

THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, J. S. McLAIN, MANAGER, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL. One month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.75; six months, \$5.00; one year, \$9.00.

The Minneapolis Journal from January 1st to June 1st, 1903, carried 73 per cent more advertising than the daily Tribune.

The Minneapolis Journal from January 1st to June 1st, 1903, carried 74 per cent more advertising than the daily Tribune.

The Minneapolis Journal from January 1st to June 1st, 1903, carried 9 per cent more advertising than the Sunday and Daily Tribune combined.

The Minneapolis Journal out of 5,857 residences canvassed, had 4,782 subscribers—the Evening Tribune 1,194—the Morning Tribune 757.

The Minneapolis Journal in 81 apartment and flat buildings canvassed, had 1,250 subscribers—the Evening Tribune 185, and the Morning Tribune 178.

The Farm School Trouble.

As time goes by it becomes more and more apparent that the deplorable unrest at "University Farm" has not been settled by the drastic action of the board of regents in demanding the resignation of Principal Tucker and three instructors.

Enough has come out thru the press and by common report to convince the interested public that it is very doubtful whether the regents have pursued the right course. This feeling is so general and so firmly established that it is bound to prevent harmony at the farm and in the university until those who entertain it have been convinced that the regents were either right or wrong in their way of settling the trouble.

We can see no way out of the trouble that will be permanently satisfactory except thru a careful public investigation of the whole unpleasant situation. If the regents are in touch with and mindful of the opinion of the interested public they will welcome an investigation.

The June bulletin of the University of Minnesota gives the total number of students at that institution as 3,783. Anybody who wonders why the university asks for large appropriations doesn't need to go any farther.

What Shall We Do With Our Sewage?

This question is constantly presenting itself to the citizens of our state. The country is new and prosperous, and as it prospers villages and cities spring up that soon demand public water supplies in order that modern conveniences may be used in house construction.

Under such conditions the water-tight cesspool is no longer sufficient as a means of caring for the house sewage. The character of the substitutes for the water-tight vault and cesspool are striking and ingenious if not sanitary. One house owner will dig a cesspool deep enough to reach a sand or gravel stratum and will discharge the house sewage into this place with the intent that it shall dispense itself thru this filtering media regardless of the fact that wells supplying drinking water may be in close proximity and drawing their water supply from the same sand or gravel bed.

In other instances, house sewage is discharged into deep abandoned wells. It may thus go to a considerable depth depending entirely upon conditions. In this way the water from deep wells that but for this unnatural pollution would be absolutely safe as a source for drinking water. Such pollution is known to exist in several Minnesota villages.

Still another means of sewage disposal is by discharging it into streams or lakes. This is considered by many as legitimate, the argument being that streams are our natural sewers. But are they? Streams in their natural state carry pure water from source to outlet, while natural lakes fed by springs contain as pure water as the streams. If sewage is discharged into a stream, the same is but an open sewer for all points below the point of discharge.

A polluted lake is even worse than a polluted stream for in time it becomes a veritable open cesspool. If sewage is discharged into streams or lakes it becomes a question of time only as to when they will become public nuisances. In many of the older states they are such already. It is often easier to prevent than to correct an evil. Now is the time for Minnesota to decide as to whether it will prevent the evils of stream and lake pollution or whether it will create evils for future generations to worry over. The smaller the stream the greater the evils of pollution.

What is to be the future of cities and villages in Minnesota? Are they to be located on streams serving as open sewers and lakes which are but stagnant cesspools? Are the fish, except of the scavenger type, to become extinct? Are the lives of human beings to be constantly jeopardized? Such seems to be the tendency at the present time. Cannot a habit be called before it is too late?

When it is recalled that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, the nemesis of the postoffice department, was born in Kentucky and educated in Kansas, we must concede that both of those states have done something for the nation.

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Mr. General Adm. Tribune Building, Chicago Office. Mr. W. F. Fermane, Representative, Washington Office, 45 Post Building.

AN INVITATION is extended to all to visit the Press Room, which is the finest in the west. The battery of presses consists of three four-color presses, with a total capacity of 144,000 eight-page jobs a year in an hour, printed, folded and counted. The best of the business office and directed to the visitors' gallery, of the Press Room.

