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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota—Thunder storms Tuesday afternoon; southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair; light winds, becoming southerly.

The Dakotas—Scattered thunder storms Tuesday afternoon; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Montana—Fair, preceded by showers in extreme northeast portion; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, July 5, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	80	Qu'Appelle	70
Duluth	80	Minnedosa	66
Huron	84	Winnipeg	68
Bismarck	82		
Williston	80	Buffalo	84-86
Havre	72	Boston	82-94
Helena	58	Cheyenne	82-84
Edmonton	70	Chicago	74-78
Battleford	66	Montreal	84-92
Calgary	52	New Orleans	82-90
Medicine Hat	68	New York	76-82
Swift Current	64	Pittsburg	70-98

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.88; mean temperature, 74; relative humidity, 69; wind at 8 p. m., south; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 86; minimum temperature, 63; daily range, 23; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	7.9	*1.1
La Crosse	10	7.7	*0.1

*Rise.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

FEELING THE PULSE AGAIN.

This administration is evidently not averse to the use of a quite common device to ascertain how the public pulse will beat in response to some proposed policy before venturing upon it. From being the favorite implement of politicians aping statesmanship, who set forth their views to some reporter for publication, to be denied promptly if the comment was adverse, administrations have come to use the same means of ascertaining in advance whether a venture would or would not meet with popular approval. If it falls flat, there is nothing more heard of it; if it fires the hearts of the inflammable public, it is put into operation. In a government so slightly responsive to public sentiment, whose form seems designed to obstruct the popular will, it is a convenient development, a necessary differentiation, like national nominating conventions, or Reed's committee on rules, or counting quorums.

Recently we noted the effort to create a diversion for the discontent growing rapidly even in its own ranks, by the semi-official statement that between the lines of the forthcoming Cuban message would be read the announcement of a vigorous policy embracing a possible recognition of the revolt as a republic. The public were unable to read between the lines any such thing, nor in it anything more than a tame request for $50,000 to relieve the necessities of some Cubans who had made a sorry farce of the privileges of American citizenship. Then followed the announcement from the same source that Minister Woodford would carry to Spain instructions to inform that government that recognition and annexation would speedily come if Spain did not at once do something or other to put down the rebellion. This feeler failed to elicit the desired response even from the jingoists of party organs. It fell flat.

Now, again, from the identical source—the recognized court organ, the Times-Herald, through its court representative, Mr. Wellman—we have another feeler assuring us that Secretary Sherman has sent a communication to Salisbury that will stir that gentleman up and down and fire the hearts of the patriots in this country, who long for a war with England, or some one, in which they could do the shouting, and let some one else get the killing. Mr. Wellman tells us that this dispatch "will be regarded by England as offensive in tone and manner," and "the administration, I am told, believes that its efforts will be received with almost as much popular approval as was Mr. Olney's Venezuela dispatch." And what is this peppery dispatch, and what is it about? Nothing but seals. Another phase of that long and not at all creditable controversy about seal catching out of which we have reaped nothing but discomfiture and humiliation, carried on primarily for the benefit of a company to which a monopoly of seal catching had been given, and secondarily for the advantage of people who accepted sealskin coats and sacques as an insignia of our untitled aristocracy.

Mr. Sherman accuses England of bad faith in not carrying out the agreement made, under the award of the arbitrators, to employ sufficient naval force to prevent pelagic sealing. It is a maxim of equity that he who comes into that court must come with clean hands; he who seeks specific performance of an agreement must show performance or readiness to perform his part. Our hands are not clean. Pending our absurd claim of exclusive jurisdiction within a line drawn from the farthest point of the Aleutian islands to the southernmost point of Alaska, Canadian sealers had caught seals inside this line. Our patrol vessels had captured them, confiscated them and their catch, and we had refused them compensation. The award denied our claim and cast us in damage for our illegal seizures. The amount due the Canadian vesselmen was agreed upon between Secretary Gresham and Salisbury at $425,000. Congress was asked to appropriate the money. Thereupon the Republicans and the anti-Cleveland Democrats saw their opportunity to humiliate the president. There was a tremendous uproar in the senate and house, promptly and faithfully echoed down the line of organs. The appropriation was refused. England thereupon very properly regarded the incident as closed. Congress virtually insisted upon the claim of jurisdiction. England could not send her navy into our waters to police them; we must do that. Now the secretary has the hardihood to accuse England of bad faith because she has not fully performed an agreement we have repudiated. It is safe to predict that this firecracker will not explode; there will be no such outburst of popular approval as met Mr. Olney's Venezuelan dispatch. It will fall flat.

