Libby is making a hard fight.

Uphill Work for Sarles.

Colonel W. H. Robinson has charge of the campaign of Banker E. Y. Sarles for governor. He has made his fight to-day under discouraging conditions. Talk that the combine engineerer by La Moure had the situation "sewed up" drove many of the delgations into a corner where they were afraid to negotiate with the Sarles managers. La Moure county, whose candidate, Blackwell, was unable tocure favor with the combine for attorney general, went itno the Sarles camp this afternoon. Other delegations were tending in that direction, but as far as could be learned their total strength was not formidable.

Cass county's delegation caucused and made L. B. Hanna a steering committee of one. This is considered a big point in favor of White and the combine. Hanna was a member of the conference held last night when the basis of the combine was ararnged.

The Sarles managers started a back fire on the combine late to-day by calling a meting of Scandinavian delegates to demand two places on the ticket. This if successful would force the combine to rearange its list and put the entire situation "in the air" again. The Sarles following say that they will continue the fight as long as there is a possible chance.

One of the important meetings scheduled for late to-day is a conference of delegations from counties having candidates with no opposition. These candidates represent almost enough votes to control the convention. No one professes to know what the result of this conference will be.

LaMoure and the Merger.

Generally "Jud" La Moure is credited with an ambition to handle this convention in the interests of the railway merger. It is said that pressure direct from the Great Northern office has been brought to bear successfully on many of the republican leaders.

White's position on the merger, favorable to the roads, has given him the influence of those corporations and the assistance of La Moure, who, it is now said, will not be a candidate for governor unless present plans go to pieces. This has given White much prestige among the candidates seeking a place on the ticket, who feel that it is useless to fight the corporation influence in North Dakota politics. —W. E. Davis.

DEATH OF POSTON

An American Fireworshiper and His Dreams.

HIS TEMPLE IN ARIZONA

He Tried to Restore the Religious Cult of the Pima Indians, but Failed.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, July 23.—Charles D. Poston, an ex-Indian agent, who died recently, was appointed by President Lincoln, in consideration of his military service in the civil war, a superintendent of Indian affairs, with jurisdiction covering the most picturesque and interesting tribes of the southwest. His more intimate acquaintance with the Pima Indians revealed to him the fact that they were fire-worshipers, with a ritual which linked them distinctly with the Parsees of the orient. The discovery fell in with his mood, and, as he had been more or less of a theosophist in religion, he set about the task of restoring the splendors of the Parsee fire-worship and establishing an American Sun-cult by building a temple on a high point near the town of Florence, Ariz., where he lived.

American Fire Worship.

This hill—Poston's butte, as it has since been known—was a rare mine of archaeological relics and traces. Its rock sides contained markings corresponding with the symbolic forms discovered on the site of the ancient home of the Chaldeans; and it was necessary only to scratch the surface of the earth to turn up specimens of prehistoric pottery, bits of agate and turquoise and natural glass, etc., marking the spot as probably the site of an altar or some similar gathering place of a strange people who had vanished from the land. From the summit, moreover, could be obtained a very fine view of that ruin of unknown antiquity, the Casa Grande. To this point Poston built a wagon road from Florence; then he set about his propaganda.

His purpose was first to interest the Pimas in a revival of the true fire worship of their ancestors, and next to procure subscriptions from white proselytes and labor from others who had no money to give, and to raise a temple entirely of material native to the region, and especially adapted to the semi-barbaric character of the enterprise. Among the other features was to be a group of monolithic onyx pylons surrounding an altar of the same substance, where a flame should be kept continually alight in honof of the sun-god. But the undertaking failed. The age in which it was attempted was altogether too materialistic to welcome anything of the sort. The Indians were illiterate and superstitious, and sluggishly content to dig a meager living out of the soil, and not enough intelligent whites could be made to see that there was "anything in it" for them. So Poston found himself old and poor without having begun to realize the most fondly cherished dream of his prosperous days.

The Ghost of Ireteba.