The ragged-town resorts at Minnehaha die hard. Shut out by a high board from the park, they now purpose to do all they can to make the park an uncomfortable place for those who use it. Their course goes to prove that, instead of having progress and freedom from revolutions and bankruptcy, Colombia is yet tied to the cask of the priest and she is the prey of revolution and usurpation.

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Incidentally journalism comes in for a little credit, that being Mr. Bristow's calling in private life. Perhaps he gained some of his fearlessness in it.

The unpleasant municipal bond trouble has now come to the point where it may be taken for granted—unless the one-fourth per cent commission offer still holds good, and private citizens shall subscribe the amount of the commission—that Minneapolis must either raise the rate of interest from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent or issue no bonds at this time and go without some desperately needed public improvements.

The water works bonds can not, under the law, draw more than 1/2 per cent, so they are out of the question. That cuts the remainder of the proposed issue down to \$715,000. Deduct from this amount the proposed bridge bonds, \$215,000, and there remains \$500,000 needed for public improvements, \$450,000 being for the revolving fund and \$150,000 for the permanent fund.

If Minneapolis is to pay 1/2 per cent more interest than it had figured on, it ought to reduce the amount of the loan as much as possible. Rather than sell bridge bonds at 4 per cent for bridge building that can wait, they should be held back until the money market is better or until the bridge building must be done at any cost. As Mr. E. A. Merrill pointed out on the other day, the city is trying to sell its bonds at the worst possible time. If some must be sold, regardless of the condition of the market, there is no reason why others should be sold, if the purposes to which they were to be devoted can wait awhile without injury to the city's interests. The need of new paving and new sewers is imperative. Some streets are now in such a disgraceful condition that it is not true economy to postpone paving them. All the work that can be done in what remains of this season should be done.

Much as the raising of the Minneapolis interest rate to 4 per cent is to be deplored, it is impossible to see any other way out, unless the city is unwise to postpone still longer improvements that have already waited too long.

Golden Rule Jones must be a mighty good mayor to be so popular in Toledo, notwithstanding his recklessness in abusing almost everything.

Giving Us a "Character." A London cable quotes a statement by the consul general of the United States of Colombia in that city touching the canal treaty, in which he lays down a program for the United States and Colombia to follow, with a surprising degree of assurance, and makes statements as to what Americans will do if the canal treaty is defeated which are of decided interest.

According to the consul general, our government has been intriguing for some time in the most desperate way to defeat the opposition to the treaty, which is led by General Reyes, who has plotted to effect one of those interesting upheavals common to some Spanish-American republics, by which a citizen dissatisfied with the way things are managed, collects a body of revolutionists and in flamboyant rhetoric calls upon the people to assert their liberties and overthrow the existing regime. Reyes proposes to do this at home in the old country. When the hard times come all this will be changed. Our manufacturers, equipped as never before, will turn their guns on the foreign markets and sweep away opposition everywhere. At the same time the tourist list will stop traveling and the remittances will decline. The United States occupies the enviable position of being so situated that even its worst enemies must wish it well.

The only effective way for St. Paul to clean up the approach to Fort Snelling is to put that part of the city in the prohibition district. It was to be expected that Mayor Smith would be opposed to the extension of the prohibition district, for he is like our own ex-Mayor Ames in his ideas as to what constitutes a business administration. Mayor Smith says that he fears that there would be blind pigs that would be as bad as saloons. It would be impossible for the blind pigs to be as bad as saloons, because quiet and secrecy are indispensable to them; but the St. Paul prohibition district is not much like the Minneapolis patrol limits if blind pigs flourish in it. With the right kind of a mayor, St. Paul would have little trouble in keeping out the blind pigs.

A PIGEON'S LONG APPEAL. The Police Commissioner of New York City has just had what is probably a unique boing experience. Five years ago, while training young birds from Stafford, he lost a well-bred bird. The other day the trainer returned, from whence no one knows, to its old home. Its ring shows that it had been absent since 1898. The experience is not new here, for by an odd coincidence the bird's brother, belonging to a fancier named Brooks, returned at exactly the same time after being lost for three years.

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AT THE THEATERS

Lyceum—"Heart and Sword." The loves of royalties, both polite and clandestine, have frequently been made the groundwork for a playwright's endeavor and the reason for it is not far to seek.

When Walker Whiteside sat him down to write "Heart and Sword," his knowledge of the romance of the past was not to be expected that the product of his pen would be so good. It is not far to seek to find that the product of his pen would be so good. It is not far to seek to find that the product of his pen would be so good.