DOING THEIR BEST.

Statistician Ford's monthly statement of the movement of our surplus products of the farms to foreign markets shows that our farmers are doing their best to restore prosperous times. Even if a portion of these values goes to pay debts or interest charges, they aid in making better times possible by lessening debts and interest charges and widening the margin left for reinvestment at home. In fact, as far as surplus selling affects prosperity of men or nations, our farmers and planters are contributing over three-fourths of the material, while our manufacturers aid the return with a bare quarter. There is not only a marked increase in the value of our agricultural exports, but there is also an increase in quantities. It takes a larger quantity of breadstuffs, for instance, to bring the values up to $177,843,518 in the eleven months ending with May, than it did to bring the exports up to $161,810,338 for the year ending with June, 1894. They have not ceased their sowing and reaping, their planting and harvesting during all these years of depression and falling prices, if their brothers in the shops have idled while praying for Jupiter to help them.

Of the total exports of domestic products for the eleven months of the fiscal year, valued at $550,267,709, it is notable that 41 per cent, or $225,932,816 was cotton, a higher percentage than was reached in any of the four preceding years. In proportion to their numbers our Southern farmers are doing more than their share in this restoring process. In addition to the breadstuffs of the Northern farms, there was sent away to market in these eleven months cattle and hogs to the value of $30,516,-034, and provisions valued at $115,997,-322, making the contribution from Northern farms amount to $324,334,983. If the Northern farmer rejoices in an advance in the average price of his wheat in the year from 69 to 80 cents a bushel, the Southern cotton planter is made happy by the more decided increase of the price of his cotton from an average of 5.7 to 8.1 cents. Raising little else for export, the latter is not obliged to offset his increase by lessened prices of other commodities as does his Northern neighbor, whose barley is 9 cents cheaper this year, whose corn is worth 6 cents less and his oats 5. On the other hand, he has not undergone that Populist-breeding experience of the Southern planter, who saw his cotton fall steadily from 10.1 cents in 1890 to 5.7 cents a pound in 1896. It is no wonder the planter went so heavily into politics in his vain hunt for relief. The demagogue persuaded only too many Northern farmers that help lay in positive legislation, but the major portion have learned that it is the negative sort, the repeal instead of the enactment of laws, that will make their paths easier.

A FOOLISH EXAGGERATION.

We observe, in a speech before the Ohio Democratic convention, a statement, of a sort circulated principally by Populist orators and newspapers, which should not go without contradiction. The gentleman, who wished to stir his hearers with a representation of present miseries of his fellow men, announced that there are at present 5,000,000 men out of employment and clamoring for work. The last time we heard this declaration the unemployed numbered 3,000,000. We find before that it was down to 2,000,000. So, by the date when the fall campaigns get to running at high pressure, the unemployed will probably number 10,000,-000. Coming from the realms of imagination to those of fact, we learn that the latest investigation into the actual facts of the case, before the recent miners' strike, shows something less than 400,000 men reported as out of work and seeking it in the United States.

The problem of the unemployed is serious enough and heartrending enough not to be made the football of party exigency, or used to round out an oratorical appeal. It might as well be understood that in this country, and in every other country, there will always be a certain percentage of men out of work, varying with the conditions of the times. There will always be a certain number of strikes and lockouts as long as the unwise relation of antagonism between capital and labor prevails. There will always be changes going on in the transaction of business, by which one industry is on the declining as another climbs the ascending scale. The demand for certain commodities lessens and disappears with changes in fashion and in the tastes, occupations and amusements of the public. When this happens the manufacture and the distribution of such articles must cease, and the employment which this gave to a considerable number of persons exists no more. These people must transfer themselves to some other field of work, and in the interim they are out of employment. An unfavorable balance sheet obliges a railroad company or a manufacturing concern to cut down its expenses. A certain number of employes have to be either discharged or laid off temporarily, and they are added to the number of the unemployed.

With a population of 70,000,000 people, an average of ½ of 1 per cent out of work is not a large one. This does not mean that the same persons remain in idleness month after month and year after year, but that, in the revolving changes of industry, while some are getting work, others are losing it; and there will always be a larger or smaller force, as circumstances direct, of those who have found old conditions impossible, and have not yet adjusted themselves to the new. What should be objected to and frowned upon is the statement of this inevitable consequence of the operation of trade laws and business conditions as if it were the consequences of a deliberate, willful policy on the part of some oppressors of the people. What is still more blameworthy is the multiplication by ten or twenty or a hundred of the actual number of the unemployed. This is a part of that "calamity howl" whose effect has now come to be the alarming of capital, the undue depression of labor, the slackening of business activity, the consequent increase of difficulty in obtaining work and the embitterment of men who take falsehood for truth against circumstances and conditions that do not actually exist.