He used to visit Washington at rare intervals during his later life, and the newspaper correspondents have had many a talk with him about the beginnings of Arizona. He was the father of the territory and its first delegate in congress, and had handled millions of dollars entrusted to him by eastern capitalists for the conduct of gold mining operations. But from these reminiscences his conversation would always drift away, after a little, to his experiences with the Indians, some of which were highly amusing. One story had to do with a fancy the Indians of the remote southwest used to entertain regarding portraits, and which affects some of them still, its present form being an aversion to having their photographs taken lest it be an omen of death.

"Ireteba," said Poston, "was the great chief of the Mohaves. In gratitude for his discovery of a paying gold mine, a successful prospector asked permission to take the chief on a journey to Washington and give him a good time. I consented. I told the prospector to take him to the first good photographer they encountered and have an imperial portrait made of him in all his savage regalia. When the photograph arrived I had it well framed and hung it in my office, supposing it would please the other Indians. To my astonishment one and all grew morose as soon as they looked at it, and went away without shaking my hand. I questioned my interpreter about this.

"'The Indians think," he answered, 'that the picture is the ghost of Ireteba, whom the white men must have killed.'

"'Nonsense!' I exclaimed. 'Tell them Ireteba is having the time of his life, and that I will stay here as hostage till he comes safely back.'

"Although I generally enjoyed their confidence, this assurance did not seem to impress them as I had hoped. They remained glum or furtive in their manner, and I had to keep a close eye on them.

"One day, however, Ireteba turned up. His white friend had bought him a suit of clothes he had most admired on his travels—a major general's uniform with a big silk sash and epaulettes big enough to fry your dinner on. He went first to his old abode, and then hurried to me in a fiery state of wrath, his sword clanking on the ground and getting a kick at every step. He asked to have the tribe all called in, and announced that he wanted to make a speech. I assumed that he had been watching congress and perhaps had been bitten by the oratorical flea. So I humored him by sending for the Indians, setting a packing box on end and making it into a pulpit by covering it with a bright-colored blanket.

Ireteba's Protest.

"His speech, which was very fiery, and lasted two hours, turned out to be no mere verbal skyrocketing but an impassioned protest. It was interpreted to me, and I found that he was angry because the Indians, having seen his portrait at the agency and thought it to be his ghost, had refused to believe that he was still living, but had gone to his camp and divided his wives, horses, blankets and other chattels among them, as was their custom after the death of a member of the tribe.

"'Hello!' said I to myself. 'In my well meant ignorance I have got this chief into a bad scrape. Less provocation has often brought on an Indian uprising. I must avert it at any cost.'

"'Then they left you no wife at all?' I asked him, in a tone of commiseration.

"'Yes,' he answered sullenly, 'just one little one. She was young and spry enough to run away, and went back to her people, the Hualapais.'

"I told Ireteba that I would try to set him up in his housekeeping again. So I dispatched some Indian messengers with ponies to the Hualapais, and they soon returned, bringing a bright young squaw and her 5-year-old boy. Ireteba was still in an irritable mood, and the squaw, it was plain to see, was a woman of spirit; so I made her some gifts of calico, beads and other trinkets to keep her in a pleasant state of mind, dressed the boy up in a little uniform and sent them home. My diplomacy, I had reason to believe, proved a great success, and Ireteba soon was as happy with his one restored wife as he had been with his former assorted stock."

—W. W. Jermane.

FRANCIS W. J. HURST DEAD.

New York, July 22.—Francis W. J. Hurst, one of the most prominent members of the New York Yacht club, and formerly manager of the National line of steamships, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Bordenharisiman, at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

IMPORTS OF STEEL

They Indicate the Activity in Building, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS

An Importation During the Current Year of About $120,000,000 Worth.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, July 22.—The crop of $105,000,000 in exports and increase of $79,000,000 in imports is not looked upon by the chief of the bureau of statistics as a cause for anxiety regarding the future of our foreign commerce.

