SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

Interesting Notes From Across the Ocean.

HAPPENINGS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Principal Events that Have Occurred in the Old Countries About the North Sea Within a Week or So Just Past.

SWEDEN.

A fifty-year-old locomotive engineer from Finland recently applied for a position at Vexio because he did not want to become a "Russian slave."

The clergymen of Sweden are circulating a petition to the king to raise the salaries of the lowest class of ministers to $810 and those of the assistant pastors to $485.

The Kristiana Aftenposten in speaking of the congress of Scandinavian educators at Gothenberg pays the following tribute to the hospitality of the Swedes: "Under the impression of the good will and kindness with which the Danish and Norwegian guests were received everywhere, it is no exaggeration to say that never did citizens of other countries experience a more cordial reception on Swedish ground. It is impossible to record all the tokens of public and private hospitalities which characterized the days just past."

Ingel Falstadt, the sculptor, who killed himself after the completion of a statue by John Ericsson, is supposed to have committed the terrible deed while under a spell of temporary insanity, and two of the doctors who had treated him have signed a declaration to that effect. Said authorities also state that he inherited nerve diseases from his ancestors.

The queen was expected to arrive in Sweden about the eighth of June.

Emmanuel Nobel has donated $3,000 to Sven Hedin's expedition to Central Asia.

The bakers' strike in Soockholm has been settled, and both parties agreed to a two years' contract.

About $15,000,000 in bonds and $8,000,000 in stocks which were floated about here during the past two years have been bought by the Swedes. This unexpected change has raised the interest on ready cash to such a height that many business enterprises are seriously hampered in their operations.

After the close of the session of the legislature of Finland the czar wrote a note of thanks to the legislators for the work accomplished. But Bobrikoff, the governor general of Finland, intimated that the thanks would be misplaced, and the czar tore the document into pieces and wrote one less outspoken.

Many prominent architects are of the opinion that the underground structure of the new riksdag building in Stockholm is not as solid as it should have been.

About two hundred men employed in the Klagstorp lime quarries were discharged because they granted themselves leave of absence on Whit Sunday eve without permission from headquarters. They had taken the precaution to secure other men in their places but that did not save them from a general lockout.

The message which was found north of Iceland and was supposed to have come from Andree, the aeronaut, turned out to be one of the numerous messages dropped last year by the Nathorst Arctic expedition.

The king has donated $1,350 to Sven Hedin's expeditiyn to Central Asia.

The Scandinavian congress of educators at Gothenberg agreed upon cooperation among the universities of the North; but so great is the fear of the Russian colossus that university of Finland was entirely left out of the scheme.

The king bought seven horses in Germany for his own use.

Felix Arcan, an enterprising French author, has written a biography of Bernadotte, the founder of the present dynasty of Sweden and Norway. The author seems to be familiar with everything written about the great adventurer who finally became king of the Scandinavian peninsula, and the work is interesting, and as an historical production highly meritorious.

NORWAY.

The dock laborers' strike in Kristiana is seriously interfering with all departments of trade, and some of the goods piled up on the docks are beginning to spoil.

The water in the Frogner bay in Kristiana is very filthy and it is supposed that a canal from this bay to Bestum would start a current which would carry away the filth accumulated by the sewers.

The kaiser and his yacht Hohenzollern will go to Norway shortly after the fourth of July.

A grist mill was destroyed by fire at Stenkjer. The loss is $1,000.

Bishop Jacob Sverdrup is very low and is expected to expire at any time.

At a wedding at Lomsland a man saluted the bridal couple by exploding a dynamite cartridge. The explosion was so violent that both his hands were torn off.

The Vardohus fort was recently covered up with snow so completely that only the flag staff could be seen rising from the drift.

The most of the clergymen are in favor of retaining Greek and Latin as studies for those who intend to become preachers.

The capital of Norway has 220,000 inhabitants and the combined seating capacity of its church buildings is but 15,000, or one seat for every 15 persons. And still there are persons who think that the state church is stronger than such free churches as we have here in America.