At no time during the years of depression through which we have passed, save in the few months following the panic of 1893, has the number of unemployed of the United States been more than a small fraction of what it was estimated. Those who multiply it now for political effect have the example, with such poor apology as it craries with it, of the inconsistent, dastardly policy of the Republicans, who for four long years asserted as facts similar falsehoods concerning the condition of the country under "Democratic free trade." Because they invented, established and maintained this system of villainous misrepresentation for party purposes, and were the original calamity howlers, as they are the parents of all other forms of Populism, is not a good and sufficient reason why any Democrat should adopt that evil and discreditable precedent.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS REPORT.

We have received the pamphlet containing the report of the committee of the National Educational association, to which we recently alluded, and have given it that close reading that the magnitude and importance of its subject demands, and which it should receive not only from newspapers, but from those to whom, as school officers and legislators, is intrusted the custody of our rural schools. One thing that will impress any reader is the absence of the pedagogic spirit that usually assumes dogmatic tone. It is a document that reads as if statesmen, trained publicists of judicial temperament, had written it. It is calm, reasonable and broad. It takes into view the heterogeneous conditions of our school systems and their varied relations to the states and their minor divisions, recognizing that these are factors in the problem that must be taken into account in any scheme for practical remedying of palpable defects.

It opens with a consideration of actual conditions of the school systems in the various states and their relations to the minor divisions of the state, and this feature alone is valuable to the student of our institutions and of our efforts at self-government. We find that in sections, as in New England, the town is the unit, while in most of the Southern states the town is non-existent, and the county is the unit. In the former the school district is coterminous with the town, the county existing mainly for judicial purposes. In the middle states the county is more, and the town less than in New England; in the former the county exercises some jurisdiction over the schools; in the latter none except in Vermont, where a county examiner of teachers displaces the town school officers of the other states. In the South, where the county is the unit, it exercises all powers over schools. Again the word "town" varies in signification, meaning in New England what in the West is signified by the word township, while our "town" may be a village or a city. The term "district" varies also in its signification with localities. In New Enfiland it is the whole town, and in the West it is that part of the township set apart for the jurisdiction of one of the several schools in the township. These differences, these variations, must be taken into account in any consideration of our country schools from a standpoint that embraces the entire nation in its view.

The pamphlet includes the reports of the several subcommittees into which the original committee was divided, and to each of which was assigned the investigation of a particular branch of the subject. One subcommittee received the subject of school maintenance, divided into matters relating to revenue, expenditures, organization and administration of school machinery. To another was assigned the topic of supervision, including the various matters of official supervision, qualification of officers, their relations to the larger civil divisions, to the public and to buildings, the architecture of the latter, their sanitation and hygienic conditions. Another took the question of supply of teachers, embracing all the various means of preparing them for their work, such as normals and training schools, institutes and the minor efforts shown in teachers' meetings, libraries and associations; the manner of their selection and their compensation. Another division took instruction and discipline, embracing methods of teaching, courses of study, gradation and classification, and the school environments. Each subcommittee was to investigate along two lines, the existing condition of rural schools and the recommendations of changes. It will thus be seen that the whole broad field was fully covered, and, as we stated, the character and reputation of the investigators assured the authoritative nature of their conclusions. While purposing to treat hereafter the several reports and their recommendations, we urge all who are interested in rural schools, as their officers and intelligent patrons, to obtain a copy of the report and give it the careful attention it deserves.

We believe thoroughly in the principle of an honest protective tariff, but we want it to protect Americans, and we want it to protect them equally and impartially, without regard to their business or locality. We do not believe in that kind of one-sided protection, that appears to be so popular lately, that would rob a thousand American consumers in order to enrich one wealthy monopolist. Montevideo Leader.

Then you believe in a protection that never existed, never will exist and never could be constructed. What you believe in, when you have boxed the compass of this question, is that the only protection that is equal is the protection of free trade. You are on your way there, and will get there if you follow your nose.

Prosperity for this country lies along the lines of the repeal of hurtful legislation hampering the free exercise of the people's activities, in industry among the people and economy among the people's representatives. That should be the war cry for the future, leaving in the rear the calamity howler and his twin brother, who sets forth vain hopes of impossible benefits to be gained by some pet bit of law-making.—Prairie du Chien Courier.

As stout old John Wesley said a hundred years ago: Clear away the restrictions and then let men alone. That is the true laissez faire. The modern doctrine is to grant privileges and impose restrictions and then let them alone.