"It was perfectly apparent when the result of the drought of 1901 because known," said Mr. Austin, "that our exports in 1902 must fall off, and the only surprise to me is that the loss was not greater.

"In iron and steel," said Mr. Austin, "the figures for the full fiscal year have not yet been received, but, judging from those of the eleven months which have been received, it seems probable that the reduction in iron and steel exports will be about $20,000,000. This reduction is due in part, it is believed, to the fact that German manufacturers found it necessary, by reason of the depressed conditions in that country last year, to unload their surplus stocks of iron and steel manufactures at greatly reduced prices, thus temporarily unsettling and reducing prices in foreign countries generally, while, on the other hand, the home demand in the United States for iron and steel manufacturers has been larger than ever before, and in many cases beyond the capacity of our manufacturers to supply. The result of these two conditions was a reduction of about $20,000,000 in the exports and an increase of nearly $10,000,000 in the imports of iron and steel, and the total importations of iron and steel for the fiscal year just ended will probably exceed those of any other year since 1893."

"The increase in importation," said Mr. Austin, in conclusion, "is especially gratifying, in view of the fact that it shows a healthy condition in our manufacturing industries. While the figures of the year are not sufficiently complete to permit an analysis for the full twelve months, the fact that the analysis for the eleven months ending with May showed an increase of over $65,000,000 in manufacturers' materials is a sufficient explanation of the total increase of $79,000,000 of imports in the full year. Manufacturers' materials imported during the year will amount to about $420,000,000 in value, or 45 per cent of the total importations. This is not only the largest importation of manufacturers' materials ever known, but they form a larger percentage than ever before of the grand totals of imports, notwithstanding the fact that the total imports are the largest in the history of our commerce."

—W. W. Jermane.

MERRIAM PARK

Mrs. Cora Jones is in Hastings.
Mrs. T. J. Campbell is in Winona.
Mrs. G. A. McDougall is in Chicago.
Miss Hazel Strong has returned from Deerwood.
Mr. and Mrs. George Turner are in the east.
Miss Mamie Muckle has returned from St. Paul Park.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Murray spent Sunday in Lake City.
Henry Humason has returned from a week at Wacouta.
Mr. and Mrs. Barwise and family have gone to Hudson, Wis.
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Stevens are visiting Yellowstone Park.
Mrs. George Waller is entertaining Mrs. Johnson of Boston.
Mrs. George Willey has returned from a visit in Northfield.
Miss Mark Wolden is entertaining her sister from Worcester.
Miss Stella Gibbs of Fort Dodge, Iowa, is a guest of Mrs. Little.
Mrs. Wm. McGee is spending a few weeks at Anaconda, Mont.
Mrs. B. P. Parker is entertaining Miss Eva Leonard of Chicago.
Mrs. Du Pong is entertaining her sister and niece from Dubuque.
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Haman are at Turtle lake for the summer.
Mrs. C. S. Cowles returned to her summer home at Wacouta Friday.
Miss Frances McCoy will spend the rest of the summer at Mankato.
The Misses Altenburg of Blue Earth City are guests of Mrs. Kuester.
Mrs. Charles Strong is entertaining Mrs. Childs and daughter of Chicago.
Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Adamson and Mrs. Stone spent Monday at Bald Eagle lake.
Dr. and Mrs. Phillips have been entertaining Stephen Winslow of Boston, Mass.
Dr. and Mrs. Beckley have returned from a visit to their parents at Lake City.
Mrs. Ferguson has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robert Dawson of Newport.
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Humason are entertaining General and Mrs. Mullen of Wabasha.
Mr. and Mrs. Kutz were guestst of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dawson of Newport Sunday.
Miss Caroline Austin entertained her Sunday school class at the Indian mounds Friday.
Mrs. Little has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. L. A. Mitchell, of Fort Dodge, Iowa.
The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church had a picnic at Bald Eagle lake Thursday.
Miss Newman of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the guest of Misses Jennie and Sadie Van Praag.
Mrs. Lucretia Johnson, who has spent several months at Parker, will return home next week.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Adamson are entertaining their nephew, George Goldie of Ontario, Can.
Mrs. A. B. Bell is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. E. Klingelsmith and Miss Lucy Klingelsmith of Peru, Ill.
Mrs. J. Conroy and Miss Hazelwood of Minneapolis were guests of Miss Minnie Adamson Wednesday.
Mrs. A. B. Bell has been entertaining Dr. and Mrs. Fisher with Mr. and Mrs. George Vose of Minneapolis.
Rev. and Mrs. George Ten Broeck have been entertaining their father, Rev. W. P. Ten Broeck of Faribault.
Mmes. Allen, Ter Brush, G. A. Coykendall, Matt Johnson and J. P. Adamson, with their families had a picnic at Wildwood Thursday.
Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Earles and son of Milwaukee, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ray, have gone to Yellowstone Park.
The choir boys of St. Mary's Episcopal church, with Rev. and Mrs. George Ten Broeck, go next week to Green lake for their annual camping party.