The city of Kristiana may spend $800,000 in utilizing the water power of Halfred Falls.

A national gymnastic tournament took place in Trondhjen about three weeks ago. About 20 turning clubs participated in the exercises and the performances were very enthusiastically applauded by the public.

The liberal press has been clamoring for stricter laws against the influx of an undesirable class of foreigners, especially from Sweden, but the storthung is in no hurry to move in the matter.

A steamer has just struck immense shoals of mackerel in the North Sea, and the Norwegians are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the finny hosts

Dr. Appelof has written an article on sea serpents in fresh water and the burden of his argument is that there are no serpents in the lakes of Scandinavia, not even Big Lake, Sweden. The supposed serpents, he claims, are trunks of trees or masses of weeds and other vegetable matter. These objects have been lying on the bottom when suddenly accumulated gases beneath them are released, and as the gases rush up the overlying objects are also carried to the surface of the water. Dr. Appellof refers to the experienc of the Roalkvam bathers, who completely disproved the existence of a serpent in Lake Suldal, Norway. They saw a horrid looking mass rising to the surface of the lake. Instead of waiting for its disappearance they jumped into a boat and rowed out to it. It actually looked like a huge serpent, but it proved to be a mass of bark, sawdust and other rubbish firmly held together by weeds.

Miss Ellen Key, a Swedish author and lecturer, has just issued a pamphlet in which she scores those Swedes who are in favor of perpetuating the union by force of arms. Such a course, she maintains, would be no more justifiable than the course of Russia in Finland and that of Germany in South Jylland.

The work of P. A. Munch, the great historian, will receive attention in two new books. One of them is to be a comprehensive biography by one of his daughters, and the other will be a collection of letters edited by Prof. Gustav Storm.

The leading tobacco manufacturer in Kristiana pays $250,000 a year in internal revenue.

Several vessels in Stavanger were detained several days because a sufficient number of sailors could not be obtained.

The Norwegians are bound to disagree. Many liberals are already getting tired of their chief, Premier Steen, and some of the most outspoken liberal papers even suggest that a more "vigorous" man should be put at the head of the government. But just in the nick of time many of the moderates and conservatives are facing about and supporting the Steen cabinet. So the sweet harmony of discord remains undisturbed.

DENMARK.

The Anglo-American magazine for May contains an article on "Prussia's War Against Danish Servant Girls."

The legs of a table are not often used as slips to start trees from. But a family living in a damp cellar in Copenhagen have been led to make that attempt. In short, they obtained a table, the legs of which were made of willow branches, and to their consternation fresh sprouts appeared near the top of the table. They encouraged the phenomenon by placing the legs in water, and the sprouts grew so fast that the top of the table had to be removed. But this was not all. Roots grew out of the lower ends of the legs, and they were covered with earth, so that the whilom piece of furniture is in a very fair way to become a live tree. Our authority winds up the account by stating that the most remarkable feature of the story is that it is absolutely true.

The crown prince and his family have taken up headquarters for the summer season at Charlottenborg castle.

On the Monday after Whitsunday about 40,000 people in Copenhagen traveled by rail to the parks and resorts in the neighborhood of the city. The Klampenborg railway alone carried 21,000 passengers. On the same day the zoological gardens were visited by 18,000 people.

Christoffer Bech, a student, has written a sensational book about the life of the students. The account is so direct and pointed that it has led to the expulsion of four students from Walkendorfs Collegium. The author has received the express approval of his move by the professors.

The stockholders of the United Brewing company of Copenhagen, by a large majority, have refused to endorse the management of the affairs of the company, and the executive committee at once announced its intention to resign.

Eight persons were killed by an explosion at the arsenal on the Refshale Way in Copenhagen. The victims were engaged in filling cartridges, and it is supposed that one of them did not handle the dangerous explosives with the proper care. The whole building was leveled to the ground, and the bodies of the dead were shockingly mutilated. The exact origin of the explosion will never be known.