There was an attempt to compel the manufacturers to buy poor and inferior tow at a high price on the plea of protecting the Minnesota flax growers. Now the proper plan is for the Minnesota and Dakota growers to make an article equal to the foreign, and the mills will give it a preference.—Eau Claire Leader.

It is the "proper plan" because it is the Democratic plan; but how can you expect Minnesota flax growers to adopt the proper plan when their whole congressional delegation is telling them to grow poor stuff and they'll help make the manufacturers pay good-stuff prices for it?

The "josh" editor of the St. Paul Globe, in furnishing a diagram of its—the word "its" is used advisedly—purposes and purports, takes occasion to say that the idea is borrowed from Charley Mitchell, of the Alexandria Post-News. The only thing the Globe lacks to make its column as readable as that dished up by the Post-News is to get Mitchell to do the "joshing."—St. Cloud Journal-Press.

That "mouth" with the "cloven foot" in it yawns and yawps again.

Let there be a separation. Let the People's party prepare to push its programme for purer politics, for better government, for freedom from corporate tyranny, and the people will respect it and sustain it.—Boen's Globe.

There will have to be suppuration before there can be separation. And then there will be no People's party with its humors of the social blood.

Pease, of the Anoka Union, is feeling a little easier. He says: "All the badness is not in the Republican party." There is hope for him as his temperature drops down.—Mankato Free Press.

Yes; there is hope for him and for any other Republican if he has only found out how much badness there is in his old party.

Mr. Kenyon, state bank examiner, says he has not had a vacation in four years. That is not the fault of the people of Minnesota—they would have given him one long ago.—Alexandria Post-News.

And they will vote him a perpetual one now if given a chance.

Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, says it is time the Democratic party stopped playing the fool. The reason it can't stop is because it isn't playing.—Pioneer Press.

Correct. The Republicans hold the boards just now for that play.

AT THE THEATERS.

Eugenie Blair and her company inaugurated the third week of the present engagement at the Metropolitan opera house with a performance last evening of "Jane Eyre." Several years have elapsed since this old-time drama has been presented here. Unlike many of the dramatic works of its period, Charlotte Bronte's story has been adapted to the stage in a sensible, coherent fashion. The play is not burdened with so many stilted speeches, stereotyped exclamations and melodramatic flourishes. It moves gently and quietly along, and what it lacks in dramatic intensity is atoned for in point of simplicity and earnestness.

The audience received the play with evident favor, and frequently expressed its approval of Miss Blair's delineation of the title role. The impersonation is unquestionably a worthy one. Miss Blair conceives the character of the young governess in the true spirit, and interprets her conception artistically and effectively.

The company rendered better support than in "East Lynne," the members seeming more at ease and better adapted to their respective roles.

William Bramwell was a manly Lord Rochester, J. H. Koblker contributed a creditable characterization of Theodore Ingraham, and Mrs. Ella Wren was capital in the character of the old servant in possession of the family secrets. The other roles were assumed well enough.

An novel feature of the second act is the song, "Sweet Rosy O'Grady," sung by Little Hazel. The tot was the recipient of a rousing encore.

Same bill all the week.

* * *

FIVE FOURTH VICTIMS.

List of Casualties Unusually Long at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Patriotism claimed five lives today and there was an unusually long list of maimed and injured people as a result of the Fourth of July celebration. The dead:

James W. Keene, found dead in his back yard, struck in the head by a stray bullet.

Charles Smith, frightened by the explosion of a giant firecracker, and fell out of a second story window.

John Haffweter, eight years old; killed by the explosion of powder in a glass bottle, which he held in his hands.

John Thomas, twelve years old, killed in exactly the same manner as Haffweter.

William Allen, eight years old, clothing ignited by firecracker, causing fatal burns.

About forty people were slightly injured during the day.

Sad Celebration.

MACON, Mo., July 5.—There was a disastrous ending to the Fourth of July celebration at Ethel, in this (Macon) county. A misdirected roman candle struck an immense package of explosives, which shot off in the midst of the big crowd attending the festivities. Horses reared and plunged and tore through the crowd, knocking people down right and left, women fainted and pandemonium reigned. A number of people were struck by the promiscuously firing fireworks, and wounds of various character inflicted, and a Miss King was hit in the thigh by a sky rocket, which tore its way through her limb, inflicting a frightful and probably fatal wound.

Valuables in Danger.

"Henry, wake up; I hear a burglar downstairs."

"Eh? where's my pistol? I'll blow his head off—suppose he should carry off our ice!"