The Princess Sylvia, tricked into a promise to wed the ostensible ruler of a kingdom, is rescued by a soldier and escapes to a remote spot to escape her suitors. Here, too, comes the prince, incognito, and happens upon a spy for whom his soldiers are seeking and whose escape would mean ruin for his country. He makes himself that spy's confederate and sets at work to see that the princess is not betrayed to the king from the Hethhalt authorities.

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The Memphis Commercial-appeal declares that the south has nothing to learn from the north in the matter of its treatment of the negroes, and cites in support of its assertion a long list of outrages committed on negroes in northern states since April 16. In the same editorial the Commercial-appeal says there is no reason why the northern press should be greatly concerned over the peonage cases in Alabama.

Appeal that on the whole the negro may be treated about as well in the south as in the north, the south is more allowable here for individual wrongs, we cannot agree with the Commercial-appeal that the press of the north should not be concerned over the peonage cases. It is the duty of the press to be concerned over wrongs everywhere. Whether they occur at home or in the south they should be condemned by the press. Surely the Commercial-appeal would not have the press of the north or the press of the south ignore the peonage revelations. We are glad to say that it is gratifying to see a federal grand jury made up of Alabama citizens returning so many indictments against their fellow citizens. It is a splendid proof to the north that the negro is not without friends in the south. But is that any reason why the press of the country shall not discuss the peonage cases? We would remind the Commercial-appeal that the northern press has been almost a unit in indignant denunciations of the principal of the outrages it enumerates. It has not sought to excuse or palliate, but has sternly denounced.

The increasing number of outrages on negroes in the north may be partly due to the fact that southern authorities are driving their negro criminals northward, but whatever be the cause it is having the result of putting the north in a better position to understand the south's troubles with the negro problem. There is very little disposition in the north to interfere with the south's peculiar settlement of the problem. The north feels, too, that while it is a local problem it is also a national problem, and there is an earnest desire here to co-operate with the south in ridding the nation of this nightmare. Ground for common labor can be found in the Commercial-appeal's declaration that the negro can solve the negro problem for himself by behaving himself. To behave himself as a citizen should, the negro needs education, and in giving him education the north and the south should be able to work together.

After looking at the American foreign trade figures the Europeans ought to pray that prosperity may continue indefinitely in this country. The longer it keeps up the more we buy from other nations, while our sales do not increase. A prosperous United States is not only an immense consumer of what it produces itself, but it has to go abroad to satisfy its wants. Another way in which Europe benefits by our prosperity is in the stream of gold our tourists direct upon foreign shores. It is estimated that the 125,000 Americans who are doing Europe this year will spend \$100,000,000 in the various fatherlands and motherlands. Then again a prosperous America means a vast amount of remittance money for relatives at home in the old countries. When the hard times come all this will be changed. Our manufacturers, equipped as never before, will turn their guns on the foreign markets and sweep away opposition everywhere. At the same time the tourist list will stop traveling and the remittances will decline. The United States occupies the enviable position of being so situated that even its worst enemies must wish it well.

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THE NONPAREIL MAN

"SURGICAL SHOCK." Yesterday an excited man hurried into his family physician's office with an open letter in his hand. He dropped into a chair, and holding out the epistle, written in a feminine hand, said in a shaky tone:

"Doctor, can you tell me what this means? My wife went down east last week to visit her brother, who is a famous surgeon. This morning I got this letter from her. I never knew that she had any trouble when she left here. She never told me she writes 'John. I had my kimonos out the first thing after I got here.'"

"The doctor is still suffering from 'surgical shock.'"

Casually Observed. The postoffice department has been looking into the business of some of these accounts who advertise to double our money for us. It is found that they take the bills, fold them up, thus doubling the money, and then pocket it. Where do we 'investors' come in? About two inches under the dome of the tureen.

A first edition of Ed Walton's "Compleat Angler" has just sold for \$2,000.

An enthusiast on the excellent quality of United States paper money says: "A hundred dollar bill will sustain a weight of forty-seven pounds, lengthwise." The New Prague Times claims to have known a hundred dollar bill to sustain a man and his family for a month and get out four issues of the paper besides.