Copenhagen has about 40,000 cyclists.

A report to the effect that the health of the king is poor has no foundation in fact. His majesty is in excellent health.

TOLD OF WOMEN.

A woman exacts love from a man as a duty and confers it as a favor.—Atchison Globe.

A woman's way to buy a present is to bring home two or three to examine. —Washington Democrat.

A woman may listen to the advice of her husband, but she invariably does as she pleases just the same.—Aurora News.

The average woman never quits growing. As soon as she quits growing up she begins to grow sideways.—N. Y. Press.

A woman's idea of studying a man's character is to hint around to try and find out if he has ever been in love.—Galveston News.

When a woman has a husband that nobody else on earth can get along with she says he is "a diamond in the rough." —N. Y. Press.

In Finland women work as carpenters, bricklayers, paper hangers and bakers. They also have the right of suffrage.

The suburbanite who has a daily shopping memorandum from his wife could make a few eloquent remarks anent the "White Man's Burden."—Philadelphia Times.

A woman who would never tell a lie would pad her form, dye her hair and conceal her wrinkled face beneath paint and powder, which, when discovered, would occasion ridicule.—Boston Herald.

Belle Fallon, a pretty 16-year-old girl of Flushing, L. I., is driving her grandfather's public cab. At first she only went out occasionally when the old man was indisposed, but lately she takes the vehicle out all the time and has become a regular hackwoman. The other hack drivers are complaining that she gets most of the trade.

ROUT FOR THE ENEMY

Filipinos Put Up the Hottest Battle of the War.

Engage the Enemy with Ferocity—Fighting Continues All Day—Warships Take Part—American Bravery Is Finally Successful.

Manila, June 14. — Gen. Lawton unexpectedly stirred up one of the liveliest engagements of the war south of Las Pinas Tuesday morning, upon which occasion American field guns were engaged in the first artillery duel against a Filipino battery concealed in the jungle.

Companies F and I of the Twenty-first infantry, were nearly surrounded by a large body of insurgents, but the Americans cut their way out with heavy loss.

Warships in Action.

The United States turretship Monadnock and the gunboats Helena and Zafiro trained their batteries on Bacoor and the rebel trenches near Las Pinas all the morning. Bacoor was once on fire, but the natives stopped the spread of the flames.

During the night an insurgent cannon was fired three times at the Americans on the outskirts of Las Pinas.

Gen. Lawton Tuesday morning took a battalion of the Fourteenth regiment and two companies of the Twenty-first regiment to locate the rebel battery, and two guns of the Sixth artillery and four mountain guns were planted against it at 600 yards distance. The rebels had a large gun from which they were firing home-made canister, loaded with nails, and smaller guns.

Shooting Most Accurate.

Their shooting was most accurate. The first lot of canister burst directly in front of Scott's guns and another shattered the legs of a private in the Fourteenth infantry. Several shots struck the edge of the town.

The country traversed was as bad as it is possible to imagine, being mainly lagoons, mud and water fringed with bamboos. As soon as the fighting opened the Americans were attacked by hidden riflemen on all sides, even the Amigos, or "friendly" natives, in the houses of the town shooting into their rear.

Caught in a Trap.

A company of the Twenty-first regiment, skirmishing along the beach with Amigo guides, found, apparently, a handful of rebels, who retreated. The men of the Twenty-first followed and, suddenly, the rebels opened a terrific fire on the troops from the sides and rear. The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge, finding what shelter they could, and were picked off rapidly.

After their ammunition was nearly exhausted, the companies of the Twenty-first retreated, but Gen. Lawton dashed down and rallied the men.

A Desperate Stand.

A little group made a desperate stand, Gen. Lawton, Maj. Starr and Lieuts. Donovan and Sonnelly taking rifles from the wounded men and firing at the enemy, bringing down some of the rebel sharpshooters from a tree. Finally their cartridges were all gone and they were forced to break through the enemy's flank, carrying the wounded to the main body of the troops.