PROTEST OF JAPAN

FULL TEXT OF IT MADE PUBLIC BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

SHERMAN'S LETTER, AS WELL.

NO THREATS IN THE COMMUNICATION FROM THE MINISTER OF THE JAPS.

THREE REASONS FOR OBJECTION.

Oriental Power Explicitly Denies Having Any Evil Designs Against the Integrity of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The formal protest of Japan against annexation of Hawaii to the United States became available today. The full correspondence is as follows:

Legation of Japan, Washington, June 15, 1897.—Sir: I beg to again call your attention to the subject of our interview today, the rumor that the governments of the United States and Hawaii are on the point of concluding a treaty annexing the Hawaiian islands to this country as a territorial part thereof. As I had the honor to state to you, this rumor has been repeated during the past few days with a circumstantiality of detail which gives it the appearance of authority. It not only states positively that the annexation will soon take place, but also gives with apparent precision certain portions of the alleged arrangement which directly affects the rights acquired by the government of Japan and Japanese subjects by treaties with Hawaii, and under the constitution and laws of that country.

It is on this account that I desire to repeat what I had the honor to state in our interview today that my government cannot view without concern the prospects of a sudden and complete change in the status of Hawaii, whereby the rights of Japan and Japanese subjects may be imperiled.

While, therefore, they confidently rely upon the United States to maintain toward them a just and friendly attitude in this, as in all other matters, they feel that under the circumstances they cannot be regarded as spectators merely, without interest in the important change which it has been so positively asserted is about to take place in the relations of the United States and the Hawaiian islands. For this reason, if it is really true that a treaty of annexation is about to be concluded, I feel that I am justified in inquiring from you what provision has been made therein for the preservation ond maintenance of the rights acquired and enjoyed by Japan in her intercourse with Hawaii under the solemn sanction of law and of treaty.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

—Toru Hoshi.

MOTHER M'KINLEY HURT.

Serious Fall Results in a Rather Severe Wound.

CANTON, O., July 5.—President McKinley arose at an early hour this morning. The thermometer has been in the nineties. It did not get much below 90 during the night. Mother McKinley this morning met with a serious accident, for one of her age. In walking on the porch a piece of straw carpeting had slipped as she took a step and she fell to the floor, striking her forehead over her eyes on a doorstep. Although eighty-six years old, she was not so stunned but that she was able to arise in a few moments and walked to a stand and washed away the blood that flowed from the wound, but made light of the occurrence to Miss Helen McKinley, who happened in. The president's sister, however, instantly notified him that his mother was hurt, and, finding quite a gash in her head, he did not wait to summon a messenger, but started in haste to get a doctor. Mother McKinley continued to make light of her injury, and insisted that a bit of court plaster would fix it. Her courage was splendid when the doctor found the cut so deep that he would have to sew it up. This she would have done without taking an anaesthetic. At noon she did not suffer from the shock and was resting easily.

SHERMAN'S REPLY.

To this Secretary Sherman replied as follows:

Department of State, Washington, June 16, 1897.—Sir: Replying to your note of the 15th inst., I have to say that the governments of Hawaii and the United States, by their authorized representatives, have signed a treaty annexing the Hawaiian islands to this country. This has been done in pursuance of the policy long since adopted by the United States, and the treaty will, I understand, be submitted to the senate by the president for ratification. As to your inquiry as to the provision made therein, concerning the treaties which may be in existence between Japan and the present Hawaiian government, my understading is that the government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations of the Hawaiian government arising from treaties or conventions made by it with other governments.

It is believed that there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan, and certainly the United States has no disposition to disturb the friendly relations which have long existed between the government of Japan and this country.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

—John Sherman.

Minister Hoshi then submitted Japan's formal protest, as follows:

FORMAL PROTEST.

Legation of Japan, Washington, June 19, 1897.—Sir: Referring to the correspondence which has passed between us regarding the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, I have the honor to inform you that having communicated with my government upon the subject, I am now in receipt of instructions from his imperial majesty's minister for foreign affairs, in relation thereto.

Before divulging the nature of these instructions, I desire to state that, although the imperial government could not have failed to attach due weight to the statement in your communication to me of the 16th inst., that in your opinion, "there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan," they must also have taken note of the fact in alluding to the same communication to existing treaties between Japan and Hawaii, you state that your understanding is that the government of the United States does not take upon itself any obligations of the Hawaiian islands arising from treaties or conventions with other governments.

I have now the honor to inform you that I am instructed by his imperial majesty's government to formally protest against the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. This protest is made for the following reasons:

First—That the maintenance of the statu quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific.