Hannibal, Mo., is organizing a "Mark Twain association." It is not stated whether they intend to shoot Mr. Clemens or to give him a photograph album.

A startling story from the southwest is that the Kansas City platform was undermined by the floods and has collapsed.

The Britt, Iowa, Tribune has defied the hot weather and has come to the front with a story from Rockford of Joe Trigg's success in grating a watermelon vine on a pond lily root. Mr. Trigg now has a melon floating in his mill pond that is thirty feet in diameter and still growing.

Sennacherib Ratts of Rich Hill, Mo., is becoming prominent in politics in that state.

England has already paid \$2,000,000 for the excitement she is having in Somaliland—to say nothing of the cost of the fleet. Just what she is to do in it except death and damnation is difficult to see at this distance, tho, possibly, the English statesmen have plans that we do not understand.

The army's new field guns will carry effectively about three miles, and the extreme rapidity of fire will permit of a shot once in two seconds. As it takes about seventeen seconds for a shell to go three miles, it will be possible to keep eight fifteen-pound shrapnel in the air at once. A military authority points out, as a possibility, that "the enemy might then receive seven shots after it had surrendered." The same authority says that the "battles of the future will be fought with shrapnel at a distance of from two to three miles." At a distance of two or three hundred miles, as far as this column is concerned.

The Adrian Democrat prints the following plaintive appeal from a Swift county widow:

Dear Professor Editor, I would like for you to put in yer paper a notice of a husband for me. I am 88 years old, have clothes and there will be no dentist bills for my teeth air all ok. I kin cook a stake, wash dishes an grace the parlor fine. Also player on the accordion an have had two husbands. Any lovin man of wait over 120 answer please. No dudes.

The editor of the Marshalltown, Iowa, Times-Republican has been trying to reform the church goer who contributes five cents a week to the support of his sanctuary.

A prominent church deacon told us that in the twenty-five years in which he had been passing the church collection boxes the "nickel" had remained the almost universal thank offering measure of a man's religion. He said that when his society was hard up a committee could go out on a begging trip and bring in subscriptions ranging from \$5 to \$500, but to expect more than the 5-cent piece from the voluntary offering was to expect the unusual.

The editor knows a business man who bothers himself very little about creeds, who holds no church membership, but who does attend church services and who always contributes a quarter on the ground that the entertainment given—preacher's work, music and hall accommodation—was worth a 25-cent admission or it was not worth going to. He figured that if every church goer, who was able, would pay 25 cents admission, church debts would be unknown and preachers occasionally paid. He wanted to rise up and tell the people that if a full grown man was too small to contribute 25 cents for what he gets out of a Sunday service he had better stay away from church services and become lost in the molecules of dust always stirred up in a public meeting house, but the deacon protested. "No," he said, "we must have the 5-cent man or we'll have to close up three-fourths of the churches in town and discharge that many ministers and singers." The editor was silenced, but not satisfied.

A man's religion cannot be so awfully valuable to him if after a great mental strain he unbosoms himself of 5 cents a week to help keep it going. Yet on the other hand, a man who has no church membership, but who does attend church services and who always contributes a quarter on the ground that the entertainment given—preacher's work, music and hall accommodation—was worth a 25-cent admission or it was not worth going to. He figured that if every church goer, who was able, would pay 25 cents admission, church debts would be unknown and preachers occasionally paid. He wanted to rise up and tell the people that if a full grown man was too small to contribute 25 cents for what he gets out of a Sunday service he had better stay away from church services and become lost in the molecules of dust always stirred up in a public meeting house, but the deacon protested. "No," he said, "we must have the 5-cent man or we'll have to close up three-fourths of the churches in town and discharge that many ministers and singers." The editor was silenced, but not satisfied.

"THE GUIDES OF KHABY KHONG" [Khaby Khong is the Indian name for the rapids at Taylors Falls, Minn. The fact that the Indians have run these rapids in their canoes has caused much wonder among the white river men. The following poem is rendered from the Chippewa tongue by C. Otto Roos of Taylors Falls. It is said to have been composed by Sah Kosah Kay.]