Lieut. Donovan, whose leg was broken, floundered for a mile through a bog after leading his men in the face of a greatly superior force.

Wait for Reenforcements.

Gen. Lawton ceased fighting until reenforcements could be brought up. Two battalions of the Fourteenth regiment and one battalion of the Ninth regiment were hurried to the front, and in the afternoon the battle was resumed.

The Monaonock anchored close to the shore and her heavy guns pounded the rebels continuously, while the smaller warships, steaming along the shore, poured bullets from their rapid-fire guns at the enemy.

The Filipino force engaged apepars to have been the largest and best organized body of men which has met our troops.

Gunboats in Action.

Manila, June 14.—At daylight to-day the rebels at Cavite Viejo dropped two shells from a big smooth-bore gun mounted in front of the church in the navy yard. The only damage done was splintering the top of the huge shears on the mole. The gunboats Callao, Manila and Moquito then proceeded to dismount the gun.

After breakfast the rebels opened fire along the beach to Bacoor.

After silencing the big gun at Cavite Viejo the gunboats ran close along the shore, bombarding the rebel position.

The rebels replied with rifle fire and with the fire of some small pieces of artillery. So vigorous was the enemy's fire that at 9:20 a. m. the gunboat Helena joined the small gunboats already named and the Princeton, Monterey and Monadnock, from their anchorages, dropped occasional big shells among the rebels. This, apparently, only served to incite the rebels, as they kept up an incessant fire of musketry and artillery near the mouth of the Zapote river, two miles north of Bacoor.

Concentrate the Fire.

The fire of all seven warships was concentrated on this point shortly after noon, when the upper bay presented the appearance of being the scene of a great naval battle. The insurgents were eventually forced to abandon their guns after holding out for about four hours, only to be confronted by Gen. Lawton's force on land and in the rear, where there was heavy fighting.

Beyond the destruction of several buildings along the water front, the effect of the bombardment is not known.

Furious Fighting.

When the battle was resumed at one o'clock with the reenforcements, our our battery having silenced the enemy's guns, the Americans, wading waist deep in the mud of the salt flats and pouring steady volleys of musketry at the rebels, slowly drove their opponents beyond the river. Then the two armies lay facing each other across the deep stream, the enemy practically out of sight, while the men in blue and khaki lay in the main bushes, many of them without any shelter, for three hours, without a moment's cessation in the firing, pouring bullets at the enemy as fast as they could load. The thousand rifles blended into a continuous roar was vastly different from the intermittent skirmishlike rattle of most of the engagements.

One battalion after another, Gen. Gen. Lawton summoned the reserves from Las Pinas until only enough troops were left in the town to prevent the Filipinos from attacking the Americans in the rear—which was feared, as they were creeping around our left through the woods, delivering a flanking fire which put a great strain upon the endurance of the Americans, who were floundering in the mud across the river.

The Fourteenth regiment lay to the right of the bridge, and in front of them was the Twelfth regiment, with the Ninth on the right and the Twenty-first up the road, facing the bridge, which was the key to the situation. On the bridge were the bodies of two Americans who had attempted to rush across, and many wounded men were carried from the open ground before the bridge.

Every Man for Himself.

After firing in volleys for a short time the Americans were ordered to fire when and where they could see the enemy. It was every man for himself, and the best our men could do was to aim at the faint mists arising from the rebels' smokeless powder.

Gen. Lawton, though exhausted by the morning's fight, rallied by sheer will power and was the commanding figure in the battle. He went along the lines directing and encouraging the troops.

Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Ovenshine were equally courageous. In fact, the generals were among the few men on the battlefield who refused to take shelter under the hottest fire.

At four o'clock there was an hour's lull in the fighting, and an artillery sergeant galloped back to where two guns of the mountain battery were waiting in reserve and shouted: "Bring up those guns!" The sergeant then tumbled exhausted from his horse.

American Bravery Wins.