Second—The annexation of Hawaii would tend to endanger the residential, commercial and industrial rights of Japanese subjects in Hawaii secured to them by treaty and by the constitution and laws of that country.

Third—Such annexation might lead to the postponement by Hawaii of the settlement of claims and liabilities already existing in favor of Japan under treaty stipulations.

With reference to the mischievous suggestion or report which has been so industriously circulated in this country and elsewhere that Japan has designs against the integrity of sovereignty of Hawaii, I am further instructed by the imperial government to state most emphatically and unequivocally that Japan has not now, and never had such designs, or designs of any kind whatever against Hawaii.

Permit me to add in conclusion, Mr. Secretary, that in making this protest and in seeking full and careful consideration for it, the imperial government is actuated by what it regards as an imperative duty, and not in the remotest degree by a desire to embarrass the United States. We prize most highly the cordial relations which have always existed between our countries, and confidently trust that representations on this occasion will be received in that spirit of justice and fair dealings which has so notably characterized the intercourse of Japan and the United States.

Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

—Toru Hoshi.

Then followed Secretary Sherman's reply, which has already been published.

Miners Out.

MORRIS, Ill., July 5.—In compliance with the general order the miners of the Wilmington coal fields, including all Grundy county miners, went on strike today. The Braceville miners decided to square up places, refusing, however, to load coal. Some Italians at Carbon Hill refused to strike, and in consequence a mine was partially operated today. Other mines have practically been on strike several days. The siege promises to be a long one.

JAPS DON'T WANT IT,

Says the Oriental Minister to Brazil Regarding Hawaii.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, July 5.—Hon. Shinda, Japanese minister resident to Brazil, with a suite of five attaches, spent a brief season in the city this afternoon en route to New York. In speaking of the recent complications in Hawaii, he said he did not wish to be speaking authoritatively, but it was his opinion that the matter now under diplomatic negotiation would be amicably settled. A preposterous idea, he said, had gained currency in this country that Japan had a desire to acquire the island, while the truth is the only anxiety of the government was to preserve proper respect for its people. In reply to an inquiry as to Japan entering a protest against the annexation of the island to the United States, Hon. Shinda did not think such a step would be taken, though the government will look into the terms to see that the treaty rights of Japan are protected.

ONE ARM SEVERED.

Strange Accident to an Anoka Man in a Runaway.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., July 5.—Mr. Joseph Clark met with a very serious accident last evening. While driving with his four little children, his horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. Clark was thrown out and became entangled in a barbed wire fence. The wire was wound so tight around his arm that the arm was cut off. He received other serious wounds and has not yet regained consciousness, and his friends have given up all hope for his recovery. The children were also thrown out, but went over the fence and thus escaped all harm. Mr. Clark was brought to Anoka and is now at the home of his cousin, Mr. Sargeant Gilpatrick.

Brutal Murder Charged.

HAYWARD, Wis., July 5.—Eugene Buell, a farmer living near here, was arrested and placed in jail charged with the murder of Fred Nelson, with whom he was associated in business last September, and who has not been seen since. A that time Nelson drew $400 from the bank here and went off with Buell. The report was circulated that Nelson was forced to leave the country on account of some scrape. A few days since a man named Wentenhall found a jawbone, a crushed skull and other bones and some clothing, which has been identified as Nelson's, along an old trail near Round lake. Buell waived examination, and it was postponed until Thursday.

Making Forest Reservation Surveys.

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 5.—A division of the forest reservation survey corps is in the city, making preparations for the summer work. There are to be two surveying parties, one topographical and the other level. Later in the summer another party will be put on, which will make a survey of the agricultural lands, in order that such lands may be taken out of the reserve. The level party is already working from Deadwood toward Hot Springs. The other party will start in a week, either from Harney or Custer's peak.

Redwood and Good Roads.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., July 5.—Of the present county funds $75,000 are to be used for the improvement of roads and bridges, the largest sum ever set apart for that purpose in the history of the county. It demonstrates quite clearly that the residents of the county are awake to the cause of good roads. Between $20,000 and $30,000 was collected for the schools of Redwood county.

Waiting for Reports.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., July 5.—The state board of assessment met today, according to statute, for the purpose of assessing sleeping car and express companies. As all companies had not yet filed reports, an adjournment was taken to the first Monday in August.

ENDEAVORERS ARRIVING.