Far out from the silence And the great Beyond, Far above the laughter Of mighty Khaby Khong, Comes the voice of Spirit, The Tongue of Wayne Bijou, Comes his children's answer, No other mark or tumbstone, Listen to the tide Of happy souls that murmur In the far-of sunset's glow, Only music of the waters, To Time's heavy mood, And the first stirring low, In their wild delight; Never stop to answer, Never stop their duty, Proudly they whirl along, Just one scream of agony When they meet Khaby Khong! Great warriors, they are, And their bows are cold, Changed from quivering flesh To Time's heavy mood; Cold, dead fighters, With their bows and arrows Resting on their sides, Reading a harvest of glory, Bombs' choked with whir, For they have not Wayne Bijou, By symbol of the "ahong," And curved branch across the moon, Gave the Khaby Khong, And he said, "Ye shall not murmur In your joy of day, I send ye forth to labor, Life lasts but a day; Ye shall solve the silence And be dead and strong; Ye shall be a weaker brother Meet White Khaby Khong."

TWO OF NATURE'S SAD ERRORS. Wait Mason in Nebraska State Journal. Nature equipped the rooster with an absurd desire to crow at an abominably early hour in the morning. Just when you are enjoying the best part of your sleep, some old warty-back rooster lets loose a yell that wakes you; and then he keeps up his disturbance until after sunrise, and doesn't know any better. Why is a rooster's voice so badly out of proportion to his weight? The everlasting fog is composed almost exclusively of lungs, and altho he doesn't weigh more than three pounds, he can make himself heard five miles away. If a man had as large a voice, proportionately, as a rooster, there would be no use for telephones. Nature has been entirely too generous to the rooster. We're a protest.

It is admitted by all competent authorities that the hog has his head at the wrong end of its body. Its tail should be where its snout is. When you try to drive a hog anywhere, it invariably turns around and faces you, and expresses a perfect willingness to go in any direction save the one you desire. This fact has driven many good men to strong drink, and has wrecked the lives of countless farmers. Perhaps in remote ages there was some useful purpose in this scheme, but if so it has perished with the lapse of time. It would be far better for the hog, for the farmer and for society in general if the modern porker would wear his head where it belongs, contiguous to the hams, and then proceed in a rational manner in the proper direction.

WHY IT COULD NOT HAPPEN. Kansas City Journal. Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, the wife of the secretary of the treasury, has recently given out in Washington a number of amusing interviews about the inadequacy of the salaries of cabinet officers. Mrs. Shaw was Miss Alloe Crawshaw in her youth, and she has always been noted for her ready wit.

It is said of her that a young man of humorous bent one day exclaimed in her presence: "What could be more dreadful than for a woman, after mending her husband's coat, to find in one of the pockets a love letter from another woman?" "Fortunately," said Mrs. Shaw, "that could never happen. The woman would and the letter first, and then she would not mend the coat."

KIEL REGATTA AT AN END

Emperor Departs for Eckernforde and the American Fleet Will Sail Shortly.

Kiel, June 30.—The visit of the United States' European squadron to Kiel is drawing to an end. The last salutes of the imperial standards were fired at 10 o'clock yesterday for Eckernforde this morning to meet the emperor and empress there to-night after the finish of the cruise yacht race. The emperor started for Eckernforde at 7 o'clock, and arrived at 7 a. m. The empress was on the Lruna, which also started for Eckernforde.

The American naval officers will spend a series of receptions on board the German warships this afternoon.

The fourteen-oar cutter of the German turret ship Kaiser Wilhelm II. beat the United States cruiser Chicago's twelve-oar cutter to-day in a race over a two-mile course, covering the distance in 32 seconds better time. The event with the main cutter on account of having an extra pair of oars, started 15 seconds after the Chicago's cutter and finished eight seconds ahead.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II's cutter is the champion of the German squadron and won a cup from twelve other German fourteen-oar cutters yesterday. The crew, which was an excellent training, challenged the best boat of the American squadron, which was the Chicago's, the winner of several competitions in Mediterranean ports this spring. After about a mile and a quarter of the course had been covered, the nose of the Kaiser Wilhelm II's boat drew level with the stern of the Chicago's boat and eventually, inch by inch, passed the latter and pulled away from her. The Americans kept up a losing race, but they continued to lose ground until the finish.

KING TO DINE OFFICERS. England and Portugal Prepare to Honor American Seaman.

Washington, June 30.—The state department has been advised that the governments of England and Portugal are ready to honor a sailor who was upon the American gunboat, Europa.