Manila, June 14—8:15 a. m.—Before dark last night, the Fourteenth infantry swam the Zapote river, charged and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke for the woods before the Fourteenth reached them. Almost at the same time the Ninth and the Twelfth crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where a body of marines with Maxim guns landed under protection of the ships' batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect. The Twenty-first crossed the river by a bridge as soon as it could be mended. Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head. Several five-inch smooth bore guns were captured with ammunition marked "U. S. navy yard."

Another Attack Repelled.

After crossing the river the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and Twenty-first, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge. As they were being formed into companies the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle 300 yards away. The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, and, cheering, rushed to the woods, driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot. The Fourteenth encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the Filipinos' wounded. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uniforms.

Oregon Troops Sail.

Manila, June 14, 11:45 a. m.—The first volunteers started home to-day on the transport Newport, the transport Ohio carrying the Oregon First volunteer signal company, sailing for San Francisco via Nagasaki. They are expected to arrive July 12. The outgoing Oregon troops left 62 dead from battle and disease, the result of the year's campaign. The vessels were cheered as they steamed out of the harbor.

Got Them on the Run.

Washington, June 14. — The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, June 13. — Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton's troops had severe engagement to-day with enemy in strong entrenchments at crossing Zapote river near Bacoor, Cavite province, has driven enemy with heavy loss; our casualties some thirty. Insurgents in this southern section not molested until threatened attack in strong force on Manila; now scattered and in retreat; doubtful if they make further stand.

(Signed) "OTIS."

Rumor of Luna's Assassination.

Manila, June 14.—Information, believed to be reliable, has reached here of the assassination of Gen. Luna and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Pasco Ramon, June 8, by Aguinaldo's guard at the headquarters of Aguinaldo.

Luna and Ramon, it appears, went to the Filipino headquarters to confer with Aguinaldo, got into an altercation with the captain of the guard and one of them drew a revolver. The guard then killed Luna and Ramon with their bayonets.

POLICE ACT VIGOROUSLY.

Cars Are Run at Cleveland Under Strong Guard—No Crowds Allowed to Gather.

Cleveland, O., June 14.—The officials of the big consolidated railroad company were evidently surprised Tuesday by the success which attended the effort to move their cars. While every car on Monday was surrounded by a howling mob there was no disturbance of any kind Tuesday. While this was due in part to the vigilance of the police, who prevented the assembling of crowds, it was mainly attributable to the fact that the strikers made no effort to induce nonunion men to quit. In fact the strikers remained away from the cars, and they were operated on one line at intervals of about 30 minutes, carrying a few passengers during the latter part of the day.

Riot in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.—A gang of between 30 and 40 stevedores and freight handlers Tuesday night climbed aboard the whaleback Samuel Mather, lying at the Minnesota iron ore docks, and opened fire on a gang of about 50 iron ore handlers who were working in the hold of the vessel. Between 150 and 200 shots were fired. John Malyek, 30 years old, was shot in the back and is not expected to recover. Joseph Marick was shot in the shoulder and Mike Smith received a bullet in the right shoulder. The injuries of the two latter men are not serious. Sixteen of the attacking party were arrested. The trouble was caused by the ore handlers referring to the freight handlers as "scabs."

CHICAGO'S NEWSBOYS

They Are Hard and Depraved, But Bright and Brainy.

Many of Them Make Lots of Money Which They Usually Lose at the Gaming Table—Aristocrats of the Trade.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

Those who are desirous of studying human nature in embryo in all its phases should spend one day in Newsboys' alley. The noblest and the lowest traits of man may be found there. There are probably not less than 3,000 newsboys in Chicago, and among this number every variety of the genus homo may be encountered. Nearly every nationality on earth is represented. From before daylight till after dark they swarm like bees, waiting for the different editions of the papers. They fight, and play, and trade, and swear, and gamble. Their ages will range from five years to 30—for no matter how old one may be, he is a "boy"

FULL OF BUSINESS.

as long as he sells papers. Italians, Jews, Turks, Swedes, Negroes, Germans, Poles, Russians, Americans, all mix together indiscriminately. They will eat together, sleep together, shoot "craps" together and fight together, but when it comes to selling papers they "go it alone." In business every boy is for himself. The weak are soon pushed to the wall. The strong and the aggressive come to the front, and the old story of life is enacted and reenacted again and again.