San Francisco Is Decked Out in Holiday Garb.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The road area of this city is a sea of colors, the decorative ribons of the Christian Endeavor societies, the Stars and Stripes and the bunting hung in honor of the national holiday, floating with the breeze in mingling waves of blue and gold, and purple and white, with the motto of young people's organization displayed on every hand. From the ferries to the outermost civic limits by the Golden Gate, buildings, both public and private, business houses and residences are covered with variegated colors, and with inscriptions of welcome. The grand arch on Market street is the most conspicuous of all the decorations, with its thousands of electric lights illuminating the many colors of its adornment, from each feature of which a grand welcome fairly blazes, displaying a hospitality which should go far to compensate the traveler for the hardship of an overland trip in summer. Probably the number of yesterday's early arrivals did not exceed 400. However, they will be coming in on every train or boat, and last evening or today, ten special trains, containing eighty-five cars and 2,727 passengers arrived over the Southern Pacific from the Santa Fe alone.

Several distinguished delegates are already here, including John Willis Baer, general secretary of the organization, who came in this morning, and Evangelist Davod, of Ceylon, who has made the trip from his Singalese home especially to attend the convention. From now to the close of the convention members of the reception committee, which numbers 1,000, will meet every arriving train and boat and escort the visiting delegates to the convention headquarters in the Mechanics' pavilion.

In order to avoid the inconvenience that it would attend the assisting to quarters of delegates arriving in the city after midnight, arrangements have been made with the railroad companies whereby no trains will come in later than 11 o'clock p. m. or earlier than 4:30 a. m. Such trains as would under ordinary circumstances land passengers in San Francisco between these hours are to be side-tracked on the other side of the bay. The passengers will remain on board until the regular local trains begin to run, when they will be transferred and carried through on the locals.

The street car companies will run cars from the ferries during the convention at an earlier hour than usual, beginning at daybreak every morning. This arrangement will put the reception and registration committee to the necessity of being on duty at the Mechanics' pavilion from 5 o'clock in the morning until after midnight. To attend properly to the reception and registration of the visitors, the committee will be divided into three watches, each to stand six or seven hours' duty each day.

The railroad companies are at a loss to find accommodation for all the cars that will arrive this week. They expect to have the yard at Oakland filled to its fullest capacity, as well as every available side track between Oakland and Niles, and Port Costa. Over 150 Pullman cars are expected.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Prison City Does Itself Proud Celebrating the Fourth.

Stillwater yesterday had one of the grandest Independence day celebrations in its history. Thousands of people gathering there from the surrounding country. The celebration began with a magnificent parade, which was followed by an oration delivered by J. M. Hawthorne, of St. Paul. In the afternoon races were held and toward evening Prof. Spencer made a balloon ascension and parachute leap. Music was furnished by the Third Regiment band, of Fort Snelling, and was the best ever listened to here. Rain interfered with the evening's pleasures, but the day was enjoyed.

The board of prison managers held its regular meeting today and granted a large number of paroles.

Limited.

Stories sometimes enliven the tariff debate. Senator Mills told one Saturday to illustrate a point in his argument.

"Down in my state," said he, "I met a man who was a strong advocate of prohibition. I was surprised therefore, when he came to me to let me know that he had some of the finest kind of whisky. 'It is great stuff,' said he, 'made from a peculiar variety of corn, grown in a peculiar soil, and with a peculiar kind of water used. It has a wonderful flavor, and we could sell gallons of it.'

"'Then why are you for prohibition?'

"'Oh,' was the reply, 'it is not on my account, but to save the Irish and the d——d niggers.'"—Washington Post.

EVEN DOZEN DEAD

THE HEAT FATALITIES AT CINCINNATI FOOT UP A TOTAL OF TWELVE.

MANY OTHERS PROSTRATED.

PRESIDENT OF AN OHIO BREWING COMPANY AMONG THE SUN'S VICTIMS.

THUNDER SHOWER COOLS THINGS.

Hot Blast Expected to Continue Through Today According to the Local Weather Observer.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The names of those who died from excessive heat today are: W. T. Baker, Mary Fleming, Kate Sextro, an infant; Laura Rursdale, an infant; Harry Brown, an infant; John Hempfling, Richard Fleming, Mary Barnum, George J. H. Hopling, Joseph Haslacher, Mrs. Elizabeth Burke, Joseph Fischer. This makes twelve fatalities. Joseph Fischer was president of the Eagle brewery, of Ironton, O. He died tonight suddenly at the Palace hotel. There were thirty-five other prostrations, of which official notice was taken by the police patrol wagons conveying the victims to their homes or hospitals, and fully as many minor cases in which the victims were able to go to their homes without help.