King Edward has arranged to give a grand ball on July 8 in honor of President Loubet and the American naval officers attached to the fleet. The king invited to meet the president. On the following day the king will give the officers a banquet in Buckingham palace. The naval and of the reception will make a significant marine spectacle, for the entire British channel squadron has been ordered to assemble at Spithead to welcome the little American squadron when it comes to port at Portsmouth from Kiel. It appears that the invitation of the squadron to visit Lisbon was inspired directly by the king's desire so that the reception there will be of the most formal and official character.

Regarding published reports that Emperor William's inspection of the kearsarge was sharply criticized in the navy department and was considered a breach of naval etiquette, Secretary Moody says: "No criticism of the kearsarge's reception of the kearsarge has been uttered by any responsible person in this department, so far as I can ascertain. I am informed by Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, that the emperor's inspection is in no way subject to criticism and can be considered in no light other than that of a gratification on the emperor's part to us. It is a long-established custom for foreign officials to inspect battleships of friendly nations, and it regards the honor of the navy."

Secretary of the Navy.

WON'T MEAN TARIFF WAR. Sir Gilbert Parker Says America Will Reduce Her High Tariffs First.

New York, June 30.—The outspoken followers of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in the house of commons are not waiting for a cabinet inquiry but are consulting their constituents in regard to the proposed fiscal changes, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Sir Gilbert Parker spoke before the Conservative club and workers' party at Gravesend yesterday and secured the unanimous passage of a resolution in favor of an exhaustive inquiry with a view to devising needful measures for checking the increasing inroads upon the home market and the export trade by protected foreign rivals and for developing trade on a preferential basis between the mother country and the colonies.

Sir Gilbert said that he did not believe that a battle of wits would follow the adoption of the proposals. The United States and Germany, he added, had already reached the highest point they could reach on the way to a hostile tariff which could never be reached by Great Britain. He recalled the quiet reception of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals in America to the fact that a large number of the United States and Germany, he added, had already reached the highest point they could reach on the way to a hostile tariff which could never be reached by Great Britain. He recalled the quiet reception of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals in America to the fact that a large number of the United States and Germany, he added, had already reached the highest point they could reach on the way to a hostile tariff which could never be reached by Great Britain.

TOLD IN A LINE. Knoxville—A reward of \$6,100 is offered for the capture of Logan, the jail-breaker Montana.

Kansas City—There is a plague of fleas in the districts which were under the waters of the recent deluge.

Pittsburg—Twenty-three persons were injured, two fatally, by the fall of an elevator at the city hotel.

Mobile—The creosote works of the Louisville & Nashville railroad were destroyed by fire; loss, \$200,000.

Hannibal, Ohio—The defense is trying to upturn the confession made by Mayor Beach by Knap, the wife murderer, now in trial.

New York—Franz Pranda, a Hungarian student, 20 years old, committed suicide today at his lodgings on Fourth street, by inhaling gas.

Cleveland—The City and Electric Railway company has been ordered to increase the rate of \$38,400,000, and will collect all city lines.

Oklahoma City—A religious discussion provoked a shooting affray in which Lester was killed and G. F. Walker and Frank Maxey fatally wounded.

Annapolis—H. E. Holden, Wisconsin; F. G. Latham, Iowa; L. H. Maxfield, Minnesota; and W. F. Williams, Minnesota, have been sworn in as midshipmen.

Kansas City—Mrs. Nora Winfrey, 18 years old, committed suicide by leaping from a bridge, and her husband drowned while trying to rescue her.

Denver—John Murphy, a railroad fireman, was shot and killed by Miss Grace Nottingham, said to have been his former employer's paramour live in Salina, Kan.

San Francisco—Wong Kai Sab, the Chinese commissioner of the Chinese exposition, left last night for St. Louis with his family, secretaries, artists and servants. A special train of four cars carried the party.

CAPITAL CULLINGS. Special Agent Henderson reports public lands included by granters in northeastern Kansas, but that the granters have failed to pay the taxes. The lands to be relieved are situated from the charge of \$200,000.

Secretary Shaw has issued a notice that "after July 31, 1903, no bonds will be refunded or redeemed for refunding by the treasury department under the terms of department circular No. 34 of March 28, 1902."

Immigration Inspector Braun has forwarded from Little, Austria, a copy of a letter received there from a man in the name of John Murphy, secret arrangements for importing Croats to work on steam and electric roads in the north.