"What do I think of the newsboys?" repeated the big policeman who has charge of them. "Say, they're tough propositions. They could teach some of the old criminals lessons. There are some good boys, but for a fox give me a newsboy. You can't beat him if you lie awake all night."

The prevailing trait among the newsboys is independence. As soon as they are able to walk they are thrust out on the street and, under the charge of an elder boy, given their training. The school of the street is a hard one. The courtesies of life are neglected and the one prevailing rule is to look out for self. Before a newsboy knows how to make change he is taught how to fight. He is taught to push in ahead and sell his papers before the other boys. The importance of the word "hustle" is impressed upon him. Then the rest comes easy.

To one who is not familiar with the habits of the newsboys their language is almost unintelligible. They speak a jargon of their own that is a mixture of thieves' jargon and modern slang with a dash of gypsy talk and foreign phrases brought among them by the Russians, Turks and Poles. In the downtown district there are about one thousand boys. The others are scattered in various parts of the city, the papers being brought to them in wagons. Scarcely one of the boys who come down town is known by his real name, as all are called by some nickname. And in selecting these names the boys evince a great deal of originality and wit. In every case there is some characteristic that gives a lad his nickname. There are such names as

THE GAMBLERS IN THE ALLEY.

"Squint," and "Monkey," and "Limpy," the origin of which is too obvious to require any explanation. A boy never thinks of taking offense at a nickname, no matter how ridiculous it may make him appear. For instance, there is a boy called "Block-Head," but he takes no exception to it and responds readily when it is applied to him. It is doubtful if he would answer if addressed by his own name. Another boy, who is tall and lanky, is known as "Lamp-Post." A sanctimonious-looking lad goes by the appellation of "Saint Man," for the reason that he attends the different missions in the city in order to get clothes and other benefits.

The average newsboy is as bright as a button. He is industrious and business-like and quick to make money. I spent some time among them recently and found that a smart boy—and they are nearly all smart—can earn all the way from 50 cents to four or five dollars a day. During the world's fair some of the older boys made as high as $8 and $10 a day. If they had the same faculty of saving money that they have of earning it they would soon have the means to go into business for themselves and become independent. As a matter of fact some of the prosperous business men of Chicago have risen from the ranks of newsboys. One of the most notable examples is Mr. Isaac Wolf, a successful clothing merchant, who shows his appreciation of the little fellows who are in his old calling by giving them a bounteous dinner every Thanksgiving.

Then there is Charles W. Curry, a well-known stationer, who began life as a newsboy and who worked up the ladder of life step by step all by his own exertions. There are many others who have become honored and useful citizens. The large jobbing houses have given employment to many a boy who sold papers on the streets, and some of the most trusted employes came from the ranks of the newsboys.

Tommy Burns, a newsboy selling papers on the street to-day, owns two good houses, and Patsy Murphy, another lad still in the business, is possessed of considerable real estate. Mose Solnya, better known as "Mose the Miser," is reputed to be worth $25,000 which, it is said, he has accumulated entirely from the sale of papers.

Another newsboy, Jack Shehan, whose tendencies are all of a sporting trend, is the owner of five race horses. But it is this same love of sport that keeps most of the newsboys on the street. The majority of them would rather gamble than eat, and they like to do that well enough, too. As soon as the morning editions are out of the way one may see them pitching pennies in the alleys. The smallest tod that can crawl around and holler "Extra!" learns how to gamble. But the bigger boys play for higher stakes than pennies and nickels.