The weather bureau reports the mercury at 70 at 5 o'clock this morning and 95 at noon, which was the maximum. A thunder strom set in at 3 o'clock this afternoon and continued two hours, which cooled the air to 70 degrees at dark. Since then it has been rising until at 10 o'clock tonight it registered 76 degrees. The local weather bureau, in answer to queries, refers to its Saturday predictions, which extended the hot blast over Tuesday (tomorrow).

CHICAGO COOLER.

Total of Deaths From Heat in Four Days Is Twenty-Seven.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Today was cooler, but the pavements and buildings had stored up sufficient heat to make things very uncomfortable. There were nine deaths and twenty-eight prostrations, three of them probably fatal. The dead:

Simon Koosents, found dead in bed; heart disease superinduced by heat.

Celia Hallis, four months old.

Albert Kath, found dead in bed; heart disease superinduced by the heat.

George Williams, sunstroke.

Mrs. Emma Zareal, prostrated Saturday and died this morning.

James Cudahy, laborer, prostrated Sunday and died today.

Samuel Walezler, ill health aggravated by heat.

Adolph Volkner, prostrated Sunday, died today.

C. Taylor, found dead in his home; heart disease and heat.

The total number of deaths in the last four days attributable to the heat was twenty-seven, and there were 138 prostrations, some of which may prove fatel.

DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Milwaukee Still Suffering From the Torrid Weather.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—The intensely hot wave continues unabated and the record of 97 degrees was reached again today. Charles Frazer, a workingman, died here today from the heat, and there were numerous prostrations. Other parts of Southern Wisconsin are suffering the same as Milwaukee. At Racine two deaths from sunstroke occurred today, those of Olle Johnson, sixty-five years old, and Charles Pokonio. Three persons were prostrated there.

Another Warm Day.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 5.—July 5 was another hot day here. The thermometer was above 98 degrees nearly all day. Those who succumbed were Mrs. Elisa Miller, Miss Eliza Wing, Frank Huxley. Mrs. Miller, prostrated yesterday, died today. Mrs. William Pollock was prostrated while in a cherry tree and fell to the ground. Both legs were broken.

Hot at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 5.—The thermometer here today reached 99 degrees, the hottest July day for ten years. As a result of the intense heat, two deaths and seventeen prostrations. During a heavy storm which passed over the city this evening, Daniel Matthews, a well-known horseman, was killed by lightning at Homewood race track. The deaths from heat are Michael O'Laughlin and Mrs. Mary Doyle, of Braddock.

More Moderate.

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—The heat moderated this evening as the result of a thunder storm. The highest street thermometers marked the temperature from three to eight degrees above the weather bureau figures. There have been thirty-one fatalities in three days.

NATIONAL EDUCATORS.

Preliminary Meeting of the Council at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—The national council of education which meets prior to the National Educational association, began its first session here this morning, most of the members being present. The morning session was devoted to the high school and its functions, and a report of the committee on secondary schools. The afternoon session was given up to "The Athletic Element in Education," which was considered by John Dewey, of the University of Chicago; W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education; and Miss Mary E. Nicholson, principal of the normal school at Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST THOUSAND MILES.

Good Run Made by the Regular Army Wheelmen.

ALLIANCE, Neb., July 5.—The Twenty-fifth infantry bicycle corps pulled into this place last evening. Being Sunday, and the 4th of July, only half a day's work was put in. Although but six hours were consumed, a distanec of forty-nine miles was covered. Roads for thirty miles were the best yet experienced. With favoroble winds, one run of nine miles was made in thirty-five minutes. It was the first day out that all conditions were favorable. The first 1,000 miles were completed today, leaving about 900 miles yet to reach St. Louis. Regular rations were dispensed with last night, and a special Fourth of July supper prepared in camp.

Alaska Volcano Active.

TACOMA, July 5.—Alaska papers of June 26, just received, state that the volcano on Douglass island, opposite Juneau, is in a state of eruption. The entire town of Juneau was watching with interest the immense clouds emitted from the crater. This volcano has no name, but is one of the highest peaks on Douglass and situated a little north of the Treadwell mines.

Grand Canyon Road.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 5.—One of the most important railroad projects of the year is now under consideration in Northern Arizona, and officials of the Santa Fe system are on the ground, making personal investigation. The scheme is for the construction of a road to the Grand canyon of the Colorado. The starting point is to be Williams, on the Santa Fe Pacific.

Sultan Yielding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The sultan now shows signs of yielding on the question of rectification of the Turkish frontier in the direction of Greece, and the ambassadors expect negotiations for peace will be resumed today or Tuesday, when it is hoped everything will be settled in accordance with the views of Europe.