IRVING AND THE WASHERLADY.

Chicago, July 22.—William Irving, 77 years old, an inventor, and reputed to be worth $500,000, disappeared from his home, 391 West Taylor street, yesterday morning, and relatives believe that he has eloped with Miss Bridget O'Brien, said to be a washerwoman. Mrs. Anna Skalen, Irving's daughter, asserts that the elopement was planned by Miss O'Brien, who hopes to come into possession of the old man's wealth.

KING TO VISIT CZAR.

New York, July 22.—It is learned from a reliable source that King Edward will visit the czar in the latter part of September, cables the Copenhagen correspondent of the New York American. Immediately after the coronation Queen Alexandra goes to Denmark to join her sister, the dowager czarina, the king following about Sept. 1. The king and queen will go to St. Petersburg after a two weeks stay in Denmark.

THE NEW ASPHALT PRESIDENT.

New York, July 22.—It is stated in Wall street that General F. V. Greene resigned the presidency of the Asphalt Company of America several weeks ago and that his resignation was accepted. John M. Mack will be president of the reorganized company.

WHISTLER IS BETTER.

The Hague, July 22.—James McNeill Whistler, the American painter, who has been suffering from illness here, continues to progress favorably, but owing to his age and general weakness, he requires great c are.

WORK ON THE RIVER

More Details of Major Townsend's Annual Report.

CHANNEL MUCH IMPROVED

Work Outlined for the Future—Statistics of River Commerce.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, July 22.—The annual report of Major C. McD. Townsend, in charge of the improvement of the Mississippi river between St. Paul and the mouth of the Missouri river, states that since the improvement of this stretch of the river was begun in 1878, and up to June 30, 1902, $10,147,801 has been expended. The result is such an improved condition of the channel as to permit the passage of the largest boats at very low stages through to St. Paul. On July 1, 1901, there was an unexpended balance of $208,988 and during the past year the improvement of the river, by dam construction, shore protection, dredging, removal of rock, etc., has been continued.

Between St. Paul and Winona work was carried on during the summer of 1901 in the vicinity of Teepeeota Point, where four wing dams and one closing dam were built, and one wing dam was lengthened.

From Winona to the mouth of the Wisconsin river the only work consisted of the construction of four short wing dams from the east side of Barron's island, opposite La Crosse. Below La Crosse, from Cassville to Dubuque, five wing dams in the vicinity of Finley's Landing, begun in 1900, were completed, as was also shore protection on Hurricane island. In the vicinity of Dubuque repairs were made to one closing dam and one wing dam. The government dredge Geyser worked about three weeks in deepening the channel through the bar below the draw of the Illinois Central railway bridge. Wing dam construction and other work was done below Dubuque.

A summary of expenditures shows that $16,654 was expended for work between St. Paul and Winona; $9,915 from Winona to La Crosse; $8,381 from Winona to the Wisconsin river; $4,261 from the Wisconsin river to Bellevue, and $14,061 from Cassville to Dubuque.