John "Hopps"—that isn't his name, but he is called that because he is lame—who has reached the dignity of assistant circulator of an afternoon paper, has, in the language of the big policeman, "made and lost three or four fortunes—all by gambling." When Hankins' gambling house was running wide open on Clark street John used to be a habitual player there. Another high roller was "Abe the Jew," whom John "Hopps" says he has seen lose as high as $1,000 at one time.

"Maj. Rabbit," sometimes known as "Good Rabbit," is called the king of the "crap shooters," because his equal in that line of gambling has not yet been found. There are many others who are classed among the greater sports of the newsboys, all of whom have obtained more or less distinction.

In addition to gambling, however, the newsboys have acquired extravagant habits. It is feast or famine with them. On the days that they are "flush" they eat at the better class of restaurants, and nothing is too good for them while their money lasts. They attend the theater regularly, and during seasons of unusual prosperity travel from one large city to another. It will doubtless be a matter of surprise to many, but it is nevertheless true, that the newsboys are among the greatest travelers in the country. Most of the

"BROKE."

older boys have been all over the United States, and many of them abroad. So, when one comes to think of the numerous ways in which the boys spend their money, it is not to be wondered at that few of them gain much in the matter of wealth from year to year.

These newsboys whom I have just been describing make their living down town—that is, in the business districts of the city. There are probably 2,000 boys outside of this circle who sell papers in the outlying districts—in the resident streets on the west, north and south sides. They are a far different class than those who go down town. Nearly all of them belong to respectable families—many of them to very good families. They attend school and are free from the vicious habits of the street Arab proper. These respectable lads would stand little show with the trained "hustlers" who haunt the alleys back of the newspaper offices.

Philanthropic people of Chicago have done a great deal to better the condition of the newsboy. The city has established a school in Madison street, where all who desire may attend nights. At first the attendance was rather small, but it has been increasing until now the room is filled each evening and there is talk of starting another branch. There is an evident desire on the part of the boys to learn, and they have proved themselves very apt scholars.

The Newsboys' home in Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street, has been in existence ever since the big fire. To the weaker boys who are homeless and friendless it offers a safe haven. Little fellows who are not capable, on account of mental or physical disabilities, to contend with the rough masses, are protected there. For a nominal charge of five or ten cents they are given a breakfast of good bread and butter, coffee, cakes and doughnuts, a supper of meat or baked beans, bread and butter, cakes and tea, and a good, clean bed. If it happens that the youthful boarder does not have the five cents, which is frequently the case, his wants are provided for just the same. On Sundays there is some kind of service in the parlors, and every effort is made to make a home for the boys and help them to obtain positions of usefulness.

I have tried to give a fair idea of the newsboys of Chicago, just as they are, without gloss or glamour. That they are hard and depraved there is no question. That they are brainy, energetic, industrious, and have it in them to make fine citizens, no one can deny.

FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON.

Perhaps They Were.

Explorer—While exploring the ruins of Nineveh we found some tablets of burnt clay covered with inscriptions which the most learned antiquarians have been unable to decipher.

De Witte—Perhaps they were doctors' prescriptions.—N. Y. Journal.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The New Capitol.

Despite the increased cost of some materials the new state capitol can be completed without expending more than the appropriated $2,000,000. This was definitely ascertained at a recent meeting of the capitol commission.

The board voted to sell $150,000 in certificates of indebtedness in order to raise funds to carry on the work of constructing the new state house.

The board had on hand $69,000, but bills were ordered paid which reduced the funds on hand to $31,837. With the $150,000 to be raised the commission will have enough money on hand to carry on the work until October, or possibly November. Cass Gilbert, architect of the capitol, estimates that the expense of construction will not average less than $35,000 per month for the next few months. The certificates are to bear a rate of interest not to exceed 3¼ per cent, and will be issued under provisions of the new law. Of the sum, $50,000 will mature in 1903 and the remaining $100,000 in 1904.