Assistant Engineer J. D. Du Shane, whose report is also submitted, says that during the current season additional work will be necessary at Teepeeota Point and below Wilds Landing. Dams and shore protections should be built near Minneiska and below Fountain City; shore protection should be built on the left bank below Alma, on the right bank above Zumbro river, and on the left bank opposite Island 55.

Soundings made in October showed that from St. Paul to Lake Pepin, where the work has been carried to a more nearly completed state than any other part of the river, showed a least depth of 6 feet at a 2-foot stage, or 4 feet below low water of 1864.

In La Crosse harbor the cross dam and bulkhead were completed during the year and the filling commenced with a dipper dredge and teams. About 84,000 cubic yards of sand was moved by the dredger resulting in a material deepening of the water at the bulkhead landing and a good current along the bulkhead and level, which will insure the maintenance of the depth desired.

Statistics of commerce included in the report show that the most important business carried on in connection with the navigation of the upper Mississippi and its tributaries is the lumber trade, which gave employment in 1901 to about 75 towboats, valued at $400,000. Along the river from Minneapolis to St. Louis 55 sawmills were operated by 50 wholesale lumber firms, having an invested capital of about $25,000,000. Their manufactures of white pine in 1901 were: Lumber, 1,107,432,000 feet b. m.; shingles, 196,486,000; lath, 265,453,000; and of hemlock lumber 6,971,000 feet b. m. In addition to the manufactures there are a great many retail or distribution firms. The entire manufactures of the upper Mississippi valley in 1901, according to the report, were valued at about $30,000,000, and aggregated 1,991,325,000 feet of lumber and 395,438,000 lath. The larger part of this product was floated for greater or less distances on the Mississippi, either as logs or lumber.

—W. W. Jermane.

HAMLINE

Mrs. E. M. Berry of Taylor avenue entertained Mrs. H. R. Hill of Newport, Wednesday.
Miss Alta Clark has been visiting at White Bear Lake.
Mrs. J. M. Blackwell has been spending some days at White Bear Lake.
Mrs. O. H. Elmer entertained the Missionary society of Knox church, Thursday afternoon.
Miss Bessie Seeley has gone to Brainerd.
Miss Florence Davis of Delano is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Ross.
Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Barkaloo spent Thursday with Mrs. Mathew Miller of Newport.
Miss Ella Funk of Faribault spent last week in Hamline.
Mrs. Frank Burroughs is home from Merillan.
Mrs. J. E. Rounds is entertaining Mrs. A. Beck of Philadelphia.
Miss Edith Taylor is visiting in Bethel.
Mrs. McNamara is in Canada.
Miss Adelaide Lord has returned to Winona.
Mrs. Haslan is in Ortonville.
Miss Bertha Wilkins has returned from Taylors Falls.
Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell have gone to Bradly, N. D., to reside.
Miss Florence Buck is spending a week at Lake Minnetonka.
Miss Duff has returned from Long Lake.
Miss Kelsey has returned from Red Wing.
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Heal and Miss Pearl Heal have returned from Big Stone Lake.
Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Milham have returned from their wedding trip, and will be at home after Aug. 1 at 1896 Minnehaha street.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Miller have gone to Winnebago City.
Mrs. Walter Ryan is entertaining Miss Kate Ryan of Dubuque.
Mrs. J. N. McNamara gave a card party Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss Adelaide Flannagan of Chicago.
The Ladies' Guild was entertained by Mrs. Page, Thursday afternoon.
The Hamline W. C. T. U. met Friday afternoon.
Mrs. Winston is entertaining Miss Ivy Robins and Mrs. A. T. Wallington of Richmond, Va.
Mrs. E. Wood gave a small dinner Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. McNamara's guest, Miss Flannigan.
Mrs. Roy Brink has been entertaining Miss Gertrude Baldwin.
Miss Louella Webb is in Springfield.
Mrs. C. M. Sharp is visiting in Willsburg, W. Va.

THE GEN. WOOD-CANAL RUMOR.