There has been spent on the new capitol for all purposes up to date the sum of $454,462.07. Of this sum $26,000 is being withheld from the contractors, according to the terms of the contract.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

Very little rain has fallen in the Red River valley, and in parts of Kittson county it is so dry that late sown grains are not germinating well; elsewhere there has been too much, except possibly in Renville and Lincoln counties. On high ground and light soil small grains are growing luxuriantly; so much so that lodging is feared unless dry weather comes on soon. Oats are showing a tendency to rust in southeastern counties. Flax is still being sown in the western central counties, and that which was sown earlier has a good stand. Rye is improving somewhat, but cannot be a full crop. Winter wheat and winter rye are in head. Clover is coming into blossom and a little has been cut for hay. Sugar beets look well in Sibley county. Fruit prospects continue good in general.

An Honor to the State.

The honor man in the Annapolis naval academy next year will be William McEntee, son of a well-to-do farmer living at Montgomery, Le Sueur county. Young McEntee was appointed four years ago by Congressman Heatwole, and is the first Minnesota man to win honors at Aunapolis. The young fellow is hard worker and is regarded by the academy officers and instructors as having good stuff in him. He is not only good in class, but has sound seund sense in matters involving discretion, and possesses remarkable executive talent.

Postal Notes.

The postoffice department has authorized the allowance of three carriers and 21 letter boxes to the postoffice at Crookston. Carriers go on duty Oct. 1.

W. T. Cooper has been awarded a contract of $93.90 to carry the mail from Cooperville to Horton.

A postoffice has been established at Hackensack, Cass county, with John A. Perry as postmaster.

Mail messenger service has been established at Harney, Carlton county.

Postoffice service has been established at Allen, St. Louis county.

Prisoner from Porto Rico.

Rafael Ortiz, the young Porto Rican sentenced to Stillwater for life for killing Private Burke, of the 47th New York volunteers, at San Juan, has arrived at the state prison, escorted by two United States soldiers. He is anything but the bandit pictured, being only 22 years old. Ortiz claims that the woman in the case, on account of whom the killing occurred, was his wife and not his sweetheart, as reported. The journey from Porto Rico was made in eleven days.

Threw the Dishes.

Mrs. Carl Johnson of Montevideo became violently insane and drove her husband and his brother from the house by throwing the dishes and every movable thing she could find at them. Before she was subdued she had demolished everything of a breakable nature in the house. She was placed in jail for safekeeping and will be taken to the asylum.

News in Brief.

The gas plant at Mankato was partially destroyed by lightning.

Antone Esperlding, of Rollingstone, was arrested for assaulting his wife with a stick, around which was wrapped a chain. With this he struck her a number of blows, only desisting when he had beaten her insensible. The woman's arm was fractured in three places and she was otherwise cut and torn.

The Washburn Memorial home of Minneapolis has applied to the state board of corrections and charities for listment as a state orphanage, to receive, care for and find homes for dependent children.

Lightning struck two houses in Halstead.

Patrick McGraw, a farmer living in Benton county, was found dead in bed, and from appearances the corpse had laid in the house 12 days. McGraw was 58 years old and lived alone.

Eddie Flynn, 10 years old, was drowned in an artificial pond at Wells. He was playing on a raft and fell in.

Elie Dechene, a painter, fell from a staging to the pavement 30 feet below while at work in St. Paul. He struck on his head and was instantly killed.

The sheriff levied on the Duluth side of the Duluth-Superior bridge for personal property taxes of 1898, and he will sell it later to satisfy the taxes, unless they are paid. The taxes are over $4,000.

The German Lutheran church at Eitzen, during a wind storm, was totally wrecked.

A landslide suspended trains on the Northwestern road at Mankato Junction.

The 3-year-old son of Mr. Swenson, of Ihlu, was seriously if not fatally burned while playing with matches.

J. S. Hillyer, of Duluth, has secured English capitalists to finance the Alice A mine in the Seine river country.

An attempt is to be made by the directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to have the government monthly crop report abolished. An effort will be made to interest the Chicago board of trade in the matter.

The next Minnesota conference of charities and corrections will be held at Duluth, Sept. 6, 7 and 8. The attendance is expected to be large.

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