Washington, July 22.—The secretary of war says he has never heard that General Leonard Wood was to be assigned to duty as president of the Panama canal commission. When he visited the president at Oyster Bay last week the secretary submitted some engineer corps data which the president had asked for with a view to canal plans, but not one word was said about assigning General Wood to the job of building the canal. General Wood says he himself has no ambition to serve on that commission, and all he knows about it he has read in the newspapers.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

POLICY OF FRIARS

Father Casanova's Views Written in 1897.

REFORM MEASURES OPPOSED

The Natives Regarded as Savages—The Friars as Agents of Spain.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, July 22.—An important document bearing on the Philippine friar question has been discovered in the library of congress. It is a letter from Fra Gabriel Casanova, a Franciscan, to Senor Moret, at one time Spanish minister for the colonies. This letter was published in Madrid in 1897, by W. E. Retana, at that time a member of the Spanish cortes. At the time of its publication Senor Moret was trying to have reform measures inaugurated in the Philippines. Father Casanova was held in high esteem by his religious superiors and was subsequently named as member of the college of theology in Manila.

His attitude toward the Filipinos reflects largely the opinion of them held by the members of the four church orders. In official circles here it is said that Father Casanova's letter explains fully the method used by Spain to conquer and hold in subjugation the natives of the islands. Casanova opposes the proposed reforms and declares in substance that the Filipinos are bestial savages. He says:

Since I wrote you my last letter affairs in the remote Philippine islands have continued to improve visibly. Thanks to the activity, the well aimed blows and the energy of General Polaviejo, the principal leaders of the insurrection are paying with their heads for the treasons committed by them against the fatherland.

He then takes up Rizal, the famous Filipino patriot, and says:

If it had been the methods of the friars and the Jesuits, which, by their bad results, produced the war and placed the integrity of the country in danger, Rizal would have said so, when, sincerely repentant, he prepared to present himself before the tribunal of God. Do you not think, Senor Moret, that if he had anything to say against the friars he would have said so frankly? Why did he not do so? Ah, Don Sigismundo, the answer is very easy, because anyone who knows this country of overgrown children, who looks at things without bias and with a desire to know the whole truth, will see that in the Philippines the only policy is the policy of the cross—the only policy which the friars pursue there.

Who is our enemy here, Senor Moret? Does it not seem to you that it is Masonry and those debauched Spaniards who taught Rizal, and with him many other Indians, to hate the representatives of Catholicism whose beneficent influence sustained the sovereignty of Spain in the Philippines? The only enemies of the friars in the Philippines are the enemies of Spain. They hate them because they understand they are the greatest obstacle to be overcome before attaining their desires.

This, it is asserted by certain officers, confirms the declaration that the root of all the trouble in the Philippines has been the hatred of the natives for the friars, and it is pointed out that Father Casanova acknowledges the existence of this hatred and at the same time admits the close relationship between the Spanish government and the religious orders. He confirms this joint control of the natives by quoting as following from a book by General Borrero on "The Policy of Spain in the Philippines:"

As the friar is the genuine representative of the fatherland in the archipelago, knowing the language of the people he lives among and the spirit and tendencies of the native, he is considered the principal obstacle to the realization of the ideals of the filibusterers and on this is based the desire of the enemies of Spain to get rid of the religious orders, because they believe that if this is done they will have covered half of their journey.

Father Casanova says that the weakening of the moral authority of the friars in the archipelago is looked upon as the beginning of the end of the Spanish dominion in the Philippines, adding that as for carrying liberties and reforms there, "you see what he (General Borrero) tells us, such a thought is an attempt against the sovereignty of Spain in the Philippines." Father Casanova then says:

The only liberty which the Indians want is the liberty of savages. Leave them to their fighting cocks and their indolence, and they will thank you more than if you load them down with old and new rights.

These observations, reflecting as they do the opinion of the friars of the natives, are said to show the cause for the opposition of the Filipinos to the friars and for their expulsion from the parishes where they ruled so long as the representatives of Spain.

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